NEWS and VIEWS

January - February - 1960

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS VIEWS

Chiefly Speaking

February, during which we celebrate the birth of two great Americans, seems a particularly good time to discuss skiing at Squaw Valley. As we remember the first President of these United States, we might also remember the fact that California contains a great "first" in a national sport. Skiing as a winter sport certainly had its birthplace in the California Sierra, probably in Plumas County. In fact, the State Park Commission is dedicating two bronze plaques to this effect--one in the new Plumas Eureka State Park area, and the other at Squaw Valley, commemorating the beginning of sports skiing in 1860 and the beginning of the second century of the same sport in 1960. Consequently, the Eighth Winter Olympics have a very special significance for California in that the world's greatest winter sports event will be held at the end of the first century of such activities in our Sierra Nevada.

We have in this magnificent snow covered valley one of the world's finest skiing and winter sports areas, together with one of the best equipped and best organized winter sports units to be found anywhere. In a project of this stature and magnitude it is inevitable that a great deal of confusion exists among many people, resulting in a great many different opinions as to the value of Squaw Valley and its proper use after the Olympic Games are finished.

Remembering our second great American, whose birthday is celebrated on the 12th, should remind us that we will need to apply a Lincolnesque philosophy to answering the questions which confront us concerning the use and final disposition of the winter sports area and facilities. As Lincoln considered solely the results of his decisions as they applied to the good of the United States, so must we consider our decisions concerning Squaw Valley as they apply to the good of the State and the people of California.

It is true that the State will have invested more than eight million dollars in the general acquisition and development of the Valley for winter activities. It is also true that for this money the State of California will have put on one of the world's great skiing, skating and allied sports spectacles. It must have been in the minds of those who were charged with the job of putting this show together that the general beneficial results of the Eighth Winter Olympics were worth the amount of money which it is necessary to expend upon them. This being the case, and it seems inconceivable that money would have been spent otherwise, it appears to me that we should now feel that we will have received our money's worth when the show is over.

Sometime after the Eighth Winter Olympics and probably about April 1st, the facilities, land, and equipment which are either State-owned or leased by the State from the Forest Service, will be turned over for general administration to the Division of Beaches and Parks. We will at that time have 29 acres of State-owned land and 1,000 acres of land leased from the Forest Service on a thirty year renewable lease. We will also have the world's largest indoor skating facility, 300 dormitory-type rooms in four buildings, a beautiful lodge and dining room type building designed for feeding the entire Winter Olympics contestant group, two spectator centers which provide shelter, viewing opportunities, comfort station facilities and feeding facilities for 500 people per hour, as well as various administration buildings, temporary toilet facilities, a press building, and other miscellaneous units. We will be very short on adequate parking space since the majority of the Olympic parking

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CHIEFLY SPEAKING (Continued from Page 1)

will be on land leased for the Olympic Games only where parking will take place on top of compacted snow. We will be able to provide a maximum of 900 parking spaces in the area under our ownership or control. We will also take over the two State constructed chair lifts.

There will also be in the Valley almost as a part of the operating unit the present Squaw Valley Lodge and its various skiing facilities and lifts and the Squaw Valley Inn with accommodations for 325 people. There will be, consequently, all the elements of a successful winter resort area existing in the Valley. The State already has quite advantageous leases covering the entire chair lift system--both those State-owned and privately owned. The Division has requested from the 1960 Session of the Legislature funds for operation of the area, snow removal, operation of utilities, and other basic park maintenance, as well as funds for certain remodeling and purchase of equipment, both snow removal and restaurant equipment, which may become available to us at the close of the Games.

The Division feels that it has an obligation to the people of California to keep the area operating as a winter sports area from the time the Games are over until there is no longer snow for any winter sports. We feel, further, that after having operated the area for a full winter and summer season, we will be able to recommend both to the Department of Natural Resources and to the State Legislature, the proper solution to the problems confronting us. There has been extremely good thinking concerning these problems from the Governor's Office, from the State Legislature, and from the people on the staff of the Department as well as those in our organization.

Keeping in mind that our obligation is to do a good job for the people of the State of California and that such a job must be done economically and that the operation of the various facilities and units within the Squaw Valley area should serve the people and should also cover the cost of their operation, we feel confident that we can arrive at a just and equitable solution to the total picture in this fine winter sports area.

The Squaw Valley problem, however, is but one item of the budget which the Governor has recently presented to the members of the State Legislature. Shortly after I had started to work for the Division of Beaches and Parks, Governor Brown told me that his own feeling about parks and recreation was very strong and that he would do everything in his power to work with us and to help us develop as good a program as possible for the State of California. As witnessed in the Governor's Budget Message to the 1960 Legislature, the Governor has certainly made good on that promise. There are those, of course, who feel that the budget for the Division should have been considerably larger. However, the total financial structure of the State of California must be considered when any Division or Department submits a budget which is really a small part of the total expected expenditure. In addition to that, there is a limit to the amount of work any Division can accomplish during a twelve-month period. In this case the Governor's Office, the Department of Finance, the Legislative Analyst's Office, and the Department of Natural Resources worked together to determine how much actual work it would be possible for the Division of Beaches and Parks to accomplish between now and June 30, 1961. After this amount of work, including both acquisition and development, as well as park maintenance and operation, was determined, the budget request was prepared to fit the amount of work which can be accomplished. These programs and projects have been included in the budget as proposed by the Governor.

Judging from past records of the Legislature, we have every reason to anticipate that all worthwhile projects will be given Legislative approval. We realize, however, that a great many very desirable projects, both in the development and in

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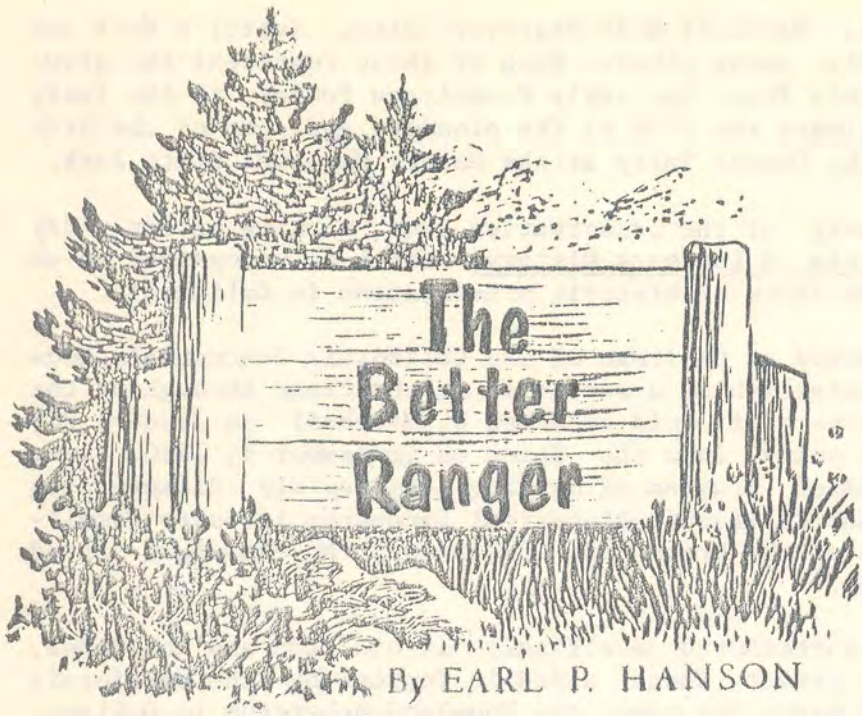

By EARL P. HANSON

CHAIRMAN KNOWLAND RETIRES

January 15, 1960, as well as marking the start of a new decade, also is a milestone in the long and valued public service of one of California's outstanding citizens as a member of the State Park Commission. The Honorable Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman of the State Park Commission, whose latest term expired on that date, will have completed nearly a quarter century of service on the Commission, all but five years of which he served as Chairman (at this writing no successor to Mr. Knowland has been named, even though he has announced his retirement from the Commission).

First appointed in January 1932, Mr. Knowland served for more than seven years at the pleasure of the Governor. At the change of administrations in 1939, he was not a member of the Commission for four years. He returned to serve as the Commission's Chairman in March 1943. Since that time he has been reappointed for four additional terms, the latest January 15, 1956.

During Mr. Knowland's service with the Commission he has seen the California State Park System grow from a small nucleus to one of the most outstanding, if not the largest State Park System in the Nation.

His strong leadership has resulted in a diversified park system which includes representative landscape areas of the State's natural heritage, recreational areas to take care of the growing population, and the most representative historic sites which commemorate California's colorful past. While Mr. Knowland's greatest concern was that all citizens of the State be benefited through a well rounded State Park System, he has been particularly concerned with the preservation and interpretation of the early culture of California. He was selected for membership on the State Park Commission, because of his activities with the Native Sons of the Golden West, and having through that organization and in cooperation with William Randolph Hearst and others, brought about the preservation of such important elements of California's past as the Mission San Francisco Solano de Sonoma (Sonoma Mission), Monterey Custom

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House, California's First Theatre, Marshall Gold Discovery Site, Sutter's Fort and the historic mining town of Columbia, among others. Each of these represent the growing tide of migration to California from the early Franciscan Padres to the lusty miners of the days of '49. It includes the trek of the pioneers and some of the dramatic incidents, such as that of the Donner Party at the Donner Memorial State Park.

In 1941 he published a story of the preservation and marking of early day shrines which he called California, A Landmark History, which is recognized as an outstanding published record of the story of historic preservation in California.

In 1948 Mr. Knowland was selected as Chairman of the California Centennials Commission, and was responsible for establishing a series of celebrations throughout the State, which began with the discovery of gold by James W. Marshall on January 24, 1848, and ended with California's entry into the Union on September 9, 1850. As a result of his efforts, an accelerated program of marking the rapidly disappearing historic sites was developed and the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee was created. While Chairman of the State Park Commission, Mr. Knowland served actively on the Landmarks Committee.

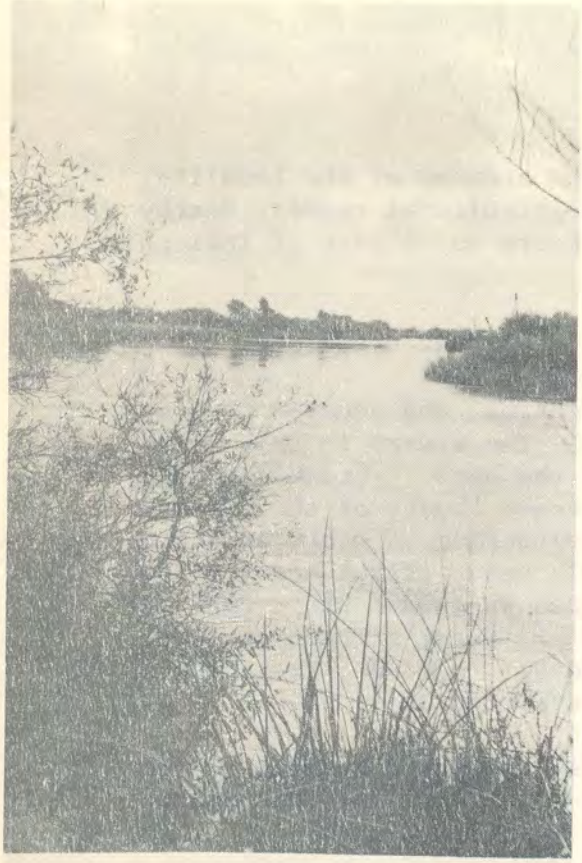
Joseph R. Knowland not only contributed unselfishly of his time and knowledge, but in a number of cases his own private funds aided in furthering the California State Park System. One State Park bears his name, the Knowland Arboretum in Oakland, a project to which he personally contributed. As the Chairman, he has been noted for his fairness in dealing with all those who presented problems and projects before the State Park Commission. He is determined that all such have fair and equitable opportunities to be heard, and that decisions should be made on the basis of evidence without reference to political affiliation or unwarrented pressures. He rarely has missed a meeting of the Commission. He always has been available for any event of importance to the Park System. He has never filed an expense claim for his travel in connection with his services.

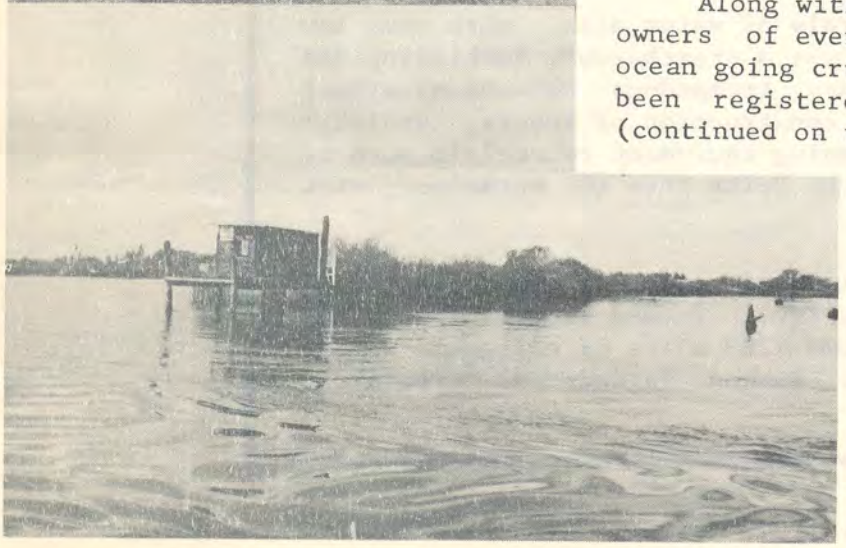
The results of his tireless efforts may be summed up in words which he so frequently used to note the cultural contributions of the pioneers, "If you seek his monuments, look about you."

Earl P. Hanson

EARL P. HANSON,

Deputy Chief, Operations





FRANKS TRACT

An Island Park

Franks Tract, irregularly squarish in shape and about two and one half miles wide, is located in the west-central portion of the Delta in the northeast corner of Contra Costa County, ten air-line miles east of the City of Antioch.

Prior to 1938, it was a typical Delta island lower than the levee held water level surrounding it. That year high river flows and exceptionally high tides coincided and the levee surrounding Franks Tract failed, leaving the area inundated. The former island is now a lake of about 3500 acres, varying in depth from three to ten feet at low tide and from nine to 16 feet at high tide--the maximum tidal fluctuation being about six feet.

The surrounding levee has now broken in several places, forming an inner line of finger islands allowing access to the main lake at many points but offering protection to the deeper more navigable water of the surrounding sloughs and channels. These islands are of sufficient height to block the view of the lake from persons in boats until one of the entrance breaks is approached. The small islands support a dense growth of tulles, willows and similar growth. One small arm of Franks Tract was not submerged since there was a transverse levee which withstood the 1938 flooding. This area is about 450 acres.

The formation of the Franks Tract lake created the largest individual body of water in the Delta Region. The feeding conditions for Striped Bass, Black Bass, Blue Gill and other river fish seem to be outstanding for they frequent the lake in great numbers and it has become one of the most renown fishing areas in the state.

As a result of this excellent fishing, the area has boomed with privately operated fishing resorts. These are concentrated primarily on Bethel Island, which adjoins Franks Tract on the west.

Along with the fishing resorts have come boat owners of every type of craft from rowboats to ocean going cruisers. Over 2500 small craft have been registered with the Coast Guard as being

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FRANK'S TRACT STATE PARK (Continued from the previous page)

based from Frank's Tract.

This interest has made a very notable change in the economy of the locality, formerly rather remote and desolate and serviced only by agricultural roads. Nearby Bethel Island now has a good highway branching from State Route No. 4 east of Antioch and a good new bridge over Dutch Slough.

The only productivity of the submerged properties has been peat dredging.

Frank's Tract must be considered primarily as a recreation and aquatic park as the largest portion of the lands involved are submerged. The waters in this tract seem to be exceptionally well suited for the game fish of the area. Frank's Tract, as a central base of operations or objective to small craft owners of the bay and river regions of Central California, is unquestionably outstanding. Other projects under actual acquisition or ownership are within reasonable water travel distance to Frank's Tract and all would add to the use of the area. Brannan Island State Park is just 15 miles by water from Frank's Tract. The waters of Frank's Tract are well suited to water skiing, regattas, and similar boating events. However, these could be detrimental to the best fishing conditions if not properly regulated.

The surrounding shores in a natural state are not well suited to bathing and no beaches have been developed, but there is no reason why facilities of this nature cannot be constructed and developed in the future.

Wildlife of the area is not outstanding except for water fowl. Sufficient acreage can be acquired to form an effective bird sanctuary. The outstanding example of animal life is native beaver. They are, along with muskrat, considered predators in the area due to damage done to the levees in their burrowing activities.

The unusual and beautiful Sandhill Cranes seem to be faced with eventual extinction in this area due to reclamation and land utilization activities. It is possible that a sizeable sanctuary could do much toward forestalling this situation. (continued on page 22)

The Delta region at the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers forms a roughly rectangular area extending nearly 40 miles on its north-south axis, 25 miles on its east-west axis and falling in portions of Sacramento, San Joaquin, Contra Costa and Solano Counties.

Once being made up almost entirely of water area, with some low tidal marshes and peat bogs, it was a treacherous, forbidding and unproductive area. Over the years tremendous amounts of effort and funds have gone into the construction of levees, drainage canals and the purchasing of pumping equipment to reclaim much of the area. This has transformed the Delta into the marvelous, rich agricultural area that it is now.

The resulting land pattern consists of many reclaimed islands of all sizes and shapes bounded by levee formed sloughs, cuts and winding river channels forming some 1200 miles of navigable waterways surrounding levee protected sunken islands or "tracts" as they are called

Each state has an opportunity to obtain absolutely without cost scenic natural areas adjacent to public highways constructed with federal aid funds, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. Under existing law a state may use up to three percent of the money received annually for highways assistance for the acquisition of "such adjacent strips of land of limited width and primary importance for the preservation of the natural beauty through which highways are constructed. . ." and funds apportioned to the state in any year under the Act may "be used by it for the purchase of such adjacent strips of land without being matched by the state."

No state every has used assistance money for that purpose. Wisconsin is considering making application for the purchase of land between a highway and a recreation stream.

Because it never has received applications, the Bureau of Public Roads has no specifications to instruct states what lands might be purchased.

Virginia Wildlife - December 1959

The importance of Los Angeles County in the California State Park program is recognized by the State Park Commission and the Division of Beaches and Parks. Evidence of this is apparent in the large investments made from State Park Funds. One of the great assets of the State of California is this county's ocean beaches, of which over 12 miles are included in State Parks.

There are 19 State parks and projects in Los Angeles County with an investment of approximately $17,496,914, according to the Division's 1959 reports on acquisition and development. With funds already appropriated, the Division of Beaches and Parks is in the process of adding lands and developments to these 19 parks which will bring the total valuation in Los Angeles County to over $20,000,000.

In addition there are six State parks and projects in Ventura and Orange Counties that add approximately $4,706,803 to this total. Our records show that these nearby parks are used extensively by residents of Los Angeles County. Approximately 50 per cent of the visitors at Doheny Beach and San Clemente are from Los Angeles County, and at Huntington Beach, roughly 75 per cent.

All units in the State Park System, while serving the people of the State, are visited by millions each year from the Los Angeles area. An actual count taken of campers in State Parks not too long ago showed from Los Angeles County:

D.L.Bliss, Lake Tahoe - 25%; McArthur-Burney Falls, Shasta County - 21%
Jedediah Smith, Del Norte County - 32%; Richardson Grove, Humboldt Cty - 36%
Pfeiffer-Big Sur, Monterey County - 36%

This supports the policy and aims of the State Park Commission and the Division of Beaches and Parks to establish a well balanced system of parks and recreational areas that are of significance to all the people of the State rather than serving purely local recreational needs.

...George Hagens, Administrative Asst.

the acquisition field, are necessarily omitted from the program as presented. This is because of two reasons:

(1) that we could not accomplish all the backlog of work which we now have, even if we had the money to do it, and

(2) in order to fit the financial needs of the Division into the total budget for the State of California, we feel that some of our projects will have to be accomplished at a later date.

The Governor's Office has asked us to prepare for the 1961 Legislature a second Five Year Program of acquisition and development. This is the program in which we expect to pick up those good projects which have necessarily been delayed at the present time and which have not been included in the 1960-61 Budget request. We feel that we can slowly work out all the projects which have received legislative approval and that we can also present the proper facts and figures as required by law to justify certain new projects over the five year period starting July 1, 1961. We will have a great deal of assistance in having all the data collected by the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee.

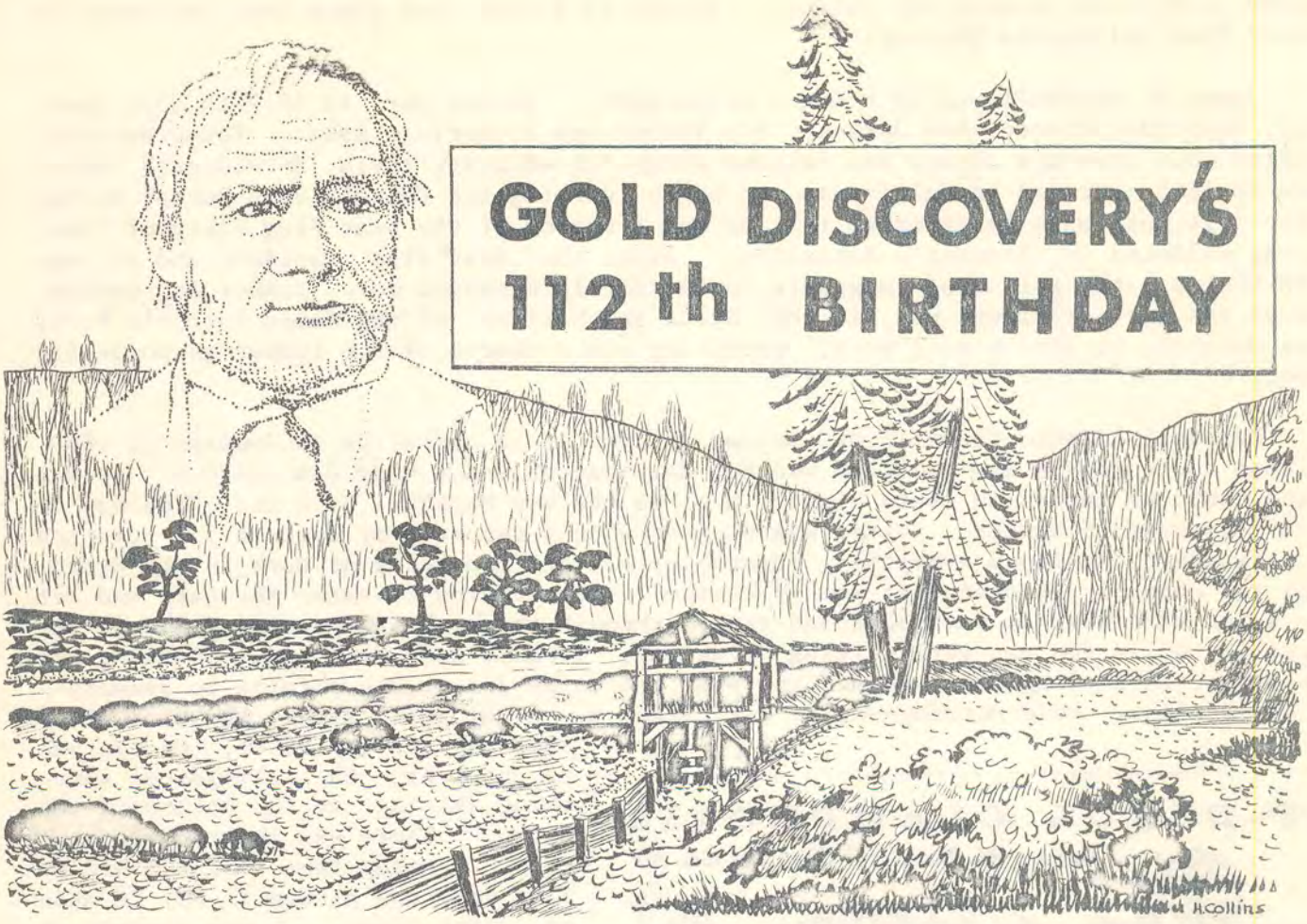
We expect to put our entire program in good order during the calendar year 1960; we expect to prepare a proposed Five Year Program of expenditures for further development and acquisition to have ready for the 1961 Legislature; and we expect, with the help of the Legislature in providing funds for adequate planning in the present budget request, to have master plans and development cost figures ready for the Legislature when we present the new program to them.

The Division is keenly aware of the great need for recreational facilities in California and how far that need has lagged behind our ability to furnish these facilities. We realize, too, a great many shortages in the matter of land acquisition, and we are well aware of the fact that good recreational development must necessarily take place on land fitted for the type of recreation to which it is devoted.

We expect, consequently, that our future programs for some time to come will continue to combine acquisition and development, rather than either one at the expense of the other. So far the reaction of the State Administration, the Legislature, and the various departments concerned with the spending of California's money has been that they are all most willing to work closely with the Division, both in solving the problems that arise in providing a good park and recreational system for the State of California, and also in finding out how to finance the kind of a system that the State of California needs.

Charles A. DeTurk

Charles A. DeTurk, Chief



The 112th. anniversary of the discovery of gold by James W. Marshall was marked in Coloma last month on January 24. Ground breaking ceremonies for the Gold Discovery Museum at the Marshall Gold Discovery State Park highlighted the occasion.

As elaborate as the celebration was on that weekend in old Hangtown and in Coloma, there were those attracted to Coloma who were bitterly disappointed to now discover that in all the 112 years since Marshall found those fateful flakes of gold in 1848 there has never been a replica of the little lumber mill erected at the exact spot where Marshall spied the gold. "We are hoping," says a spokesman for the Coloma planners, "that this will be the last year of such disappointment." (The State Division of Beaches and Parks has plans afoot for such an undertaking.) There is nothing at the discovery spot at the present time but a rock cairn. On a hilltop some distance from the scene but overlooking the discovery spot is the grave of James Marshall. Atop the grave is a handsome and monumental statue of the gold discoverer pointing down to the millsite. The mill itself was a building only 20 by 60 feet in size. But here, in the tailrace of this tiny lumber mill, Jim Marshall--with one scoop of his hand--unleashed a tidal wave of immigration westward to California. His discovery was a secret but a short time. The eyes of the world were soon centered on California with Coloma as the focal point. Within a year California was a State in the great Union of States, half the American Continent was opened up, and in a little more than a

(Continued on the following page)

COLOMA

James W. Marshall

MARSHALL'S DISCOVERY STORIES

decade a railroad spanned the nation. Coloma is a name and place that can never be erased from California history.

James W. Marshall was by trade a millwright. He was born in 1812 in Hope Township, Hunterden County, New Jersey. His father was a carriage maker. Young Marshall drifted west from New Jersey and reached Oregon by emigrant train. He wintered there, then in 1845 arrived in California and began working for Captain John Sutter at the Fort. It must also be recorded that he was a member of the Bear Flag Party of 1846, having enlisted in Fremont's Battalion. After the Bear Flag incident and the war with Mexico, the influx of emigrants in California demanded more lumber and Sutter, one of the most prominent men in the State and builder of the famed Sutter's Fort, sent Marshall to find a mill site, promising him a fourth of the lumber as compensation.

Marshall located the mill at Coloma and put it in operation in January of 1848. Initial tests proved the tailrace was not deep enough and a wing dam was built so the water could be turned in every night. Here is the way Marshall told it: "You may be sure," he said, "that Mrs. Sutter was pleased when I reported my success...I returned in a few days and found everything favorable, all the men being at work in the ditch. When the channel was opened it was my custom every evening to raise the gate and let the water wash out as much sand and gravel through the night as possible, and in the morning, while the men were getting breakfast, I would walk down and, shutting off the water, look along the race and see what was to be done...One morning in January--it was a clear, cold morning--as I was taking my usual walk along the race after shutting off the water, my eye was caught with the glimpse of something shining in the bottom of the ditch. There was about a foot of water running then. I reached my hand down and picked it up. It made my heart thump. I was certain it was gold. The piece was about half the size and shape of a pen.

"After taking it out I sat down and began to think right hard," Marshall continues. "I thought it was gold, and yet it did not seem to be the right color. All the gold coin I had seen was of a reddish tinge. This looked more like brass. I recalled to mind all the metals I had ever seen or heard of, but I could find none that resembled this. Suddenly the idea flashed across my mind that it might be iron pyrite. Putting one of the pieces on a hard river stone I took another stone and commenced hammering it. It was soft and didn't break. It must be gold, I thought, but largely mixed with some other metal and very likely silver. Pure gold would certainly have a brighter color. When I returned to my cabin for

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SP-ECHUL CLAMPNOTIS!

James W. Marshall Chapter No. 49

E CLAMPUS VITUS

HANGTOWN ~ CALIFORNIA

On January 24, 1848, James W. Marshall bent over and picked up a flake of Gold in the mill race of the new Sutter sawmill at Coloma. A couple of nights later he galloped to Captain John A. Sutter at Sutter's Fort, who tested it as GOLD.

A few days later Clamper Sam Brannan ran up the street in San Francisco shouting GOLD, GOLD, GOLD, on the American Fork. These events started Northern California, and made January 24, 1848, California Gold Discovery Day.

CLAMPROCLAMATION!

Therefore on the afternoon of **JANUARY 23, 1960,** the Hewgag will blow in Old Hangtown (Placerville) to assemble loyal Clampers to reverently do honor to the memory of James Marshall and the old miners of '48 and '49, including the industrious Chinee, and celebrate the Anniversary of California Gold Discovery Day, January 24, 1848.

THE RENDEZVOUS—At the squawk of the Hewgag and the cry of Gold, **ALL ABLE-BODIED CLAMPERS ARE INVITED TO CONGREGATE IN PLACERVILLE ON THE AFTERNOON OF JANUARY 23, 1960.** At about 2:30 P.M., a delegation of the Knights of the Ancient and Honorable Society of E CLAMPUS VITUS will trek to Coloma to honor the site of the Gold Discovery by Marshall and after thus honoring the Old Miners, will **AT 3:00 P.M. ASSEMBLE AT THE CHINESE STORE IN THE COLOMA GOLD DISCOVERY PARK.** Here a plaque will be unveiled in memory of the diligent Chinese miners who combed the ravines and rivulets and to their more thoughtful countrymen who operated the Chinee stores.

GRAND PARADE—AT 4:00 P.M. THE TRADITIONAL CLAMPER PARADE WILL ASSEMBLE AT THE DRUID MONUMENT PLAZA IN PLACERVILLE. Led by the Grand Marshal and followed by the Noble Grand Humbug and his staff, the Hangtown Band, the Calliope, the Greybeards and Distinguished Visitors and Clampers escorting the unfortunate PBCs, the impressive Parade will proceed westward down Main Street.

At the foot of Main, debilitated will fall out, but it is hoped the athletic ones will continue along Highway 50 with the PBCs to the Fairgrounds.

AND THE 'LEAK' ARE VARIED

breakfast I showed the two pieces to my men. They were all a good deal excited, and had they not thought the gold only existed in small quantities they would have abandoned everything and left me to finish my job alone. However, to satisfy them, 'I told them that as soon as we had the mill finished we would devote a week or two to gold hunting and see what we could make out of it. While we were looking in the race after this discovery we always kept a sharp lookout, and in the course of three or four days we had picked up about three ounces. Our work still progressed as lively as ever, for none of us imagined at that time that the whole country was sowed with gold."

Marshall's Cabin

Coloma, because of Marshall's discovery of gold there, is perhaps the best known community in El Dorado County. However, the county's largest community is Placerville, first known as Dry Diggings and then as Hangtown, and is only about seven miles from Coloma. In the gold rush that followed the news of Marshall's discovery, Coloma became a turbulent city of tents and shanties. Today it is a quiet, almost deserted mountain town. There are a few quaint buildings still to be found--especially in the Chinese quarters. It is only natural that the earliest roads into the Mother Lode country can be found in El Dorado County. They were mere pack trails at first, and portions have been lost due to recent construction of Folsom Dam. Marshall's route to and from Fort Sutter ran along the south side of the river from Sacramento to where Folsom now is. This first trail followed approximately the same line as that taken later by the railroad and modern highway. From Folsom it continued by way of Mormon Island, Green Valley (Rescue), Rose Springs, and Uniontown (Lotus) to Sutters Mill, later Coloma. This is the route over which thousands of gold-seekers directed their eager footsteps. Gold hungry Oregonians are credited with moving the first wagons over these trails. Soon all available land around Coloma was staked out to claims. Because of this the newcomers were forced to seek other locations, thus spreading the mining area in all directions. Numerous trails opened up fresh diggings and still more El Doradoes for the onward-moving Argonauts.

There have been several variations to Marshall's story of how the gold discovery story leaked out. Marshall died on August 10, 1885, 15 years after he had written his biography. He was found dead in his bed at the Union Hotel in Kelsey, a mining community on the road between Placerville and Georgetown. Most of the variations to his story came after his death. Because we haven't pursued research on the subject, we can't vouch for the veracity, but here is a version told by J. H. Lienhard, who came out in 1846 with Marshall.

"Pete Weimer and his wife, with their little family, were hired to go to Coloma with Marshall. Pete was to do the heavy work in the building of the mill while Mrs. Weimer was to do the cooking for the crew," Lienhard relates. "I was a partner at

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the time with Captain Sutter, farming a vegetable garden. Sutter was having trouble with the Indian boys who were supposed to drive his wagons to and from the fort and Coloma. When Jacob Witmer arrived at the fort he made him head teamster. Witmer gave away the secret of the gold find. It was on February 8 and I had taken dinner at the fort. As I came out of the main building Fifield, the blacksmith, called to me "Come over here, Lienhard,' he shouted. "Your countryman, Witmer, says he has found gold and can get out about a quart a day.' I crossed over to the southwest corner of the building and found, besides Witmer and Fifield, Hudson, the wagon maker; Joan Muot, a young Frenchman, and Charlie Burch. Both Fifield and Hudson were Mormons. Despite Fifield's shouting there was an air of secrecy about it all. I told them I thought Witmer was stretching the truth and asked why he didn't bring down a quart to prove his story. He then pulled from his pocket a dirty rag in which he had 18 specks of yellow metal, the largest about the size of a pin head. It looked like gold, but we doubted it. Fifield said, 'Let's go in the blacksmith shop and test it.'

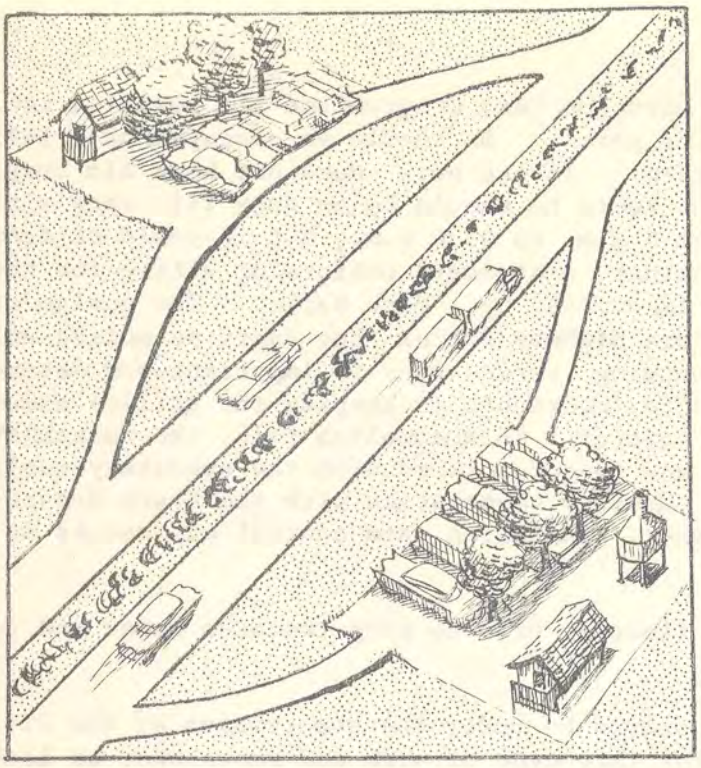
"All of us kept quiet with our eyes bent on the big lead ladle as Fifield worked the old bellows. But the heat did not melt the gold, nor did it turn the metal black. 'All right, boys, we'll try the hammer,' Fifield announced. Every stroke intensified our excitement. Soon the little pellet broadened a golden piece about the size of a nickel. When Fifield held it up to show it would not break, one big whoop went up from all of us...Soon everybody in the fort knew Captain Sutter's secret."

That's the story of how the gold discovery leaked out at Sutter's Fort. Here is the story of Henry W. Bigler, a Mormon who worked at the mill with Marshall when gold was first found. Bigler credits Marshall with the discovery and fixes the date as January 24.

"I was working at Coloma and well remember that he sent a young Indian after Jim Brown, asking Jim to send him a plate. Brown was up on top the saw pit. He jumped down saying: 'I wonder what Marshall wants with a tin plate, anyhow?' Later Marshall came to our shanty and said he believed he had found gold. He directed Brown and myself to shut down the headgate of the mill early in the morning. 'After you close it, throw in some leaves and dirt and make it tight so as not to let any water through. That way the tailrace will be dry. Next morning we did as he instructed. Marshall went down into the tailrace alone. Soon he came back with a smile on his face. He carried his old white hat in his arms.

"'Boys, I believe I've found a gold mine,' he said. Then he set his hat on the work-bench and all the mill hands gathered around. In the crown of his hat was probably an ounce of gold. Azariah Smith pulled out a $5 gold piece and compared the coin with the small particles. There was a difference in looks. None of us had seen gold before but we were all certain this was it. Three or four days later he went to the fort and when he returned we asked him about the metal. 'It's pure stuff,' he reported. 'I and the old Captain locked ourselves up and were half a day trying it out. Outsiders wondered what was up, and surmised that I had found a quicksilver mine. We let them sweat.'..."

...The Knave



Ohio is sharply aware of the need for modern designed and efficient Roadside Rests on the Interstate Highway System. We have enacted legislation which allows the highway department to purchase sites for Roadside Rest purposes and location, purchase and building of parks is under general highway construction. We are now in a position to select the sites where we want to build Roadside Rests.

Realizing that our previous Roadside Rest design would not safely accommodate the estimated doubling of traffic which would travel the interstate highway, we set about redesigning with the emphasis on efficiency and safety for the anticipated flow of busy traffic that will use the parks. First we added decelerating and accelerating lanes to get the public in and out of fast moving traffic and into an adequate parking area. To eliminate possible parking on the berm we design our parking area to start 90 feet from the edge of pavement. In front of the parking area we plant a hedge, low enough to see over, but heavy enough to discourage folks from walking through. Our park structures are placed at an average of 250 feet from the center of the road and the combination of all of this seems sufficient to encourage travelers to drive into the park and use the parking area provided for them. The parking area itself is so designed that truck parking and cars are separated by a grass strip. All parking areas and walks are of the same construction as the highway, generally concrete. Curbs are used to outline the parking areas.

What Others Are Doing

To reduce maintenance all tables and structures, including fence posts, are constructed of lumber that has been pressure treated with pentachlorophenol. All tables grills, serving tables and refuse cans are placed on concrete slabs, Knowing from experience that the public respects a clean well-kept park, we paid particular attention to designing our toilet building. All park people realize that it is one of the most difficult places to keep clean. Our new design gives us more light and more air circulation and the use of straddleators has won public favor.

We have designed a flush type toilet, using the "Cavitette" system which requires no septic tank or leaching beds. The economical feature about this is that the 1500 gallon tank will not require "cleaning out" as the air induced into the solution will "burn up" all solid material. This aerobic digestive unit will accommodate about 500 people per 24 hour day. The Health Department has no objections to sewage from this type of plant being discharged into storm sewers. In our climate it will necessitate an insulated, heated building for all year-around use. We intend to use electrical heating fixtures.

We have substituted charcoal grills for former large wood burning fireplaces. Charcoal is faster for cooking purposes and most travelers want to spend the minimum amount of time

(continued on the following page)

OHIO

Roadside Rests

for meal preparation.

The caretaker is a key person in our Roadside Rest program and his position is a very important one for the reputation of our parks. He should be employed on a full time basis and have no other duty to perform. If one park does not keep him busy, then he may be assigned another one. The hours he should be on duty will vary with the peak use of the park. It might be from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., but it could be from 11 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. You may want to consider a standard uniform or attire for the caretakers but they definitely should be identified by a Park Badge. The design of the badge should have approval of the State Highway Patrol but carry no police authority. The work of mowing grass and emptying refuse cans is important and determines the appearance of the park, but of more importance is keeping the toilets clean and maggots, spiders and mosquitoes under control. To accomplish this, the caretaker must be taught proper sanitation measures and then furnished with the necessary tools and supplies to get the work accomplished. Careful cooperation with the State Department of Health results in safe drinking water, sanitation, and control of insects at all parks.

The caretaker may need the help of a floating crew to keep the area mowed and to make minor repairs.

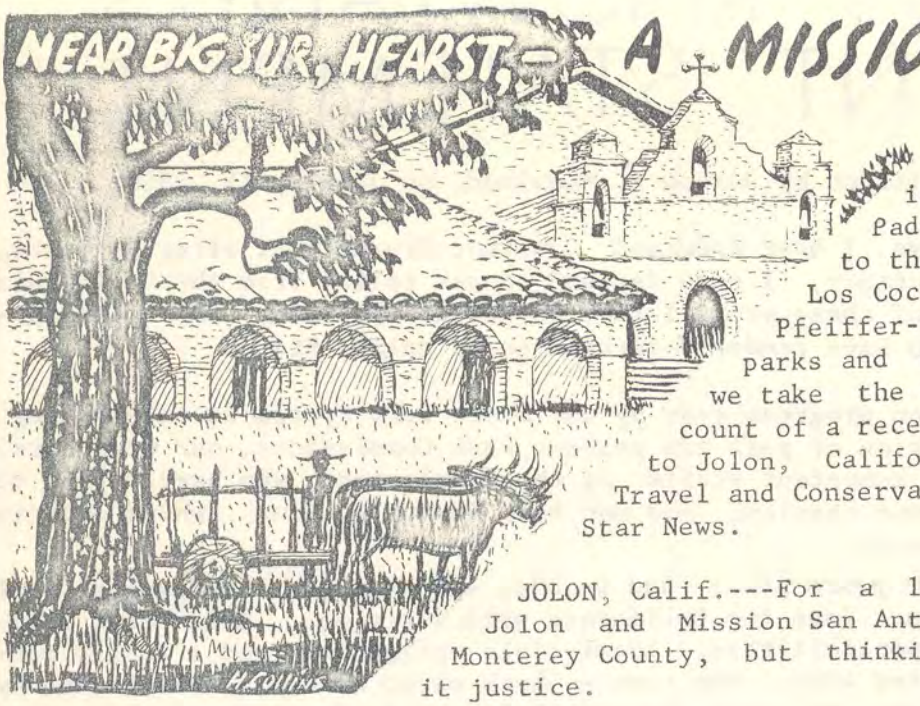
Both the caretaker and the park crew should be under the supervision of the Division Landscape Architect who is trained for this type of work and knows what to look for when inspecting a park. It will take as much good supervision to maintain a clean inviting park as it did to build it. At the time the park was under construction it was his business to see that grades were properly maintained, that structures were built according to plans and specifications and at the proper elevation. The Landscape Architect's inspection and the scheduled checking of the State Highway Patrol will do much to keep the Roadside Rests under control.

Increased use of the parks will mean that more refuse will also accumulate. We feel that the cheapest way to dispose of this material is to burn it in the park in specially designed incinerators, fitted with either a Hudson flame sprayer, or propane gas, which burns almost all of the refuse. The use of enzematics is another economical means of disposal.

The Roadside Rests will not only be used during the daylight hours but will come in for their share of use at night, so such areas as the parking area, shelter house and toilets should be lighted.

To complete the services offered the travelling public, telephone booths should be located in all Roadside Rests and information lodges in those nearest the state line. Information given out at these lodges would do much to influence the tourist to visit interesting places, and it would induce many to lengthen their stay in Ohio and help dislodge the idea of getting through the state and not stopping in it. Shelter houses should be provided to take care of the traveler stopping to eat during inclement weather as well as for those who wish to eat after daylight hours.

Planting is purposely kept simple, serving to partially screen toilets and storage shed and to augment existing vegetation. Great care is taken to keep all planting in character with surrounding growth. Hardy native trees and shrubs, requiring little attention after planting are generally specified.



Behind and just a little to the north of the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument in historic Monterey County is the Mission San Antonio de Padua. Because of its proximity to the Monument as well as to the Los Coches State Historical Monument, Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park and other parks and monuments within the County, we take the liberty of reprinting the account of a recent visit by Russ Leadabrand to Jolon, California. Mr. Leadabrand is the Travel and Conservation Editor for the Pasadena Star News.

JOLON, Calif.---For a long time I'd eyed the names Jolon and Mission San Antonio de Padua on the map of Monterey County, but thinking about the place did not do it justice.

This is a land of oak forests. There are miles of giant oaks; healthy oaks, dark green oaks and the ground is covered with the current acorn crop. It is picturesque and inviting. It i too bad it is a military reservation. The ground beneath the oaks is cut into a thousand jeep roads and tank tracks. But then, if it didn't belong to the military, perhaps it would be impossible to visit it at all. And it is definitely worth the visit.

We made headquarters at King City where there is a fine restaurant and several nice motels. The weather was warm and the pool at our motel was a happy addition.

Just north of King City the Jolon Road slants back down toward the south. It is a few miles drive, over an uplift of hills called the Jolon Grade, and then you are in the high valley country with the forest of oaks.

This is the Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, a sprawling preserve where California's reserve military organizations take their annual training. The main feature is the restored Mission, San Antonio de Padua.

It ranks with the mission at Lompoc as far as the scope of restoration. Purisima at Lompoc is a part of the State Park System. No one lives there. At San Antonio the Franciscan friars, eight of them, are in residence. They are doing the reconstruction work, assisted in the summertime by seminarians from the local Franciscan school at San Miguel Mission.

Such things as the tannery, the mill, the crosscut saw, the temescal of the Indians, the threshing floor have all been restored or rebuilt. Inside the reconstructed mission itself are models of the mission's activities that work. There is a small museum made up largely of artifacts found during excavation work done during restoration.

In the field near the mission are three giant oxen and a pair of buffalo. On Sundays the oxen are hitched to a big-wheeled cart and the children who visit the site are taken for short rides.

Pet of the place is a weeks-old baby

(continued on the following page)

JOLON VISIT

A Side Trip to a Mission

CHAIRMAN KNOWLAND'S RETIREMENT STATEMENT

The following statement was issued by Joseph R. Knowland, on January 15, 1960:

Within the past few days I have informed Governor Brown that after 24 years, practically a quarter of a century, I have decided to ask relief from the California State Park Commission. 20 of these years I have served as Chairman. As a Californian, I am happy and proud to have rendered service to my native State.

The remarkable growth and progress made by our State Park System is outstanding. This is due to the cooperation of past and present Park Commissions, our Governors, the State Legislators, the competent staffs of the commission, who have worked so diligently to bring about these results, and men like Newton B. Drury, whose contributions are difficult to measure.

We all grow older as the years pass, and we hope and pray that new groups, with the same urge, enthusiasm and love for California will carry on. Like other individuals, I have business responsibilities, local civic obligations and a family consisting of an able and devoted wife, two sons -- both civic minded, able and in my business activities rendering me much needed help, -- a devoted and competent daughter, eight grandchildren and ten great grandchildren (one added yesterday), so it is evident I must conserve my strength. Added to all this, I have recently made a good beginning on an autobiography of a busy and, I hope, a fruitful life.

To work with the commissioners and staff has been a pleasure and inspiration.

I wish to thank Governor Brown for his most complimentary remarks concerning my service to the State. Within the next few days, I will see the Governor and personally thank him for his courtesies.

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A VISIT TO JOLON (Continued from the previous page)

wild pig brought in by the local game warden. Bearing gold and black stripes, the piglet, christened Porkita by the friars, is all appetite. It is friendly, though, not like the wild, tusked fellows that live back in the Santa Lucia Mountains that flank the Mission. One of the friars told me of a horseback rider who came to the Mission the other day and reported being chased by a tusker in the hills.

West from the Mission there are two roads that lead into the mountains. One is the coast-bound highway that makes a spectacular crossing of the mountain, then drops, steeply, down to Coast Highway No. 1, near Lucia.

Everywhere in the area are reminders that you are on the military reservation. Every few hundred yards there is a band of cement in the blacktop pavement where cleated tanks cross the highway. There are military signboards all along the rural thoroughfare. And once in a while you can spot such curiosities as a mock-up city where troops practice their deadly arts against a simulated community. Tanks, low, olive-drab and lethal looking, are frequently spotted under the great oaks.

There is a good acorn crop this year and not many squirrels. Maybe the tanks have frightened the squirrels away. Maybe they are all in their nests, glutted with the bumper crops of acorns.

Next time you drive north, stop in here and view an oak forest that would put Robin Hood's famed Sherwood Forest to shame.

Beaches and Parks employees may be interested in purchasing or borrowing through the Departmental Library, the recent Division of Forestry publication California Government and Forestry. I offer this opinion because the book is the only source known to me where the basic story of early state park development is gathered between one set of covers.

The author acknowledged his indebtedness to Newton B. Drury for editing the park aspect of the writing and for his personal contribution to the story. I know that author Clar does not claim that the book presents an exhaustive record of recreation land history prior to 1927. Much still remains to be researched and written regarding that subject. Nevertheless, I feel that the book has much to offer regarding federal and state official interest and lack of interest in the acquisition and management of land in California for recreational purposes from the earliest days of statehood up to the time of the creation of this department.

The reader will find specific references to attempts to preserve redwood areas as early as 1854; the establishment of the first state park anywhere when Yosemite Valley was set aside in 1864; the creation of the great federal Yosemite and Sequoia Reserves in 1890; the story of the legislative act to acquire Big Basin in 1901 after the initial investigation by Board of Forestry members as early as 1887 and the subsequent changes in supervisory control there due to the so-called "scandal" in management. Then there is the story of the acquisition of Humboldt Redwood Park, in which the Drury brothers played such an active part and which the author describes in a comprehensive chapter he titled "Timber Parks Versus Treeless Forests."

There is much more to this book than the story of park land in California. In fact, the great quantity of informative material in its 612 pages of text makes it essentially a reference work. In spite of this I have found it to be written in a manner to absorb the attention of any serious reader. I am pleased to own and personally recommend California Government and Forestry. Copies may be obtained from the Documents Section, State Printing Division, Sacramento 14, California, for $6.24, including tax and postage.

DeWitt Nelson, Director

'SNOWSHOE' THOMPSON & 1st SKIING

The selection of California as the locale for the VIII Olympic Winter Games could not have come at a more opportune time--historically speaking.

It was just 100 years ago that sport skiing was introduced into the Western Hemisphere and it was introduced at places like Whiskey Diggings, Poker Flat, Port Wine, Onion Valley and other areas within shouting distance of Squaw Valley, scene of the VIII Olympic Winter Games.

To commemorate the event, the State Park Commission, this past meeting or two, instructed the Division of Beaches and Parks to cast bronze plaques honoring the "Pioneer Ski Area of America". One plaque will be located at Johnsville, at Plumas Eureka State Park, and the other at Squaw Valley, the future site of a new State park.

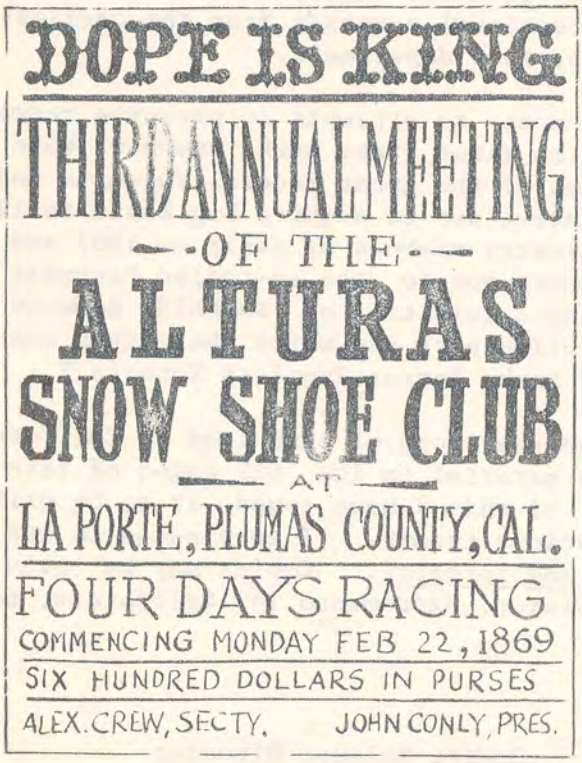
The plaque at Squaw Valley will state:

PIONEER SKI AREA OF AMERICA

THE VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES OF 1960 COMMEMORATE A CENTURY OF SPORT SKIING IN AMERICA. BY 1860 MINING TOWNS OF WHISKEY DIGGINGS, POKER FLAT, PORT WINE, ONION VALLEY, LA PORTE, AND JOHNSVILLE, SOME 60 MILES NORTH OF SQUAW VALLEY, SAW THE FIRST ORGANIZED SKI CLUBS AND COMPETITION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

CALIFORNIA REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK NO. 724

Exactly who introduced skis into California remains obscure, but there can be no question that the man who popularized skiing in California was John A. (Snow-shoe) Thompson. Thompson left his native Norway at the age of ten and in 1855 was residing on the banks of Putah Creek in the Sacramento Valley. He was acquainted with the annual winter battle of snow vs. man in the high sierra that was waged to keep contact between Placerville and Carson Valley, Nevada. Few men in the winter months dared to make a trans-Sierra trip, and for those who did, death was not uncommon. Thompson recalled his boyhood days on skis in Norway and decided they would enable him to establish a winter mountain ski express over the Sierra Nevada.



Throughout the length and breadth of the Sierra Nevada the fame of "Snow-shoe" Thompson spread, but even more famous became the (continued on Page

Through geological eons the steep valley stood quiet and undisturbed--its wooded hills muffled in snow six months of the year. Occasional Indian parties visited the place; sporadic prospectors wandered through seeking a new Comstock Lode. Somewhere along the line it was named Squaw Valley.

In 1954, perhaps half the people in nearby cities didn't know where Squaw Valley was, but overnight it soared to international fame--or notoriety, depending on your point of view. On June 18, 1955, Squaw Valley was selected to host the 1960 Winter Olympic Games.

Had you flown over Squaw Valley ten years ago, you could not have distinguished it from a thousand other depressions in the endless snow-covered Sierras. But Alexander Cushing walked into the valley on snowshoes in 1947, looked up at its steep slopes and saw its deep dry snow, its sheltered valley floor. This, he thought, was ski country.

Eight years later, at the time nominations for 1960 Olympic sites were opened, Squaw Valley had progressed little beyond its virgin state. Cushing had built a ski tow

(continued on the following page)

OLYMPICS

Squaw Valley

and a lodge which later burned. But the slopes and snow were as fine as ever. Cushing later said he was only half-serious in bidding for the Olympics. Publicity for Squaw Valley was all he sought. But the idea caught hold. After all, who could be against it?

Competing with Squaw Valley for the eighth winter games were some of the great ski resorts of Europe--Innsbruck, Austria (the favorite); St. Moritz, Switzerland, and Chamonix, France. Of seven previous winter games, six had been held in Europe, one at Lake Placid, New York. Both St. Moritz (1928, 1948) and Chamonix (1924) had hosted previous games. It seemed incredible that Squaw Valley could succeed in such company. Yet because of salesmanship and Western Hemisphere solidarity, Squaw Valley beat favored Innsbruck by two votes, closest in the history of the games.

Once the enthusiasm of this triumph was over, it became immediately apparent to U.S. Olympic officialdom that what Cushing had promised would be a tremendous effort to deliver. Angry Europeans accused the Americans of political skulduggery and empty promises. There were difficulties over land ownership and months of intramural bickering.

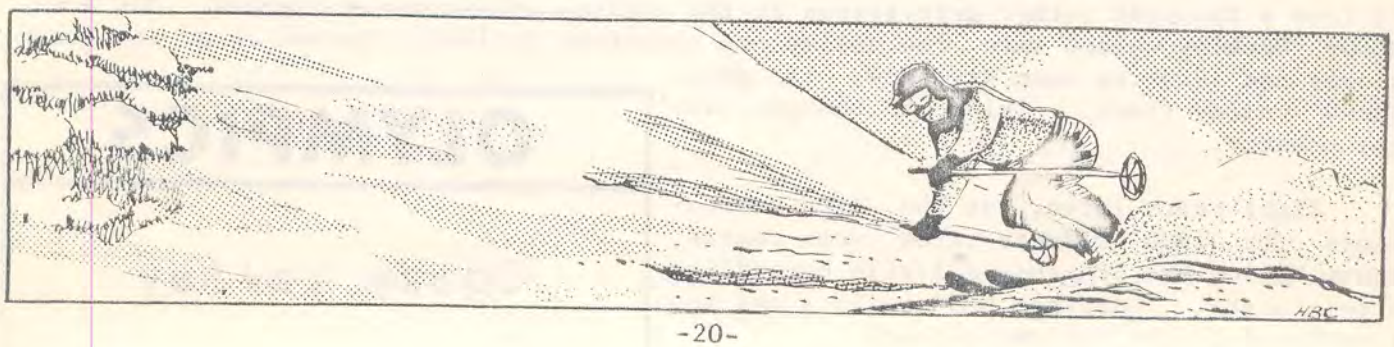
But gradually as the months passed, comprehension of a great opportunity began to grow. Here, in the high, bright wilderness, was an opportunity to stage an Olympics as never before. Previous winter games had made use of existing facilities and often had to be spread over a wide area to find sufficient housing and facilities. At Squaw Valley, there were no existing facilities--everything could be built from the ground up for the games.

A national sense of responsibility brought the necessary funds from the State of California (mostly State Park Fund money), the Federal Government and the State of Nevada. Talented people from all parts of the nation contributed their efforts under the guidance of a 14-man volunteer board of directors headed by Prentis Cobb Hale, Jr., and Squaw Valley began to take shape.

Now, with the games but a few days away (February 18-28), Squaw Valley is feverishly preparing for its ultimate test. A thousand athletes from 30 or 35 nations have taken up residence in the colorful new Olympic Village, where for the first time they are living together in close proximity to virtually all events. Chefs and cooks of varied patrimonies cater to national tastes. The athletes are entertained nightly by top television and movie personalities. Close at hand are shops and complete facilities for the maintenance of their equipment--skis, boots, skates, etc.

In competition, they will find ski slopes taking full advantage of Squaw Valley's terrain, with courses designed by top international experts. Lifts, rinks and other equipment are of the most modern design. The speed skating oval will be the first artificially frozen rink ever used in Olympic competition.

Spectators and competitors from all parts of the world are arriving for an event which well may confound European skeptics and become the greatest winter Olympics of them all!



SNOW SHOE THOMPSON (continued from page 18)

Norwegian snow-shoes themselves. They completely changed the miners' outlook on life in the winter months. The dreaded snow became the joyous snow. This was particularly true in the Sierra County and Plumas County area of California where skis were introduced in 1858 and by 1859 had become very common and the men were skiing from mining camp to mining camp just for the pleasure of it. By 1860 the men of La Porte were flying down the hillside at lightning rates and women and children as well as men could be seen, whenever weather permitted sporting on their Norwegian snow-shoes.

Concurrently with the introduction of snow-shoes to the Sierra Plumas area was the development of "dopes" to prevent the snow from sticking to the ski as well as reducing the friction between the ski and the snow. On the day of a race the contestants and their dope men would arrive at the race and the skis would be placed in the sun to warm; and then the experts on dope would begin to practice their science of mixing the proper dope for the snow and the temperature of the day. Some of the dope ingredients were burgundy pitch, Canda pitch, balsam of fir, Venice turpentine, oil of cedar, pine, hemlock, fir, glycerine, Barbary tallow, camphor and castor oil. The receipes were closely guarded secrets of the family or group that was sponsoring the racer. The finer dopes were "double distilled and extra-refined" and given such colorful names as "Skedaddle", "greased lightning", "slip easy", "catch 'em quick", "breakneck", and "slip up".

The peasants in the province of Talemark, Norway, were at this same time sporting on Norwegian snow-shoes and as early as 1843 had held jumping competitions, but this activity was limited to Talemark province until after 1862 when it spread to the Oslo region of Norway and finally in 1879 sport skiing commenced in Sweden and then quickly spread to all of the Alpine countries of Europe. The first European Ski Club to sponsor annual ski competition was organized in 1877 and held its first meet in 1879.

Therefore it is surprising to read the February 21, 1863 issue of the La Porte Mountain Messenger that two years previous William Metcalf had won the snow-shoe laurels at Onion Valley. This would have been in the spring of 1861 and by double inference these were not the first races held in that region. Thus it is fair to assume that the first ski competitions were held in the Sierra Nevada about 1860. These were not only the first organized ski races held in California, but also the first in North America, and probably the first outside of Norway itself.

This year the participants will represent Norway, Nationalist China and 20 other countries. Each country entered has its own "waxing room" where secret "dope" is applied before the race. The competitors are not miners from Poker Flat, La Porte, or Chinese of Whiskey Diggings, but the thrill of contest, however, remains the same!

FRANK'S TRACT STATE PARK (continued from page 6)

Migratory water fowl of all descriptions use Frank's Tract as an annual stopover. Many shallow coves and densely covered levees make protected water and shelter which is ideal for water birds. Two tiny islands complete the diversified habitat for shore and water birds. The water is very slightly brackish and while it is definitely affected by tidal level in San Francisco Bay, the salinity is negligible. The tidal fluctuations are approximately 12 hours offset from tides in the San Francisco area with a depth fluctuation of approximately five feet.

The land areas of the vicinity are populated with rabbits, fox and common upland game birds.

The submerged portion of Frank's Tract requires no development for full utilization other than some regulatory buoys and channel markers for large craft, restricted racing courses or swimming areas.

The land area itself has little improvement on it. There are four old ramshakled barns, a windmill and a delapidated ranch house which are all of the owners improvements other than usual siphons and pumping equipment required to regulate the water level of the sunken island. The levees are in good shape with more than the amount of rock in the core. The inside toes are all regular and extensive.

The land is sparsely covered with willows, the majority being concentrated against the inside levee toes. The balance is rolling grass land, ideal for extensive camp and picnic development. Proper planting of water loving trees would shortly transform the area into very attractive landscape and provide shelter from the weather and privacy from adjoining camps.

Emergency levee repairs are being completed to protect the park's 364 dryland acres from flooding. The Division of Beaches and Parks immediately upon its recent acquisition of title to the dryland portion of Frank's Tract hired a dredging firm to build up low and weak spots in the protecting levees under direction of Ranger II David W. Redding.

The State is completing negotiations to acquire the remaining submerged portion of the 3,533 acre Frank's Tract. Last July 18 the State Park Commission authorized expenditure of $131,000 to buy the dry portion.

NOTE: At its January 15, 1960 meeting, the State Park Commission officially named this park Franks Tract State Park.

KARL WRAY-
NEW COMMISSIONER

On January 27, 1960 Governor Edmund G. Brown appointed Karl Wray to a four-year term on the State Park Commission replacing Guilford H. Whitney whose term expired. Mr. Wray is publisher and co-owner of the San Clemente Sun-Post and co-owner of the Coastline Dispatch in San Juan Capistrano. Following is a reprint from the San Clemente Sun-Post which expresses Mr. Wray's feelings on being appointed to the California State Park Commission.

Governor Edmund G. Brown has provided me with one of the big thrills of my life, and satisfactions, I trust, by appointing your columnist to be a member of the California State Beaches and Parks Commission.

Receiving this position reaffirms my greatest interest outside of newspaper publishing, and that is the State and National Park Systems that form such an important part of recreation.

Through the past years I have visited 86 of the California State Parks and Historical Monuments that comprise the system. These range from the redwood parks of the north as far south as Montgomery Memorial in San Diego County, site of the first glider flights; and from most of the state beaches along the coast to the beautiful reserves around Lake Tahoe. . .

Preservation and restoration of historical sites is done for the education and enjoyment of Californians and the effort belongs properly in the park system.

Orange County has vital interests because of the many beaches, some of which have been neglected for many years. Best known is Bolsa Chica or tin can beach, one of the State's biggest eyesores, but which is now being acquired for public use. It should be cleaned and ready for State operation by this summer, although parking space will be lacking.

San Clemente has its own beautiful State beach, of course; and Doheny is also one of the most popular along the coastline, especially with campers.

One of the questions to be decided is the disposition of Squaw Valley winter sports site after the Olympic Games are over. The lands were acquired by California to accommodate the first winter Olympic sports ever held in this State. Some have said the area is not suitable for a State Park; others declare the valley is a tremendous asset for public recreation and should be kept for all the people. Recently the park commission approved construction of a tramway up Mount San Jacinto near Palm Springs, after a debate that raged for years.

Park system operation requires compromises in objectives frequently. Needed lands must be acquired soon while prices are reasonable, and set aside for future use. At the same time, more facilities are needed now, so the parks division is obligated to construct more campsites, roads and other means of use by the public. Beach acquisition is important of course because every year finds more millions of people using this type of recreation.

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

WHY, SURE, THAT'S A DOG

A tale of woe--on a very hot afternoon a middle-aged couple drove up to the contact station for a campsite. They had a very small Chihuahua dog in the car. I explained the rule to them about dogs. The couple told me the dog was very small, did not bark and they would keep it locked up in the car. I told them that I was sorry, but until the rule was changed, a dog was a dog. The man started using extremely profane language, opened the car door, grabbed the dog and tossed it through the open kiosk window. Luckily, I caught the dog. I petted it for a minute, then handed it back. The man asked, "What do you think now?" I repeated my statement. With that the man jumped in the car and still cursing, drove off.

Park Attendant Loren Dietz, Humboldt Redwoods State Park

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KING-SIZED PUZZLE

The Fort just received the pieces of at least two millstones from Bloomfield, California. Local tradition says that a Mr. Percival bought these stones from John Sutter's agent in Fort Ross in 1844 and started a flour mill at Bloomfield. It ran until 1880. The original stones were a complex of small stones held together by an iron hoop, now missing! We have a jig-saw puzzle with pieces weighing up to 40 pounds each!

Supervisor John McKenzie, Fort Ross State Historical Monument

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CAN'T STOP PROGRESS

An engineer for the U.S. Navy stopped by to inquire about the location of the new Navy Communicator Link Building being constructed at the summit. It was rather ironic to learn that the system for which the building is being built to house is obsolete. Between the time the building was planned, designed and construction started, a new method more advanced was developed. Rather laughingly the engineer said the Navy would probably abandon this building in the next few years. Perhaps we can turn it into a rest room and have the distinction of being the only park with a half million dollar rest room!

Supervisor Robert E. Stewart, Mt. Diablo State Park

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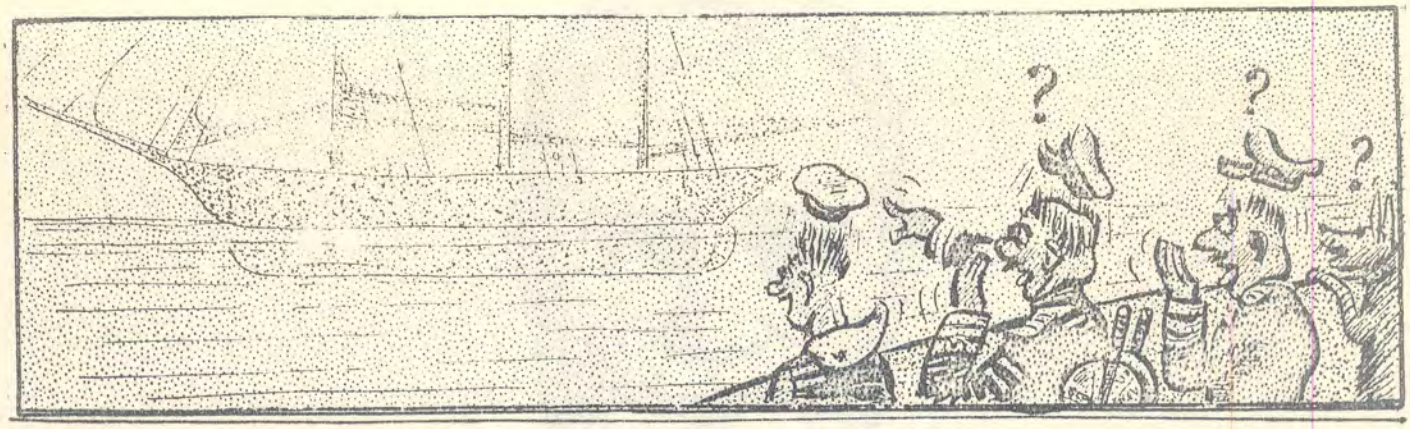
We live in an age of mass entertainment, mass prayer, mass education, mass industry, mass recreation. Indeed, man is the most gregarious of all animal life. But in this, the wisdom of Carl Sandburg's lines--to find truth, you have to walk your own paths--somehow is lost.



OUR FLYING DUTCHMAN

Down the estuary came the C. A. Thayer, the sailing schooner of The State's historic fleet, returning from her drydocking to her regular berth. She was being "escorted" by two small tugs, made fast to starboard, and largely hidden by the Thayer's hull from observers on the port side. Small wonder, then, that we imagined eye-popping, jaw-dropping amazement among the crewmen at the rail of the "Manzanilla," a modern freighter headed up-estuary at the same time. To them it must have appeared that a turn-of-the-century sailing ship was moving smoothly through the water without sail. But as they watched a stray puff of smoke gave the secret away and the ships parted -- broad smiles were on the faces of both crews.

Ranger Robert W. Pugh, San Francisco Maritime State Historical Monument

++++++++++ ++++++++++ ++++++++++

SOLUTION TO TERMITE PROBLEM?

For some years the staff has been concerned about the extensive damage done by termites to the buildings, sign posts, and anything made of wood. It now appears that nature has stepped in and taken over the problem! Since the completion of the new residence and office, woodpeckers have been having a field day. If they continue at their present rate, very shortly there will be no wood left on the house or office for the termites to eat, so they will eventually starve to death.

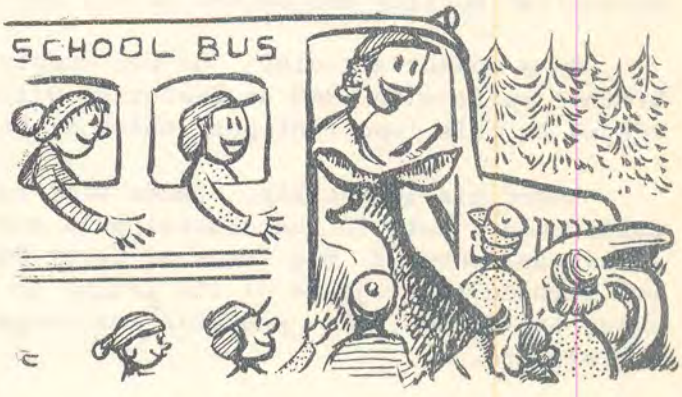
Ranger George C. Weldon, Brannan Island SP

TRULY MULTIPLE USE FACILITIES

A visitor reported to us that a group of people were having a baptismal service on the new boat launching ramps at Negro Bar. We were unable to get the name of the church, but we are certain that this was the initial use of the new ramps.

Ranger Fred Mitchell, Folsom Lake SP

++++++++++ ++++++++++



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DEER'S DAY AT SCHOOL

The poem, "Mary had a little lamb", sounds different at Calaveras--Bucky was a little deer. His voice was loud and clear. And everywhere the children went, he wanted to be near. Even if it meant going to school. Each morning, Bucky would prance to the White Pines school bus stop and watch the children board the big bus and leave him behind. One day last week, Bucky decided that what was good for his little friends was good enough for him, so he got on the bus, too! However, the bus driver, Mrs. Adrian George, didn't think a deer should go to school and she put him off. But Bucky kept trying. Finally, finding Bucky's soulful eyes too hard to resist, Mrs. George took him along. So, Bucky rode from his home at Big Trees to White Pines, got off with the children, and visited all of the school rooms for an hour before being transported home. The little deer was found in Murphys, where he was making a "pest" of himself, and was taken to Calaveras Big Trees State Park where he has continued to be a "spoiled brat".

Supervisor Anton Trigerio, Calaveras Big Trees State Park

The memory of the late Aubrey Drury, author, historian and conservationist, who was for 20 years Administrative Secretary of the Save-the-Redwoods League, was honored at the annual meeting in New York on January 20 of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The Horace Marden Albright Medal was awarded him for outstanding contribution to the cause of scenic preservation. Alexander Hamilton, president of the society, presented the medal, which was accepted by Mr. Albright, former Director of the National Park Service, after whom the medal was named, on behalf of the Drury family.

The text of the award follows:

The Horace Marden Albright Medal is awarded this year posthumously to a man of culture and refinement who from boyhood had a deep and abiding interest in the history of California in particular and the West in general. As a student at the University of California he excelled as a member of the intercollegiate debating team and a contributor to college periodicals. On graduation he and his brother, Newton B. Drury, former Director of the National Park Service, built a successful public relations business. Traveling through every part of his great State, he gathered material for his outstanding books on the natural and historic features of California, which are still widely read. He was one of the charter members of the California Historical Society and served as its President and as an editor of its publications.

As a conservationist, he was deeply devoted to parks and forests, and when his brother retired in 1940 as Executive Officer of the Save-the-Redwoods League, he succeeded to this important post which he held until his recent death.

Under his leadership, funds were raised to greatly extend the redwood parks of California, both in the coastal belt and in the Sierra Nevada where the great South Calaveras Grove of Big Trees or Great Sequoias was saved. The private funds raised and devoted to projects of the League in his time as its executive reached a total of close to $6,000,000, and this was largely matched with appropriations by the State Legislature.

California and the Nation have lost a dedicated conservationist of exceptional talents and personality. His splendid achievements in the acquisition of park area, saving the redwood forests, promoting interest in California history, unselfishly dedicating himself to conservation of historic and scenic resources are now recognized by the award of this Medal to the late AUBREY DRURY.

A. DRURY

Award Presented

Now, back in the Year of Our Lord, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-six, the 110th of the Independence of the United States and the 36th of the Sovereign State of California, there appeared an editorial in the columns of one Ralph Sydney Smith, the editor and publisher of the Redwood City Times Gazette.

> "Ours is indeed a privileged country, a land of fertile plains, picturesque valleys and green robed hills. . .This earth holds fairer landscapes than that which unveils itself from a thousand points along the 'ridge', the backbone of our Peninsula country.
>
> "But we are not unmindful of our privileges? Do we reflect on the reckless destruction of forest which has gone on without interruption for twenty years?
>
> "Does Pescadero reflect that its ever changing Butano. . .is even now threatened with the vandalism of trade and commerce?
>
> ". . .The drive from San Mateo past Crystal Springs to Lake San Andres was once a drive of all drives. Now its beauty is marred by axe and fire. . .But all these wrongs can be righted if we begin <u>now</u>!
>
> "Let Pescadero buy The Butano, (10,000 acres) or better still, let the county buy it and hold it in fee simple for its childrens' children. . ."

And so it came to pass in the Year of our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-nine, the 183rd of the Independence of the United States and the 109th of the Sovereign State of California that the Division of Beaches and Parks acquired The Butano (1900 acres).

The editorial was a success, by relative standards. It lead indirectly to the acquisition a few years later of the California Redwood Park, our present Big Basin Redwoods State Park. The State purchased its acquisition at Big Basin for a "bargain" at $100 an acre. Had the purchase been made when the editorial first appeared, the price would have been $15 an acre and there were 20,000 acres available in Big Basin and another 10,000 acres in The Butano. We were lucky to get The Butano in 1959 at $450 an acre and of the 1900 acres we did acquire last year, a goodly portion of it was second growth and logged.

And that, dear Rangers, is our lesson in history and economics and aesthetics for today.

But it is also a lesson in journalism and the value of the newspaper to the

(continued on the following page)

THE BUTANO

How The Trees Were Saved

careers to which we are all dedicated. Subsequent to Editor Smith's editorial, the San Francisco Chronicle joined in urging the acquisition of Big Basin. It stated that

> "If the State of California would appropriate a portion of the purchase money, the rest could be raised by subscription from public-spirited men who know and appreciate the value of such a Preserve to the State."

The New York Tribune, Harper's Weekly, Atlantic Monthly, Scribners, all took up the cudgel on behalf of California.

In 1899, Andrew P. Hill, a photographer, was refused permission to take pictures of the Big Trees in Santa Cruz County. His cockles were raised and the fight was on. The San Jose World, the Santa Cruz Sentinel, the full press of California rose in demand that this area be retained for recreational and aesthetic use. Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst became interested and contributed funds. The voice of a young and brilliant Native Son of the Golden West was heard among those making demands upon Governor Gage and the Legislature, that of Joseph Russell Knowland. A distinguished group of citizens formed the Sempervirens Club, its object "to work for the preservation of the Big Basin and adjacent region as a public park."

And who started the Sempervirens Club? Well, H. L. Middleton was one of them. He read in the newspapers about the magnificence of these trees, about the people's feelings, about how close the sawmill was to the biggest tree. He went down there and he saw what was happening and, to steal a phrase, "he got religion" about the Big Basin. He was, incidently, the largest stockholder in the Big Basin Lumber Company and the Union Hill Lumber Company. The cutting stopped forthwith!

And so it has been through the years. The support of the California press has always rallied when the chips were down and special interests threatened the gems all of us--native sons and native daughters, adopted sons and adopted daughters--love so much.

In recent years, the press has stood firm on Emerald Bay and on the Rockefeller Forest and its watershed, on acquisition of more park land and shoreline.

The press continues to reflect the opinion of the public and though it is often questioned, its goal remains the same as it did when it raised its voice in 1886 and started on its way the State Park System which today embraces 189 areas in about 156 units, encompassing almost 600,000 acres of land and providing recreational activity last year for no less than 22,000,000 people on state administered areas and double that amount on State Park areas administered by counties, notably in the beach areas of Los Angeles County.

. . . A.M.C.

". . .Any fool can destroy trees. They cannot defend themselves or run away, and few destroyers of trees ever plant any, nor can planting avail much toward restoring our grand aboriginal giants. It took more than three thousand years to make some of the oldest of the Sequoias, trees that are still standing in perfect strength and beauty, waving and singing in the mighty forests of the Sierras. Through all the eventful centuries since Christ's time, and long before that, God has cared for these trees, saved them from drought, disease, avalanches, and a thousand storms, but he cannot save them from sawmills and fools; this is left to the American people. . ." John Muir

ATTENDANCE FIGURES FOR 1959

The supplement this month lists the attendance at State Parks, Beaches and Historical Monuments.

The comparative figures for the past four years continue to show increased visitor use.

Supplement to News and Views
January-February, 1960

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
COMPARATIVE ACTUAL STATE PARK ATTENDANCE
JANUARY 1, 1956 TO DECEMBER 31, 1959

STATE PARK	1956	1957	1958	1959
Angel Island State Park*	12,332	757	5,291	9,529
Anza-Borrego Desert State Park	94,992	189,600	439,829	469,001
Armstrong Redwoods State Park	147,335	181,099	198,673	223,999
Benbow Lake State Park (** 6-59)	-	-	-	19,785
Big Basin Redwoods State Park	535,501	567,815	553,153	692,422
Brannan Island State Park	-	66,041	113,791	137,927
Calaveras Big Trees State Park	167,462	252,636	206,278	237,475
Castle Crags State Park	53,233	63,579	58,883	32,955
Caswell Memorial State Park		111	2,923	8,268
Clear Lake State Park	69,125	75,240	79,328	111,507
Columbia Historic State Park	527,223	542,940	484,297	623,630
Colusa-Sacramento River State Park		10,190	22,919	23,735
Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park	40,094	51,497	34,528	55,441
Cuyamaca Rancho State Park	484,455	505,405	518,973	511,990
D. L. Bliss State Park	53,335	84,957	81,478	106,393
Donner Memorial State Park	158,442	174,671	236,856	216,026
Emerald Bay State Park	10,461	50,132	87,632	107,724
Folsom Lake State Park	169,600	931,187	1,308,243	1,928,720
Lake Natoma Unit	-	-	60,812	241,030
Fremont Peak State Park	25,101	26,553	21,563	27,077
George J. Hatfield State Park	11,387	12,345	9,180	14,267
Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park	19,392	23,164	27,333	33,147
Grover Hot Springs State Park (** 8-59)				1,805
Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park	232,229	246,657	237,021	230,900
Henry W. Coe State Park (** 12-59)				92
Humboldt Redwoods State Park	268,414	255,440	307,970	609,249
Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park	105,118	182,000	101,721	122,753
Joshua Trees State Park (** 12-59)				1,130
Lake Elsinore State Park			204,026	35,151
Marshall Gold Discovery State Park	210,038	200,416	280,995	199,622
McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park	43,242	48,737	56,718	62,575
McConnell State Park	19,991	24,583	21,765	26,524
Millerton Lake State Park		14,907	844,515	792,029
Mitchell Caverns State Park (** 11-59)				868
Morro Bay State Park	623,660	742,695	803,660	828,375
Mount Diablo State Park	143,104	167,155	283,382	217,502
Mount San Jacinto State Park	59,226	47,757	42,654	56,859
Mount Tamalpais State Park	345,730	356,514	398,994	296,733
Palomar Mountain State Park	128,732	133,173	157,697	190,513
Patrick's Point State Park	85,002	91,890	142,171	152,260
Paul M. Dimmick Memorial Grove State Park***		5,509	10,330	3,980

STATE PARK ATTENDANCE - continued

STATE PARK	1956	1957	1958	1959
Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park	337,444	335,244	339,024	414,369
Plumas Eureka State Park (** 59)				15,944
Point Lobos Reserve State Park	132,685	140,375	142,954	147,514
Portola State Park	113,664	122,132	115,423	136,383
Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park	150,238	189,761	217,643	240,151
Richardson Grove State Park	323,177	412,649	423,933	415,230
Russian Gulch State Park	51,526	57,335	58,163	67,310
Salton Sea State Park	91,475	136,774	226,401	329,359
Samuel P. Taylor State Park	119,709	130,005	172,005	222,430
Sonoma Coast State Park	130,177	296,417	324,125	308,685
Standish Hickey State Park	29,486	30,591	33,224	47,102
Tahoe State Park	32,833	37,392	42,658	52,576
Tomales Bay State Park	64,603	89,683	104,578	85,565
Torrey Pines State Park		139,743	230,659	136,892
Tule Elk Reserve State Park	2,160	3,137	3,361	3,633
Turlock Lake State Park	168,380	152,545	222,752	214,460
Will Rogers State Park	191,210	128,375	100,870	154,104
Totals, State Parks	6,782,723	8,729,510	11,203,355	12,652,675
Increase in attendance over prior year		1,946,787	2,473,845	1,449,320
Percentage of increase over prior year		28.70%	28.34%	12.94%

* Previously shown as a beach
** New park areas - month opened to public use
*** Closed part of year for development

ATTENDANCE AT STATE BEACHES
JANUARY 1, 1956 TO DECEMBER 31, 1959

STATE PARK BEACHES	1956	1957	1958	1959
Capitola Beach State Park	172,458	229,864	247,600	295,682
Cardiff Beach State Park (* 10-59)				804
Carlsbad Beach State Park	55,309	99,280	146,550	291,010
Carpinteria Beach State Park	565,300	570,405	562,100	595,900
Doheny Beach State Park	342,502	383,722	11,501	304,171
El Capitan Beach State Park	5,036	10,324	30,003	116,111
Emma K. Woods Beach State Park (* 8-59)				156,879
Huntington Beach State Park	614,028	788,975	1,356,641	1,058,796
Leo Carrillo Beach State Park	5,660	26,964	72,060	98,502
MacKerricher Beach State Park	64,335	77,915	193,740	110,500
Moonlight Beach State Park (* 10-59)				8,677
Natural Bridges Beach State Park	230,295	261,110	288,630	320,770
New Brighton Beach State Park	150,888	245,890	256,600	254,698
Pismo Beach State Park	461,966	446,914	578,389	690,000
Ponto Beach State Park (* 10-59)				1,035
San Buenaventura Beach State Park	293,305	348,270	351,295	448,725
San Clemente Beach State Park	156,106	173,948	190,096	202,894
San Elijo Beach State Park (* 10-59)				2,661
San Mateo Beaches State Park		349,796	515,148	623,156
Seacliff Beach State Park	1,212,107	1,140,793	997,764	1,102,624
Silver Strand Beach State Park	269,270	249,084	302,619	263,750
Stinson Beach State Park**	261,981	598,144	516,355	453,347
Sunset Beach State Park	167,725	190,800	236,565	207,173
Twin Lakes Beaches State Park	26,398	107,765	144,701	187,996
Van Damme Beach State Park	64,048	84,290	84,083	116,433
Totals, State Beaches	5,118,717	6,384,253	7,082,440	7,912,294
Increase in attendance prior year		1,265,536	698,217	829,854
Percentage of increase over prior year		24.72%	10.93%	11.72%

* Previously operated by County
** Closed part of year for development

ATTENDANCE AT STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS
JANUARY 1, 1956 TO DECEMBER 31, 1959

STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS	1956	1957	1958	1959
Benicia Capitol State Historical Monument		2,591	27,619	19,122
Fort Humboldt State Historical Monument		6,269	4,242	5,766
Fort Ross State Historical Monument	53,920	67,094	128,078	82,482
Fort Tejon State Historical Monument	16,024	18,770	17,259	12,284
Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument			153,476	258,227
La Purisima Mission S. H. M.	26,987	27,623	35,941	38,732
Los Encinos State Historical Monument	2,157	1,892	3,374	2,646
Monterey State Historical Monument				
California First Theatre	42,244	49,172	54,450	48,337
Old Custom House	121,316	121,828	120,815	123,097
Pacific Building*		12,470	10,376	-
Stevenson House	21,386	24,839	23,816	34,774
Thomas Oliver Larkin House			3,008	8,522
Petaluma Adobe State Historical Monument	9,280	11,057	15,858	18,809
Pio Pico State Historical Monument	13,075	15,440	14,435	20,040
San Juan Bautista S. H. M.	120,099	123,599	203,092	233,428
Shasta State Historical Monument	29,599	29,460	45,985	45,826
Sonoma Mission	46,836	51,962	67,309	59,936
Vallejo Home	58,588	66,816	66,750	72,773
State Indian Museum S. H. M.	138,342	205,524	263,104	237,390
Sutters Fort State Historical Monument	227,396	248,854	331,039	282,725
Weaverville Joss House S. H. M.	2,815	4,329	11,534	17,563
William B. Ide Adobe S. H. M.	4,991	4,646	4,476	8,116
Total, State Historical Monuments	935,055	1,094,235	1,606,036	1,630,595
Increase in attendance over prior year		159,180	511,801	24,559
Percentage of increase over prior year		17.02%	46.77%	1.5%

* Closed for repair all of 1959

SUMMARY
TOTAL ATTENDANCE
JANUARY 1, 1956 TO DECEMBER 31, 1959

	1956	1957	1958	1959
State Parks	6,782,723	8,729,510	11,203,355	12,652,675
State Beaches	5,118,717	6,384,253	7,082,470	7,912,294
State Monuments	935,055	1,094,235	1,606,036	1,630,595
TOTAL ATTENDANCE	12,836,495	16,207,998	19,891,861	22,195,564
Increase in attendance		3,371,503	3,683,863	2,303,703
Percentage of increase		26.27%	22.73%	11.58%

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Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

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BECAUSE OF CONDITIONS BEYOND OUR CONTROL, THERE WAS NO ISSUE FOR MARCH OR APRIL, 1960

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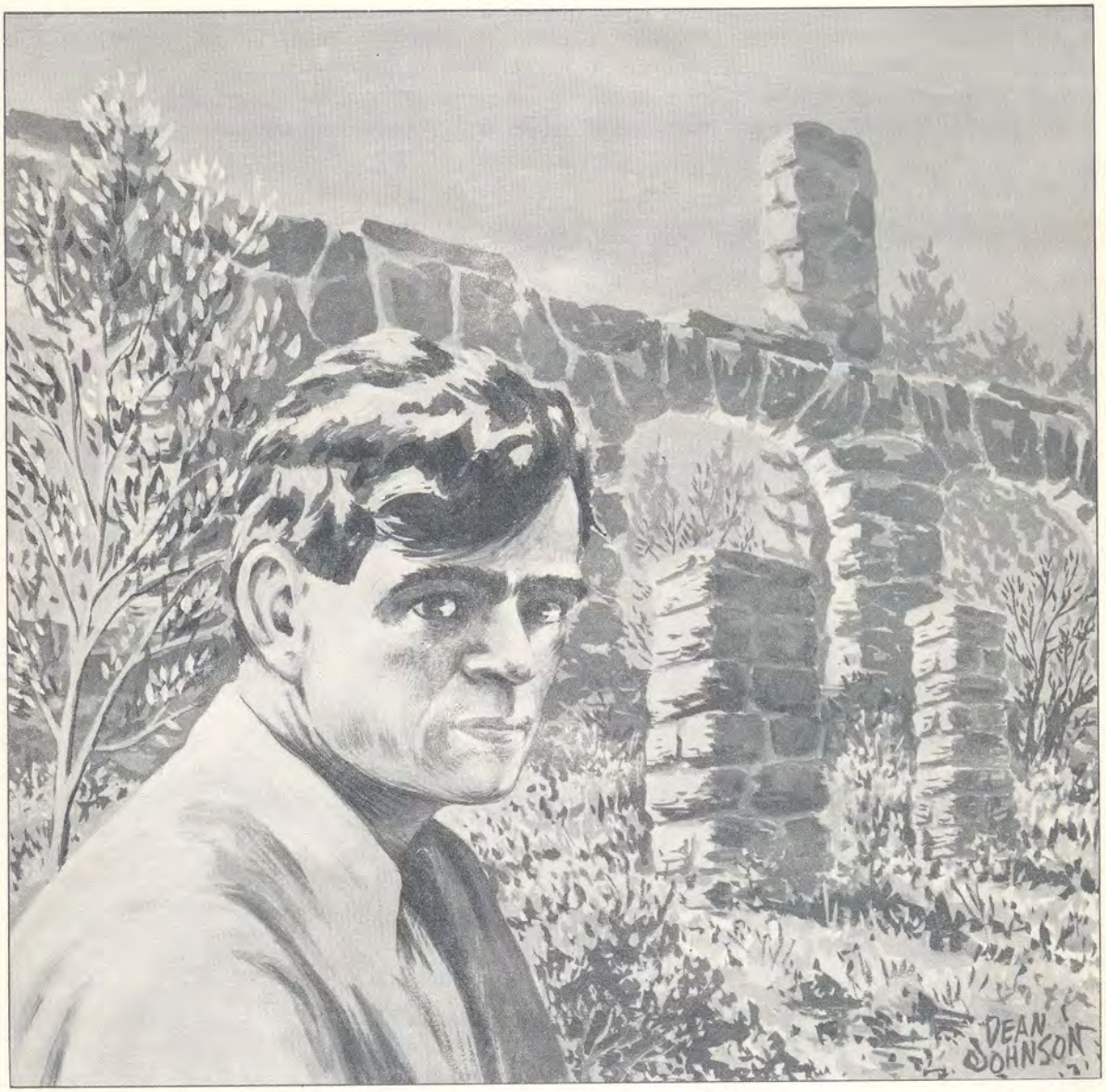
NEWS AND VIEWS

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS and VIEWS



May - 1960

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS and VIEWS

May - 1960

Chiefly Speaking

Training Conferences for park personnel have been held at Folsom, Santa Rosa and Santa Monica. Chief DeTurk addressed each of the groups and we are taking the liberty of printing his talk as given at Folsom. These remarks were essentially the same at Santa Rosa and Santa Monica.

Chiefly Speaking

According to the program, I am supposed to say why we have a State Park System, and what is our product.

Doing this in reverse, I would say that our product is a happy, healthy, educated, and culturally informed public. I believe that is the purpose of all our work. I believe that everything we do in State Park work, or in any related park work, is simply an end to that means. If there were no people to be benefited by park programs there wouldn't be any program. We know that; so our product must then be connected with people rather than with material resources: land, trees, horses, waterfront, and anything else.

And, in trying to achieve that, we certainly run up into a lot of interesting and unusual situations, some that look impossible of solution; but, nevertheless, our job is to sell top management the fact that we have demands for a great many things from the public, and that the public gets a lot of good out of those things. They get a lot of good out of them in a great many ways, not altogether play. Too often parks are associated, I'm afraid, 100% with play. Sometimes it is disguised under the name recreation. Too many people we talk to about recreation think solely of horseshoe courts, handicrafts, baseball -- which certainly are recreation; but I talked to one of the Governor's secretaries who told me that recreation to him was a dinner jacket and a black tie. That's what he likes to do for fun. Recreation and relaxation have many different forms.

I know of an executive of the Northwestern Insurance Company of Seattle, whose annual vacation is made to the Bancroft and Sutro libraries in the Bay Area. Two weeks there every year -- he just likes to study; he likes to do research; he likes to go into history. He goes to the libraries and studies and comes back quite refreshed. Other people like to go to natural areas where they learn the same sorts of things about trees, or about geology, or about wild flowers or about deserts. So we have a great gamut of things with which we are confronted in order to produce this happy, educated, healthy, and culturally improved public of ours. Sometimes I expect those things have to be disguised. Maybe we can help people learn things by disguising them a little bit so they think they're fun, which would be the ideal way to get some of the information into people's heads -- an interpretive program much like the sugar coating on a pill.

But this problem of providing them, is as old as any recorded history certainly, and I wouldn't know how far it goes beyond that. I do know that you've probably heard of most of the things that I would like to say about that. But I'll say them again anyway, at least it keeps me from forgetting them.

The fact is that the Hanging Gardens of Babylon were not run for commercial purposes, they weren't a subdivision -- they were built for somebody's pleasure, somebody's aesthetic pleasure, and as far as I know are among some of the first records of any type of park or recreational development being built by people for people.

An old biblical prophet said, a good many years B. C., that "we place house against house and field against field until there is no place in the land to be alone". It was a problem with him. A problem with people he represented, and as we look at the house against house situation now, and field against field, maybe we wonder what in the world could have been bothering somebody in Moses' era. But it did bother him. And in 1066 when England was invaded by William The Conqueror, the first thing he did was to tear up a county, take out all the houses, take out the roads, to provide a hunting park for the English Court.

It seems that people have always been confronted with this problem of living too closely together, existing too closely together, working too closely together; so there's one good reason for the establishment of parks -- to help people get a little

bit farther apart. Now, I realize that those of you who work in areas like Folsom, the Santa Monica beaches, or the Humboldt Redwoods, understand this. Conditions in your camping developments must hark back at least to Moses' time, although now it is tent against tent. It seems that people, in spite of themselves, and in spite of their thousands of years of complaint of being too crowded, still like to tie their tent ropes onto somebody else's tent stakes. We insist on getting closer and closer and closer together, both in play, in public recreational activities, and in our overnight facilities, whether that happens to be tent or trailer.

It was interesting to talk to a man not long ago, representing mobile homes, who has some projects in mind that he hopes will help our situation a little. He said that in Connecticut, where he lives, their standards for trailer courts are four to the acre. Imagine that! It seems we try to get a hundred to the acre here, in a "small" state like California, compared with a "large" state like Connecticut.

It must be because Californians are still afraid of the Indians and want to get together for protection, that they like to get so close together when there is so much land in this western state on which to spread out. Or maybe its traffic. I recently read that the people of Los Angeles drive 39-1/3 million miles a day to go to work and home again. Now, maybe if they lived any farther apart than that, they'd have to drive 75 million miles a day to get to work and back home again.

One man in San Francisco carries eight passenger pigeons in his car, and when he gets stuck he writes a note to his wife and lets the pigeon out the window. There is no other way to let anyone know. He got his picture in the paper and in "Time" for doing that. It is that sort of congestion where you live and where you work that is responsible for the outdoor areas where people at least can think they are alone.

It is true that living in a campground with 15 or 20 people per acre is not a standard that we would propose, but at least there is a feeling of open space. Campers can look about; they can look to the hills, to the mountains. They can even look up to the sky; they can look out over water, and gain a feeling of space that does not occur when they live in crowded city conditions. So, we have a good many reasons for acquiring and establishing parks.

It is interesting to me to read Mr. Olmstead's report of 1928 concerning parks in the State of California, where he has divided the State into 300 general districts in which parks should be located.

He proposed some very interesting criteria for parks, and it is interesting to me, and maybe informative to you, to know how closely together are his 1928 report and the present State Park thinking. The Legislative Analyst has said we should try to provide at least 50% of our operation cost from the operation of our state park facilities. We come to about 18% or 19% on the overall cost picture now in the State of California.

Mr. Olmstead says in his report, under the chapter "Criteria for State Parks", that users should share in operation costs "by the establishment of a suitable system of fees and charges by which those who avail themselves of these special facilities shall pay part of all of the cost involved in providing and administering them. To encourage concentrated recreational use of public land without squarely meeting the cost of thoroughly adequate administration is simply to invite destruction of the natural aspects and justifiable dissatisfaction on the part of the public." You've probably heard words like that from that time on. How we can arrive at that enviable position of meeting the costs of a recreational facility out of the pockets of those who use it is very difficult to decide. In fact, in my own personal thinking it is

difficult to make the decision whether that situation should be a goal or whether it should be a happy circumstance if we can achieve it. I am sure that total self support is not the goal toward which we must point our total program.

If it is our goal, as I recently said to the Ways and Means Committee, perhaps instead of building recreational parks, areas like Folsom, areas like the public beaches, or areas like the Redwood Preserves, we should build a few more Hearst Castles. This is a very profitable establishment, and it is the kind of thing we should go into. I got the point over.

The 1928 Olmstead report also contains some very excellent criteria for the establishment of state park areas. It is interesting to see how closely these come to matching the ones that are currently adopted by the State Park Commission. I would like to review them briefly for you, because I rather imagine you are familiar with them. Number One -- Parks should be sufficiently distinctive and notable to interest people from comparatively distant parts of the State to visit and use them. Not merely good enough to attract people from the region in which they are situated because of the absence of more interesting areas within easy reach. State parks should, in general, be situated beyond the limits of urban and suburban communities which have sufficient population and wealth to assume the obligation of providing parks that would be serviceable for the daily use of their own citizens.

Number 2. State parks should be characterized by recreational resources of the kind which are unlikely to be reasonably well conserved and made available for enjoyment under private ownership, or which under private ownership are likely to be so far monopolized as to make it seriously difficult or impossible for the ordinary citizen to secure enjoyment of them except at a cost in time and money disproportionate to the cost of providing that enjoyment in state parks.

Number 3. State parks should be as nearly as possible self-sufficient in number, extent, and character to meet the prospective demands of the people for the kind of enjoyment which each area can provide. These demands are those that will not be supplied by other means such as in local parks, national parks, and forests, and the use of scenic highways. The gauging of the demand in advance is very difficult. But there is every indication that it will be much greater than can be provided for under the present bond issue.

Number 4. Parks should be geographically distributed with the view toward securing a wide and representative type for the State as a whole, and at the same time, making a reasonable assortment of them equitably accessible to the people in each part of the state.

Equitably accessible to public parks obviously does not mean that if one community has a state park within a half hour's drive, every other community should have one equally near. A state park system cannot be laid out on that scale of accessibility. It means more nearly that a fair assortment of state parks should be within the reach of a day's travel by automobile of any considerable body of population.

Those criteria were well thought out not only for their day, but well thought out for the present time. To illustrate the rightness of some of Mr. Olmstead's statements, in saying that it is most difficult to determine what is the future need, what number and size of parks are we trying to provide, it has taken the California Public Outdoor Recreation Study Commission a couple of years to come up with the answers. This group themselves are not at all sure that they have reached all the answers which they have been researching. However, they will have the California

Recreation Study report available in two volumes. Volume 1 will be published in March, ready for the Legislature before adjournment. Volume 2, which will contain a great deal of the basic facts and tables and data on which they have based their report, should be ready some time between June 1 and June 30 when the Recreation Study Commission goes out of existence.

Now, for the first time, California has made a large scale effort to find out what people want to do, where they want to go, how far they will go, and what kind of things do they want to find at the end of their trip. The study has already been able to say that due to current traffic situations, a normal one-day use runs around 12 to 15 miles from home. That's about a one-day radius of use from where a person lives. They are also analyzing this up to a two-day week end, a three-day week end, or a one or two weeks vacation period. Eventually, we will have something to go on when we start to establish any new state park program, both for conservation needs and for needs of public recreation. The Study Group is doing a lot of other miscellaneous research that will show whether people want to camp, or whether they want to stay in motels, or whether they want to stay in cabins, hotels, or lodges. What do they want to eat? Where do they want to eat it? How often do they need rest rooms along the highway, and who should provide these various facilities?

Now, as Mr. Olmstead said, obviously those communities which are wealthy enough to provide their own parks and their own recreational units should not be a state responsibility. That will be reiterated in the current recreation study report, since they are trying to establish, and will establish, areas of responsibility for various public agencies. If active recreational needs are found to exist in a community like Sacramento, the study will try to determine and point out whether those needs should be met by the City of Sacramento, by individual park or recreation districts like Sacramento County, or by the State Park Division. I imagine a few people's feelings are going to get hurt in this process because it does seem, in my opinion at least, that California has extended itself a great deal in trying to solve local recreation problems.

As you are well aware, we have a thousand miles of waterfront, - sea coast frontage - in the State of California, and with our present 15 million population, that adds up to 4 inches per person. I haven't been able to get it any bigger than that, no matter how many times I figured it, and that includes all the ocean front. That's all the publicly owned land, all the privately owned land, all the places like U.S. 1 north of San Simeon, where the mountains drop right straight off into the ocean, and there's probably not a square inch of active recreational land other than sightseeing land. It includes the high headlands, the straight up and down rock or earth banks, the beautiful southern California beaches, all of it together still gets us about 4 inches per person for our present 15 million population. When we zoom up to that predicted 50 or 60 million, we zoom down to one inch per person. When we realize that half of that is non-usable in an active way, that is for hiking, camping, picnicking, or parking, we push that figure down to one half inch; and then we take miscellaneous areas like Camp Pendleton and Vandenburg Air Force Base and a few other things out of the picture, and we are down to about one-fourth of an inch per person in public beaches, but even less per person to park a car.

It's a problem, and it's a problem of geography and geology. So, the reason that the State of California has spent a great deal of energy and a great deal of money in acquiring beaches, for instance in the Santa Monica area, in the Los Angeles area, in the San Diego area, is a matter that that's <u>all</u> the beach there is. We can't acquire outside of an urban community, because those communities are urban, and the beaches are there and if they're to be preserved and made available to the public of California, that's where they have to be acquired. We have a totally different sort of an aspect in the acquisition and development of some of our more desirable areas that are acquired for preservation.

The Point Lobos area, which to my mind is one of the finest reserves I've ever seen or I have ever heard of, is a thing that is certainly preserved and protected for the people of all the State of California and for all their friends and visitors. It is not too big an area in actual acres. It isn't an area that will stand much development on it, but I myself am proud to be associated with the Division that has done such a magnificent job of preserving almost every square foot of what the State does own of Point Lobos. And the only square feet that are not preserved are the very limited roads, the parking areas, and three to four foot wide trails, and the land on which the individual comfort stations are located. Everything else is kept in its natural condition, and beautifully so. And consequently, the area is able to handle a great many thousands of people every year who achieve, I believe, all the benefits that this Division is trying to furnish. I am sure that it's fun to hike out to the end of Point Lobos and look out over the rocks. I am sure that it's fun to watch the marine life. It's fun to hike just for hiking because it's done in a fine atmosphere and fine environment. I am sure that anybody comes away from there with a much greater respect for the handiwork of the Creator for having put that together. It's a magnificent seascape, a magnificent landscape, and an altogether thrilling experience. I'm sure for those of you who have seen it a hundred times, it is just as thrilling the hundredth time as it was the first time, or at least the second time. I know of nothing to equal the first view of Point Lobos to anyone who can see anything at all. The Division has done a good job there; but that is not the kind of a place that can be located equitably, as Mr. Olmstead said, "with equitable access to all of the communities in California." There is <u>one</u> Point Lobos. Consequently, it is a part of our program and a part of the assets of the State of California. There aren't apt to be two of them.

I think the same thing holds for the Redwood area. There is one Redwood section like Humboldt in the world. Fortunately, it is in California, and even more fortunately, through the great vision of men like Newton Drury and others before and since, we have been able to protect, preserve and hang onto it for the people of the world. I think all of you know too that not only Californians enjoy it; all people of the West Coast enjoy it, and all their Eastern visitors enjoy it, and a great many people come from foreign countries to California solely to study the Redwoods. There are scientifically minded people who are interested in research and natural history. They do study it, and thereby the entire knowledge of the world is advanced by what California has been able to do in that area. We can't locate that region equitably to Los Angeles unfortunately. And, certainly, the Sierra Redwoods are in the same category.

So, I think we do have a very well-rounded set of projects, and a well-rounded program of acquisition, a program which has looked to all of these various facets of human need.

Think of an area like Folsom. Nobody is going to say that the Folsom area was acquired to preserve its natural scenic beauty because, although there is a great deal of natural scenic beauty at Folsom, it certainly wasn't acquired to preserve and protect in a wilderness type situation unchanged by human hands. It was acquired for a totally different purpose, but certainly it is as closely allied to human need as the preservation of either Point Lobos or the Humboldt Redwoods. This was a place acquired for active human need, for the plain joy of getting outdoors and stretching some muscles. I don't know what kind of muscles are stretched on water skis, and I trust that I never find out, but I'm sure something is stretched. It is quite a popular sport. It has grown fast. It seems to have adherents in all age groups, much as skiing does. You simply can't tell by looking at a guy, whether he is 6 or 60, that he will or will not be a water skier.

The big thing, the art of fishing, the fun of fishing, is something else that is provided in an area of this type, and believe me, all the needs that are met by an

area like Folsom, or an area like Millerton, or any other of the great recreational units in the California State Park System, to me are equally important with those of a great natural and scientific reserve. All these activities have their places in the matter of what do people need to be well-rounded, complete individuals.

Now, as far as the first item on this program is concerned -- what do we do -- that has long been a puzzler, not only for me, but I think for everybody else that works in parks. I realize I should say nothing bad about budget people, because they are here you know, and we wouldn't be without budget people, or we would have no budget, so we will be extremely nice to all people having to do with budgets, personnel, and money in any form. But I am sure that these people wonder what we do. From some of the questions they ask, I know they wonder what we do, and why it takes so many people to do it, and why do we do it at all? It is one of the most diversified organizations that any of you will ever bump up against.

Allegedly, in reading your job description and civil service requirements for people to fill the jobs that you hold, you are supposed to do a certain set number of things. They are pretty well written down. I don't know whether any of you are able to do only what is prescribed for you. You're also concerned with a great many other things in your jobs.

I certainly think that any dissertation on what do we do had better be left to those who are completely involved in the field of park operation and maintenance. You know what you do -- everything. You build something out of nothing. That is one of the things you do and do well. You look after thousands of people with one lifeguard. That's another thing you do well. You park two cars, I am sure, on every space that is adequate for one -- that's another thing you do well. How you get them in there nobody knows. In addition to that you send away a very great proportion of your public as happy people. Now, it is true that the ones who are not happy are the ones who make the biggest complaints, and they sometimes make it to our office, they sometimes make it to newspapers, they sometimes make it to the office of the Chief Executive of the State of California. But you know as well as I do that that is one in a thousand. You have done a remarkable job in carrying out our major responsibility to provide real facilities and activities for people so that they become healthier, better people, better informed people, and happier people. That you have done in a remarkable degree, and in my opinion, in a great many cases, with very limited facilities.

I have seen how some of the campfire programs have operated. I have seen how many people attend them, and I have seen something of the programing and the type of work that goes into the preparation of lectures for the public. There is an example of where the learning process, the learning about natural things, about geology, about trees, about animals, about flowers, has been sugar coated with the fun of a campfire, and it has been a very healthy thing. I have talked to a great many people, before I was in California, who had participated in these programs and who thought they were one of the finest things that the State of California, Division of Beaches and Parks, provided for the people.

I feel that we have, beyond this, a duty in the field of interpretation. I may be a little bit prejudiced on this subject because the State where I grew up in park work, the State of Indiana, was one of the pioneers in the matter of interpretation interpretation of geology, natural history, and historical interpretation. I think that New York State had the first naturalist museum, and it is still there. Statistically, I should refrain from mentioning "first" of anything, because I've seen too many of them, and I am sure you have. The first concrete road, the first filling station -- you find them in a hundred cities! An early nature museum was built in McCormick Free State Park in Indiana. Whether it was built second or fourth or tenth,

I don't know. It was built next after Bear Mountain in New York. A naturalist campfire program was used in Indiana as early as 1919, and I do believe one of the first full time naturalists was employed in that particular park about 1920. Now that may be one of the first, because I literally don't know what went on in California or any of the Western States during that particular time; but I do know that history, as such, gets a real rough time being interpreted to people.

I have carefully watched as I have driven over California and have seen one car stop to read a roadside historical marker. One automobile that wasn't mine. I saw one party pulled up, reading the sign. Now that still doesn't mean that it is not a good program, but it just simply means that there are thousands of people who are not getting connected with the history of this State at all. I do feel that the historical program, the interpretation of geology, and of natural history, as done in the state parks is the only place where it is well done in this State, or in any other state that has such a service connected with its state park work. I know that history itself is a thrillingly interesting thing. It tells us why we are here; how we got here; how our culture developed; why we are like we are; why we look like we look; why we eat what we eat; why we wear what we wear; why we talk like we talk. I don't know how much differently I talk, coming from the Midwest, than you talk coming from California, but you do know that there are areas in the United States where the manner of speaking the English language is quite different than it is in other areas. There is an historical reason for this, and I feel that what you have done in California in interpreting history is a really remarkable thing.

Certainly, we have people who believe in that program, and we have people who do not believe in it. We have folks who think we do far too much in the acquisition of old California adobes and in their restoration. We have people who think we do too little, as evinced by the fact that there are always Bills in the Legislature, or Resolutions of County Supervisors, or Resolutions of City Councils, asking us to do some more of the same thing that somebody else thinks we do too much of.

So, it becomes our particular problem, to sort out the things that are right, the things that are best, the things that are completely in accord with the kind of a program we are trying to do. We want to show people the right things developed in historical California, and I think that in areas like Monterey we have done an exceedingly good job in putting together an historical program. I don't mean enough in the sense that we may not need some more, but enough to be effective in interpreting that portion of California's history.

When the program is completed at Fort Sutter, we will have done a very fine thing in interpreting this part of California, and the pre and post-Gold Rush period, interpreted in that building, and interpreted in the displays that will be contained in it.

I think there is nothing that could have been done of much more value to California as a whole, than two closely related, but widely separated projects: The Pueblo de Los Angeles, and the acquisition and taking care of both the town of Coloma and the town of Columbia. Two things, certainly, of different concepts, different costs, different economic values, and different attractions, and different uses to people, but both connected with this program of interpreting California, not only to those of us who live here, and those fortunate of you who are native Californians, but also to all our visitors and tourists, so they have some idea of what California is about. How it got founded, who saw it first? Who settled it first? Why? What were they interested in? Were they looking for gold? Were they looking for the Fountain of Youth? Were they looking for the fur trade, as they were when they found the Great Northwest, and even the great Mississippi Valley area? Or just what was it that they were out here after anyway?

The French were here, the English were here, the Russians were here; the Spanish were here. What did they come for, and what did they find? The Oriental peoples were here, and all of them have left bits of their culture, bits of their traditions and it's all amalgamated now into California, and when you say California, you mean all of those things. You mean the culture that brought about the Joss House at Weaverville. There is an old, old culture, older than any other culture that has had any influence in the Western Hemisphere. It has left its mark in all the territories on the West Coast, but I think principally in the State of California. The Russian influence, not so widely spread, but acquired and taken care of, and interpreted in the area around Fort Ross, I think will always show people how much influence the Russians did have in the founding of this part of the United States -- where their influence went, what brought it about, and what caused it to drop off until it is almost an imperceptible influence, as opposed to that of the Spanish and Mexican influences.

The only way this can be shown is through the acquisition, careful development, or restoration, depending on the need, of the areas like we have already acquired in our State Park System. It is a magnificent concept; something of which we can well be proud.

Equally important is the matter of interpreting the physical California to people, to our own people, and to other people. The matter of how was the Sierra created? Why is it there? What is the Great Valley? How did it get here? You know, there aren't too many people outside of California that know that if you substituted a dam for the Golden Gate Bridge you would have quite a lake in California. All the way from Bakersfield to Redding.

There are geological wonders in California, as well as things like the Great Valley. There are the areas like the Salton Sea which I was privileged to see first in February of this year. To imagine that I was standing on the bank of a sea similar to the Dead Sea, similar to the great Salt Lake, and that if the mountains were not there, there would be 270 feet of water right over my head as I stood on the beach! There is no way on earth for me to know that unless somebody tells me by interpreting that natural phenomenon. Why can we find sea shells a couple of hundred feet up on all of the hills around the Salton Sea? Why is the Travertine Rock there? What made those waves cut the ridges back up behind the railroad? If somebody doesn't tell the casual visitor, unless he is a geologist, he doesn't know, and to me interpreting that kind of landscape is equally important to interpreting the man-made history of California. We have a lot to do in that line, and we have a lot to do in the interpretation of history. So, we have a job before us, and I think that this job will not run out until most of you have reached retirement age.

But, as to what we are and what we do, I will say again it seems to me that our chief purpose in state park work is this business of doing things for people. We certainly do not acquire, protect, and preserve land primarily for wild flowers, although that's what people think we do. They think that we lock up great areas of California so people can't get in them, in order to protect a bird's habitat, or a squirrel's habitat, or a wild flower's habitat. I am sorry we have apparently not gotten the picture over that <u>why</u> we do what we do is for people. We want people to see those things, we want them to know about them. We want to explain them. In my own feeling the interpretive program is much like our problems with the various languages we have.

I can have a book printed in Sudanese, or Greek, or in fact, in almost any other language, and all I can see in it are the pictures. I might recognize the page numbers, but I get nothing out of that book at all except the pictures, if it is in a language I cannot understand.

And believe me, the geology and the natural history of California, and in fact the man-made history of California, exists in a language that most people can't understand, and our whole interpretive program, I believe, is well named because it literally interprets the various stories from a language which nobody can read into a language which people can read and understand. It doesn't take 15 minutes to understand how the Salton Sea got where it is if there is a well done interpretive display that shows how it got there.

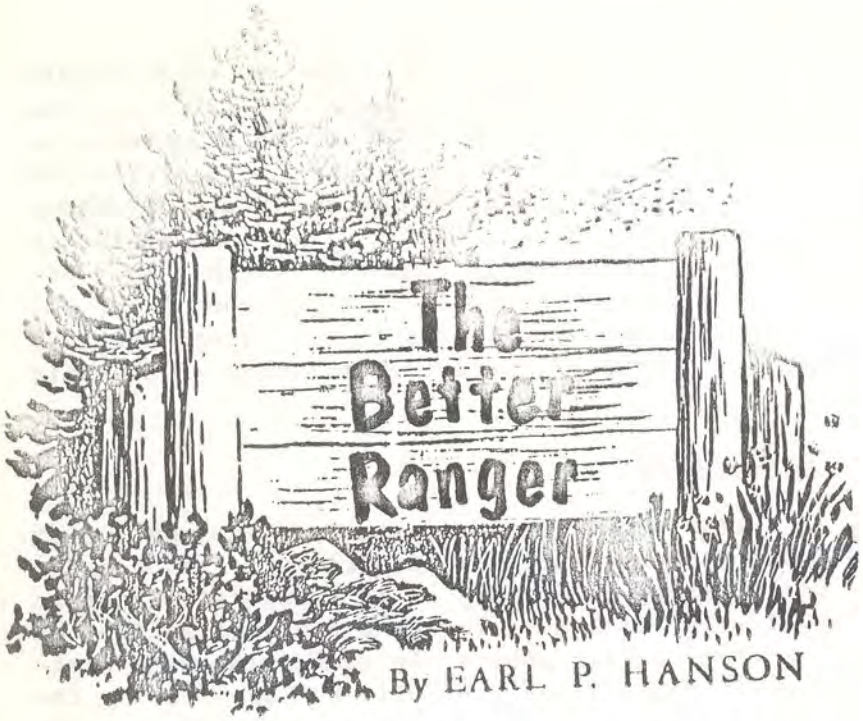
And I think the same thing goes of the routes of people coming into California. How did the English come in here? How did the Spanish get in here? How did other Americans get here? And immediately you see all that on a map, on a display, on an interpretive type of display, you know where these varied influences come from, and you begin to realize immediately how and where they were influential to make what we know now today as the 1960 California.

So it seems to me that between looking after what people need, (not in an autocratic sense of telling them what they need, but in recognizing needs of all people as we have understood them and felt them, as we will soon be able to read and pinpoint it in the Recreation Study), and in trying to solve those needs and do them in an equitable manner, I think we have a work which has been well conceived, which has been well started, and which I sincerely believe will go on for hundreds and hundreds of years in the State of California. Now, I don't mean that we are going to be buying $1000 a foot beaches forever, because they aren't going to last that long. But I do believe that the work of taking care of the areas, the work of providing for human needs, will go on in the State of California as long as the State exists.

Some day the acquisition program will be through, I suppose, although it hasn't been completed in any other State in the Union yet, and some time I think that we must try to make people understand that not only are we looking after the environment of the trees and the habitats of the fish and the birds and the animals, but we are primarily concerned with the environment and the habitat of people -- and believe me people are just as much a natural thing as ground squirrels or coyotes, maybe even as seagulls. So, we can't say that anything we do is an unnatural sort of a thing. We're trying to improve the environment of everything, be it animal, bird, child or adult.

And I hope that you people will stay inspired in spite of the kicks and criticisms you do get occasionally, in spite of some of the unpleasant newspaper comments where your work is not understood. I assure you that when it is understood the attitude changes.

Let's don't get too confused and worried about the criticism that we do get. I know that <u>we</u> get it from <u>you</u> people, we get it from our own Department, we get it from people within our own Division, we get it from the Legislature, I expect we will get it from the Governor's office now and then, and we get it in a good many ways. But if we can accept as a fact that if we make our program clear, if we make it clear to the Legislature, if we make it clear to the people in Budget, to the people in Finance, we make it clear to ourselves. We know exactly what we're doing, and I can assure you that most of the criticism will drop away and you'll be free to go ahead and pursue the kind of work you like, the kind of work that I have become positive you are all well qualified to do. I will say again and probably will continue to say for a long time, that I am proud and privileged to be associated with all you people. For someone who has worked in public park work, and I am starting on my 31st year this year, it is a great pleasure to be working with people that understand what that work is, and I have found it understood better and more broadly in California than any place I have ever been. So it's fun to be with you, and in <u>what</u> we do and how we do it I find my own answers to <u>why</u> a State Park System, and <u>what</u> are we doing.



Training Session

By EARL P. HANSON

Under the able planning and direction of Deputy Chief Ronald Miller and his administrative assistant, Robert Sanders, the third of a series of park supervisor training programs will have been completed by the time this article goes to press. The training sessions have been directed primarily toward informing park supervisors of the Rangers III and IV classes of their duties and responsibilities as park managers.

This has been done through the medium of explaining statements of delegation from the Chief of the Division on down through the field echelons. The conferences have been aided and abetted by Chief DeTurk, Deputy Chiefs Knight and Hanson as well as Miller who in each case has endeavored to clarify staff as well as line functions as they relate to the park manager's job.

MANAGEMENT TRAINING

This is the first attempt to have management training for the Rangers III and IV and is timely, especially since the institution of the present law as adopted in AB-720 during the 1959 session of the Legislature and which became effective last September. Since the delegations to the line have never been adequately discussed with all of the supervisors of the Rangers III and IV classes, nor had Chief DeTurk been able to be present when all of these key managers could meet, we felt it appropriate to present his story and that of his staff of the job of administering the Division as we see it. Although Chief DeTurk was unable to be present at the Santa Rosa meeting, a tape recording of the message he presented at the Folsom meeting was very effective, and has been reprinted in this issue.

TOP MANAGEMENT

We consider the Rangers III and IV as the top field unit management in the Division of Beaches and Parks. Each one of these managers is responsible for training the personnel under him and with some degree of uniformity. Before he can do this,
(continued on the following page)

he needs to fully understand his own job; how this job fits into the entire state organization as well as the Division of Beaches and Parks. Representatives of the Department of Natural Resources, including the Director, and of the Department of Finance, particularly the Division of Organization of Cost Control were present at all meetings to explain the relationship of our organization to the State organization. It is expected that the Rangers III and IV will utilize this information in training their subordinates and particularly the Ranger II classes, whether they are subordinates of the III's and IV's or in charge of small unit operations at the present time. For this purpose Mr. Leo Crawford, assistant to the Deputy Chief of Operations, will assist in the follow-up program of in-service training at the unit level.

POLICE POWERS

Our next schedule in training is that of the police powers and explanation of the new citation forms which the Division personnel are now authorized to issue under certain conditions. This training will proceed as rapidly as is possible so that at least key personnel in the field organization will have training and explanation of the rules and regulations and use of their police powers in connection with Division regulations as well as other general State laws. We will be assisted by the Attorney General's office and State police organizations.

This is a program that has long been needed within the Division and we are hopeful that the training in police powers will be only one in a series of important special training sessions for field unit personnel.

RESULTS COUNT

Evidence of the success of these training sessions can be gleaned only from the results which are sometimes a long time period in forthcoming; however, our present state of excellent public relations in field units has been due to the fine training efforts that have taken place in the past as well as the sterling ability of the men in our field positions. Keep up the good work!

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

California Republic's President Commemorated at Ide Adobe

The controversy which reigns among the professionals in history relative to the importance of William B. Ide, his attempt to establish a government in California, his defiance of Mexican rule, his relations with Fremont, his administration in Colusi County and the respect his neighbors and fellow enthusiasts did or did not have for him will continue on through the centuries.

In the meanwhile, the Flag of the California Republic flies each day proudly and most emphatically over the State, a symbol of the independence of the Native Son and the Native Daughter of the Golden West and the strength which has enabled California to be the greatest of the 50. It will soon also be the most populous.

As April drew to a close Californians dedicated an adobe building hardby the Sacramento River up in Tehama County just north of the bustling community of Red Bluff to the memory of this man who in 1846, penned:

"He hereby invites all good and patriotic citizens in California to assist him to establish and perpetuate a liberal, a just and honorable government, which shall secure to all, civil, religious and personal liberty. . ."

And who the next day fashioned from old cloth a flag, on the face of which were stripped a red star and a grizzly bear and sent up the pole in the plaza before the Mexican Barracks at Sonoma.

There is no doubt that there is sound reason to question if this filibustering action of the group which titled themselves The Bear Flag Party could unaided have won from Mexico the vast territory of California, but it was only 25 days later that the United States took full advantage of the bold move which provided an opening for President Polk to make good on his campaign promise to extend the United States of American from sea to shining sea. Ide's actions were as decisive as they were dramatic.

The adobe which was dedicated as a State Historical Monument is reputed to be the home of Ide, built by him and lived in by him and his family. This is questioned. But there is no doubt in the histories that Ide lived in the area, had a large land holding and was (continued on the following page)

Ide Adobe

Monument Open

for many years all but the sole government of Colusi County, which was the area's name before Colusi was broken up into several counties, including the present Colusa and Tehama Counties.

This all took place 114 years ago. The struggle lasted only a few months, few people were killed or wounded. But the conflict had its roots in London and Washington and Madrid and in Mexico.

There was a race of British and American warships which some historians state saved California for the Union; skirmishes with the Mexicans and with the Indians; marathon efforts to reach locales first, one being a horse race between Los Angeles and San Francisco; cloak and dagger spies; names famous in American history, like Fremont and Carson and Sloat. It also had Ide.

Ide was one who at once joined in the Bear Flag movement. While some of the participants were unscrupulous in their motives, Ide is generally conceded to have been honest in his actions and belief, although he overestimated his own importance in the affair. Bancroft says of Ide in this connection: "In June "46 he joined the Bear party being apparently one of few settlers who acted in good faith and was induced to believe the false reports that the Americans were in danger. After the occupation of Sonoma and the departure of Captain Grigsby, Ide was chosen commandant of the Bears, and held that position until the reorganization of the forces under Fremont in July, just before the cause was merged in that of the U.S. . . ."

Henry L. Ford, who had heard the rumor that General Castro was on his way north from Monterey to drive out the Americans, hastily rode from rancho to rancho, spreading a warning. A small group of anxious settlers, at first only 11 in number, met to consider what action to take. They rode over to seek the advice and aid of Captain Fremont who with a number of trappers was camped near the Marysville Buttes. Fremont refused any assistance, or to allow Kit Carson and several other of his men to join the insurgents.

Other settlers soon joined the rebels. The first offensive movement was made by them on June 10, 1846, under the leadership of Ezekiel Merritt. Having heard that Castro had sent General Alviso to Sonoma for 200 horses to be driven to Monterey, the settlers supposed that Castro intended to use them to attack. They determined to capture the horses, and were successful in their plan. On the Consumnes River, they captured Alviso and eight or ten men with the horses. Later the men were released but the horses were left with Fremont.

The group of insurgents soon increased to 33. Their next move was a drastic one. Unaided by Fremont, they determined to capture Sonoma, the Mexican fort in Northern California commanded by General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo. At dawn on June 14, they arrived at Sonoma, surprised the garrison and made prisoners of the general, his brother, Captain Salvador Vallejo, Lieutenant Prudon and 18 soldiers. When asked under whose authority they acted, the settlers were at a loss to reply, for they had no definitely planned action or chosen leader although Ezekiel Merritt had acted as captain in the capture of the horses and the fort. Vallejo, who assumed that the settlers acted under Fremont's orders, submitted to arrest and entered into negotiations with them.

Although accounts of subsequent events are contradictory, it seems that the warm hospitality of the captive General Vallejo was directly responsible for William Ide's rise to the position as a leader of the Bear Flag revolt. During the course of the negotiations, the general hospitably served his visitors with his choice wines and brandy. According to accounts of participants in the episode, the group became quite merry, and neglected to carry out, immediately, the business at hand. Meanwhile, the

(continued on the following page)

other insurgents outside waited in vain for their leaders to return. After hours had passed they elected John Grigsby to go in and see what had happened. Again, after some time had elapsed and no one appeared, they sent in William B. Ide to find out the reason for the delay. According to Ide, an overindulgence in the brandy and wines which the general had served had rendered the chosen leaders and their prisoners incapable of much progress in their negotiations.

Other reports state that the liquor had its ill effect not so much on the leaders of the revolt as on the men who, while waiting outside, drank considerably and became unmanageable. In any event, disagreement among the insurgents followed. The leaders could not come to an agreement and their men would not ratify the capitulation which had been drawn up. Captain Grigsby resigned his place as leader of the revolt. At a meeting of the rebels, it was decided to send Vallejo and the other prisoners to Fort Sutter. William Ide was elected to replace Grigsby as captain.

Guarded by Grigsby, Semple, Merritt, Hargrave, Knight and several other men, General Vallejo and the other two prisoners were sent to Sutter's Fort on June 14 and 24 men remained at Sonoma, with William B. Ide in command.

After Captain Grigsby's resignation and in the absence of the other leaders, William Ide was in actual command of the revolt at Sonoma from June 14 until the arrival, on June 25, of Fremont, who then assumed the leadership of the forces. Whereas Ide seemed to regard himself as a kind of a saviour who took control at a crucial moment when the other leaders only added to the confused state of things by their inability to agree on anything, Bancroft says that by his men Ide was regarded merely as a temporary commandant.

In the meantime, having let events at Sonoma take their course under Ide's direction, Captain Fremont suddenly decided to give his assistance. When Vallejo and the two other Sonoma prisoners were escorted to Sacramento by the Bear leaders, they were taken to Fremont who refused their parole and made them prisoners at Sutter's Fort. On June 25, 11 days after the capture of Sonoma, Fremont, with 74 men, including his exploring party and some settlers, arrived at Sonoma and took command of the Bear forces from Ide's hands.

Ide, who considered himself the head of the revolt, was disappointed by Fremont's usurpation of the command, which he considered a great injustice to himself.

After his relinquishment of the command, Ide continued to serve in the movement, under Fremont. On July 9, the Stars and Stripes replaced the Bear Flag at Sonoma and the California Republic was no more, as its cause was merged in that of the United States war with Mexico. During the war, Ide served as a private with the California Battalion, going south in their first expedition, which was commanded by Fremont.

After the war, Ide returned to his home on the Belden ranch where his family had resided during his absence. In 1847, he purchased the entire ranch, cattle, and other stock from Belden for $6,000. The place was known as the Rancho de la Barranca Colorada, or Ranch of the Red Bluff, because of the nearby reddish colored cliff on the river. This grant was located south of the town which later became Red Bluff.

Ide purchased additional acreage north of the Rancho de la Barranca Colorada and the town of Red Bluff. In 1849, he built an adobe house on the river bank near the point where he established the Adobe Ferry. The ferry was operated for many years until the fall of 1876, when a bridge across the river was completed and the ferry was abandoned.

Proof That Public Prefers Authenticity

LOS ANGELES EVENING
MIRROR NEWS
HUGH A. LEWIS, *Editor and Publisher*

It's good to know that loving care, plus efficiency and an alertness to what's doing in modern Los Angeles is going into the refurbishing job near Old Plaza.

We were impressed the other day to read that the Pico Block portion of El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historical Monument checks daily with wreckers of the Old Westminster Hotel. Purpose? to get period-piece fixtures and salvageable parts for the state's restoration program.

Nothing lackadasical about an operation like that. He also keeps in touch with private potential donors of history treasures for the job when complete.

(The State Division of Architecture is quick to point out the project is financed jointly by city, county and state. Original impetus came from Mrs. Christine Sterling's "Rescue" of Olvera Street more than 30 years ago.)

Our Southland history expert John Cornell actually walked into a "History detectives at work" tableau when he visited the project for a progress story.

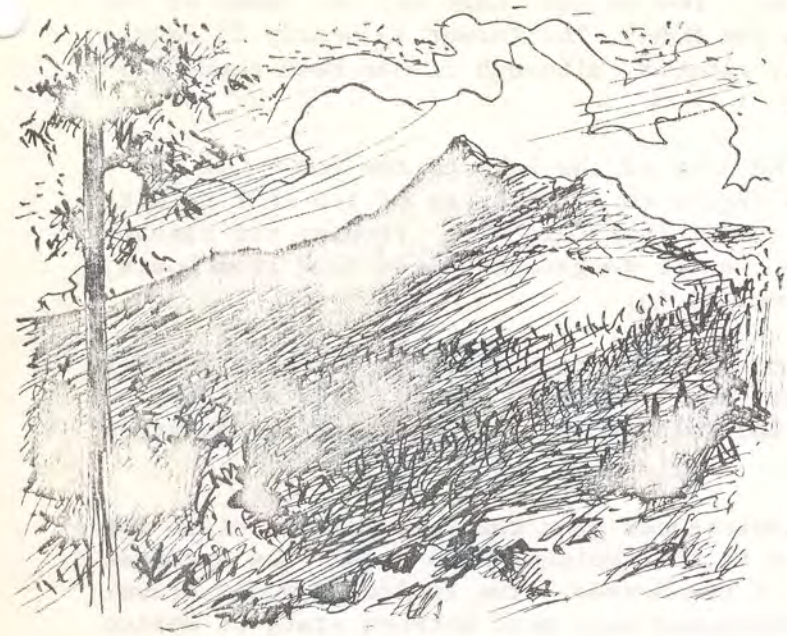
Two supervisors were peering through a magnifying glass--Sherlock Holmes style--to study a photo of an 1880s fire station. Turned out they were probing the location of a long-hidden window--seeking historic accuracy in terms of a quarter-inch!

The experts also have construction methods of preserving true-history appearance while providing electrical outlets and modern safety features. The perfectionist approach is typical of historic monument restorations throughout the state under cognizance of Division of Beaches and Parks. Old Los Angeles is the newest and biggest job yet.

Does all this meticulous care "pay"? Just consider the fame of Williamsburg in Virginia. Of Henry Ford's Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Michigan. Millions from all over the world visit and enjoy them because of their known authenticity. When you realize more than two million persons already visit Olvera Street annually, you start to appreciate the cultural and tourist potential we have underway--if it is done right.

RESTORATION

Our Policy Lauded



Toluca, Mexico--One of Mexico's greatest volcanoes, the towering Nevado de Toluca, which is the dominating peak of this region, is to be equipped for fairly large-scale and comfortable public use by this summer, if energetic plans already started are completed in time.

The Nevado de Toluca is a majestic extinct crater, its top 13,181 feet above sea level. It is already accessible most of the way by a poor road, which is now being much improved, so that good drivers will be able to wind their way, if they have patience and do not mind going into second and low gear now and then, to within a mile of the crest.

From that point, sight-seers can proceed on foot and be rewarded by one of the most spectacular views imaginable.

Cabins, a picnic ground and a lodge, equipped with a restaurant are under construction and should be finished by late spring. From then on, visitors will be able to stay overnight and thus, at dawn, if they are early risers, see what is considered one of the most spectacular sunrises in the Western Hemisphere.

Hitherto, determined climbers and sunrise worshipers have been able to use a fairly primitive cabin at the top, but they have had to make special arrangements in advance to assure an adequate provision of fuel and water there.

The cabins and other facilities are being built at Ojo de Agua, about 9,600 feet up the mountain. For motorists planning the expedition, it is advisable to have a guide. Tourists without cars may hire a taxi for the trip at about 150 pesos ($12), and that is the safest and most comfortable way to visit the volcano.

A special feature of the new plans will be a post office at the top of the crater. It will have the distinction of being at the highest altitude of any in the world.

The entire project is being organized by the state of Mexico, in which the volcano stands and of which this near-by city of Toluca is the capital. The state of Mexico, which has become extraordinarily tourist-conscious under its Governor, Dr. Gustavo Baz, had intended to capitalize on the skiing possibilities of the generally snowcapped Nevado. But the mountain failed this winter, for the first time in memory, to live up to its name, which means "snow-covered." With the exception of a few days, the mountain top was brown and bare throughout this past winter.

One of the most remarkable sights in

(Continued on the following page)

MEXICO

A New Park

Mexico greets the visitor to Nevado de Toluca when he stands at the lip of the crater and looks down at two incredibly blue lakes. One is the Lago del Sol (Lake of the Sun) and the other Lago de la Luna (Lake of the Moon). The former is nearly 25 square miles in area. It has never been completely plumbed, although it has been sounded in depth of 60 feet.

The Lake of the Moon is one-seventh the size of the Lake of the Sun. It has a maximum depth of about 33 feet. The lakes freeze to a thickness of ice that permits safe skating during the winter. In the summer there is fine fishing for rainbow trout in them, but casting is difficult and can be dangerous unless done from boats, and thus far only private boats have been brought in.

Experienced climbers may reach the pinnacle of the volcano by climbing another 1,000 feet up from the inside. The first North American to do this was Royal G. Compton, an American writer who explored the volcano on assignment for the American Automobile Association last January.

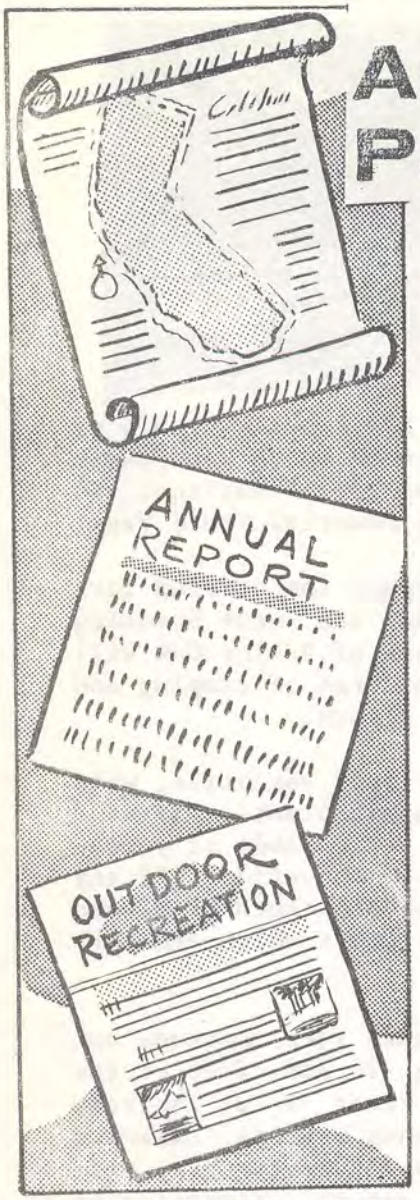
There have been several intermittent conferences over the last year on plans for a funicular that would run from Los Jazmines to the shelter-house area. Los Jazmines is a waterworks about 12 miles up the side of the Nevado. The funicular would travel four miles in reaching Ojo de Agua. The conferences were held between state of Mexico officials and an unidentified North American financier, who proposed the funicular as an investment. There is a possibility that work on the funicular will be started this year, but it is only a possibility.

Whether or not the funicular is built, the present plan to turn the Nevado into year-round use will go steadily forward according to the director of tourism. The fact that the state of Mexico is the home of President Adolfo Lopez Mateos and the further fact that as a youth he often climbed and camped on Nevado have given the plan impetus.

The Indian name for Nevado was Xinantecatl. There is considerable controversy over its meaning. It is known, however, that the lakes in the crater were revered as the swelling of the rain gods. Fragments of the primitive pottery are still found along the shores of the lakes.

There are plans to develop other Mexican volcanoes, which are numerous. The Nevado, however, is the only one of the great volcanoes whose crater can be approached by automobile.

Other great ones, such as Orizaba, 18,696 feet; Popocateptl, 17,883 feet, and Ixtlacihuatl, 17,338 feet, are negotiable by reasonably seasoned mountain climbers only.



Annual Report, State Park Folder Ready Soon

Three publications of significance to those interested in the retention of park and beach lands, and in the development and use of these lands by Californians will be published during the coming month, with delivery dependent upon completion of the projects by the State Printing Plant. They are:

The full report of the Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee.

The State Park folder, in new format.

A Report on a Decade, the first annual report by the Division in ten years and which will become an annual report as required by law.

The outdoor recreation planners released an advance copy of their report recently, and it whets the appetite of anyone interested in seeing to the recreational well-being of Californians. It is in two parts.

Part 1 presents in summary form the findings and recommendations based on analysis of recreation needs and resources from the viewpoint of statewide interests such as camping, boating, etc. It locates the general areas or zones where needs are greatest and indicates the general supply prospects. The sources, public and private, and the levels of government, which should have chief responsibility for supply are recommended.

Part 2 presents in detail for the state as a whole and regionally, the findings of the major surveys and inventories. In addition more supporting data and information, as well as some lesser recommendations, will be presented.

The new park folder will not be in four colors, as presently constituted. Nor will it fold in the same way. Instead it will open to a 9 x 12 format, with the state broken into three geographical areas and facilities for those particular areas listed along with the map for the area.

The rules and regulations are paraphrased and included in the folder. Fees are included. There are separate listings for the State Historical Monuments, as well as a resume of the riding and hiking trails and the locations of roadside rests. The history of the park system is included. The present colorful park map will be printed for school and exhibit use, but will not have facilities or other data printed with it.

The Report on a Decade is a compilation of facts and figures on the division's activities during the past ten years, with special emphasis on 1959--a banner year during which 59,000 acres were added to the State Park System.

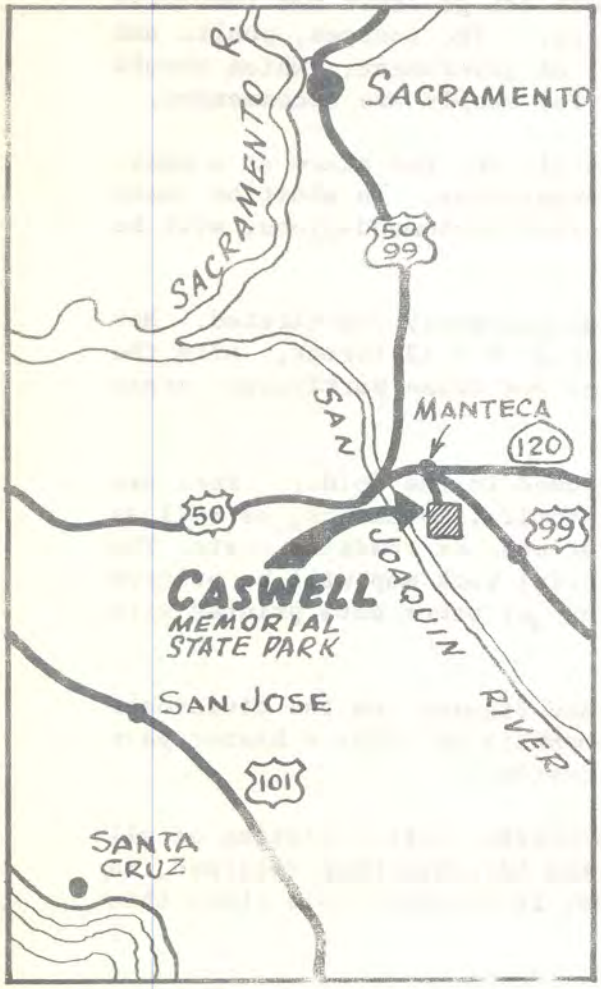
Also a 96 page booklet on the State Historical Landmarks with a listing of all historical markers, with a brief resume of the reason the site has been recorded, is at the printers. The publication's cost may require that it become a sale item, this to be determined during the next month.

Scenic Splendor Will Attract Visitors

The Valley of California which succeeded the gold of the Sierra as the gold of California provides a richness in flora mothered by the great rivers which wend north and south toward the straits at Carquinez and into the Bay at San Francisco. No finer example exists than on the Stanislaus River in the Caswell Memorial State Park.

Here the axe has not passed beneath oaks which indeed surpass the storied forests of Sherwood. More than a hundred are stately and thousands are near becoming as distinguished as their forbears. 100 acres of this wonderland of Valley Oak will remain in a reserve state, open to school kids and hikers but free of camping and other uses which might be adverse to its continued lushness and growth.

Here, too, outside the Oak Forest, are found a score of tree varieties, wild roses, wild currant and rambling blackberry, hundreds of shrubs and plants. It is a naturalist's paradise and even today, in its undeveloped state, thousands of youngsters from throughout the area trek in each year for a true day in the wilds. If any area within the board Central Valley will excite a youngster to the truth of Nature and to man's need for integrity in retaining these areas, these lands which are part of the finer things in life, this is it.



Caswell Memorial State Park spreads out over 258 acres, along 24,000 feet of the Stanislaus River. The river is at its best along this stretch---sandy beaches, swimming holes that are safe from undercurrents, wading ponds formed by a natural diversion of the stream, fishing. The water is pleasantly cool. It is too shallow for boating.

That the youngsters of California and the adults, too, might forever enjoy the grandeur of the valley as it was hundreds of years ago, this area largely was made available through gift. The Oak Forest was the gift of Jennie and Helen Caswell. Jennie Caswell gave an undivided one-half interest in the park, in memory of her husband, Wallace. Helen Caswell and her children, Earl, Edith, Ruth, and Mary, gave the other half on behalf of her husband and father of the children, Henry. The widow and children purchased other family interests in order to obtain dedication of the area to posterity.

The park is surrounded by agricultural endeavor. It adds to the grandness of the park. It provides still another opportunity for urban dwellers to see "the country" and the wealth of California today. Alfalfa

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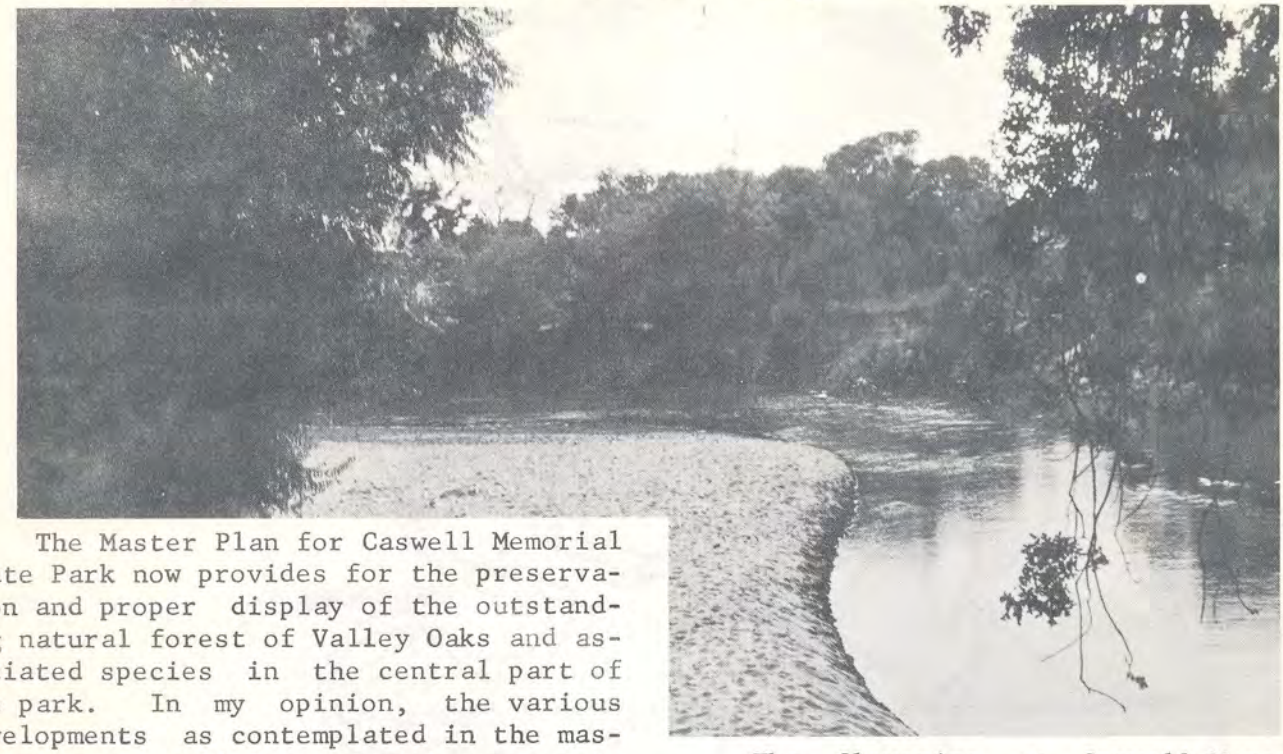
State Park Near Ripon Typical of Valley Beauty



The Master Plan for Caswell Memorial State Park now provides for the preservation and proper display of the outstanding natural forest of Valley Oaks and associated species in the central part of the park. In my opinion, the various developments as contemplated in the master plan are well located with respect to the natural features of the park.

Ever since I first viewed that property, about eight years ago, I have been greatly impressed with the important natural values represented there. These values are so great--and I lay great emphasis on this point--that the area ranks, in my opinion, as embracing one of the very important natural features preserved in the State Park System.

In this respect, Caswell completely outclasses all other valley and river parks in the lowland areas. The Caswell preserve is more than just a"grove" of oaks; it is a real forest, with all vegetative elements represented from ground cover on up through shrubs, small trees, and festoons of huge grapevines.

The area now designated on the master plan for preservation as a natural area includes not only the finest portion of the oak forest, but embraces a complete cross section, from the dry interior margin to and including a considerable stretch of river bank. There may be a few other areas of this type remaining in the valley; but I am not aware of any other as fine or as extensive as this.
Frederick A. Meyer, State Park Forester

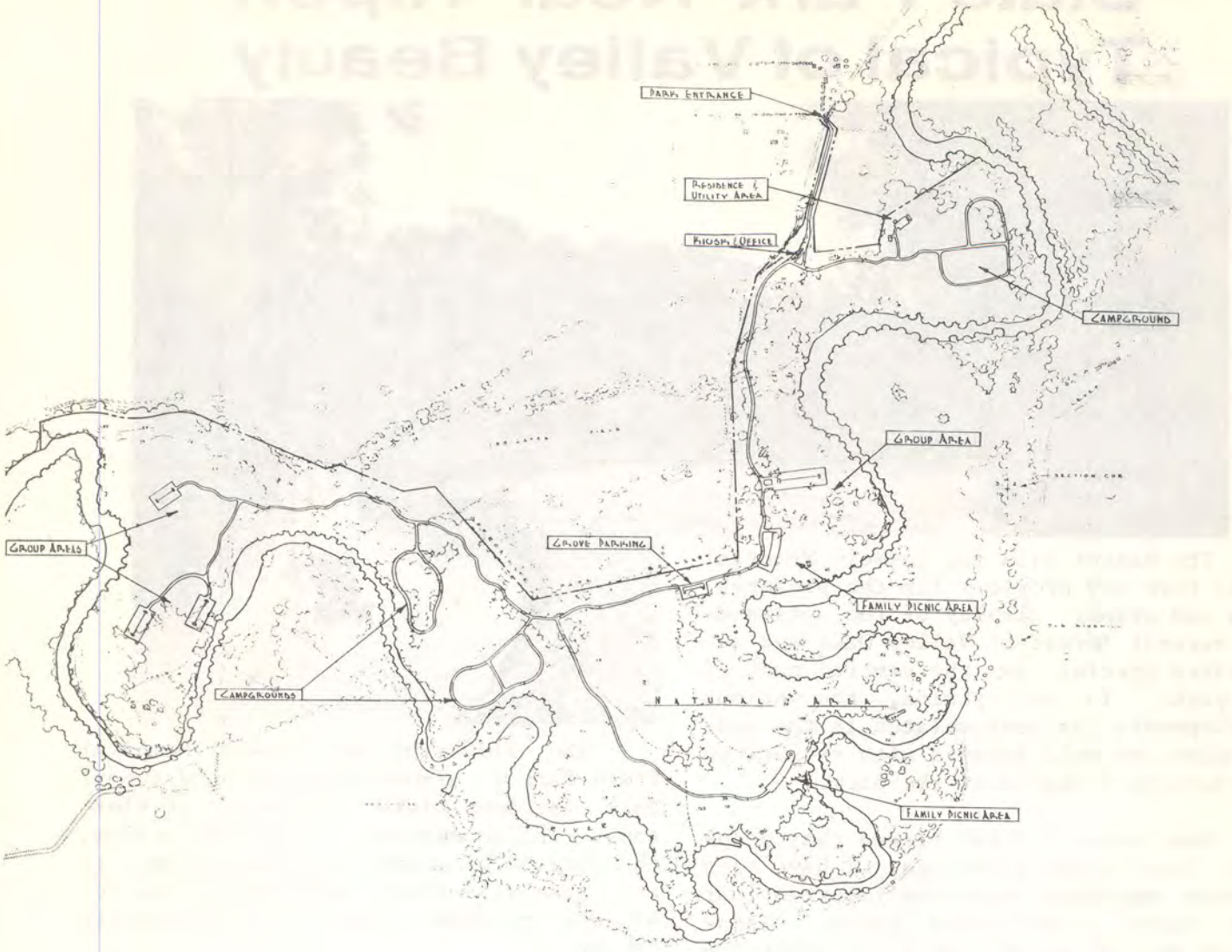
The flowering at Caswell Memorial State Park is almost a year-around event. Only the deep winter is barren of blossoms. The gooseberry flowers are yellow, the currant blossoms run from lavender to red, the wild roses are pink and white. All are profuse. They are also quite thorny.

In establishing a nature trail from the road and picnic areas to the Oak Forest, park rangers have left a broad buffer zone so that visitors won't be pricked by the thorns unless they leave the paths. They also won't be bothered with nettles, of which there seems to be thousands upon thousands, if they remain on the trails.

In all of the park, there is only a small area with poison oak. It will be clearly indicated so that wandering campers and over-eager youngsters might avoid brief hardships.

CASWELL SP

Area of Big Oak

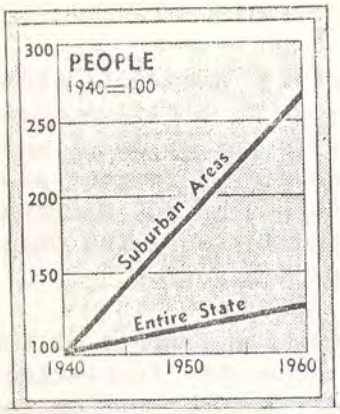


CASWELL MEMORIAL SP (Continued from Page 12)

fields abound on the park boundary, and the smell of newly mown alfalfa is one of the smells which a person never forgets, and reminds him of happy and pleasant, warm Spring and Summer days. There are orchards and dairy farms along the route to the park, through Ripon from the east and south, through Manteca from the north and west. It is no more than four to six miles off the U.S. 99 Freeway.

The picture on Page 14 will indicate the plans which the division has for Caswell Memorial State Park. Roads are already in and water is also in to most of the picnic facilities now open. Camping developments are soon to go to contract and possibly before the 1960 Summer is over it will be possible to camp here. It will be a nice place to camp and though some will cringe from camping within the San Joaquin Valley in summer, the heat should not be the factor which frightens a family. The temperature will be a good 15 degrees cooler in the park, all the camps under the heavy growth of trees and shrubbery, with two exceptions. Sun-lovers will have their place, but park planners figure two such camps will be sufficient during summer months. And for sun-lover or those beneath the shade, the Stanislaus River is cool and an easy 400 to 600 yard walk from the camps.

New York Proposes Bond Issue for Parks



Albany, New York -- Following is the text of Governor Rockefeller's message to the Legislature on recreation proposals.

The people of our state in ever increasing numbers are taking to the outdoors. There they find sport and relaxation and are refreshed in body and spirit. This trend is good for the well-being of the citizen and of our state.

With our expanding population and this growing surge into the outdoors, we find now and can foresee into the future an increasingly acute shortage of recreational facilities, a problem which calls for bold and immediate action.

Recognizing the urgency of this problem, in May of 1959 I requested the Conservation Department to conduct an intensive survey of the needs of our people for healthful outdoor recreation facilities and to provide methods for meeting those needs. The commissioner of Conservation, in cooperation with the chairman of the State Council of Parks, Robert Moses, have now completed their state-wide survey and have submitted to me their recommendations.

With this message I am submitting to you their report. The finding and recommendations are of tremendous importance to all the people of the state, metropolitan and rural, upstate and down state. They demonstrate the pressing need for new outdoor recreational facilities and offer a sound and imaginative basis for meeting this need.

To implement this report and its recommendations I strongly urge your support for the legislation which I am submitting with this message.

Although New York has been a leader in providing public recreation areas for its citizens, today as we look ahead it is clear that our outdoor facilities will be woefully inadequate to accommodate those citizens who wish to use them. The rapid rise in public demand for outdoor recreation, particularly since World War II, has been one of astonishing proportions.

This increased demand, in addition to reflecting the growth of our population, is the result of many factors:

(1) The increase in the individual citizen's leisure time;
(2) The growth in popularity of hunting, fishing, camping and boating;
(3) The family vacation;
(4) The increased mobility provided by our automobile and super highways accompanied by the advent of the trailer-drawn pleasure boat.

State parks are over-crowded in many areas and in other areas where substantial demand now exists there are no parks.

Many families must wait on the roadside sometimes for as long as two or three days, to gain admission to a public campsite. Public access to many of our rivers and lakes is lacking, or entirely inadequate to accommodate the demands of our incredible fleet of over

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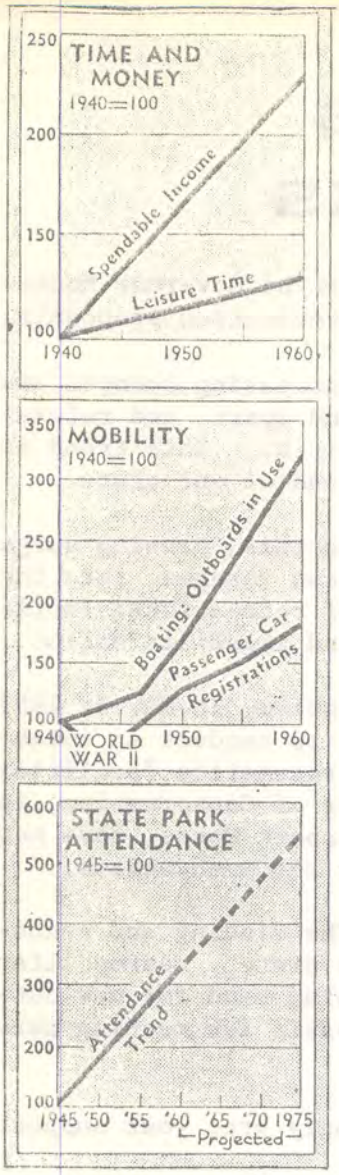
EMPIRE STATE

75 Million Sought



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600,000 pleasure boats.

The great shortage of day-use recreation areas within reach of our millions of city and suburban dwellers is a particularly pressing concern.

The Conservation Department's survey documents these deficiencies and reviews each major type of public outdoor recreation. The survey projects specific needs which must be met in the immediate future. It carries a further projection to the year 1976, the year to which the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, with which New York is cooperating, has carried its projection.

Public campsite needs furnish a striking example of the problems which we face in providing adequate facilities. Camping is the fastest growing form of outdoor recreation in our state. Today we have 38 public campsites in the Forest Preserve region which can accommodate about 18,000 campers at a time.

During the past season, however, many thousands of families had to be turned away. Over 107,000 persons were either without accommodations at campsites, or were shunted to inadequate camping locations.

The Conservation Department survey shows that to meet this rapidly rising demand, 23 additional Forest Preserve campsites should be developed in the next five years and an additional 49 by 1976.

Moreover, 34 new public campsites are needed for areas outside the Forest Preserve where none now exists. This means that for new campsites we should acquire 67,000 acres by 1965 and 22,000 more acres by 1976.

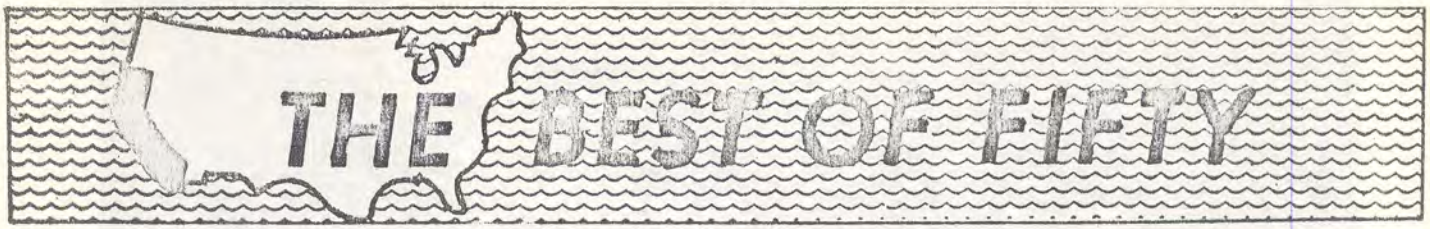
At the municipal level outdoor recreation facilities are similarly inadequate to meet the demands of our growing population. The growth of our cities and the spilling over of city populations into suburban areas has taken place without an opportunity for adequate planning either at the city or at the county and town level. Open areas for park and outdoor recreation purposes have generally not been set aside. The result has been that the available land for such purposes has in many places been swallowed up by development.

While the demand for recreational facilities, to be provided both at the state and at the local level, continues to rise sharply, available open lands are overrun at a rapid rate by the on-surge of development.

The urgency of the situation requires that we act now, or forever lose the opportunity to meet effectively and economically this need of our people.

Even if we are prepared in future years to pay the tremendous price, both in dollars and in the dislocation of homes, families and communities, to acquire land for park purposes by condemnation, we would find that much of the land had been rendered unfit for such purposes. I am firmly convinced that now is the time we must act.

A broad and realistic program is required at both the state and the local level.



I have never read one line of Jack London, to the best of recollection. I may have picked up a copy of The Call of the Wild or some other print of this man's prolific works but that was many years ago in the greener salad days and I just don't remember. It couldn't have made much of an impression. That is why I am all the more surprised by the fascination which has enveloped me since viewing the ruins of the Wolf House.

The Wolf House is the home which London was building on his mountain side, high above the valley to which he gave that most enchanting of names--The Valley of The Moon. He never finished it and its destruction by fire, some say by arson, broke the spirit of the man. This, too, is hard to believe. The statement is made because the ruins which still stand majestically amid a grove of majestic Redwoods appear to be the work of a man of indomitable spirit. They are bold, indeed.

Here is a structure of stone, with towering fire chimneys, seemingly a score of rooms, an architectural gem from this layman's viewpoint. It is wrought out of the stone of the terrain upon which it is built. It is strong, heavy, massive, beautiful. The long walkways, halls, the spaces left for doors and windows, the large fireboxes and the great number of them, the maze which is the interior construction. It is all intriguing and indicates the personality of this man who to this day commands the attention of a good portion of the world's population through his writings on a variety of subjects.

London is buried within sight of the ruins of the Wolf House. He rests atop a great mound of earth, overgrown with oak and laurel, the path some 75 to 100 feet up the hill covered with humus of four decades and as soft as down. The mound is a natural peak on the mountain side and it looks over the broad valley which stretches to the east and to the north and south as far as the eye can discern.

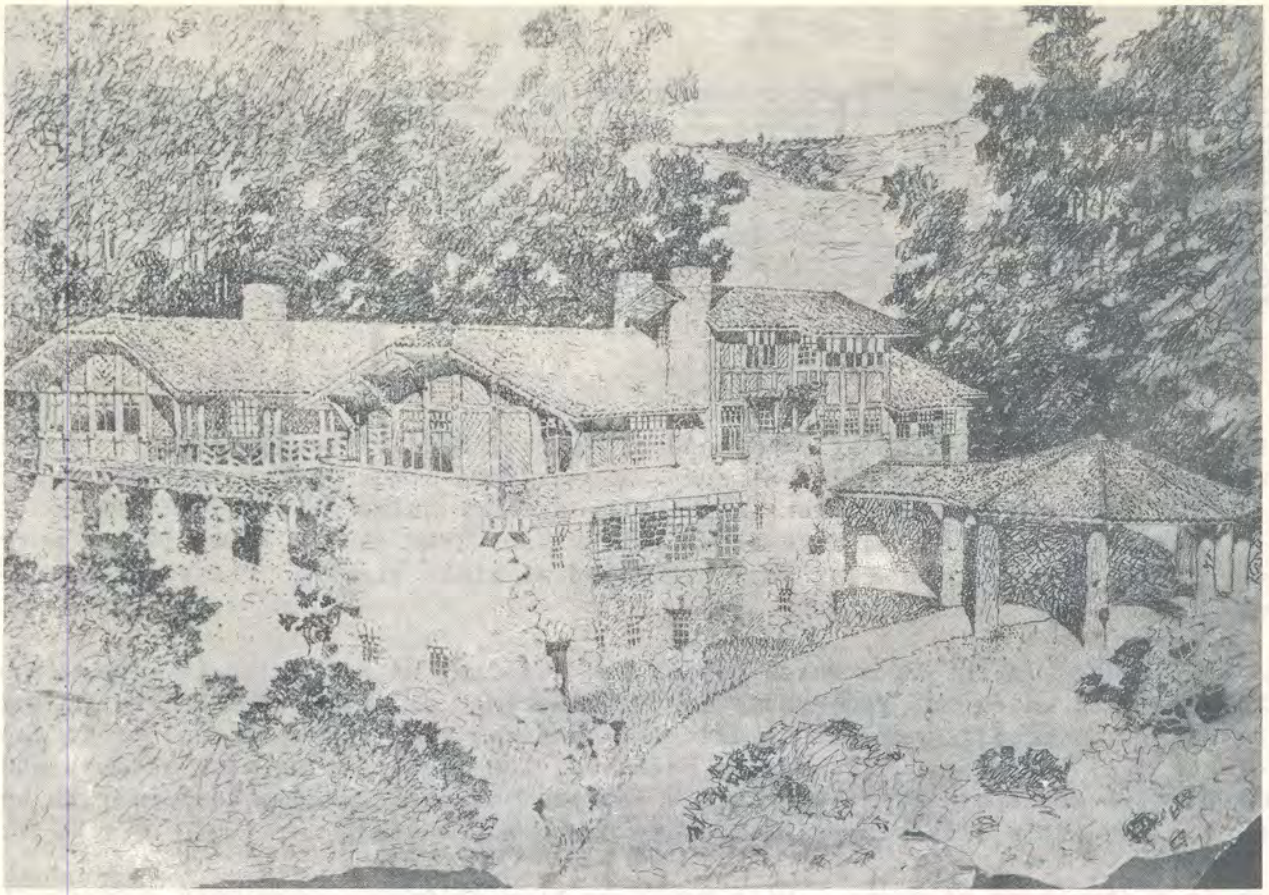
He built in a paradise, overlooking a paradise. It is in its own way as matchless as that other bold masterpiece which came into the State Park System three summers ago and which also weaves a spell over the human being, the castle down at San Simeon which rests atop The Enchanted Hill, in a paradise which is being marred to the west by the necessity of developments. London's grave overlooks The Valley of The Moon, and yet with all the developments which have occurred in this Valley, the grandeur of the landscape from this vantage point to this day remains unmarred by the hand of man. It is as if another hand was at work in protecting the view from the encouragements of construction.

It is inevitable that this will become one of the most visited of the parks or historical monuments within the State Park System. I do not believe anyone will be disappointed, for the beauty of the landscape is eloquent and the spirit of the man permeates the path leading from his widow's home to his Wolf House and his grave.

A.M.C.

LONDON SHM

Valley of the Moon



A mile up the hill from Glen Ellen, in The Valley of the Moon, between Sonoma and Santa Rosa, the State of California will soon open to public access an area of charm and spirit.

It is the property where Jack London once roamed, built his dream house and saw it burn to the ground, experimented in ranching to his financial sorrow, lived a turbulent and enthusiastic life, wrote many of his works which even now are read and reread by all the peoples of the earth, and where he died a young man and is buried atop a grand knoll alive with oak and madrone.

About 40 acres of this verdant area with an unmatched view of a beautiful valley is under State ownership. The Irving Sheppard family has made a gift of a portion of the property and the State has purchased the remainder. Except for limited picnicking, the park will offer only the beauty which is The Valley of The Moon, the charm which was the home of London's late widow and where the author's South Seas collection is displayed, the ruins of The Wolf House, the paths which he walked and the site of his grave.

The home in which London lived and worked remains within the Sheppard family, the center of the ranching activity still going on there.

The Wolf House is the home which London was building, his dream. It burned to the ground in its late stages of construction, some say through arson. Today only the ruins remain, massive stone ruins, which are very impressive. From them it is possible to gain some idea of the structure which he was constructing midway up the mountain in the midst of a redwood grove.

There are any number of rooms, all of handsome dimension. There are at least 14 fireplaces, all large. The water lines are of two inch pipe, bring in the spring water which to this day supplies the ranch. Two great, arched hallways on the north and south sides give an indication of the beauty which London was developing.

'Valley of Moon' Home of London Soon to Open

Alongside the east chimney, a redwood has edged its way to the ruins and now towers over the chimney. It was probably a sapling when London started the home early this century. From the pathway to the north, near London's grave atop the knoll, the home has been completely obscured by the forest. One must come almost upon it before viewing the stone pillars and walls.

The London grave is about 3/4 of a mile from where the State is now constructing a 60 car parking area, and the Wolf House is another 400 yards away. The grave site is atop a hill on the mountainside, about 100 feet above the path coming from Mrs. Charmian London's home. At present it is overgrown with poison oak, which abounds on the property. It will be cleared so visitors may view The Valley of The Moon which, from this particular location, still appears as when London was living--unmarred by any of man's developments such as houses, roads, freeways, industrial construction.

The parking area, to which the County of Sonoma is building a modern road up the side of the mountain, is near Mrs. London's home, a very big two story building which centers around two large rooms, one upstairs and one downstairs. It is The House of Happy Walls. During the first year of operation, staff limitations will not allow the public's viewing much of the collection within the home, including a great portion of London's South Seas collection. The State's charge is to keep safe this priceless grouping. However, the downstairs portion will be partially open, including the big reception room, office and library. The dining room will be opened later; incidentally, this room includes a collection of china which belonged to Robert Lewis Stevenson.

The area will become a popular one, according to the preductions in Sonoma County. The Board of Supervisors is confident that it will become an attraction as great as London's books. That is one reason they are pushing the $70,000 road through from Glen Ellen to the State's parking area.

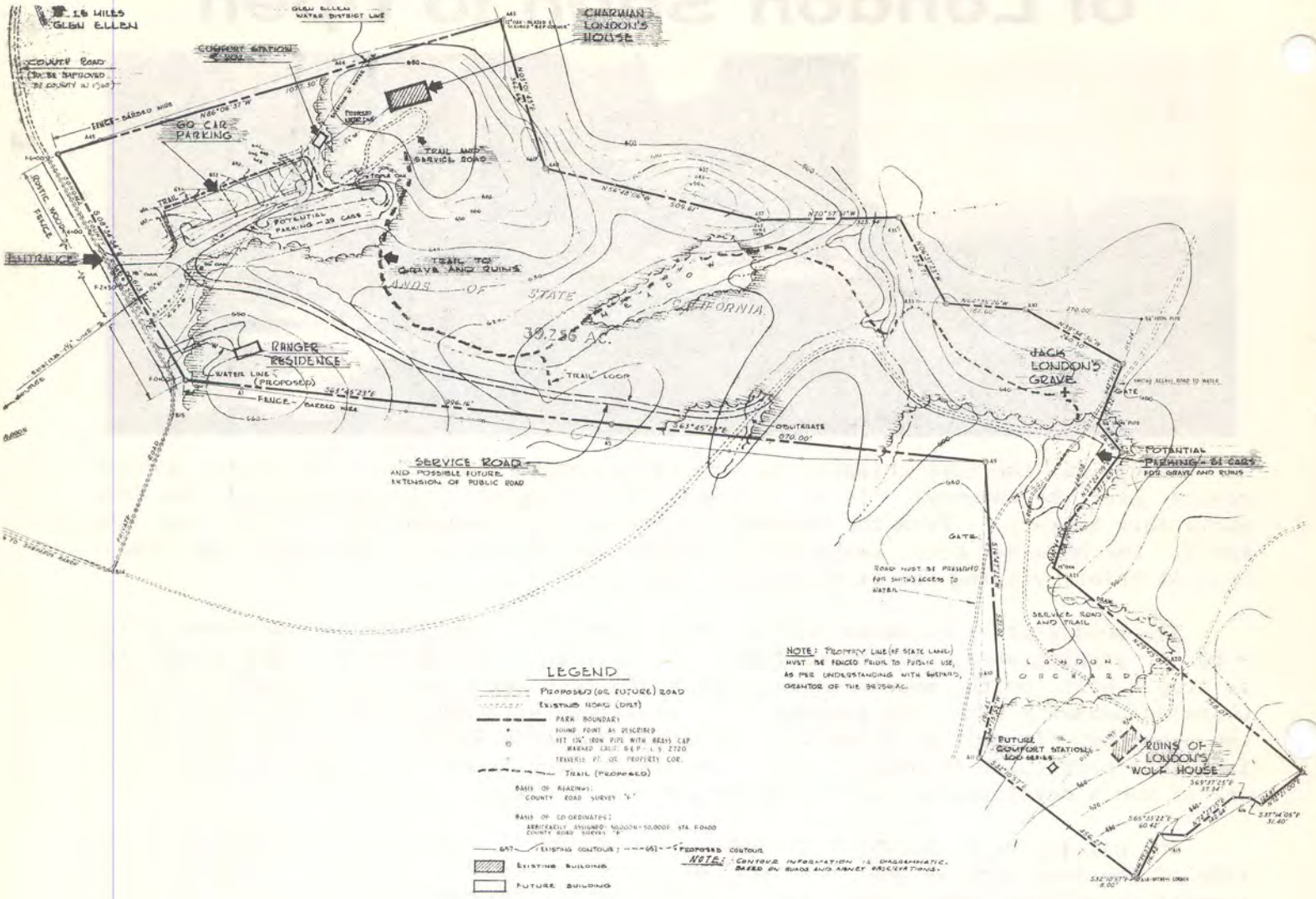
The staff limitation imposed by the Department of Finance is one Ranger and one Park Attendant, the latter position to come after the opening on July 1. Local residents at Glen Ellen expect over 100,000 persons to journey to this enchanting area during the first year.

Fred Oltman, for many years at Sonoma and now supervisor at the Jack London Home

(continued on the following page)

JACK LONDON

A New Monument



JACK LONDON HOME (Continued from the previous page)

is hopeful of keeping the area open seven days a week. At present he and District 2 personnel are hard at it clearing the path from Mrs. London's home to the grave site and the ruins at Wolf House, supervising the construction of the parking area, and making the best arrangements possible to cope with fire in a highly flammable fire area. He is also trying to crowd as much memorabilia and artifacts as possible into the downstairs portion of the House of Happy Walls and yet retain a sense of being and not develop a museum piece atmosphere.

(This is one in a series on California's historical landmarks, of which there are over 700. At the rate of one a month, News and Views will never catch up. But we will select one each month which we believe is somewhat intriging to Californians who fly past the "Historical Landmark, 500 Yards Ahead" sign on our major highways, never taking a moment to stop and pause, examine the marker, and reflect on the past. A 96 page booklet on the landmarks telling the significance of each is being published as a sales publication and will be available next month. The price has not been established, but it will probably be 50 cents per copy.)

Just west of Vacaville on the U.S. 40 expressway, which is used by nearly 20,000 cars on a weekday and nearly 30,000 cars on a Sunday, stands California Registered Historical Landmark No. 534. Division of Highways crews doubt if five cars stop there all day.

It is the site of Rancho Los Putos.

The marker reads:

> THIS IS THE SITE OF THE RANCHO LOS PUTOS OF TEN SQUARE LEAGUES. GRANTED IN 1845 BY GOVERNOR PIO PICO TO JUAN FELIPE PENA AND MANUEL CABEZA VACA. THE PENA ADOBE, ERECTED HERE IN 1842, IS STILL OWNED BY THE DESCENDANTS OF THE PENA-VACA FAMILIES. THE TOWN OF VACAVILLE, NEARBY WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1851 ON LAND SOLD BY VACA TO WILLIAM MC DANIEL.

At present the building is in poor shape, the west end falling apart. The Solano Company Historical Society has placed a tarpaulin over the roof to help keep out winter rains and are in the process of acquiring the Adobe and part of the surrounding grounds, with intentions of restoring the Adobe.

Today, the property belongs to Anita Vaca Lyon and Albert Lyon -- both direct descendants to the period of settlement in 1843, as this brief historical resume relates.

Juan Felipe Pena and Manuel Cabeza de Vaca and their families left New Mexico in 1840 for Los Angeles. They then traveled up the California coast to Sonoma Mission and arrived in Lagoon Valley in August 1841. In 1843 Pena and Vaca received a Mexican land grant from Pio Pico including Lagoon and Vaca valleys, of some 44,000 acres known as Rancho de Los Putos. The Vaca family received this land in return for having given so many sons to serve in the army of the King of Spain.

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

BABY IT'S COLD OUTSIDE — The other morning I had to rub my eyes to see if they were playing a trick on me. There was a truck parked just outside the entrance and in front of the truck was a baby elephant standing in the snow wearing blue booties. Two men were taking pictures for advertising purposes. I cannot imagine what product will advertise a baby elephant standing in snow, wearing blue booties.

Supervisor Jack Stowe, Donner Memorial SP

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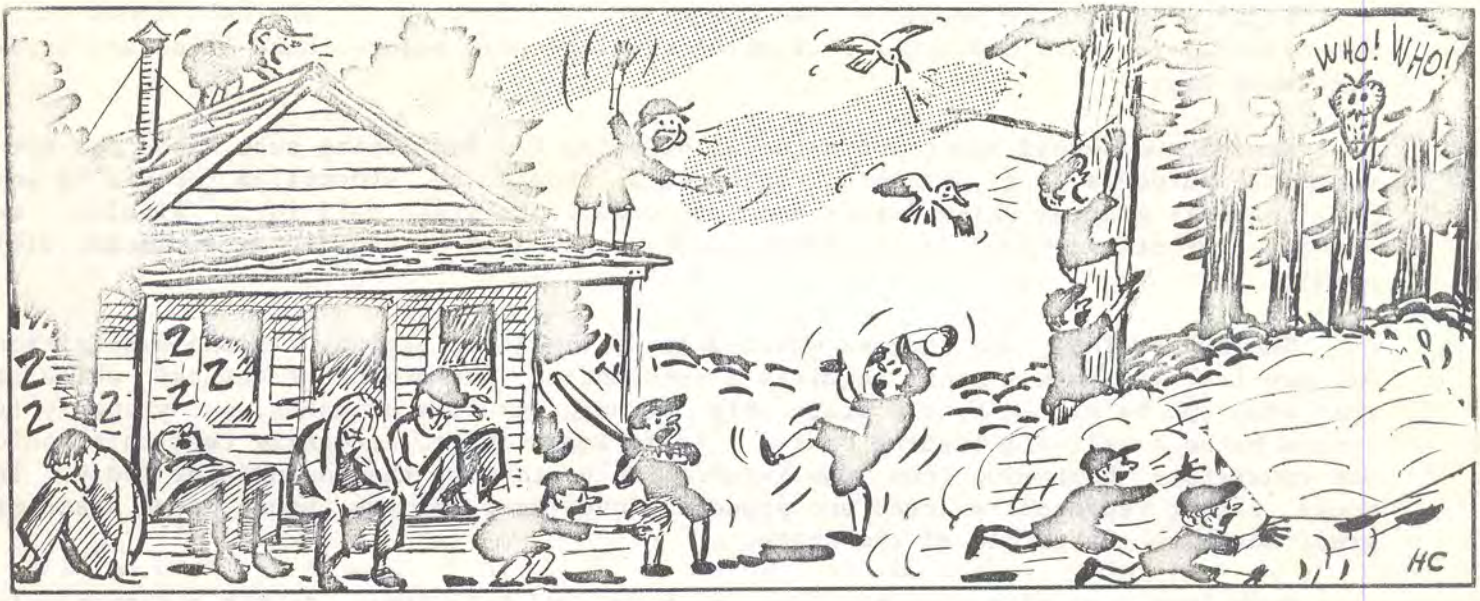

FATHERS MISS ON MERIT BADGES 1

A ten mile merit badge trail was laid out for the Boy Scouts. It started at the Ranch House via the Fish Trail to Manzanita Point, dropped down to the East Fork of the Coyote, then circled and returned to the Ranch House via the Poverty Flats Jeep road. Early on Saturday morning the troup arrived and started on the trail. The first scout reached the Ranch House six hours and 45 minutes after leaving. The boys were still active after this ten mile walk, but the adults were really beat.

Wesley M. King, Supervisor, Henry W. Coe State Park

+ + + +

First we must make possible the immediate acquisition of the open lands which are critical for park and other recreation developments, before these lands are irretrievably lost.

Second, we should start the detailed planning for developing such lands for recreational purposes. If possible, such plans should be stockpiled for use in any public works program which future economic conditions might call for. Finally, we develop recreational facilities to meet our needs just as rapidly as our means will permit.

The basic step, and the one which demands immediate action, is the acquisition of open lands. Such a step requires a substantial investment of capital which at this time can be raised by the state only through the sale of bonds, but properly it should be on a self-liquidating basis. It is important to recognize that this would not constitute borrowing from the future simply to meet the demands of today. It would rather represent a sound and prudent investment for the future in an asset of great worth to the people of the state.

Park land, as distinguished from highways and buildings, is not a depreciable asset. Once acquired, it does not have to be replaced in a period of years. It constitutes a permanent asset belonging to all the people of the state and one continually increasing in economic, esthetic and human values.

It is for this reason that I feel compelled strongly to urge your favorable consideration of the legislation accompanying this message. This legislation would authorize submitting to the people of the state, for their consideration at the election this November, a bond proposition to permit the immediate acquisition of the necessary land.

The legislation specified in detail the manner in which the $75,000,000 of bond funds would be allocated. $35,000,000 would be allocated for state recreation purposes and the remaining $40,000,000 would be allocated to cities, counties and towns for local parks.

In the case of acquisitions of park lands by municipalities 75 per cent of the cost would be paid by the state from the bond funds and the remaining 25 per cent would be paid by the municipality. The legislation provides appropriate safeguards and standards to assure that the land acquired is suitable for the purpose intended.

Furthermore, the legislation would provide a specific source of revenue from which the bonds would be amortized. Fees and other charges paid by the public for the use of state recreational facilities would be set aside in a special account and would be used to meet the principal and interest on the bonds. Thus, we who use the parks today will help to insure that there will be adequate park lands for future generations. The adoption of this program would permit the state to make a fiscally sound investment to meet the urgent need for recreational lands.

Exactly 75 years the people of our state pioneered in the establishment of the priceless Forest Preserve. Over the years this was followed by the creation of an outstanding system of state parks, state reforestation program and other farseeing conservation developments.

In view of this heritage it is only proper that the people of the state be given the opportunity to pass upon a proposition designed to meet the conservation and recreation needs of today and of the future.

In the years to come the people of our state should not be forced to look elsewhere for their outdoor recreation.

CAMPING IN THE
CALIFORNIA STATE PARK SYSTEM

This supplement to News and Views is designed to assist the 4,000,000 Californians who annually use the camping facilities provided within the California State Park System.

State of California
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Beaches and Parks

State Park Map

OREGON
NEVADA
ARIZONA
MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
Death Valley Natl Mon
Lassen Volcanic Natl Park
Kings Canyon Natl Park
Sequoia Natl Park
Yosemite Natl Park
Joshua Tree Natl Mon
Pinnacles Natl Mon
Lava Beds Natl Mon
Crescent City
Eureka
Fort Bragg
Ukiah
Santa Rosa
Petaluma
Napa
Vallejo
Oakland
San Francisco
Marshall
Placerville
Sacramento
Marysville
Oroville
Chico
Redding
Weaverville
Yreka
Alturas
Susanville
Quincy
Truckee
Reno
Carson City
Virginia City
Gardnerville
Bridgeport
Mammoth Lakes
Bishop
Independence
Lone Pine
Barstow
Mojave
Palmdale
Lancaster
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Oxnard
Los Angeles
Long Beach
Santa Ana
Anaheim
Pasadena
San Bernardino
Riverside
Palm Springs
Indio
San Diego
El Centro
Salton Sea
Colorado River
Monterey
Salinas
Hollister
San Jose
Santa Cruz
Watsonville
Gilroy
Fresno
Madera
Merced
Modesto
Stockton
Lodi
Auburn
Grass Valley
Nevada City
Truckee
Tahoe
Lake Tahoe
Donner Memorial
Emerald Bay
D. L. Bliss
Sugar Pine Point
Tahoe Vista
Kings Beach
Incline Village
Carson River
Virginia City
Mono Lake
Owens River
Mitchell Caverns
Palomar Mountain
Anza-Borrego Desert
Cuyamaca Rancho
Montgomery Memorial
Silver Strand Beach
Coronado Beach
Mission Bay
Torrey Pines
Cardiff Beach
Moonlight Beach
San Elijo Beach
Pacific Beach
La Jolla Beach
Carlsbad Beach
Oceanside
San Clemente Beach
Dana Point
Doheny Beach
Bolsa Chica Beach
Huntington Beach
Newport Beach
Corona Del Mar Beach
Laguna Beach
Aliso Beach
Crystal Cove
Will Rogers Beach
Los Encinos
Placerita Canyon
Los Angeles State Arboretum
Griffith Park
Topanga Beach
Malibu Lagoon Beach
Point Dume Beach
Leo Carrillo Beach
Santa Monica Beach
Manhattan Beach
Redondo Beach
Hermosa Beach
Point Mugu
Channel Islands
Oxnard
Ventura
Emma E. Wood Beach
San Buenaventura Beach
Carpinteria Beach
Arroyo Burro Beach
Refugio Beach
El Capitan Beach
Gaviota Beach
Point Sal Beach
Pismo Beach
Avila Beach
Morro Bay
Morro Strand Beach
Cayucos Beach
San Simeon Beach
Hearst San Simeon
Los Coches Rancho
John Little
Pfeiffer Big Sur
Point Lobos Reserve
Carmel River Beach
Asilomar Beach
Zmudowski Beach
Monterey Peninsula
Fremont Peak
Pinnacles
Mission Trail Nature Preserve
Henry W. Coe
George J. Hatfield
Lake Yosemite
Millerton Lake
Lake Kaweah
Tule Elk Reserve
Kern River
Fort Tejon
Lake Isabella
Pyramid Lake
Walker River
Topaz Lake
Antelope Valley
Eastern Sierra
Mojave Desert
Colorado Desert
Imperial Valley
Salton Sea

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

	PARK ACREAGE	ELEVATION	CAMP UNITS	PICNIC UNITS	S-SWIMMING F-FISHING	B-BOATING BL-LAUNCHING BR-RENTALS	RIDING & HIKING TRAILS	S-STATE RANGER C-COUNTY OPERATED	NATURALIST LIFEGUARD	
Anza Borrego Desert SP	469388	745	83	47	-	-	T	S	N	94 Mi. NE San Diego, N St. Rt. 78
Carpinteria Beach SP	36	0	67	83	S-F	BL	-	S	L	12 Mi. E. Santa Barbara, U.S. 101
Cuyamaca Rancho State Park	20735	4960	166	145	F	-	T	S	N	50 Mi. E San Diego, St. Rt. 79
Doheny Beach State Park	62	0	115	435	S-F	-	-	S	-	1 Mi. S Dana Point, U.S. 101-A
El Capitan Beach State Park	111	0	65	25	S-F	-	-	S	L	20 Mi. W Santa Barbara U.S. 101
Gaviota Beach State Park	9	0	80	-	S-F	B-BL	-	C	-	30 Mi. W Santa Barbara, U.S. 101
La Costa Beach State Park	14	0	190	-	S-F	-	-	S	L	3 Mi. S. Carlsbad, U.S. 101
Morro Bay State Park	1477	0	96	30	F	B-BL	-	S	-	13 Mi. N San Luis Obispo, St. Rt. 1
Mt. San Jacinto State Park	12708	5500	33	13	S	-	T	S	-	Idyllwild, 54 Mi. E Riverside
Palomar Mountain State Park	1726	5300	51	36	F	-	T	S	N	Palomar Mountain
Pismo Beach State Park	643	10	40	10	S-F	-	-	S	L	Pismo Beach
Refugio Beach State Park	35	0	85	-	S-F	-	-	C	-	22 Mi. W. Santa Barbara, U.S. 101
Salton Sea State Park	16,364	234	50	25	S-F	B-BL	-	S	L	24 Mi. SE Indio, St. Rt. 111
San Clemente Beach State Park	109	0	50	73	S-F	-	-	S	-	City of San Clemente
In addition to the above listed campsites, there are trailer sites at:										
Anza Borrego Desert State Park			52			San Clemente Beach State Park				56
Carpinteria Beach State Park			25							
Morro Bay State Park			20							
Pismo Beach State Park			42							
Refugio Beach State Park			65							

25,000 Campsites in California

There are approximately 25,000 campsites in California this year.

The State of California provides over 4,000 campsites within the State Park System, through the Division of Beaches and Parks and is proceeding with a rapid expansion of its camping facilities. Camping is made available in California through many other agencies.

The U. S. Forest Service (630 Sansome Street, San Francisco) provides campgrounds throughout the national forests within California.

The National Park Service has camping facilities within its national parks. The regional address is 180 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Some counties have parks where camping is provided.

There are some regional parks with Camping facilities available. There are some privately operated campgrounds.

Information on any of these areas may be obtained by writing to the particular agency. Chambers of Commerce, County Boards of Trade, Automobile Clubs and Associations provide booklets detailing camping units and areas.

Also there are these sources to locate camp areas, among many:

Camping Facilities in the National Park System; National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C. Free

National Forest Vacations. United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free

Folders of Individual Reservoirs. Corps of Engineers, United States Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C.

Sunset Western Campsite Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11, N.Y. $1

Handbook of Auto Camping and Motorists' guide to Public Campgrounds, By George & Iris Wells, Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1954) $3

Handbook of Wilderness Travel, by George and Iris Wells, Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N.Y. (1956) $4

Reclamation's Recreational Opportunities. Bureau of Reclamation, United States Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C. Free

Recreational Areas of the United States. This Week Magazine, P. O. Box 239, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y. (1957) $1

Ford Treasury of Station Wagon Living (with a directory of over 1,200 campgrounds). Simon & Schuster, 630 5th Avenue, New York 20, N.Y. (1957) $2.95

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

	PARK ACREAGE	ELEVATION	CAMP UNITS	PICNIC UNITS	S-SWIMMING F-FISHING	B-BOATING BL-LAUNCHING BR-RENTALS	RIDING & HIKING TRAILS	S-STATE RANGER C-COUNTY OPERATED	NATURALIST LIFEGUARD	
Armstrong Redwoods State Park	440	171	21	104	-	-	-	S	-	23 Mi. W. Santa Rosa, St. Rt. 12
Big Basin Redwoods State Park	11033	1000	260	90	F	-	T	S	N	23 Mi. NW Santa Cruz, St. Rt. 9
Brannan Island State Park	224	25	50	25	S-F	B-BL	-	S	-	3½ Mi. S Rio Vista, St. Rt. 12
Calaveras Big Trees State Park	5436	4700	73	250	S-F	-	T	S	N	25 Mi. E Angeles Camp, St. Rt. 4
D. L. Bliss State Park	1237	6820	115	5	S-F	-	-	S	N	33 Mi. S Truckee, St. Rt. 89
Emerald Bay State Park	590	6800	100	0	S-F	-	T	S	N	33 Mi. S Truckee, St. Rt. 89
Folsom Lake State Park	17264	376	0	500	S-F	B-BL	T	S	L	2 Mi. NW Folsom
Fremont Peak State Park	244	2750	10	14	-	-	-	S	-	11 Mi. S. San Juan Bautista
Millerton Lake State Park	6551	600	136	102	S-F	B-BL	-	S	L	21 Mi. NE Fresno, St. Rt. 4
Mount Diablo State Park	2167	3850	55	255	-	-	T	S	-	26 Mi. E Oakland via Walnut Creek
Mount Tamalpais State Park	1364	2586	25	61	-	-	T	S	-	7 Mi. W Mill Valley off U.S. 101
New Brighton Beach State Park	63	50	25	39	S-F	-	-	S	-	4 Mi. E Santa Cruz St. Rt. 1
Paul M. Dimmick Memorial Grove SP	12	45	28	0	S-F	-	-	S	-	6 Mi. W Navarro St. Rt. 128
Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park	815	575	218	92	S-F	-	T	S	N-L	35 Mi. S Monterey, St. Rt. 1
Portola State Park	1665	450	60	106	S-F	-	T	S	N	20 Mi. W Palo Alto, Page Mill Road
Samuel P. Taylor State Park	2332	250	85	126	S-F	-	T	S	N	15 Mi. W San Rafael
Sonoma Coast State Park	698	0	30	9	F	-	-	S	-	21 Mi. W Santa Rosa St. Rt. 1
Sunset Beach State Park	170	50	25	55	F	-	-	S	-	4 Mi. W Watsonville St. Rt. 1
Turlock Lake State Park	228	248	25	60	S-F	-	-	S	-	21 Mi. E Modesto, St. Rt. 132

Campsites Designed for Vacationers

The population of California is estimated by the Department of Finance of the State of California and by the Secretary of State at approximately 15,800,000. It is continuing to grow at the rate of 500,000 a year and no competent observer foresees a decline in this growth pattern.

Land in California becomes more scarce each year and park lands more scarce than agricultural land and agricultural land still more scarce than industrial land. Thanks to farsighted citizens and members of the Legislature through the years, California stands in fair shape insofar as the number of state parks and the area of state parks is concerned. Many believe it could be better, but considering that each acre costs X number of dollars and dollars are a precious product of the toil of Californians, its citizens have done right well. In 1957 20,457 acres were added to the park system. In 1958 7,665 acres were added. In 1959 59,000 acres were added.

These lands were acquired for public use to be developed for public use. And when added to the park system they are the raw and beautiful landscape which enables California to be known throughout the world as a place of grace and beauty. But it is because of this outdoor charm, this unrivalled beauty thousands of citizens are desirous of camping--most of them during the summer months--in the midst of Redwood groves, on the shore of majestic Emerald Bay and Lake Tahoe, in the brilliant Anza Desert, on the peaks, valleys, rivers and plains of this Golden State.

Within the financial means available to it through appropriations for development by the Legislature, the Division of Beaches and Parks, the operating function of the State Park Commission and the Department of Natural Resources, is doing the best it can to develop the parks for camping and picnicking and recreational use.

All State Park campsites are planned and developed with one purpose in mind--to afford Californians and out-of-state guests an opportunity to vacation. Not to be bunked next to a trailer or tent less than three feet away, and yet with camp facilities and the opportunity to picnic, hike, swim or just relax. And free from traffic noise and reminders of city living insofar as possible. Through the years the Rangers have been told by campers that what the state is currently providing in the way of campsites and facilities is what California campers want. The fellow and his wife and youngsters do not want the crowded campsite and would rather wait a day or two for a site where a degree of privacy exists.

Camp Facilities Provided

This booklet gives general information. If specific information is desired as to riding and hiking trails, flower blooming seasons, park and road conditions, it is suggested you write directly to the park supervisor.

Rest room facilities are provided in all California State Parks where developments have been made and where camping and picnicking facilities are provided.

A reservation system is not maintained for camping and picnicking. All facilities are provided on a first-come, first-served basis. However, organized groups may make reservations at those parks where group areas are located by writing directly to the park supervisor.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

	PARK ACREAGE	ELEVATION	CAMP UNITS	PICNIC UNITS	S - SWIMMING F - FISHING	B - BOATING BL - LAUNCHING BR - RENTALS	RIDING & HIKING TRAILS	S - STATE RANGER C - COUNTY OPERATED	NATURALIST LIFEGUARD	
Castle Crags State Park	5331	2023	59	21	S-F	-	T	S	N	6 Mi. S Dunsmuir, U.S. 99
Clear Lake State Park	560	1400	80	28	S-F	B	T	S	-	3 Mi. NE Kelseyville-Soda Bay Road
Donner Memorial State Park	353	5950	104	38	S-F	B-BL	T	S	N	2 Mi. W Truckee, US 40
Grizzly Creek Redwoods SP	149	400	26	34	S-F	-	T	S	N	35 Mi. SE Eureka St. Rt. 36
Grover Hot Springs State Park	440	5840	12	-	F	-	-	S	-	4 Mi. W Markleeville
Humboldt Redwoods State Park	23462	150	175	83*	S-F	-	T	S	N	42 Mi. S Eureka U.S. 101
Jedediah Smith Redwoods SP	9539	125	123	-	S-F	-	T	S	N	9 Mi. NE Crescent City, U.S. 199
McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial SP	485	3000	118	57	S-F	B-BL	T	S	N	11 Mi. N Burney, St. Rt. 89
MacKerricher Beach State Park	264	50	70	-	F	-	-	S	-	3 Mi. N Fort Bragg, St. Rt. 1
Patrick's Point State Park	425	200	128	32	S-F	-	T	S	N	30 Mi. N Eureka U.S. 101
Plumas Eureka State Park	2257	5175	30	-	S-F	BL	T	S	-	5 Mi. W Graeagle, off U.S. 40-A
Prairie Creek Redwood SP	9568	250	100	25	F	-	T	S	N	6 Mi. N Orick, U.S. 101
Richardson Grove State Park	751	400	184	25	S-F	-	T	S	N	9 Mi. S Garberville, U.S. 101
Russian Gulch State Park	1122	0	27	15	S-F	-	T	S	N	9 Mi. S Fort Bragg, St. Rt. 1
Standish-Hickey State Park	635	800	148	7	S-F	-	T	S	-	1 Mi. N Leggett, U.S. 101
Tahoe State Park	13	6250	37	8	S-F	B-BL	-	S	-	1/4 Mi. N Tahoe City, St. Rt. 28
Van Damme Beach State Park	1826	0	60	10	S-F	-	T	S	N	14 Mi. S Fort Bragg, St. Rt. 1

*Plus 20 Group Picnic Areas

CAMPING LIMITS
SUMMER 1960

Limits on the number of consecutive days campers may use the more than 4,000 individual campsites within the California State Park System during the 1960 summer season follow. The summer season is from June 1 to September 30.

7 Continuous Calendar Days

New Brighton Beach SP
Morro Bay SP
Seacliff Beach SP
Carpinteria Beach SP
Pfeiffer Big Sur SP
Pismo Beach SP
El Capitan Beach SP

10 Continuous Calendar Days

Armstrong Redwoods SP
Jedediah Smith Redwoods SP
Sonoma Coast SP
D.L. Bliss SP
Donner Memorial SP
Tahoe SP
Samuel P. Taylor SP
San Clemente Beach SP
Doheny Beach SP
Caswell Memorial SP
Emerald Bay SP

15 Continuous Calendar Days

Big Basin Redwoods SP
Calaveras Big Trees SP
Castle Crags SP
Clear Lake SP
Grizzly Creek Redwoods SP
Humboldt Redwoods SP
MacKerricher Beach SP
McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial SP
Millerton Lake SP
Mt. Diablo SP
Mt. San Jacinto SP
Cuyamaca Rancho SP (organized youth group camps only)
Paul M. Dimmick Memorial Grove SP
Portola SP
Prairie Creek Redwoods SP
Richardson Grove SP
Russian Gulch SP
Standish-Hickey SP
Sunset Beach SP
Turlock Lake SP
Van Damme Beach SP
La Costa Beach SP
Patrick's Point SP

NOTE: In all other state parks having camping facilities, continuous occupancy is limited to 30 calendar days.

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 17 NO. 5

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N E W S A N D V I E W S

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

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NEWS and VIEWS

June 1960

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

It is three summers now since the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument was opened to public viewing and it has been a most trying and apparently successful venture. Everyone wants to get in.

Over 500,000 persons from all over the world have embarked in busses up The Enchanted Hill and enjoyed two hours of listening and looking. They have paid just under $1,000,000 for the pleasure. Only a handful, a very, very, very low percentage of less than one-tenth of one percent have protested that the journey wasn't worth the time or the money, or either.

The only protest of any validity has been over the failure to gain entrance to this bit of California after having traveled a considerable number of miles. The State has met this challenge as best it can under the circumstances which exist at San Simeon, the biggest drawback being the long, winding and picturesque road up to the House That Hearst Built.

This has been met during each succeeding summer by an appreciable increase in the number of tours, busses and, this summer, personnel. In June of 1958, our opening month, 17,432 visitors were able to gain entrance and in July of that year, after having found our opening estimates far under actuality, 29,971 were able to visit the castle and its beautiful grounds. Our personnel extended themselves, and so did the old busses that wended up The Hill.

Last summer, July saw 40,871 visitors and in August there were 41,270. To use the vernacular, this is no small potatoes when you calculate the difficulties of providing quality with quantity on about three acres of property atop a hill 1800 feet from the ocean level which is reached by a road no more than 12 feet wide and that open to argument in many places.

This year, dependent on the recruitment of personnel approved by the Legislature, dependent on the strength of that narrow road to take the brunt of five busses instead of three busses per hour (each way, making it 10 instead of 6),dependent upon the ability to keep one group far enough away from another group so as not to dissipate the pleasant and cultural experience by overcrowding and offering a visitor one bit of history with one ear and then forcing another bit on the other ear from another guide a few feet away, the Division anticipates that 63,000 persons will visit the monument during each month of July and August.

To those critics who recognize statistics, this is an increase of 100 per cent from the summer before last, the first experience of this type our park personnel ever confronted. It is a whopping 20,000 more than last year. The graph appearing on Page 8 relates in concise terms our accomplishments during the period The Castle has been open.

What does the future hold for the operations at or near San Simeon? Well, we hope to have camping at the San Simeon Beach State Park before too many summers have passed. The coast there is truly representative of much of our California coast because it does have beaches, it does have rocky shoals, it does have bluffs, it h

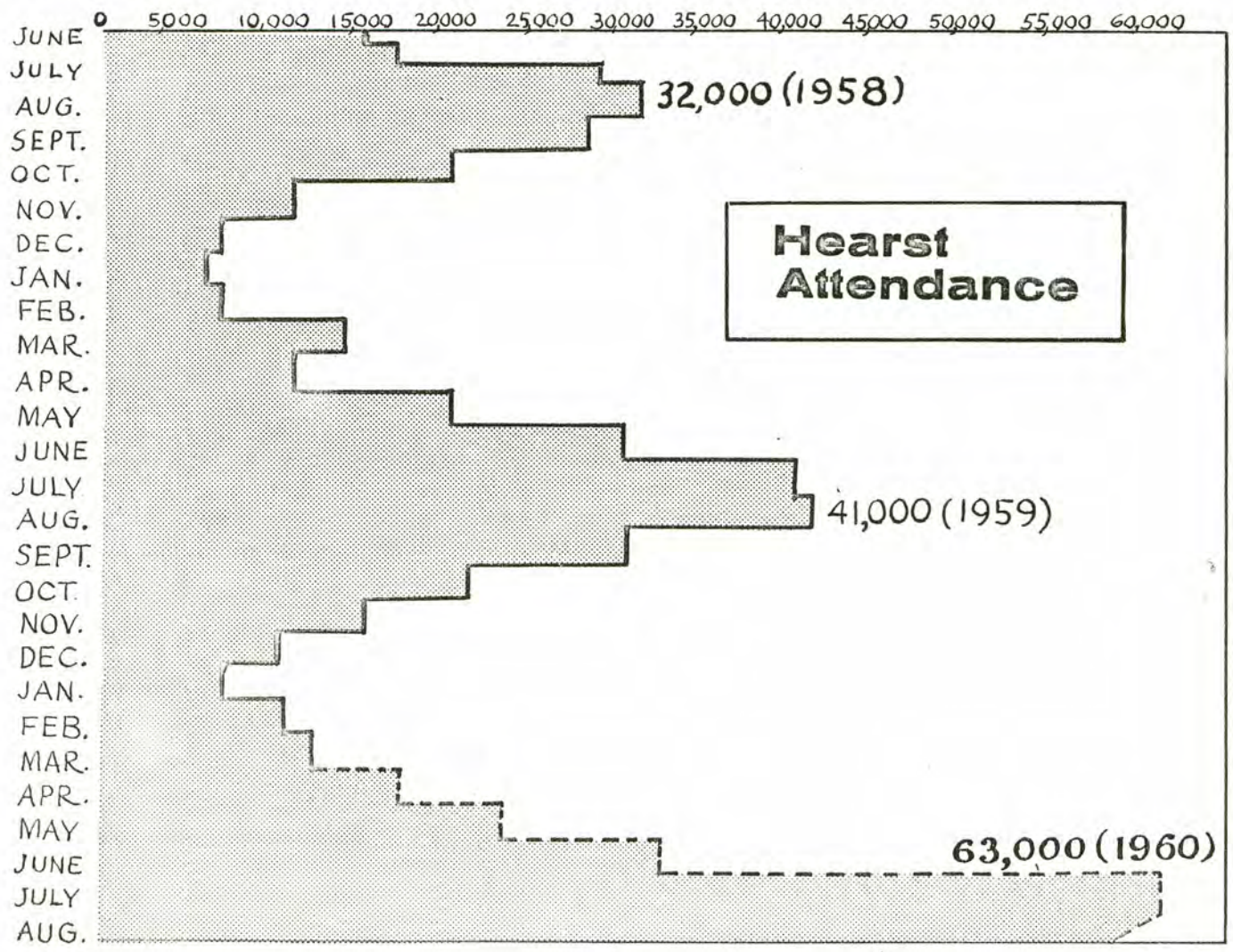
(continued on the following page)

uplands and it has such attractions as jade and clams and outstanding rock and shore displays.

We hope that Californians will camp and visit the monument, affording to themselves an experience which they will never forget. The non-campers will find a host of motels, many new and all comfortable. The range of food is broad, thanks to the opening of the monument. As many know, the assessed valuation at the locale of Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument has increased far beyond the amount collected from the Hearst Estate for that portion now in state ownership, some $86,000. This does not include the tremendous income brought into the country, and the accompanying increase in revenue through sales taxes, gasoline taxes, etc., more people buying homes to service the tourists, etc.

At Hearst itself, one wonders if we can go beyond 63,000 per month and provide quality. Possibly 63,000 is the ultimate, possibly it is all that will be demanded, possibly we will have empty busses for that is a large number of persons, a great many more than the 20,000 which I note did not get in during the first season on the estimate that twice as many were turned away as gained entrance.

We will have to wait and see, meanwhile proceeding with our developments such as an improved road, rest rooms, concession building and landscaping at the foot of the Hill. If any of our personnel have not seen the monument and are vacationing down California One, I know Jim Whitehead will be pleased to welcome you. A visit to this estate created by a distinguished citizen and Native Son of California is an experience well worth the seeking.



DEATH ENDS CAREER OF TORREY, ANZA BOOSTER

It is with deep regret that I report the death of former Superintendent Guy L. Fleming, who for more than 15 years was Superintendent of the southern-most district of the Division of Beaches and Parks. Guy became ill a few days after attending the April meeting of the State Park Commission in Santa Monica and passed away on Sunday, May 15. The funeral was private. At the request of Guy's family, contributions may be made to the Torrey Pines Association, Box 61, LaJolla, California in memory of Guy Fleming.

HIS MONUMENTS

Standing forever as monuments to Guy and his efforts to preserve sterling examples of the California landscape are Anza-Borrego Desert and Torrey Pines State Parks. Anza-Borrego is not only the largest unit of the State Park System, but is, perhaps, one of the largest state parks in the nation. It embraces more than 400,000 acres of unique desert scenery, including significant and irreplaceable geological formations and botanical islands as well as rare forms of wildlife. It was almost exclusively through the efforts of Guy Fleming that the park was originally established basically for the cost of filing fees with the Bureau of Land Management of the Federal Government.

Although Guy's contributions included his concern for the preservation of other areas, it was toward the Anza-Borrego Desert and Torrey Pines areas that he contributed his greatest energy.

He was also known for his efforts to aid organized youth groups and, particularly, the Boy Scout and Girl Scout organizations. He was an eminent conservationist and an able park administrator.

We know your thoughts go, as do ours, with his wife, Margaret, and other members of his family, especially his son, John, who is presently supervisor of Morro Bay State Park.

Vaya con Dios, Guy Fleming!

(Continued on the following page)

CHARLES KASCH PASSES

We regret to have delayed so long in reporting through News and Views of the death of former State Park Commissioner Charles Kasch of Ukiah. (Publishing difficulties forced non-issuance of News and Views for March and April) Charles Kasch passed away suddenly in the garden of his Ukiah home which garden he created largely with his own hands shortly after returning from a trip during which he and Mrs. Kasch visited Japan.

Commissioner Kasch was recognized by those who were long associated with him as one Commissioner who had a deep and personal interest in the State Park System. He had visited many, if not all of the parks and knew them intimately. He was first appointed by Former Governor Earl Warren to succeed George Waldner of Ferndale who had resigned in favor of a military leave in March of 1944. Commissioner Kasch was reappointed for several terms by Governors Warren and Knight until his retirement on May 11, 1959.

Among the many projects which Commissioner Kasch played a prominent part in accomplishing are the Hendy Woods in Mendocino County, his home County, and MacKerricher Beach State Park. He continually labored in the interest of conservation and considered no problem too small or too detailed for his personal consideration. He will also be remembered as one of the members of longest service on the Commission, his tenure being exceeded only by former Chairman Joseph R. Knowland and Commissioner Leo Carrillo.

I know your thoughts are with his surviving family, including his wife, Edna, as are ours. Mrs. Kasch has asked that we visit with her at any time one or more of us is in the vicinity of Ukiah.

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ ‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ ‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡

JACK FLECKENSTEIN RETIRES

A dinner honoring Park Supervisor Jack Fleckenstein upon his retirement after 25 years of service with the Division was held in Santa Rosa. A number of Sacramento headquarters personnel were present as well as representatives of the six districts. Chief DeTurk was unable to attend but a tape recording of Chief DeTurk's personal message to Jack was one of the features of the evening.

The dinner was not only in honor of Ranger Fleckenstein but of his wife and their son, Jack. Among the retired employees present were Percy and Viola French and Ruby Coon, widow of the late Robert S. Coon, formerly District Superintendent of District 2.

At the conclusion of the retirement party, Jack was presented with a fine wrist watch and a scrap book containing signatures and letters from his fellow employees and friends. I know Jack would appreciate including in his scrap book additional letters from those who would like to drop him a note.

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

John C. McKenzie, Curator I, at Fort Ross State Historical Monument has written a most factual and interesting history of the Chapel of Fort Ross which we are privileged to publish.

The "Chapel of Fort Ross" is one of the outstanding historical buildings in the United States. It stands at the east corner of a stockaded quadrangle of some three acres known as Fort Ross. Fort Ross was headquarters for the California colony of the Russian-America Company of Sitka, Alaska, from 1812 to 1841. The chapel represents the last point of the advance of the Russian Orthodox Church into the Western Hemisphere from the north. The building is the first Orthodox church building in the United States, other than those in Alaska.

The Russian-America Company came to the northern California coast early in 1809 in search of sea otters for their valuable furs. Buildings were built at Bodega Bay and nearby. These first establishments did not prove to be entirely satisfactory. The Commander of the expedition, Ivan Aleksandrovich Kuskov, on his second voyage to California decided to move to a more secure and remote site for the permanent headquarters of the colony.

Fort Ross

Chapel's History

After an exchange of gifts and friendly offers of protection in exchange for the assistance of the Kashia Pomo Indians, Kuskov began construction of a fort at the Indian village of Mad-shui-nui, some 25 miles northward along the coast from Bodega Bay. Build-

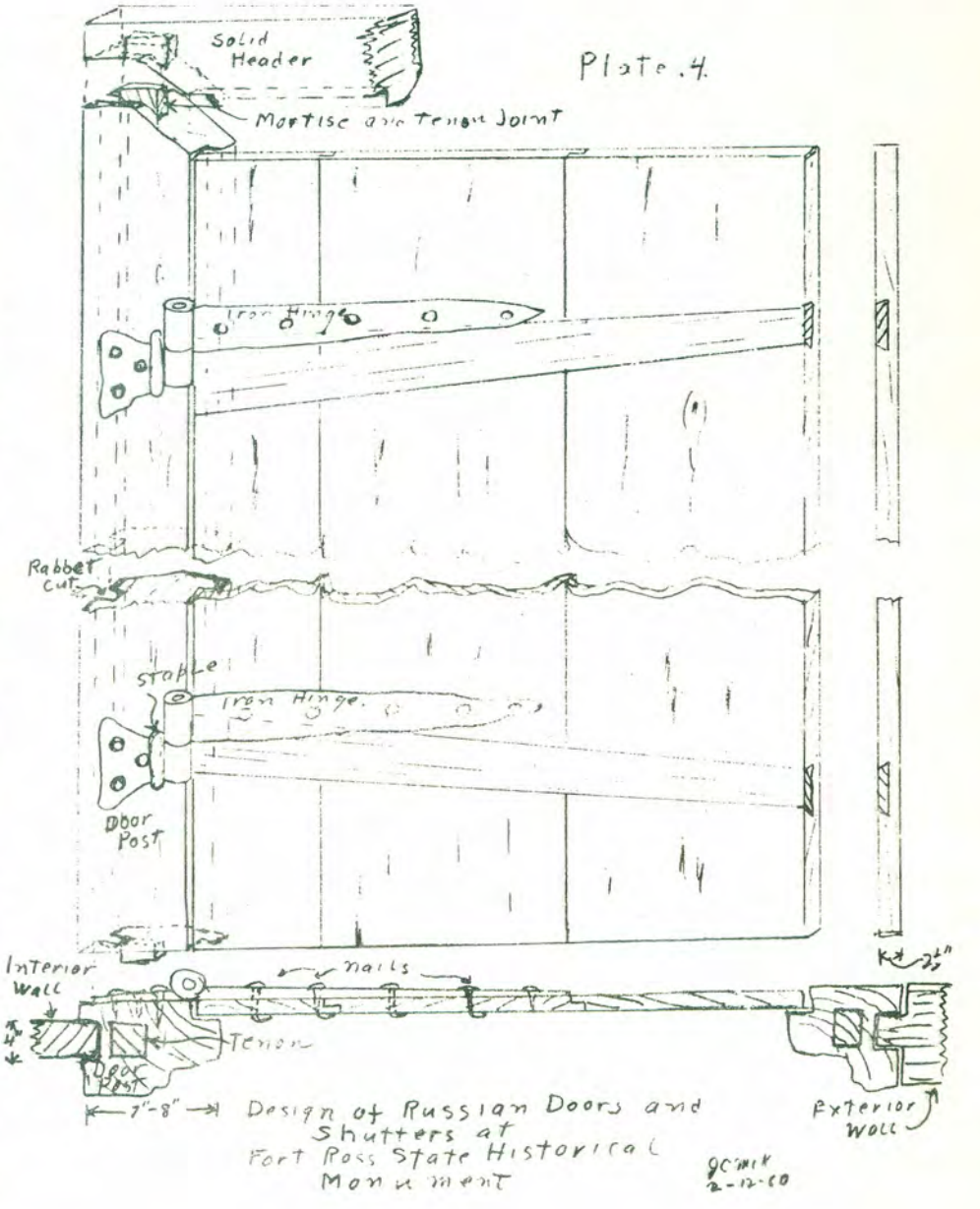
(continued on the following page)

ing was begun on May 15, 1812.

> "In three months, the principal buildings were erected and on the name day of the deceased Tsar Paul I, August the thirteenth, the fort was formally dedicated with the firing of the cannon and small arms, the image of the Savior was placed before the establishment and the settlement was named ROSS." (2)

The word "Ross" is a very old word in the Russian language and is generally interpreted to mean "Russian". It has several possible sources in the Russian language.

It is not yet certain just when the chapel was built at Fort Ross. A chart of the area dated October 1816 does not indicate a chapel. In fact, it indicates a four-sided blockhouse at each corner of the fort. (3) The chapel was one of the last buildings to be completed. This is contrary to Russian tradition when developing a village. A church is often the first building.



Father Ivan Veniaminov, (later to become "Innocent of Alaska", Metropolitan of Moscow and Kolomna) who visited Fort Ross in July and August of 1836, recorded, in his Journal of ecclesiastical duties, that the officers and men of a Russian ship on visiting Fort Ross in 1823 had donated a considerable sum of money for the building of a church. Veniaminov was puzzled because only a small chapel had been built. His only explanation was that there was a question of the Russian title to the land. (4) He did not say when the chapel was built.

Two Russian-America Company documents, which are numbered 271 and 272, recorded in the library of the Univer-

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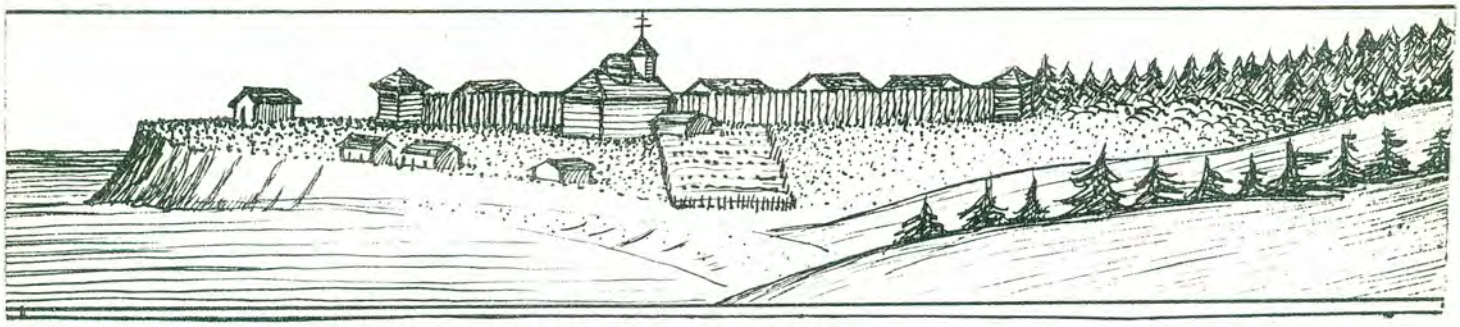


sity of California at Los Angeles, are of interest in searching for the date of construction. Number 271, dated March 20, 1825, refers to the chapel at Ross as "the chapel already there" (Tomoshnaia chasovnia), suggesting that it may at least have been started, if not completed. (5)

The next document, number 272, is undated, but makes the following interesting reference to the chapel and its furnishings:

> "This is the explanation of the ikons by the artist himself. These ikons were sent to the village (selenie) of Ross in 1825.
>
> "For the chapel in the village of Ross: four ikons---The Resurrection of Christ (Voskresenie Khristovo), Kazan Mother of God (Kazanskaia Bogomater), John Bogoslov, and Aleksandr Nevskii, each one 4 1/2 arshiny (10'5")---and smaller ones painted on wood---Nicholas Worker of Miracles (Nikolai Chudotvorets) waist size, and Prophet Elijah (Prorok Ilia) in Chariot, each one six vershki (10 1/2"). (6)

There is no certain evidence of more than one chapel in the "Colony Ross", as the region occupied by the Russian-America Company in California was called. The "Chapel of Ross", the "Fort Ross Chapel" and the "Chapel of Fort Ross" are thus interpreted to mean the single chapel at the Village of "Ross". The village of Ross was in the vicinity of the stockaded quadrangle which was called "Fort Ross". (7)

Traditionally all Russian Orthodox churches are named in honor of one or more of the saints of the church. So there has been a search for the original name of this chapel. Even church records always refer to it as "The Chapel of Ross". Veniaminov' s Journal suggests a reason for the strange name. He remarks that the chapel did not have a complete altar. When he returned to Sitka, no deacon was appointed to carry on the church work in the absence of a priest. (8) The lack of an altar indicates that there had been no dedication of the altar by a bishop. Thus no name had been given to the chapel. The altar was actually completed and named during the dedication ceremony. The lack of a deacon reflects the fact that the chapel was poorly attended by the people at "Ross".

Veniaminov tells of the chapel and its furnishings in the following words in 1836:

> "Like almost all the houses here, the chapel is constructed of boards, with a small modest belfry. The sole decoration within it consists of 2 small ikons with silver ornamentation, so that in wealth it can in no way compare with the chapel on the island of St. Paul belonging to the Unalashka (sic. Unalaska) Church

(continued the following page)

> (where almost only Aleuts live, and not more than 30 families), but here the chapel has almost no income whatever from the Russian members of the congregation, who rarely visit it..." (9)

There were at that time 260 people at the Village of Ross. 154 males and 106 females; of these 120 were Russian, 51 were Creoles, 50 were Kodiak Aleutian Indians and 39 were "Baptized Indians". (10)

The northeast side and rear of the chapel form the east corner of the stockade of Fort Ross. Such a location is contrary to the traditional placing of a chapel or church. The high stockade makes it awkward, if not impossible, to make formal processions around the building. This location has been questioned by many. Fr. Veniaminov recorded on August 1, 1836, that he lead a religious procession around the fort. (11) He indicated that he went around the outside of the fort rather than inside. The chapel thus formed part of the fort wall. Archaeological study in 1953 confirmed the present location of the chapel as being correct. (12)

The original chapel measured about 24 feet wide and 31 feet long. The sides and ends were not exactly equal in length. A partition formed a vestibule and auditorium in the building. In the eight-foot ceiling of the auditorium was the opening for the round cupola. Three rather large windows with small individual panes of glass were set in the southwest side of the chapel. A single shuttered window was on the northeast side. Drawings and photographs made before 1906 show a "Latin Cross" on the front tower only. The original building collapsed in the earthquake of April 18, 1906 called "The San Francisco Earthquake".

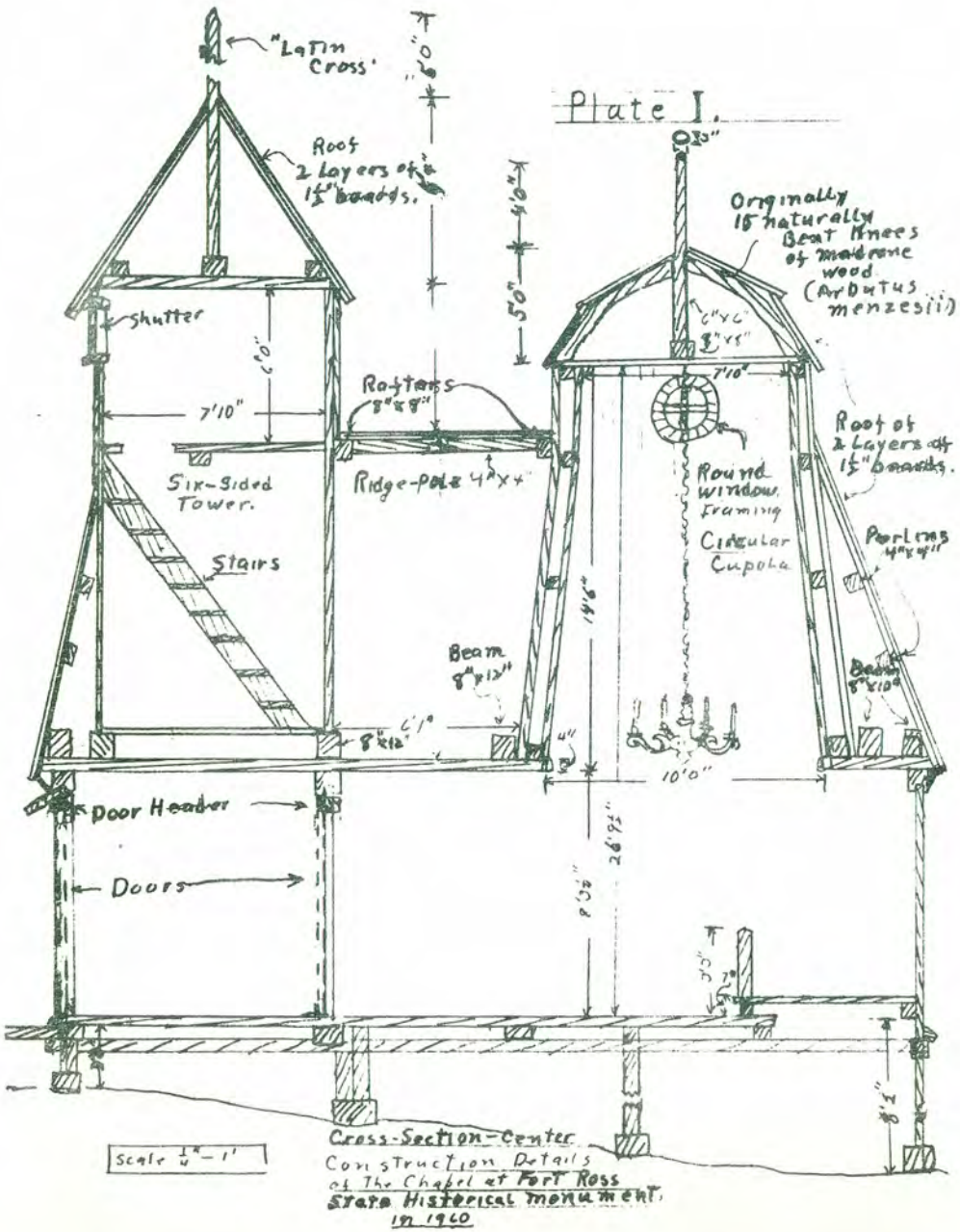
No attempt was made to restore the chapel until 1916 when the roof was raised and the restoration of the walls was begun. The job was completed in 1917. (13) In the restoration of the walls and floor, timbers were taken from the original "Officers' Barracks Building", which was completely demolished in the process. It became necessary to divide the side walls in four sections to give needed support to the damaged side plates of the original roof. For this reason, a fourth window was put on the southeast side instead of the original three windows. The restored building was rather well done and retained the roof design and other features of the "Vessel type" Russian chapel. (14) Round windows were framed into opposite sides of the cupola, even though they are not evident in the earliest drawings or photographs.

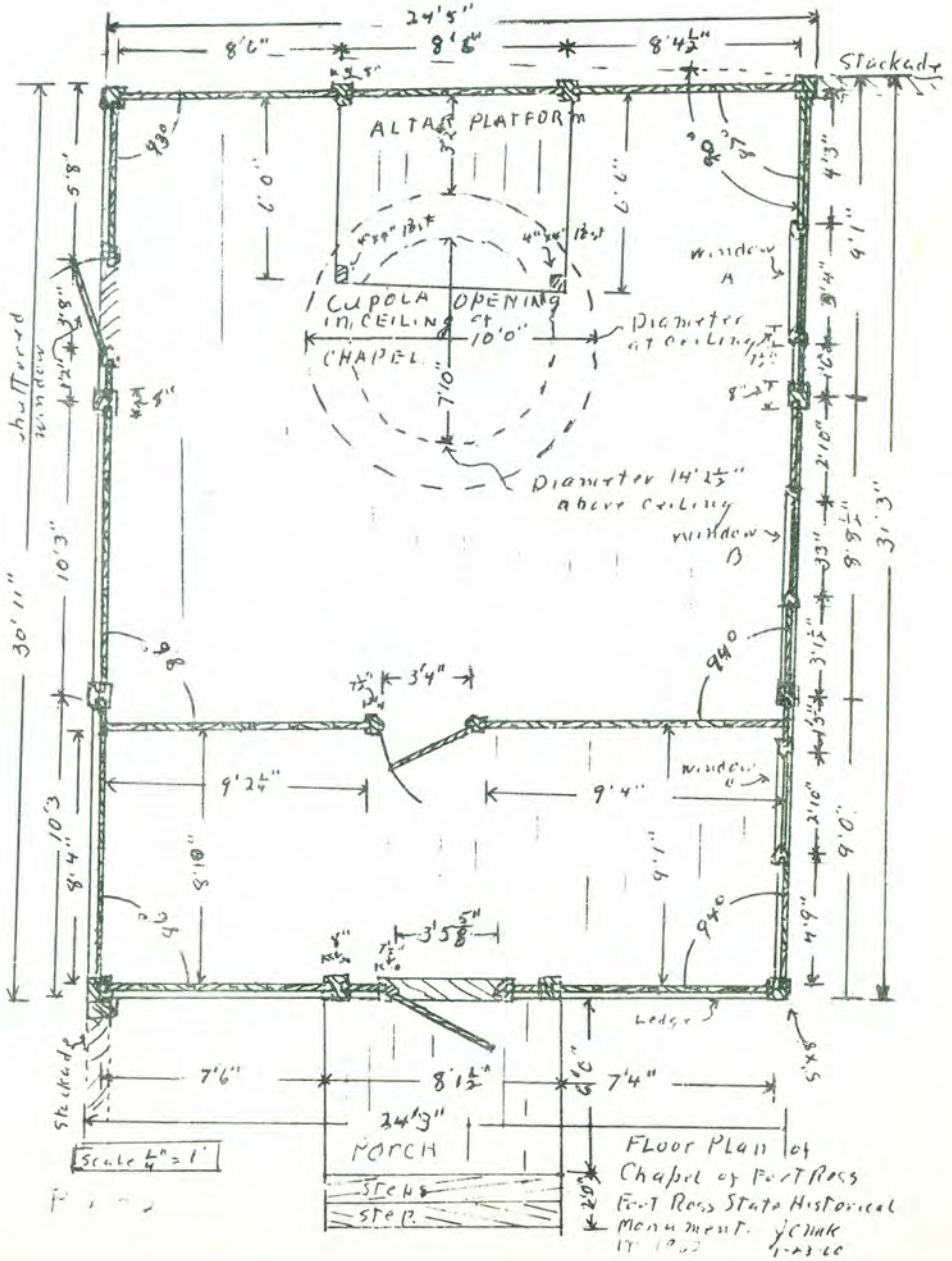
Only minor repairs were done on the chapel until August of 1954 when a program of extensive repairs and restoration was begun. It was found that the original framing of the cupola was still intact. Thus the round windows were confirmed by the old wood framing. It is possible that they had been boarded over or shuttered long ago. The front of the chapel was shifted 16 inches northward, during the 1954 restoration, to bring the building in line with the archaeological evidence of its original foundations. (15) The fourth window on the side was removed. When the project was completed in September of 1956 the chapel was once more almost exactly as it had been before 1906.

So far only two of the original furnishings of the chapel have been returned to the building. A fine bell, one of three said to have been here, and a six-part brass hanging candelabra. The bell bears the inscription in Russian: "Cast in the St. Petersburg Factory of Master Craftsman Michael Makarov Stukolkina." On one side is an ikon to Mary and on the opposite is one of Christ. The candelabra is a house-type piece said to have been placed in the cupola about 1828 by the Commander, or Manager, of Fort Ross (1828-1836), Petrovich Kostromitinov. He had intended it for his home, but put it in the chapel instead. (16)

Fort Ross has been owned by the State of California since March of 1906. It was one of the first historical sites to be set aside for preservation by the State.

Details of the Chapel in Graphic Form





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16. A. R. Duperu to John C. McKenzie, June 3, 1955.

There grows on the beautiful coast of the Pacific Ocean near Inverness, in Marvelous Marin, the Pinus muricata, a tree, the common name being Bishop Pine. It is an unusual tree, for all its beauty.

The stand which grows so majestically in this section of property now included within the boundaries of Tomales Bay State Park is all the more interesting for it is a remnant of a large forest which flourished during the Ice Age which blanketed California and most of the United States.

The tree is not the only attraction of this park with such fine-sounding names, like Heart's Desire Beach. There are those who will give you odds that it was here that a young Elizabethan sea-dog, Francis Drake, came ashore these many hundred years ago. And the beauty of the park, its overall quality of splendor, its ruggedness and its gentleness, its ability to offer so diversified a program add still more to its right to claim as an area worthy of being a pearl in the coronet of 158 State parks.

The park is made up of some 1000 acres. It is about 25 miles northwest of San Rafael. It has two miles of beach, much of it soft white foam, facing Tomales Bay and running from Shell Beach on up past Indian Beach. The area is almost completely protected from fog and cold wind, and those acquainted with the vicinity lay argument that it is

(continued on the following page)

Tomales Bay

Bishop Pine

warm and clear through most of the year.

Traveling along Inverness road to Pierce Point road the park area becomes immediately visible as a thick forest of tall, stately pine trees reach across the road to form an arch for autos passing below. Around the base of the trees colorful wild flowers and bushes grow profusely. Narrow, winding trails and paths made by Indians hundreds of years ago and others trampled down by deer which still wander about under the trees, continue on in an endless maze.

The hills and beaches were inhabited many years ago by the Tamal Indians. A few years ago an iron arrowhead, obviously forged by hand by the Indians, was uncovered by a hiker along one of the trails.

While descending the hills, through the wild lilac bushes and Bishop pine trees, visitors catch their first glimpse of the beaches as the calm, blue water rolls up on the white sand. The trails lead to the sandy beaches and calm water's edge. In all, the park has six beaches, each in an individual cove. Two of the coves are at Shell, two at Pebble, one at Heart's Desire and one at Indian beaches.

Residents of the Inverness area have been swimming in the bay from the beaches for three generations. As a matter of fact, the Red Cross Chapters in Marin have been using Shell Beach for years to train children in water safety. The bay is not affected by tides or undertows and the slope from beach into the water is conveniently gradual. All of which makes an excellent spot for youngsters to swim.

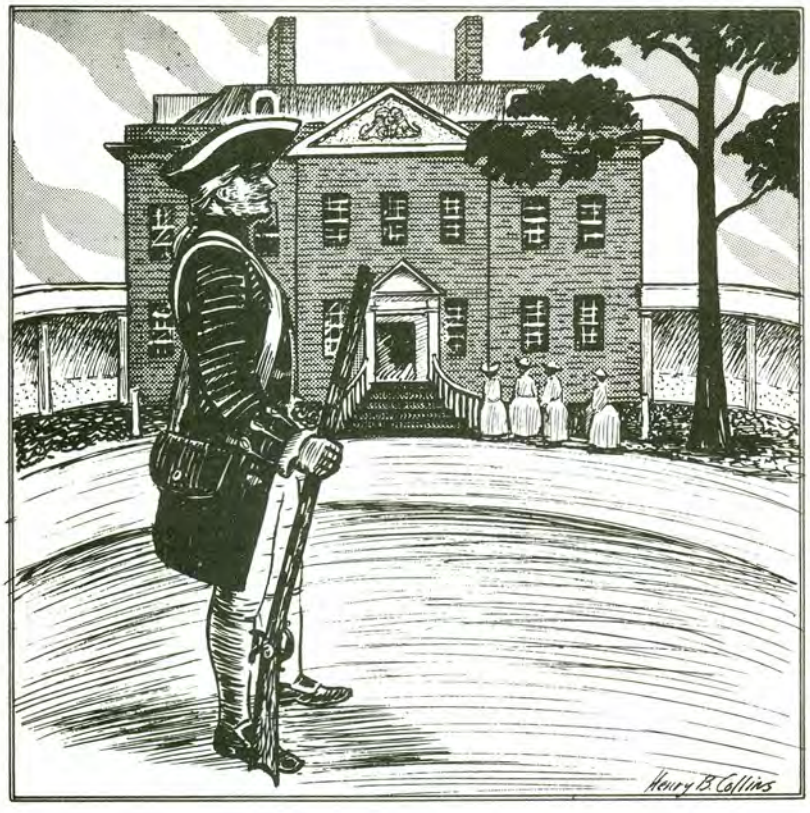
Although swimming, hiking, and picnicking receive the major emphasis, boating comes in for a good share of interest. A large turn-out of boat owners and spectators are on hand for the Inverness Yacht races held in the bay each July 4. All crafts are permitted in the bay, but the most picturesque are the gently moving sail boats gracefully leaning to meet the force of the light wind.

In many respects the finest picture of the area can be seen from the water. It is from a water craft that a visitor can see small ripples of water covering the white sands of the beach and leading to the rolling hills which blend into a background of pines.

In some spots high clay and stone cliffs end abruptly in the sandy beaches and in other places they end at the water's edge. The colorful yellow clay cliffs are always covered with green trees and bushes adding to the natural beauty of the park. One of the most colorful display of flowers in California is made by the Ceanothus which cover the hillsides and hang to the water's edge.

Bishop Pine trees which grow profusely in the area, are not only beautiful in stature but also represent an interesting part of the State's history. Botanists believe the pines are remnants of a large forest which flourished during the Ice Age when the remainder of California and, indeed, most of the United States was covered with ice and snow. For this reason the grove of pines about Inverness and Shell Beach are sometimes called a botanical island. An interesting feature of the tree is the closed cone which covers the seeds and clings to the limbs for many years without reseeding. The seeds are dropped only during periods of intense heat such as a forest fire when a new tree would be planted as an old one is burned. It is nature's conservation plan.

As a fitting tribute to the pine tree and to one of its strongest admirers, a grove has been named the Dr. Willis Linn Jepson Memorial Fund. Dr. Jepson, a former botany professor at the University of California, was a frequest visitor to study and admire the trees.



NEW BERN, North Carolina---When the Royal Governor, William Tryon, moved into his newly completed State House in June of 1770, he was under sharp criticism from residents of the colony of North Carolina. They had been taxed to pay for the elegance of a mansion which, it was charged, was built "to gratify his vanity and leave an elegant monument to his taste at the expense of the public."

Whatever motive prompted Governor Tryon, the elegance of his creation, now to be seen again in a restoration that has cost more than $3,000,000, cannot be denied. The restored Tryon Palace, opened to visitors last spring after seven years of reconstruction and many more years of historical research, is a three-story red brick structure, with east and west wings richly furnished with Chippendale and Wedgwood and handsome candelabra and chandeliers.

What Others Are Doing

The palace foundations rest on the exact site of the original structure, and some of the foundation bricks are the same that Tryon's workmen used. The palace stands on a spacious six acres in the heart of New Bern. Fall and winter vacationists motoring south on U.S. 17 pass by its main entrance. The entrance is also only a block south of U.S. 70, a major east-west highway in the state.

The principal style used by John Hawks, the architect brought from England by Governor Tryon to build the palace, has been called London Town House "in the pure English taste." History records that Hawks' plans were submitted to King George III for approval and the King assented willingly, for he found in the plans similarities to Buckingham House, which he had purchased for Queen Charlotte.

The reconstruction is authentic. The building was restored according to drawings made by Hawks himself and subsequently discovered in the library of the New York Historical Society. Other documents supplied additional details. An inventory of the original furnishings, compiled by Tryon and found among the papers of the Earl of Dartmouth, provided the basis for equipping the restored structure. An insurance claim listed the titles of 500 books in his library. More than 400 of these are now on display in the palace.

The furnishings and books are not the originals, however. Governor Tryon moved from New Bern to New York barely a year after taking up residence in the State House, and he took his books and furnishings with him. They had been brought from England. In 1773, his residence at Fort George in New York burned and his possessions were destroyed. Out of that catastrophe came the insurance claim listing his 500 books.

North Carolina

Governor's Home

Most of the original palace likewise disappeared. On the night of February 27, 1798, fire destroyed the main building. The East Wing, containing the kitchen and the

(Continued on the following page)

quarters apparently used by guests of lesser importance, soon fell into ruin.

The West Wing remained standing and in time became an apartment house. When the work of restoration was begun, approximately 85 per cent of the original bricks remained. This wing contained the stables, and they have been restored.

The late Mrs. Maude Moore Latham of Greensboro, North Carolina, supplied most of the funds for the restoration. A native of New Bern and deeply interested in the history of her town, she first gave $100,000 to the project in 1944 and later contributed other sums to a total of more than $3,000,000. The state contributed $275,000 to purchase the land for the project. The state now has title to the property and the palace is administered by the Tryon Palace Commission, a state agency.

The erection of the State House here by Governor Tryon gave North Carolina its first legally fixed Capitol. Tryon, who lived in his creation so briefly, was succeeded by Josiah Martin, the last of the colony's royal governors. Martin fled in 1775, when the Revolution erupted. The palace then became the State Capitol.

A trip through the palace and its grounds takes approximately two hours. About 50 local women are employed on a part-time basis as guides. They escort the visitors through the west wing, palace and east wing, in that order. Visitors are free to wander about the kitchen garden, the formal garden, and the Maude Moore Latham Memorial Garden. Admission is $2 for adults and $1 for children.

Since April 10, 1959 when the palace was formally opened to the public, there have been more than 25,000 visitors coming from every state except Nevada and from 25 foreign countries. Visiting hours are 9:30 A.M. to 4 P.M., Tuesdays through Saturdays; 1:30 P.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays. The palace is not open on Monday.

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PLANNING UNDERWAY FOR BIG BASIN ADDITION

The Division is developing plans for the acquisition of property on Berry Creek and the west fork of Waddell Creek, to include the beautiful Berry Falls area west of the main section of Big Basin Redwoods State Park in Santa Cruz County from an appropriation of $500,000 by the 1960 State Legislature.

The acquisition, totalling about 500 acres owned by the Big Tree Lumber Company, will connect the main 8,000 acre section of the park to another 1,500 acre piece leading to Chalk's Lookout. The project includes acquisition of all the land and such virgin timber as is necessary to protect the natural and recreational values of the streams, falls and trails in the Berry Creek area. There are now 6,500 acres of virgin Redwoods within the 11,028 acre park.

The timber company has already been contacted. Frank McCrary, owner of the company, has indicated he has started cutting on a section of his property but not in an area which will jeopardize the natural values associated with the falls on the Sunset and Berry Falls trails which entwine through the property.

Chief DeTurk said the plans will assure the purchase of a park in-holding of true magnificence. It has been used and viewed by thousands for nearly the full history of Big Basin Redwoods State Park, our oldest State Park. It was never within the Park System because there has been no threat to its integrity. Now that timber cutting may take place, the Legislature appropriated $500,000 to assure that the beauty of the area along Berry Creek will not be destroyed. We will proceed quickly so that the park may become a unit rather than a series of split parcels interspersed with private property.

ATTENTION: Seagull population must not crack clams here

A couple of years ago I accompanied the late Bill Kenyon, then Superintendent of District 6, to Silver Strand Beach State Park to inspect the new construction work. While there, as we were riding around the park with Supervisor Charlie Mosteller, we discussed the proposed sign program to assist in the public use of Silver Strand. After going over the list of signs and locations, Bill Kenyon told Mosteller he felt one more sign was needed. Charlie looked at Bill wondering what was coming next, so Bill outlined a sign to tell the seagulls that they weren't to break clam shells on the pavement.

Charlie looked at superintendent Kenyon blankly and said, "Well, if we put it up are you going to write the notice of violation to the seagulls?" Bill explained that actually he was trying to draw attendion of the public to the fact that the seagulls had modified their feeding habits to fit modern day conveniences.

When we put in paved parking lots and roads along the ocean, the seagulls found the easiest method to open a clam shell was to pick up the shell in the beak, fly far above the pavement, drop the shell and try to get down to beat the other seagulls to whatever was inside. Advising the public of this practice seemed most important since sometimes the gulls drop the clams on the roof of a car driving along the ocean. This produces a rather awesome noise and is especially startling to the motorist.

Ranger Lewis Meyer

With a little more discussion, we decided the sign should be placed at the north end of the bay-side promenade and should be mounted on top of a post at an angle so it could be read from the air. In due time the sign shown here was made and mounted. Believe it or not, the seagulls quit breaking clam shells on the pavement in this location. Why? We don't know! (Mosteller thinks its because the seagulls ran out of clams.)

A short time after the sign was mounted, a woman visitor arrived by motor boat opposite this sign and not being able to read it since it was mounted upward, sent her small son over the side to find out what it was. The boy came ashore, read the sign, swam back to the boat and told his mother it said seagulls aren't supposed to break clamshells on the pavement. In utter disbelief she swam ashore to read the sign.

Later this same visitor went to the park office and asked Supervisor Mosteller about the sign and told him of her plight. To avoid any further inconveniences to the public, Mosteller had the sign taken down. Immediately, the seagulls began breaking clam shells on the pavement again. The sign was remounted and the seagulls have taken their clam shell breaking activities elsewhere! All conclusions must be drawn for yourself as we make no claims that the seagulls are law-abiding.

Alan D. Philbrook, Superintendent Dist. 6

Silver Strand

An Effective Sign

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

OUTSPOKEN DOG
OUT FOXES EAGLE

A near tragedy took place at the mouth of Fine Gold Creek. A very small dog, not on leash, ran among some rocks not too far from its owners, a man and woman. A Bald Eagle swooped down and grabbed the tiny dog. The Eagle started out across the lake but the yelping of the dog, the screaming of the woman and the yelling of the man must have been too much for the Eagle as the dog was released from the grip of the bird and fell into the lake. A hurried rescue saved the dog from drowning. After a five-mile boat ride and a 15-mile automobile ride to the veterinarian, the dog was treated for deep talon punctures in his body.
Ranger Oscar P. Noren, Millerton Lake State Park.

JUSTICE IS SWIFT IN BURNEY!

A couple came to the door and reported that they had observed a group of young men steal one of our routed signs in the parking area. They had written down the license number along with a complete description of the car. Immediately I drove to Burney and reported the theft to the Deputy Sheriff. The Sheriff thought the car might be local, so we drove down the main street checking license numbers. We found the car in front of the pool hall. The boys, seven in all, were inside. They were taken to Justice Court where a complaint was filed. The Justice of the Peace was contacted, he came down, the boys pleaded guilty and each was fined $25.00 except one boy who was a local resident and his fine was $35.00. All the boys are students at the University of California at Berkeley ranging in age from 18 to 22. Besides our park sign, they had a State Highway directional sign in their possession. From the time the couple saw the theft of our park sign to the fining of the boys, only two hours had elapsed.
Supervisor Elmer J. Pool, McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park.

NEITHER RAIN, NOR SLEET.....

A mule may be stubborn, but it is only half a donkey. Our donkey is then twice as cantankerous as any mule. One morning this week she was staked out to pasture and during the day we had a considerable rain. At lock up time I tried to bring her in, rain or no rain her pace is about that of a tortoise, but the flood ditch was full of racing water and she refused to cross the foot bridge. Nothing to do but leave her tied all nite to a tree. She wins all the arguments.
Ranger Wayne A. Colwell, La Purisima State Historical Monument.

THE FOREST FOR THE TREES

A young couple arrived at the gate and asked where the Coe Memorial State Park was. They were standing in front of the entrance sign that reads "HENRY W. COE STATE PARK" in 3" letters.
Supervisor Wesley M. King, Henry W. Coe State Park.

WILD STORM HITS BEACH The violent storm that hit our beach brought crashing waves high over the sea wall. The restrooms were badly damaged as they are located below the sidewalk level. The benches on the esplanade are constructed of heavy concrete end sections but they were tossed about the streets and lawns of nearby residences like ping pong balls.
Supervisor Thomas D. Spencer, Capitola Beach State Park.

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A TICKET, A TACKET OH WHAT A RACKET During the influx of school kids the south gate seemed to have an unusually large number of re-entries on the facility use permits. Upon questioning one boy about re-entry, he told us that he had been up on the mountain and had gone home to get warmer clothing so he could play in the snow but just as he was about to leave the station he asked "Is there any snow up there?" Since it was strange for someone who just came from there not to know if there was snow, we questioned him further. It seems this boy bought the facility use permit from another carload of kids who were on their way home from the park. He also told us that the ticket was "second hand" from still another group. This may have occurred as many as 50 times during the day.
Supervisor Robert E. Stewart, Mt. Diablo State Park.

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HUMBLE COUPLE PAY HOMAGE On New Year's Day, the beginning of a year the Chinese have named"The Year of the Mouse", we looked out the window through heavy rain to see a car park in front of the monument. A couple stepped out and carried a basket of fruit and food to their sacred Temple of Worship. They placed the food and drink humbly before their God, thanking him for having enjoyed good health and a joyful year. As these two worshipers left the Temple, the expression on their faces was one of satisfaction and contentment. It was a happy sight to see two people with such a strong belief visiting their God on the first day of the new year.

Park Attendant Ted Laag, Weaverville Joss House State Historical Monument.

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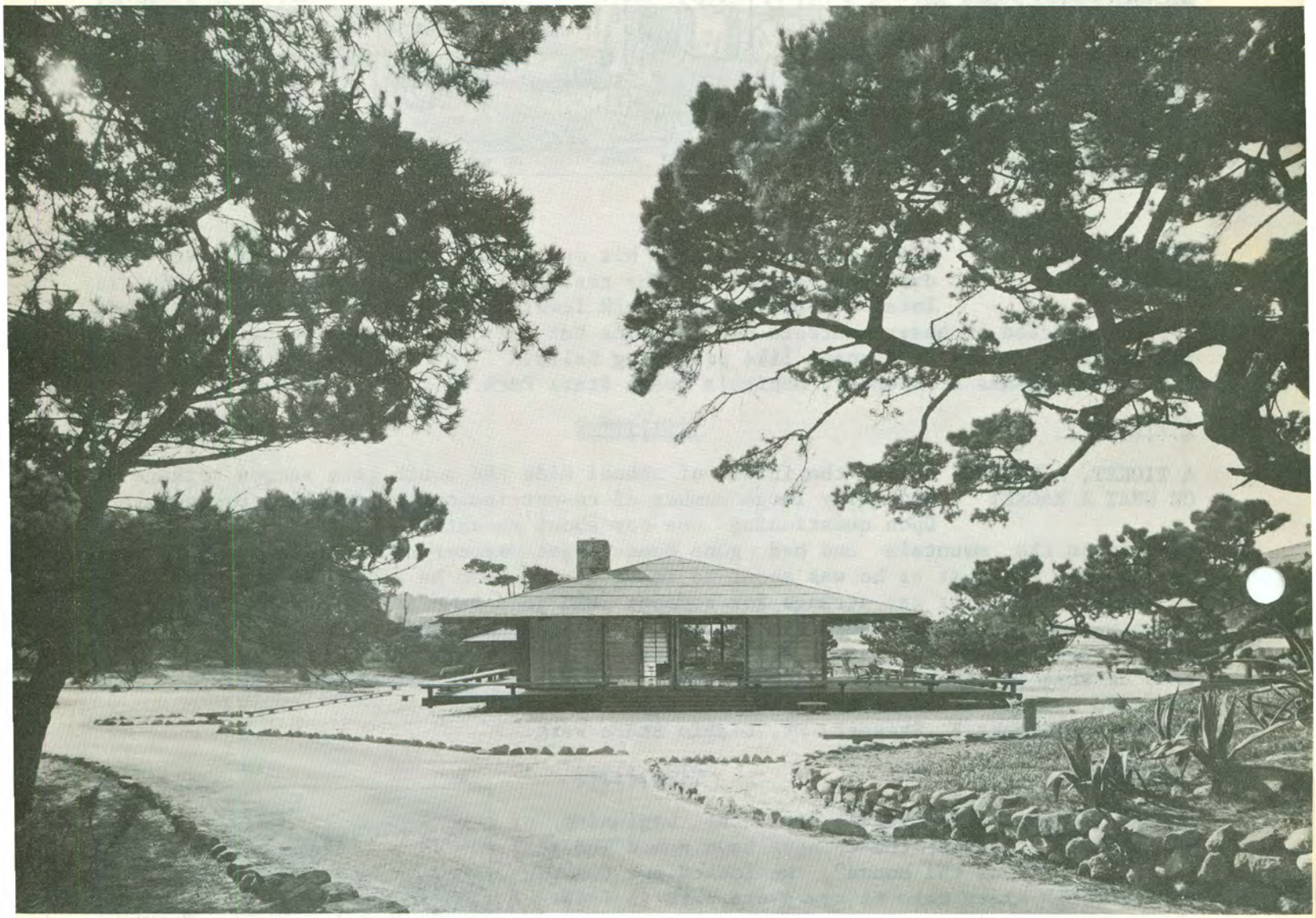
OOPS, WRONG PLACE Quote---"Some bird brain just tried to commit suicide here in the office, on my desk. He came flying through the open front door, batted his head against the window and fell on the desk. After treatment for shock, the bewildered Oregon Junco took off for the brush."
Ranger Floyd A. Lemley, Portola State Park.

National Architectural Honors Awarded to California Parks



Asilomar

Squaw Valley

A jury of the nation's outstanding architects has honored the State Division of Beaches and Parks with selection of two structures within the State Park System which "demonstrate true leadership in architectural design."

The jury awarded the First Honor Award of the American Institute of Architects to:

The Blyth Arena at Squaw Valley State Park

The Jury made an Award of Merit to:

The Surf & sand residence quarters at Asilomar
Beach State Park and Conference Grounds

There were only five Honor Awards and 11 Awards of Merit made this year. The competition was national in scope. Both buildings were designed under contract with private architectural firms.

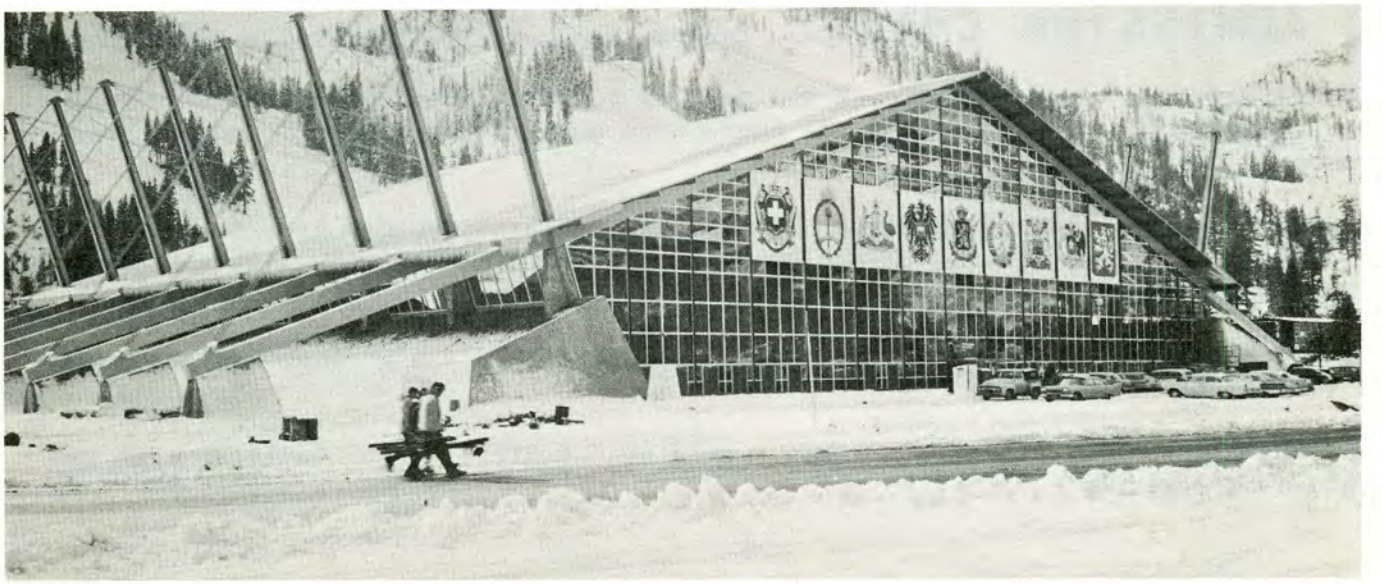
The First Honor Award for Blyth arena went to the firm of Corlett & Spackman, Kitchen and Hunt, of San Francisco.

The Award of Merit for the Asilomar unit went to John Carl Warneke and Associates of San Francisco.

In its selection from among 289 submissions, the AIA jury felt "that the designs selected represented an outstanding contribution to the cause of good architecture in at least one major aspect. In the case of the Honor Awards it was felt that the overall solution was well handled in plan, in structure, in terms of the solution of lighting and particularly in terms of the architectural distinction. Many of the buildings submitted were extremely competently handled but the jury was searching for examples which demonstrated true leadership."

An AIA plaque will be installed in the award buildings.

The AIA Honor Awards Program was established in 1949 to encourage the appreciation of excellence in architecture and to afford recognition of exceptional merit in recently completed buildings. Any registered architect practicing professionally in the U.S. is eligible to submit work. Buildings entered, which may be anywhere in the U.S. or abroad, must have been completed within the past five years.



to see ourselves as others see us . . .

BALBOA WAS LUCKY---
NO ADMISSION CHARGE (Editorial from the Watsonville Pajaronian)

Unfortunately, we don't have on the payroll our own local editorial cartoonist. We have a dandy idea for a cartoon if there were such a staff member, and so we'll just have to describe it.

Picture a long file of soldiers in Spanish uniforms headed by a helmeted man labeled "Balboa." The file is halted by an Indian, dressed in very little except a toll collector's cap.

Says the Indian, "I don't care who you are Buster, you can't discover that ocean until you pay me 50 cents."

Balboa was lucky, though. He discovered the Pacific Ocean in 1512 which was (continued on Page 24)

The California Press is for the most part a distinguished lot, and its employes and columnists should share in this commendation. Without them, as we pointed out a couple of months ago in this space, we would not be where we are, or would California be as beautiful as it is today.

They have enthusiastically and without qualification supported our acquisition programs through the years.

They have stood the ground and fought valiantly and successfully against those who would encroach on the magnificence of Emerald Bay and Point Lobos and the Anza Borrego Desert and the Redwoods.

They also chide us every so often, as they did a sixteen month period ago on the lack of pushing through acquisitions, accusing us of slow-down tactics and the like. It didn't hurt, evidently. Last year the land section acquired a record amount of acreage (59,316) and spent a record amount of taxpayer money ($6,524,469) in one year, a far cry from the previous year's 5,665 acres.

In the year before last many of the negotiations which were culminated last year, were initiated. Negotiations take time, because landowners will insist on negotiating; they don't knuckle under and none in our economy blames them. Only the Division of Highways can acquire and settle later. Well, Beaches and Parks took the lashing and got down to work, accomplishing last year's record acquisition.

Now, down at Watsonville, the good Frank Orr, editor of the Watsonville Register-Pajaronian, has suggested a cartoon relative to the uniform day use facilities fee, with which our Dean Johnson has complied. We like it!

And we must join with Balboa in expressing surprise at having a toll collector present as if it was the Carquinez Bridge or the Golden Gate Bridge he was crossing instead of a piece of native landscape, somewhat developed so as to enhance the recreational opportunities of the Californians but not so overly developed that it destroys the premise upon which everyone wants parks ---beauty, a chance to commune with nature, a relief from congestion and the fast-paced urban life of 1960.

As Frederick Law Oldsted said in his report of 1928, under the chapter "Criteria for State Parks", users should share in operation costs "by establishment of a suitable system of fees and charges by which those who avail themselves of these special facilities shall pay part or all of the cost involved in providing and administering them. To encourage concentrated recreational use of public land without squarely meeting the cost of thoroughly adequate administration is simply to invite destruction of the natural aspects and justifiable dissatisfaction on the

(Continued on the following page)

THE PRESS

Seeing Ourselves

part of the public".

And yet, didn't Balboa's ship cost the Queen of Spain a few pennies to construct, as did the Carquinez Bridge? And wasn't Balboa here to find ways and means of enriching the coffers of the Queen of Spain so that she could provide developments for her people, without the burden of continually increasing taxation? No wonder he was surprised to find a fee had been established: those Indians had to pay for their government services and today's Indians are, lamentably, no different.

It peeved us no end to cough up 50 cents to play in the snow at Calaveras Big Trees State Park, but that park has cost over $2,000,000 for developments and there was a warm fire, a rope tow, a flock of rangers ever present to keep the run clear and to make sure at least basic safety was practiced by the tobogganers, a truck to pull you out of a snow bank, an attendant to help you park and to make sure no other visitor stole everything you had in your car.

And when we went to Folsom last week to picnic, well, this Indian didn't particularly care that in four years that park has cost nearly $4,000.000. It hurt to pay 50 cents for picnicking on a clean table, with a fireplace, running water, rest rooms nearby, a paved road freeing us from the old dust of just two years ago, a ranger patrolling the water to make sure the youngsters didn't get sideswiped by boaters, a ranger patrolling the roads to make sure we didn't get whopped by speeders, a boat ramp to launch our skiff and a parking place for the trailer, showers to clean the youngster's feet, and a chance for him to run on a beach which wasn't there until the State built one. Six years ago all there was in the area were lots of rattlesnakes, cows and fences.

But I guess we Balboas of today have to pay the local Indians, (though in this case our pay comes from Balboa and also, we are an Indian, which is a bit confusing but manifest if you read it again).

Editor Orr brings up some specific points in his editorial, which we regret are not quite true. We hope he will allow our rebuttal. He also makes some points which are too, too true, and which we have rectified immediately.

Not true is the statement that we sneaked fees on Southern California beaches, so we could assess them in Northern California. They've been in effect for years and, in fact, fees have been charged at Point Lobos and Mt. Diablo, both Northern California parks of scenic magnificence, for almost a score of years. But the costs are mounting in private life and in public life and to pay for developments, acquisitions and services requires more and more dollars. Should the user pay a share, or should it all go on the tax burden being carried more heavily each year? The fee will defray only a small percentage of costs.

Editor Orr states a rest room was locked on a warm weekend when the beach at Seacliff was overcrowded. He was right, we find, and we trust it won't happen again. The weather sneaked up on us and the weatherman said it was going to rain.

He states the park commission said it would be prefectly okeh to permit private concessionaires to invade public beaches with ferris wheels, roller coasters and the like. That's not the way it is going to be because, in fact, the commission said no to such shenanigans. No Coney Islands was the commission's order.

Editor Orr inquires as to why repairs on camping facilities damaged by heavy storms were not under way. A most proper inquiry and one which, we hope he found, was answered within a few days of his editorial. We got to work and they'll be ready

(Continued on the following page)

COMMISSIONERS AT ADOBE

This is Will Rogers, Jr. Chairman of the State Park Commission. The photograph was taken in Red Bluff on occasion of the dedicatory ceremonies of the William B. Ide Adobe State Historical Monument at which Chairman Rogers and other members of the Park Commission, members of the staff and former Commission members were in attendance.

The occasion was gay and happy, handicapped only by a few hours of heavy rain.

The William B. Ide Adobe, which honors the man who headed the California Republic during its brief period of revolt against Mexican rule. The Republic was conceived on June 14, 1846, when Ide and a group raised the Bear Flag to the top of the flag pole at Sonoma; on July 9, 1846 the revolution ended, when U. S. occupation troops marched in.

THE BEST OF THE FIFTY (Continued from the previous page)

this summer.

Santa Cruz is not the only area of magnificence in California which, because of this magnificence, is the proud possessor of many State Parks. Humboldt County, Marin County, San Diego County, among others, all have large acreages within parks. We believe our contribution to their economies is great in increasing property tax assessments through more motels, restaurants, public service facilities; in more gas tax revenues and sales tax revenues; in providing jobs and payroll. At Hearst San Simeon, a very good example, the assessed valuation since opening the monument has leaped so that today far more property tax revenue accrues to San Luis Obispo County than the $86,000 which Hearst paid on that portion of the property the state now owns.

And so we regret, with Editor Orr, that we and all the rest of our contemporary Balboas will have to pay to dip our toe into the Pacific Ocean, or pay our good Indian friends for the privilege of picnicking or sightseeing. But neither we, the park commission, the members of the Ways and Means committee who suggested the uniform fees, the Department of Finance nor the legislative analysts, are infallible. If there is a better way to provide facilities and services without paying for them, directly or indirectly, we are available for listening.

.....AMC.....

BALBOA WAS LUCKY (Continued from Page 20)

considerable before the California state park commission was organized. That commission, the 1960 version of the cartoon's 1513 Indian, has now reimposed a levy on those citizens who would like to dip a toe into Senor Balboa's ocean (presently the state park commission's ocean).

Beginning May 1, it's going to cost 50 cents to drive in Seacliff, Sunset and New Brighton beach state parks--four bits to look at our own ocean from our own public-owned beaches. The park commission is looking for revenue, and figures the admission charge to 30 additional major state parks will bring in $800,000 a year.

Well, maybe it will bring in more revenue. Maybe more revenue is needed. Maybe it's right to charge admission to look at the ocean. Maybe it's more efficient to charge 50 cents a car and let the occupants use barbecue and fishing facilities, as well as parking lots, than to attempt to apply separate charges for each activity.

But it seems to us that the State park commission, which has acted without notice to the people affected and vows to "stand firm" against protests, is making a big mistake.

It's making a big mistake by imposing these charges without notice, as it once tried to do two years ago before Santa Cruz county legislators stepped in. It's making a big mistake by sneaking individual charges on to assorted southern California parks and then saying to northern Californians that they're now going to live up to the same rules.

In fact, we think the legislature should take a long, hard look at the way the state park system is operated.

The legislature might like to know why repairs have not been made to the camping facilities at Seacliff, badly damaged in the storms of last winter, and why campers are being turned away from that park now. Is it really lack of money in the park department's budget, or is it reluctance to see that necessary work is done?

The legislature certainly ought to inquire whether the $9,000 restroom at Seacliff was locked all last weekend, on two days when the weather was delightful and there were throngs on the beach. Is there some budgetary deficiency responsible, or what other reason might be given for this inexcusable lack of necessary facilities at a busy public park?

The state division of beach and parks operates under the policy direction of the appointed state park commission. That commission only a few days ago thought that it would be perfectly OK to permit private concessionaires to invade public beaches with ferris wheels, merry-go-rounds, roller coasters and goodness knows what other Coney Island forms of entertainment. That commission now decrees that we shall pay 50 cents to drive into a state-owned beach, bought with our own tax dollars, in order to bolster a budget which may or may not be administered efficiently.

Santa Cruz county's two legislators, assemblyman Glenn Coolidge and Senator Donald L. Grunsky, represent an area which has a greater portion of its land and beaches taken up by public parks than any other in the state. They are curious about this latest maneuver of the park commission, and they have every right to be. Their colleagues, we should think, would join them in making some pointed inquires into the operation of California's park system--which is, after all, the property of the people and not of the park commissioners.

Watsonville Register-Pajaronian

State Water Chief Relates Plan for Recreational Use

I believe that recreation and fish and wildlife will benefit extensively from the State Water Development Program to be financed from the California Water Fund and under the Burns-Porter Act. The construction of Oroville dam and reservoir and five upper Feather River Projects, the large off-stream storage reservoir at San Luis in Merced County, twelve smaller holding and terminal reservoirs on the aqueduct systems including Castaic in Los Angeles County, Cedar Springs in San Bernardino County and Perris in Riverside County, and local projects built under terms of the Davis-Grunsky Act, will provide a tremendous potential for water associated recreation and improvement of fish and wildlife resources. More than 48,000 surface acres of new water and the adjoining shore line will become available in northern, central and southern California for camping, fishing, boating and other water associated recreation. Skyrocketing demand for outdoor recreation makes it mandatory that wherever possible these physical works be adapted for recreational use as well as for their main purpose of water supply.

Building facilities into these water supply projects that will enhance fish and wildlife resources and provide reservoir recreation opportunities, creates a twofold benefit. Of statewide importance is the inherent value added to the recreation resources of the state providing all residents with additional means to enjoy a fuller life. There is also substantial economic benefit both statewide and to regions where each project is built. Campers, fishermen, swimmers, boating enthusiasts, and others are attracted to these areas. Not only do they assist in the economic development of the region wherein the project is located, but through recreation equipment, travel and lodging expenditures aid the economy at home and along the routes of travel. Reation is as much an industry on which the economy is, or can be, based in many parts of California, as is agriculture and manufacturing in other parts of the state.

These benefits associated with state constructed or financed projects have been envisioned by the Legislature from the time it first authorized the full development of the state's water resources. In authorizing comprehensive studies of our water resources in 1947, the Legislature directed the Department of Water Resources to give careful consideration to fish, wildlife and recreational uses of water. As a result of this planning work, the State Water Development System fully incorporates recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement as an important objective.

If the Burns-Porter Act is approved by the people in November, two immediate sources of funds will be available for construction of state water facilities enumerated in the act, and for loans and grants pursuant to the Davis-Grunsky Act for water projects to be constructed by local agencies.

These sources are: (1) money in and accruals to the California Water Fund and (2) money derived from the sale of general obligation bonds under the Burns-Porter Act.

The Legislature has already authorized the Department to use funds available to it for the following four specific recreation costs associated with state constructed and financed water projects:

1. Specifically described in the Burns-Porter Act are five small dams and reservoirs in the Feather River watershed above the main dam at Oroville. Two of these projects are multipurpose in nature, providing irrigation water, incidental flood

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control benefits, and reservoir recreation as well as fishery enhancement. Three projects are solely for fish and wildlife enhancement and recreation. These three dams and reservoirs will be operated to maintain the flow of the streams during the dry summer and fall months, thereby improving downstream fishery resources as well as providing reservoir fishing opportunity. All five reservoirs will expand recreational resources in the Feather River basin for use by people from all parts of the state. The capital costs of the dams and reservoirs allocated to recreation and to enhancement of fish and wildlife resources estimated at $5 million will be borne by the California Water Fund.

2. The Water Code authorized the Department of Water Resources to acquire land for public recreation development associated with state constructed water facilities and use any available funds for this purpose. The department is currently acquiring such land for public recreational development, at the same time it is acquiring land for reservoir purposes from funds already appropriated. It will continue such land acquisition upon ratification of the bond bill by the people on the November ballot, using California Water Fund money for this purpose.

3. Under the Davis-Grunsky Act, the Legislature has authorized grants to local agencies for costs of dam and reservoir allocated to fish and wildlife enhancement and recreation of statewide interest. The word grant, as used in the Davis-Grunsky Act by definition, specifically connotes a nonreimbursable cost. The bond act allows grants to be made either from the California Water Fund or the Bond Fund.

4. Of immediate concern to sportsmen is the potential damage to fish and wildlife which might occur as a result of construction of major dams and reservoirs if proper precautions are not taken. In handling fishery problems at state constructed water development projects, careful distinction must be made between preservation and enhancement. The preservation of a fisheries resource required provisions for facilities and operations that will maintain the resource at its present or pre-project level. Enhancement envisions facilities and operations that will make the fisheries resource better in some way. The policy of preservation of fishery resources is established and it has consistently been the Department of Water Resources' intention to comply with such policy in the same manner as any other agency involved in water resource development. Such preservation can be compared to the relocation or replacement of any property that would be destroyed or made useless because of the project.

Project costs allocated to the preservation of fisheries are fully reimbursable by the primary project beneficiaries through the sale of water and power. These fish preservation project costs have been included in the cost estimates made for Oroville dam and reservoir and the Delta project, the only two facilities that could involve potential damage to fish and wildlife resources. Although not yet finally determined by the Departments of Fish and Game and Water Resources, the protection facilities will include a fish hatchery, fish screens, and if necessary, artificial spawning channels at the main Oroville Dam and fish ways, fish screens and other necessary facilities to protect the fishery resource in the Delta. The costs of these protection facilities will be repaid by the project beneficiaries.

While preservation of fish and wildlife resources is mandatory for any agency constructing a water project in California, improvement of these resources has long been the Department of Water Resources' objective in connection with state constructed water projects. The Department of Fish and Game, as a result of continuing studies, has recently submitted a number of specific recommendations concerning protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources at the Oroville Project. These studies indicate that by increasing the size and capacity of the fish hatchery, de-

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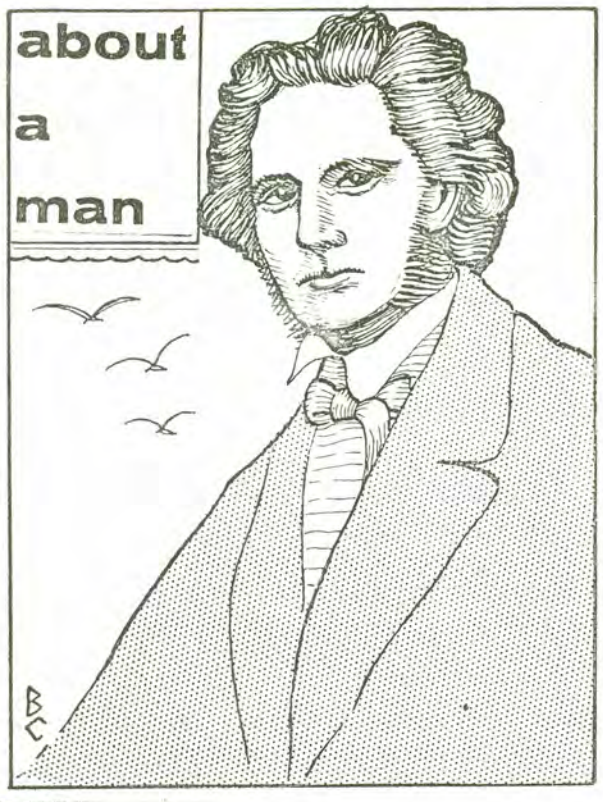

Of all the stories of pluck and luck, hard work and honest toil, by which men have risen from humble beginnings to fabulous success, few can be more strange and paradoxical than that of the young man who served for less than a year as an importer's clerk in New York City during 1806 and 1807. In the first place, his beginnings were not humble, but aristocratic; in the second place, he was no success in trade or finance, but a poor failure; in the third place, neither he nor anyone else quite realized his real gifts and their true value until twenty years of poverty and misunderstanding had been devoted to fruitless efforts in the wrong direction.

But his face and name are now in the Hall of Fame at Columbia University, his works are among the treasures of museums and libraries, and a Manhattan telephone exchange commemorates him daily. This is the one-hundred-and-seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth at Les Cayes, Santo Domingo, of John James Audubon.

Audubon arrived in the United States as a rather foppish French youth who amused his neighbors along the Perkiomen creek in Pennsylvania by wearing silk stockings, knee breeches and ruffled shirts on hunting expeditions. This would suggest a complete lack of affinity with the life of the frontier and the spirit of the young nation, but he turned out to be one of America's most talented and effective "unofficial explorers". His navy officer father had been at Yorktown with Admiral DeGrasse when Cornwallis surrendered and was acquainted with Lafayette. During the years he spent in Kentucky and sketching birds up and down the forests and the river valleys of the Middle West, he met and talked with Daniel Boone, George Rogers Clark and others who had blazed the first trails and fought the early battles of the region. No one was more thoroughly an American than this high-spirited, large-hearted artist and naturalist.

The real story of John James Audubon lies in the wilderness and the bayou, the ponds and the treetops, where he spent endless hours watching, sketching, noting and listening. Even during the months on Pearl Street in New York City he was out on the seawall at dawn watching birds that come there no longer, and spent long evenings stuffing birds and beasts for Prof. Samuel L. Mitchell of New York University. The constable called to say neighbors objected to the odors of science so close at hand and to the friendly hooting of his pet owl.

Later, in the Western forests, neighbors were bitterly critical of his way of life and his failures in business; once the sheriff put him in jail for debt. His wife, Lucy Bakewell, born to much better things, never faltered in her devotion and cheerfully shouldered the burdens, looked after the children and ignored the gossips.

When success finally began to bring some degree of real benefits it was to New York that Audubon turned to make his home. Along the Hudson between 155th

(Continued on the following page)

John Audubon

Pioneer of Nature

ABOUT A MAN (Continued from the previous page)

and 156th Streets he built in 1841 the house he lived in for the remaining ten years of his life. His grave and monument are not far from the site on the east side of Broadway.

Some 460 of the original water-colors for the plates that went into the elephant folio, first edition of his "Birds of America", are now in the collections of the New York Historical Society and across the street one or two of the original copper plates are at the American Museum of Natural History.

John James Audubon invented bird-banding and became the first nature conservationist.

His status as an artist has been criticized by artists and his scientific accuracy by ornithologists, but few men have so effectively combined talent, patience and the skills of the frontier with first-hand knowledge to produce colorful pictures of nature that in these days of color photography can still thrill the observer, young or old. Few men, too, have realized the fullness of recognition that was accorded Audubon after years of scorn, neglect, misunderstanding and failure.

He was one of the pioneers destined to express himself not as a conqueror of nature's treasures but as a reporter of her wonder and beauty and richness.

.....The New York Times

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PLAN FOR RECREATIONAL USE (Continued from Page 26)

veloping artificial spawning grounds, and providing a regulated flow of water downstream, fish production can be increased. Similarly, the project will greatly improve waterfowl habitat in the region with land and water areas being devoted specifically to this purpose. A recreation plan for the Delta region has been prepared for the Department of Water Resources by a private consulting firm. From this work and through continuing joint studies by the Departments of Water Resources and Fish and Game, it is believed that fish and wildlife resources can be adequately protected at the time engineering works are constructed in the Delta.

In order to accommodate anticipated public use of reservoir shore lines and water bodies created by the dams and off-stream storage structures to be built under the Burns-Porter Act, it is essential to construct onshore recreational facilities. These facilities would include camp and picnic areas, boat launching facilities, water supply and sanitary work, parking areas and access road. The Legislature has directed the Department to plan for such recreational development and present such plans to the Legislature for consideration. The department is currently preparing recreational development plans for all of the reservoir areas in the state water facilities which are included in the Burns-Porter Act.

As plans for developing public recreation facilities and enhancing fish and wildlife resources at each reservoir site are completed they will be presented to the Legislature for action. Much of this work will be accomplished in time for legislative consideration at the 1961 General Session.

. . . .THE NEED IS ACUTE

Governor Edmund G. Brown

There is a proposal before the Congress, to which the Governor of California has given his unqualified approval, to establish a National Seashore area in the grandeur which is the Point Reyes Peninsula.

This month's supplement carries the Governor's statement and the statement of Conrad Wirth, the Director of the National Park Service.

News and Views Supplement
June, 1960

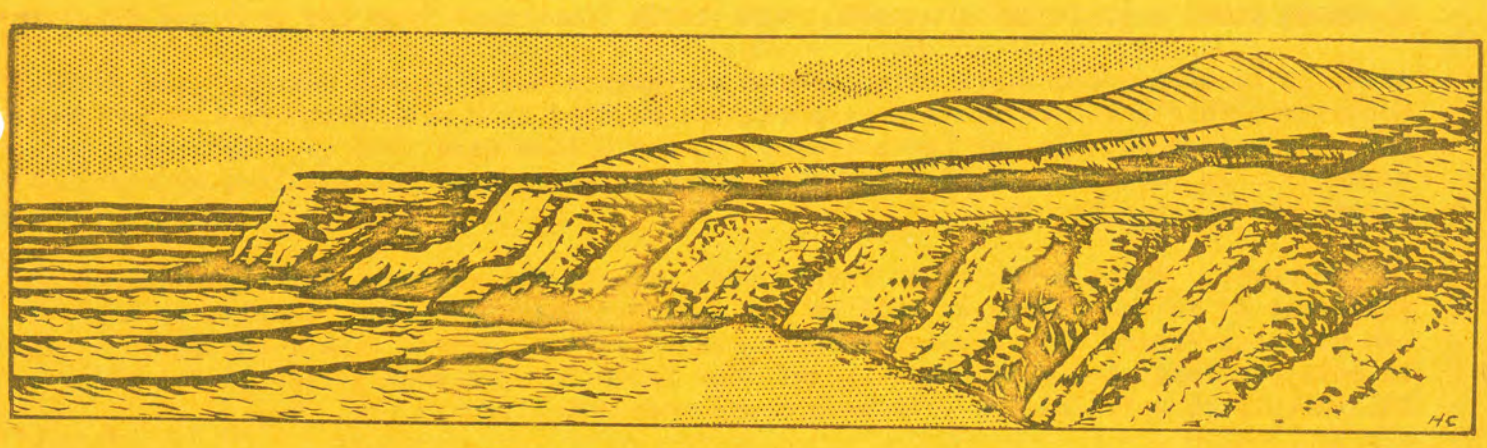
. . . .what splendor, from The Golden Gate to the end of Point Reyes . . . . . .

What a magnificent opportunity stands before the people of California in the proposed acquisition by the State of Forts Cronkhite, Berry and Baker, and part of the Presidio at San Francisco, and the proposal of the Federal Government to establish a National seashore area on the Point Reyes Peninsula!

No area anywhere in the world would have such a park within such close distance of metropolitan communities. Between Point Reyes and the Golden Gate are portions of Mt. Tamalpais State Park, Samuel P. Taylor State Park, Stinson Beach State Park and Tomales Bay State Park. Immediately to the north is Sonoma Coast State Park.

The photograph shows the Presidio, Fort Point at the south end of the bridge, and the green belt on the north section of San Francisco.

Across the Bay, on the Marin side, the unspoiled vistas of the three Forts. The Cove plainly visible is Tennessee Cove, then Stinson Bay, and the white cliffs of Nova Albion, at Point Reyes stand clearly to the far left of the photograph.



(Statement of Governor Edmund G. Brown regarding the Acquisition and Preservation of the Point Reyes Seashore Area before the Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).

The State of California is determined that the magnificent scenic and recreational asset represented by the Point Reyes Seashore Area shall not become part of our "vanishing shoreline". Our concern for the fate of this area is well founded and prompt action is essential.

The 1955 survey of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts by the National Park Service revealed that of the 3,700 miles of general shoreline from Maine to Mexico, only 240 miles, or 6½%, were in State or Federal ownership for public recreation use. Only one of the 12 areas recommended for acquisition in 1935 had been secure; none of the others remained.

Findings of this eastern survey brought about an immediate investigation of the Pacific Coast situation. This study revealed five areas along the entire Pacific Coast --less than 200 miles of shoreline-- possessing recreation, scientific or cultural resources of major importance warranting national acquisition. One of these five areas was the Point Reyes Peninsula.

We, in California, are acutely aware of the need to provide major coastal recreation facilities. Government agencies own less than one-fourth of California's 1200 miles of coastline above the level of mean high tide. About 40% of this publicly owned coastline is closed to public use. About 6% of the 900 miles of coastline reached by access over private lands--only 54 miles--is available to the public. At this moment, the Division of Beaches and Parks is paying $1200 per linear foot--$100 per inch--for beach property along the Santa Monica shore which could have been purchased at nominal cost only 25 years ago. We must exercise more foresight today.

The Pacific Coast Recreation Area Survey stated: "The Point Reyes Peninsula provides a combination of scenic, recreation and biologic interests which can be found nowhere else in this country as near to a large center of population. This coastal area is believed to warrant national status". A special report on this area further states:"...the area is one of the particularly outstanding regions...and the size and worth of the area, and the possible land acquisition costs place it in a major category. "

The California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan's findings indicate: "critical shortages of developed beach areas exist near large population centers and these shortages will be more critical before 1980". The Point Reyes Seashore Area is in close proximity to the San Francisco Bay Metropolitan

(Continued on the following page)

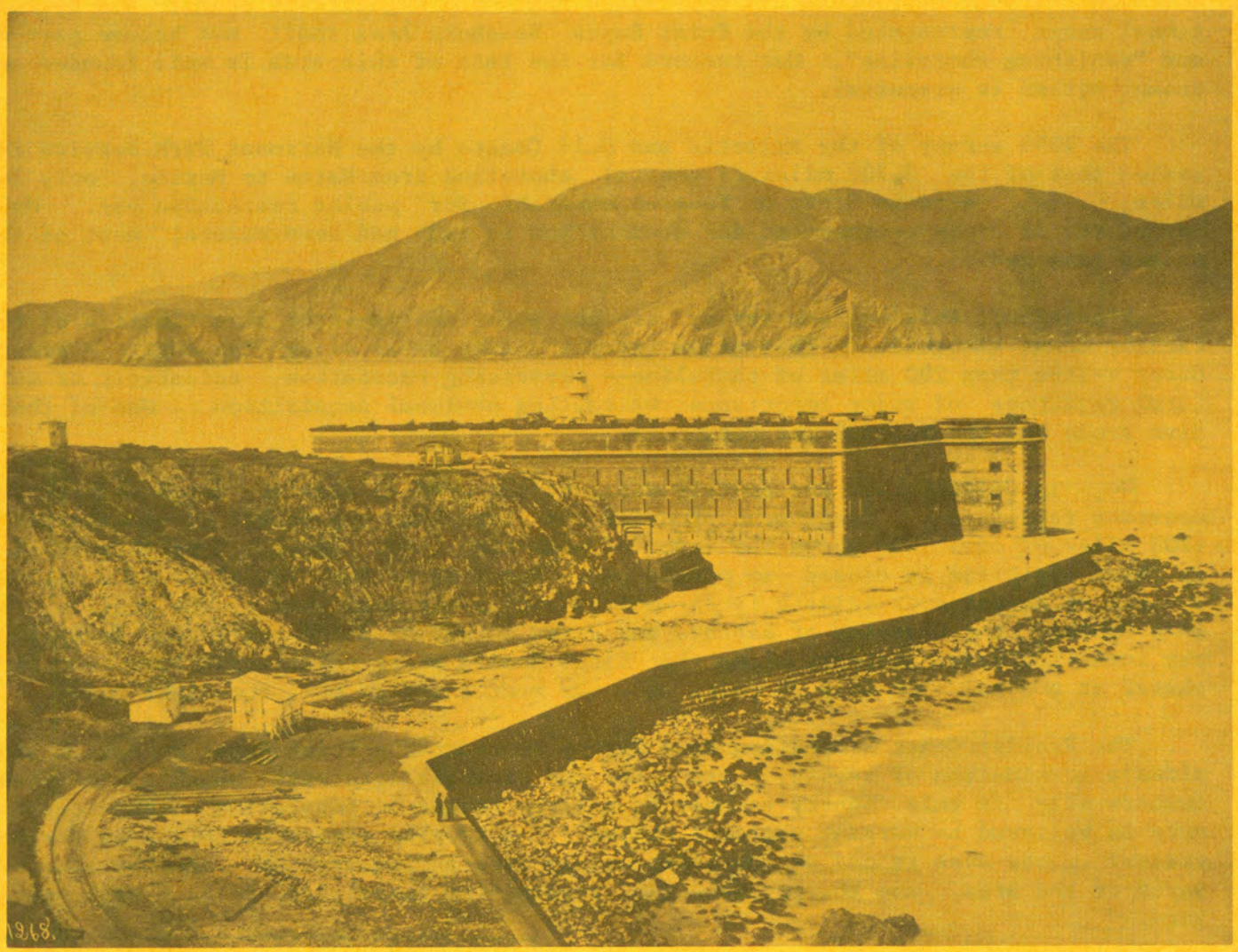
California

Looking Ahead

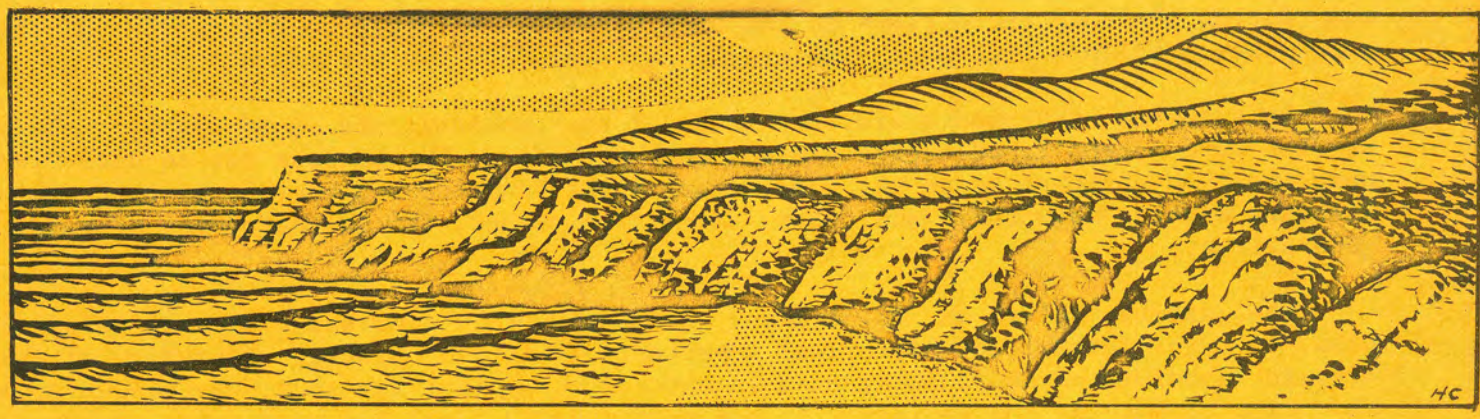
Area. It is within two hours drive of the Sacramento and Stockton Metropolitan Areas. Moreover, this great recreation resource can be tied to a new State Park comprising the northern headlands at the entrance to the Golden Gate and to a coastal scenic highway. In less than two decades this seashore area should be within easy reach of almost ten million people.

However, Point Reyes is an invaluable recreational resource for the millions of residents of inland states as well as for Californians. For these people--as for our own citizens--there are very few seashore areas left to enjoy. In all the world there is only one Point Reyes as there is only one Yosemite. The acquisition of Point Reyes is, therefore, a Federal as well as a State responsibility.

Accordingly, I, as Governor of the State of California, strongly support pending legislation providing for the specific acquisition of the Point Reyes Seashore Area, including those measures providing for Federal-State acquisition on a 50-50 matching basis, with the Seashore Area being managed by the State as a part of the State Park System.



Fort Point before the Bridge. The Marin coast looks the same today.



(Conrad L. Wirth, Director, National Park Service, before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, on a proposal to establish a Point Reyes National Seashore).

I would like to mention first that the Point Reyes Peninsula has a great personal interest to me. In 1935 I was asked by the Secretary of the Interior to make an investigation and report on the area in connection with an earlier survey we were making of the Pacific coast. The outstanding combination of scenic, scientific and historic values that I found seemed to me, unquestionably, to give the area national significance. I recommended the establishment of a 53,000-acre Point Reyes National Seashore Recreation Area at that time.

I have often regretted that some action in that direction could not have been taken then. In spite of this failure, however, much of the same opportunity yet remains, but at a higher cost.

I know of no other large area in the United States near population centers that has been left so unaltered by the hand of man. On the east coast, for instance, the 500-mile stretch between Boston, Massachusetts, and Norfolk, Virginia, has become for all practical purposes a vast linear city. Opportunities to enjoy the seashore are rare, indeed, and to find any sizeable natural area along that stretch of shoreline is out of the question. Much of the same situation prevails along the southern portion of the Great Lakes. And it is rapidly creeping around our entire seacoast --one of the Nation's greatest scenic and recreation assets.

Point Reyes Peninsula can little longer escape this same fate -- a fate it does not deserve. Estimates provided by the Financial and Population Research Section, California Department of Finance, indicate that the current 4.4 million population in the San Francisco Bay region will be increased to 7.2 million in a short 20 years, and that by the year 2000, it will have exceeded 11 million.

Located only 24 highway miles from central San Francisco, Point Reyes has already received speculative interest as a potential site to accommodate this expanding metropolitan population. As time goes by, the pressures to subdivide the open spaces on the Point Reyes Peninsula are bound to intensify. If action is not taken soon on a broad scale, the intrinsic natural beauties of this area will be steadily replaced by a highly developed suburbia.

WIRTH

Splendid Area

The present proposal to establish a Point Reyes National Seashore stems from a recreation area survey of the Pacific coast

POINT REYES (Continued from page

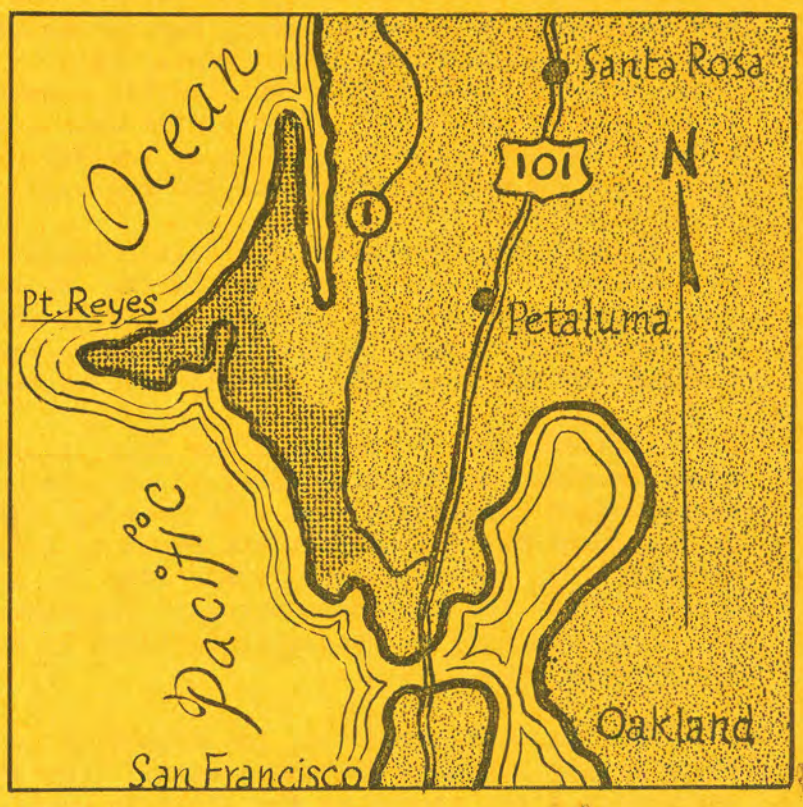
made during the past three years by the Park Service. A report on the results of the survey was published last March and widely circulated on the west coast.

This survey followed a similar study of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Both studies were accomplished entirely with donated funds. The purpose was to determine what important natural areas yet remain that might be preserved because of their outstanding scenic, scientific and other recreation values, for the enjoyment of future generations.

The natural values on Point Reyes Peninsula are, from the national point of view, of such natural and historical importance as to far outweigh the value of the area for subdivision and unintegrated commercial uses. For instance, the unique cool and moist climate of the Peninsula is not particularly ideal for continuous residential use but it would provide a particularly welcome refuge for visitors coming from the hot and dry inland areas of our country.

These climatic factors, in combination with the great variations in topography and soils of the Point Reyes area, have produced an extraordinary diversity of forests, beachlands, grasslands, dune vegetation and marshes. As a result the wildlife exhibits a corresponding diversity, ranging from saltwater shore birds to birds and mammals typical of dense mountain forests. One hundred and thirty-six species of birds and forty-three species of mammals have been recorded. Six varieties of plants in the grassy lowlands zone and other wildflowers of the sand dune area are found only on the Point Reyes Peninsula.

Historically, the Point Reyes Peninsula provides a vast natural setting for the living pageant of the discovery and development of our west coast. For the Nation as a whole, the most significant part of the historical story relates to the possibility that Sir Francis Drake repaired his vessel, the Golden Hind, here in 1579, before starting out across the Pacific on his journey around the world. Until now, attempts to verify this fact have been unsuccessful. But continued and systematic study of the unaltered scene could possibly uncover the remains of Drake's stone fort -- an event which would catapult the area into the ranks of our Nation's outstanding historical sites, since it would mark the scene of the first known English habitation within the boundaries of the present United States.



In addition to the prime qualities of scenic and educational importance the area offers a vast variety of recreation outlets that, if carefully planned as a consolidated unit and administered as a national seashore, could be enjoyed by thousands of people without disturbing the natural values I have just outlined. Through such a plan, the scenic spectacles of rocky cliffs and vast sand beaches would be retained in sufficient quantity for public enjoyment of the natural scene. The excellent Douglas fir stands combined with remaining specimens of Bishop pines

redwood and other coastal species would be protected from further cutting and the resulting soil erosion.

Under the proposed plan the existing villages would be provided with sufficient room for future expansion and enough room would be left for compatible and historical ranching operations to continue as an economic support of the general area. Along with these land uses, strategically located areas for public camping, picnicking, beach use and hiking trails could accommodate several thousand people simultaneously in an unobtrusive manner. Existing commercial operations, such as the pleasure boating facilities at the Point and on Tomales Bay plus the oyster cannery at Drakes Estero could be encouraged as concession operations to provide for further public recreation enjoyment.

There is a wide support for establishment of this national seashore, from both national and State-wide sources. The Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments has recommended that favorable consideration be given to achieving national seashore status for Point Reyes.

There are those who oppose the plan. Others favor it. Some feel that the proposed boundary is too extensive; or they are concerned about the effect of the area on their own property.

It would be pointed out that acquisition of private lands for park purposes is normally conducted through direct negotiation with the landowners based upon fair market value appraisals by non-Federal appraisers. Unless there is some special reason to initiate condemnation procedures, i.e. to clear title or to acquire land for a critically needed public facility or to prevent adverse types of development, every reasonable effort is made to reach amicable agreements with the owners for the acquisition of their property.

In this connection, it is possible for dwelling buildings to be acquired subject to the right of the vendor to occupy the property for the remainder of his life, or if he desires, for a specified period not to exceed his life expectancy span. The value of the life tenancy is computed on the basis of the "expectation of life" of the record owners computed from life insurance tables of mortality.

Actually, it takes some time to establish a park area and several years are usually required to obtain funds to complete acquisition. During this period, except in emergency situations, acquisition is concentrated on undeveloped lands. It might be several years, therefore, before most owners would have to make a decision on whether to move or sell their property and retain a life interest.

Some questions have been raised concerning business installations within the proposed seashore. Generally speaking, it is the policy of the Park Service to permit the development of commercial enterprises within the areas administered by this Service only to the extent that such facilities are necessary and appropriate for the use and enjoyment of the public, yet consistent with the preservation and conservation of the areas. Where adequate accommodations exist or can be developed by private enterprise outside of parks, accommodations are not provided within them. It is possible that some of the existing businesses within the proposed national seashore would be required to serve park visitors and would be continued, probably under concession contracts if such properties were purchased by the Government, examples would include the pleasure boating and oyster cannery which I mentioned earlier.

Concerning the size of the area, boundaries for the proposed Point Reyes National Seashore can be drawn precisely after completion of our final land-use survey, and

following these public hearings. S. 2428 and H. R. 8358 both limit the size of the area not to exceed 35,000 acres of land and such adjoining waters and submerged lands as may be required. H.R. 10519, introduced on February 17, provides for 55,000 acres. Land-use surveys, made subsequent to introduction of the two first named bills, indicated that more than 35,000 acres are needed. Currently the proposal is for acquisition by the Federal Government of all the privately owned lands on the Point Reyes Peninsula west of State Highway One and Tomales Bay (with the exception of the villages and adequate surrounding lands required for their expansion). This would comprise about 53,000 acres. Of this total, 32,000 acres would be included in the public use area exclusively for the national seashore. The remainder, 21,000 acres, consist primarily of dairy lands and it is proposed that they would be leased back to the ranchers for continuance of that type of land use. An alternate proposal is that the Federal Government purchase in fee simple only the land needed exclusively for public uses, then purchase scenic easements over the remainder in order to guarantee perpetuation of the open space, but otherwise leave the dairy ranches under private ownership.

We have been asked, too, about fishing and hunting in the area should it be authorized for establishment. Fishing would be permitted in the area as would the shooting of migratory waterfowl, subject to existing State and Federal laws, except in areas of concentrated public use. The Service proposed that it be authorized to enter into an agreement with the State for the continuation of migratory waterfowl hunting in such locations as agreed upon. The National Park Service believes, however, that the hunting of upland game within the national seashore area would not be consistent with the conservation and public use objectives.

Finally, when an area is proposed for inclusion within the National Park System, there is always the question of local real estate tax losses. We have investigated the changes that have taken place in areas that have been established and we have found that the nearby communities have experienced increased employment opportunities; that commercial enterprises have expanded and new enterprises have been developed to meet the needs of recreationists; that local tax receipts have become greater, and that adjacent property values have risen.

In the case of Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming, for instance, local bank deposits at the nearby town of Jackson totaled but $395,000 when the park was originally established in 1929. Today, with annual attendance of well over a million visitors at Grand Teton National Park, deposits in Jackson banks by merchants and others doing business locally have swelled to some $4,500,000--more than 11 times the previous volume of business.

An illustration as to the increased realty values in the Cape Hatteras area since establishment of this national seashore is the assessed valuation of lands in Dare County, in which the area is located. County tax records show the total assessed valuation of lands within the County was $11,156,752 in 1950. In 1958, after a revaluation of beach property to the north of the national seashore, the assessed valuation totaled $25,130,457. Thus, the assessed valuation increased 125 percent. At the same time, tax rates in the locality were reduced from $1.00 to $.80 per hundred.

It is our belief that recreation resources, if properly managed and developed, offer the greatest opportunity for the economic advancement of this region. It is not the suggestion of the National Park Service, however, that an attempt be made to justify a Point Reyes National Seashore on the basis of a dollars and cents benefit to anyone. Such a justification could only be secondary or incidental to the real need of preserving this outstanding area, for all time, for the benefit and enjoyment of all the people of the Nation. We feel that this could be accomplished without personal hardship to anyone.

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NEWS and VIEWS

July 1960

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

Chiefly Speaking

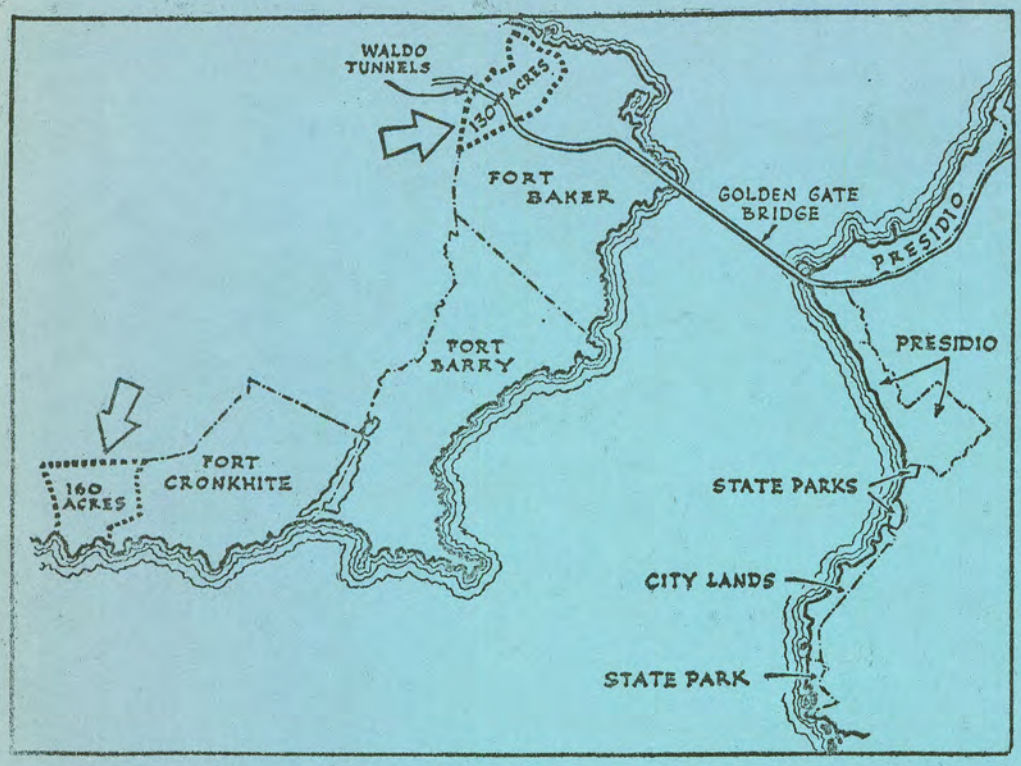
The "Golden Gate"! Seldom has a single location captured the essence of adventure, history, romance and rugged beauty as has the entrance to San Francisco Bay. Seldom has a proposed state park been conceived so rich in history, so outstanding in scenery, both landscape and seascape, so available to masses of people or so necessary of conserving in the overwhelming growth of a great State. And seldom has such a proposal justified the wide spread acceptance which the Golden Gate Memorial State Park concept has received.

From legendary 5th Century Chinese adventurers to atom powered submarines, ships of the world have sailed the waters of California's West Coast. Cabrillo in 1542, 50 years after Columbus; Sir Francis Drake in 1579; Cermino in a tall ship from the Phillippines wrecked at Drakes Bay in 1595; Viscaino in 1602-3; Portola in 1769; Vancouver in 1792-94; the American Captain Gray in 1792; the Russian Rozancoff in 1806, have all left their stamp of legend and history in this region, epitomized is the headlands of the Golden Gate. Portola by land from Monterey, discovered San Francisco Bay itself in 1769, and the Anza party on foot from Mexico, by way of Arizona, San Diego and Monterey, arrived and founded the Presidio of San Francisco in that important year - 1776.

A state park embracing both San Francisco and Marin Counties shore line from the sea to the Bay, connected by the Golden Gate Bridge can capture and interpret to the people of California all the history of discovery, navigation, military defense, commerce, trade and culture which have centered here for centuries. The State Park complex in the Bay area from Stinson Beach through Mount Tamalpais, Angel Island, the Maritime Museum and old ships project, the old Capitol at Benicia, to the summit of Mount Diablo, will hold unmatched and available to the people of California the outstanding example of history, scenery, and recreational potential existing within a great urban center.

The project is some three to four thousand acres in extent with approximately 60,000 front feet of shore line as a possibility. The land is basically owned now by the United States, as a part of its military defense system. It contains historic Fort Point, which may well become the center for the interpretive service necessary to tell the entire military story of the area. The recreational possibilities are unlimited, especially on the Marin side. The whole potential of the idea is worthy of the State of California and has received the support of the Governor, the Legislature, the State Park Commission, the National Park Service, the Director of the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Beaches and Parks. It has also aroused the interest of the Board of Supervisors of the two counties, the Bay Area press and many private and semi-public organizations. The success of the undertaking will depend altogether on the earnest and immediate cooperation of all.

Plan for Golden Gate State Memorial Park, 4,000 Acre Paradise



. . . arrows indicate acreages Federal G.S.A. said it would dispose of

Some day, the monumental headlands of the world-famed Golden Gate will be the surf-cascaded center of a 4,000 acre recreational paradise. Undeveloped land, the dynamic vision, dedicated planners--all the ingredients necessary for making such a dream a reality are present.

So enthusiastic is support for the proposed "Golden Gate Memorial State Park" that proponents are, so far, successfully stalling a move by the Federal government which, if pressed, could spoil the park.

Supporters of the plan, informed that the Federal General Services Administration had scheduled an auction of a key parcel of the site--73 acres at Fort Baker--for June 15, besieged Washington with telephone calls and obtained a postponement. Proponents are working to obtain a total of 290 acres declared surplus at Fort Baker and Fort Cronkhite by either purchase at half price at a private sale to the State or at no cost by having it declared an historical site.

Recreation forces began working on the plan in April when the Army announced it had no further need for the acreage. They pressed the GSA to reserve the land for recreation use, rather than let it fall into the hands of private developers. They visualized the two scenic plots as the east and west anchor points for a park that would spread over the Marin headland of the Golden Gate like a quarter moon.

We called for the combining of 3,421 acres of Army land in Marin County with 517 acres of Army and other publicly owned land along the San Francisco shoreline for a "Golden Gate Memorial State Park." Involved would be some 60,000 feet of beach and breakers, ringing the picturesque woodlands and colorful knolls of Marin and San Francisco.

In the midst of the dream, Harold J. Powers, former lieutenant governor of California and deputy director of the GSA, jarred Californians with a ruling that the Fort Baker plot, near Sausalito, is "too valuable" for park use. Countering, Director Nelson declared that "it is difficult to imagine that land can be too expensive for recreation purposes." Governor Brown expressed the same feeling.

The State Legislature, in support of the "Golden Gate Memorial State Park" concept, appropriated $250,000 to pay for the lands--but this would be too little unless the Federal Government let the State have it at private sale for half-price.

This the Federal Government can do, under the Federal Land Disposal Act of 1943,
(Continued on Page 6)

What Other Editors Think. . .

As we go to press, the General Services Agency, land disposing arm of the Federal government, continues to defy the city on all fronts.

The Agency still maintains its determination to sell a large chunk of Fort Funston, including the beaches, to private developers June 28, and has fixed an absurd price of $8,000 an acre on 73 acres of Fort Baker that the state wants as a park, and refuses to acknowledge that it has any idea when it will sell off parts of Fort Mason and the Presidio.

These actions in themselves are obnoxious enough to every citizen of San Francisco. But, in addition, they 1) carry grave implications for the disposal of all military property in the United States, 2) constitute a grave violation of the rights and duties of local government, 3) probably run counter to the intent of Congress in establishing the Agency and defining its duties.

* * *

IT IS THE ABSOLUTE RIGHT of incorporated political subdivisions to zone lands within their boundaries and determine their uses. But, when an agency of the Federal Government declares that it will determine the "highest and best use" of a piece of land and will require a city to outbid private subdividers in order to obtain the site for a park, it is in fact telling the local government what to do with the land.

Franklin Floete, Administrator of the GSA, as much as admitted the government was usurping the rights of San Francisco when he declared through an aide that the Agency "will determine for Fort Funston what is in the best interests of United States and the city." What is in the best interests of San Francisco is none of his business.

What is worse is the very real menace of the GSA in determining the fate of thousands of square miles of military land throughout California, and hundreds of thousands more in the entire country. The military now holds property equal in size to that of some six or eight states combined. If disarmament comes, most of this land will be disposed of.

How? With a Federal bureaucracy, perhaps influenced by hidden private pressures, determining matters that are of purely local interest? We can see the Government legitimately retaining as Federal property lands which are of value to the entire nation, such as great scenic areas. But Federal interference with ultimate use of surplus lands such as Fort Funston or the Presidio, which are of purely local concern, must be forbidden.

* * *

IF THE UNITED STATES is serious about disarmament, one of the ways to prepare for a lasting peace would be an investigation by a Congressional committee next term of the exact way in which the Executive proposes to dispose of the lands now controlled by the Defense Department.

The Federal Code governing the disposal operations of the GSA (U.S.A. Code Vol. 50, section 1622 (h)) now states:

"Any disposal agency may, with the approval of the Administrator of the GSA, convey to any political subdivision, the title to any surplus land which, in the determination of the Secretary of the Interior, is suitable and desirable for use as a public park, public recreation area, or historic monument for the benefit of the public.

"Conveyances for park or recreation purposes **shall be made at a price equal to 50 per cent of the fair value of the property conveyed,** based on the highest and best use of the property at the time it is offered for disposal as determined by the Administrator of the GSA. Conveyances of property for historic-monument purposes shall be made without monetary consideration."

And the surplus property act of 1944 states: "In formulating disposal regulations, the disposal agency shall give effect to the following policies to the extent feasible in the public interest. . . Surplus property shall be disposed of as to afford political subdivisions an opportunity to fulfill, in the public interest, their legitimate needs."

This sounds to us as though Congress had made it pretty specific that the wishes of individual communities be bypassed during the disposal of land only **in the most extreme cases affecting the national interest.**

Perhaps the Congressional Committee would also like to investigate whether the present Administrator of the GSA is even following the instructions laid down for him by Congress.

From the

San Francisco Progress

. . .SAVE GATE HEADLANDS

The San Francisco Examiner

THE STATE will not succeed in saving the magnificent headlands on both sides of the Golden Gate as perpetual parkland unless it gets energetic help from California's Congressmen and two Senators. That help should be forthcoming.

The headlands and shore comprise 4,000 acres. Approximately 3,400 of these are in Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite on the Marin shore; they stretch in a great crescent from Sausalito around to the open sea. The remainder are in the Presidio and existing State parks on the San Francisco side.

Parts of these lands would make wonderful home sites, to be sure, and the Federal Government could get a pretty penny for them. This fact prompted one benighted Federal official to remark that they were "too valuable" for park purposes. On the contrary they are too valuable to be devoted to any purpose other than park. They are priceless as the shoreline of a historic passageway, as spectacular bluffs in their natural state, and as open space in a region where that precious commodity is disappearing altogether too rapidly.

In short they are, like the Nation's few remaining wilderness areas, a part of the heritage we are duty bound to pass on undiminished to future generations.

Only two pieces of these lands, together comprising 290 acres in Forts Baker and Cronkhite, have been declared surplus thus far. But these two have an overriding importance because the manner of their disposition probably will set the pattern for the future. If they are not saved for parkland, the chances of saving the rest will be greatly reduced.

And it is touch and go. Only strong protests last week prevented a quick sale by the Federal Government of 73 of these acres to private bidders.

The State Division of Beaches and Parks is prepared to buy the land if it must. That should not be necessary. The Federal Government should recognize the Golden Gate as a historic site, permitting the transfer of the lands to the State at no cost. We believe it will do so if the State's Senators and Congressmen will be both persistent and insistent about it.

GOLDEN GATE PROJECT (Continued from Page 4)

if the land is for public recreational use. However, it has refused to take such action.

John Hirten of the San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association, which is assembling data supporting claims to the proposed park's historical significance, termed the location as "on the threshold of an area of extreme historical importance." "It is a case," he said, "of a place being permeated with history, rather than just the site of one particular outstanding event."

Some 700 letters calling for support of the "Golden Gate Memorial State Park" project have been sent to organizations and individuals by State Senator J. Eugene McAteer of San Francisco, and plans are for an additional 700 to be sent out. A resolution calling for transfer of both sides of the Golden Gate to the State for park purposes when they are no longer needed for defense was passed by the Legislature.

Into the plan would fit already-existing State recreation areas on the San Francisco side, such as Seal Rocks and James D. Phelan Beach, the Lands End property and the coastline of the Presidio.

We have been emphatic that the project would not encroach on any city lands destined for private development.

And that is where the project stands today. It needs continual encouragement and, inasmuch as the ruling by GSA is purely administrative and the decision as to highest use the judgment of administrators, pressure must be kept up. Otherwise, the Golden Gate which stands on The Great Seal of the State of California will be dotted with subdivision housing and drive-in theatres.

By EARL P. HANSON

ALASKA'S
Chief of Parks

Better Rangers everywhere will be interested that it is still possible to come up through the ranks in the Division of Beaches and Parks, even though it may take a reduction in rank.

CHUCK MEHLERT'S CINDERELLA STORY

About 15 years ago at the close of World War II, a veteran of that war achieved the distinction of being appointed to the first forestry engineering position in the Division of Beaches and Parks. Although short in physical stature, the new forestry engineer was eager and energetic. His enterprise and imagination soon took him out of the forestry interests he had trained for and into the field of historic structure restoration. Much of the basic data for the restoration of the Courthouse at Shasta State Historical Monument was due to his diligent research. You have guessed it, his name is Charles "Chuck" Mehlert.

"Chuck's" enterprise and daring early led him to believe that the greatest opportunity for him within the Division of Beaches and Parks was through employment in the field. Although originally an assistant forestry engineer, when that class was abolished he became an assistant civil engineer with the Division. There was no question but that his future would be successful. However, he wanted to be a field man and participate in the supervisorial function.

AN ENGINEER STEPS UP

"Chuck" was so intent on becoming a field ranger that he was willing to resign from his position to accept an appointment as a State Park Ranger I, after having successfully passed the examination for that class. Personnel Board technicians indicated that it was not really good for a man to be "stepping down" from a position of security and prominence in the Division to one that they considered to be of

(Continued on the following page)

lesser prominence. When Mr. Mehlert's superiors were questioned about this, they definitely recommended in favor of "Chuck's" decision and pointed out that in Mr. Mehlert's mind he was really "stepping up".

WAS IT PREDESTINED?

Whatever it was "Chuck" wanted to prove to himself by starting at the beginning of the promotional ladder in the field, he apparently had it proved to him. For after experiences as a Ranger I at Mt. Diablo and a Ranger II at Tomales Bay, he was called to special service in the San Francisco District Headquarters of the Division to do certain planning and coordinating work. He did get a taste of the Ranger I's job, particularly the maintenance and public contact functions; but he was apparently predestined to return to his earlier work, that of basic planning.

When the new Project Investigation Section was set up in Sacramento, because of difficulties of recruitment planning positions were set up at the Ranger V level (then Ranger IV) and "Chuck" Mehlert, with others, was called to the Sacramento Headquarters Office to perform in the capacity of a project investigator and land use planner. When the Project Investigation Section was dissolved about a year ago, "Chuck", having qualified in Civil Service Examination, was vested with the new title Recreation Planner III, a definite promotion for him, and he became the principal project investigator under the head of that section, Robert Hatch.

FROM PLANNER TO CHIEF

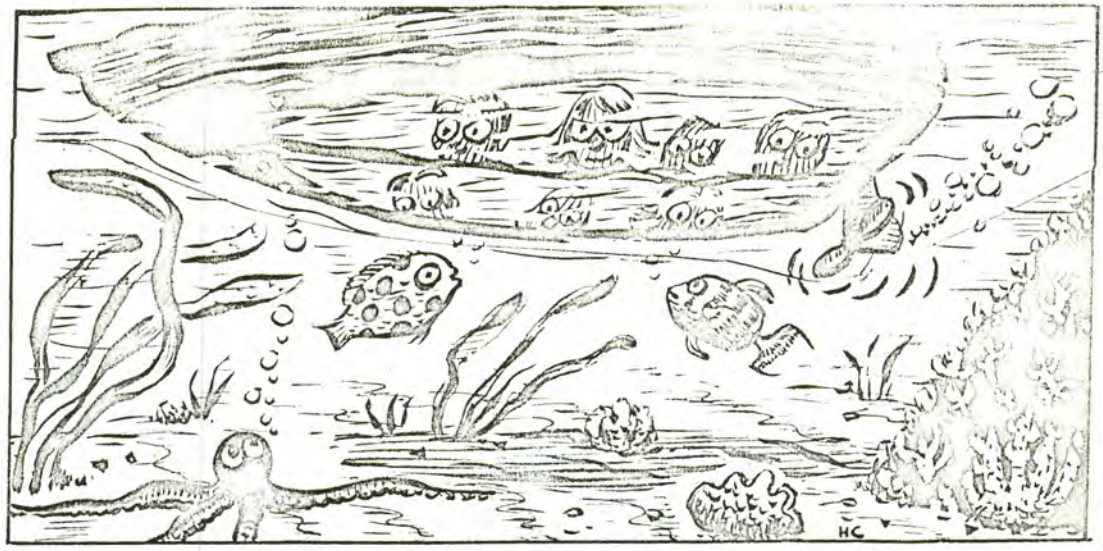
"Chuck", always on the alert for opportunities in the field of parks, had made a number of applications for county park director positions and always turned up among the acceptable candidates. He similarly made application when he learned of the Alaskan opportunity and was surprised, as was everyone, when the result of interviews revealed that he was the principal candidate with field as well as planning experience. It was on this basis, he tells us, that he was selected. After considerable maneuverings and some upward adjustment in salary, he finally found he could resist no longer the temptation to return to Alaska where he had spent a period on military leave after the start of the Korean conflict.

I know the best wishes of all of us go with "Chuck" in his new position. He is the first of our field personnel to have come through the ranks to achieve the title of Chief of Parks. We regret that he must leave California, but we are proud and happy that the position to which he goes is one of promise and prominence.

Good Luck, Better Ranger "Chuck".

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

FLORIDA OPENS UNDER-WATER PARK



Governor Edmund G. Brown has called for joint State-Federal operation of the proposed Seashore Reserve near Point Reyes, if Federal participation alone is not feasible or desirable. Such a procedure was just recently instituted in Florida, showing state and federal agencies can cooperate in the establishment, preservation and conservation of an area for the good of the general public.

W. A. Coldwell, Deputy Director of Parks for Florida, has written this brief resume of the new Key Largo Coral Reef Preserve, Florida's "newest and most unique State Park," for News and Views.

The first undersea State Park has been established in Florida. John Fite Robertson, Chairman of the Florida Board of Parks and Historical Memorials, in making the announcement, said, "President Eisenhower has by proclamation established the first undersea park in the United States--the Key Largo Coral Reef Preserve.

"His action completed a federal-state partnership which will protect and conserve an area 21-1/2 miles long and 3-1/2 miles wide, three miles off the coast of Key Largo between Miami and Key West, Florida."

Robertson stated that establishment of the new park was set in motion by Governor LeRoy Collins in 1958. Immediately his action was joined by the Upper Keys Kiwanis Club, the Board of County Commissioners of Monroe County and the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials.

The Coral Reef Preserve lies in waters which are within the jurisdictional off-shore boundaries of the State of Florida and also within those off-shore boundaries of the United States. The Reef will be under the jurisdiction and control of the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials.

In issuing the proclamation, President Eisenhower said, "This undersea coral reef formation is part of the only living reef formation along the coast of North America, and it is in the public interest to preserve this formation for the benefit and enjoyment

(Continued on the following page)

Coral Reefs

Cooperation

The Dollar Value in Tax Dollars

The Division of Beaches and Parks is in some areas of California criticized by arguments claiming we remove lands from the tax rolls and return nothing in kind.

This is a specious argument and is usually limited to areas where there are many state parks or where park acreage is overwhelming within a single school district. The cause of alarm expressed by these districts is understandable.

But Beaches and Parks feels our value to the area in monetary return is as great, indeed greater than if we were not present. We are convinced that if the 18,000 acre watershed at Bull Creek is purchased, upon development, some of it through private capital, the revenue in tax dollars will far exceed the total of $16,000 this cutover land now returns to the general county treasury in Humboldt County and to the various districts in which the land falls.

This month, we present a single example, possibly a bit too-biased-on-our-side argument, but still a true example. In 1956, the tax roll at San Luis Obispo County and specifically in the Cambria School District lost a walloping $900,000. Reassessment upwards of all other property in the area did not make up the loss. The reason for the loss: Beaches and Parks acquisition of the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument.

In the last recorded tax year, 1959-60, the tax revenue on property was $38,000 more than in the previous year. The assessed valuation on which the 1959-60 revenue accrued does not include a series of new motels and a couple of restaurants. And in this regard, a paragraph on the Department of Interior's findings at Point Reyes, is pertinent:

". . .A study by the Marin County Planning Commission shows that one 65-unit motel with restaurant and bar and swimming pool on five acres of land pays an annual tax revenue to the county of nearly $8,000. . ."

Here is the report by F. Bruce Bailey, the assessor for San Luis Obispo County:

"For many years the Hearst Castle was carried for assessment purposes at an arbitrary $900,000, but in 1956 on demand by the Hearst interests was reduced to $807,530. Personal property was assessed at $290,000, but due to a sale of many objects of art was reduced to $131,000. The actual property was assessed at $16,000.

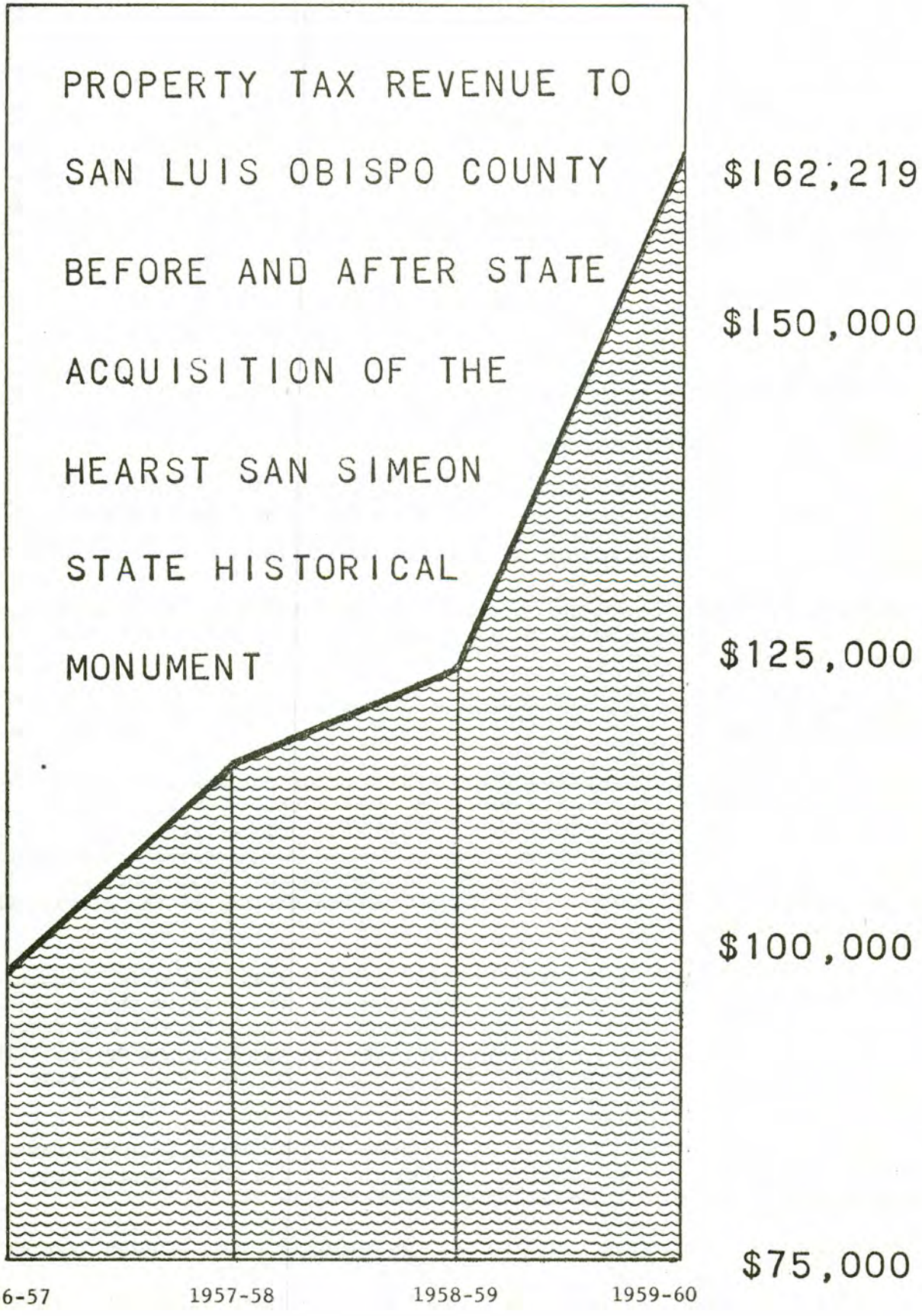
"When the State of California assumed the property, the assessed valuation decreased $942,230 in a district having a total assessed valuation of just under $2,000,000. Reappraisal made up some of the difference and these are the tax rates, the valuation and the revenue produced in the tax years:

1956-57	$1,973,180	$5.03	$99,250.95
1957-58	$2,034,990	$5.78	$117,622.42
1958-59	$2,107,660	$5.89	$124,141.17
1959-60	$2,836,730	$5.72	$162,260.96

The Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument opened June 2, 1958.

And the increase shown is for property tax revenues only.....it DOES NOT include sales tax revenue or does it reflect the increase in payrolls, etc. in the area, which has been considerable.

# of a State Park to a County



NEW CORAL REEF FLORIDA STATE PARK (Continued from Page 9)

of the people."

Forty distinct species of coral have been found on the Florida reef out of a total of 52 for the entire Atlantic reef system. The general types of coral on this reef are known by such familiar names as: staghorn, moosehorn, leaf, hat, star, starlet, finger, brain, rose, tube, ivory, flower and cactus.

The Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials proposes to establish an administrative site at Key Largo. From there, charter boats will transport the public to the reef to view through the clear water the beauties and varieties of the coral. This exotic garden of nature's marine growth will be laid out in pathways which the boats will follow as though through a flowering garden or forest.

Provisions will be made for underwater photography and possibly short walking tours along the reef floors at low tides.

In any event, the destruction formerly caused by commercial shell, coral and gorgonia hunters, color fish collectors who must overturn natural rock and growing coral to get into the deep pockets to reach their quarry, and those who would use explosives, has been stopped.

The United States Department of the Interior, The Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, the State Board of Conservation, and the Florida Board of Parks and Historical Memorials mutually worked on laying the ground work for this most unique cooperative conservation movement.

In 1959, the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of Florida dedicated for park recreational and preservation purposes certain lands within the boundary of the Key Largo Coral Reef Preserve.

The President's proclamation completed the establishment of the nation's newest and most unusual park.

This Coral Reef State Park will be operated under rules and regulations similar to those covering all other areas under the jurisdiction of the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials. However, because the underwater lands lie inside and outside of Florida's three mile limit, these rules and regulations now being proposed, will be jointly approved by the State of Florida and the United States. However, protection, regulation and control will be the responsibility of the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials.

The conservation and protection of this unique coral formation, which is considered to be one of the most beautiful formations of its kind in the world, and its associated marine life, will be strictly enforced. All existing natural features and growth will be protected from vandalism, commercial destruction, dredging, filling or dumping. Also, such old marine wrecks as lie within the area will be protected from souvenier and artifact collectors.

Hunting as in all other Florida State Parks will be strictly forbidden; and the possession of such weapons as firearms, air-rifles or pistols, spring guns, bow and arrows, slings or spears, etc. will also be forbidden.

Sports fishing, cruising, underwater photography and similar recreational activities will be encouraged. Commercial fishing as applicable to the laws of the State Board of Conservation will not be restricted. Scientific individuals or groups

(Continued on Page 22)

BULL CREEK

Interview with a redwood tree

When you work for an eccentric boss you get some odd assignments. In my own case, one of my superiors is a Simon Legree known as Imagination and he is responsible for this one. He sent me out to Bull Creek to interview a Redwood tree that was doomed to erosion. It was nothing like an interview with a condemned man in the death house the night of his execution, because he is either scared or bitter. The Redwood was neither.

The condemned man frequently is a death cot repenter as a lot of us are outside the big house. The tree repented nothing.

He was an extremely tall old fellow, gnarled and obviously marked by the centuries. But except for the awful wounds of erosion he was strong and healthy. He stood erect with his lower limbs shadowed by his companions, but aloft he was bathed in the April sunlight. "Do you mind telling the world," I asked humbly, "what you think of mankind? You've been looking him over for a couple of centuries." The Redwood nodded in the gentle breeze and seemed to smile.

"Well," he said, "it is a fact that I've been around a long time--and I have observed the human species under all sorts of conditions. My summing up is that man is a noble being, subject, of course, to the laws of nature as we all are. We have physical runts among us Redwoods as you have mental pygmies in your species. It is my considered opinion that nothing is perfect, not even your superior human race."

I jotted a note. "What do you think of us for letting you down?" I asked.

The breeze picked up a little and the old Redwood seemed to shrug. "I have no hard feelings, son. It had to happen sooner or later. I've been fortunate until now. When I was young and vulnerable, there were great storms here. This little stream became a raging river. I managed to stand up. As I grew tall I was a target for lightning bolts, but they turned out to be near-misses. As time went on, your pioneers came through and there were forest fires. They by-passed me. So you see I have been fortunate. My number wasn't up."

"But don't you resent it that we have neglected you in late years?" I persisted.

Again the Redwood shrugged. "It's unfortunate for both of us," he answered. "I've had my day, but man really is just getting off to a head-start. You're going to need the trees in time to come. You see, son, we don't just stand here and do nothing. We hold your earth in one piece--the good earth. Look at the poor Chinese people. I remember when their forests covered the hills and mountains. Now all they've got is dry ground and a handful of rice."

A pencil ray of sunlight pierced down from the sky to shed its merciless radiance on his gnarled roots that thrust from the creek bank. "It's too bad," he said, "that your species had to suffer for its own mistakes. Having minds and souls, you're harder hit. Nature takes care of her own,

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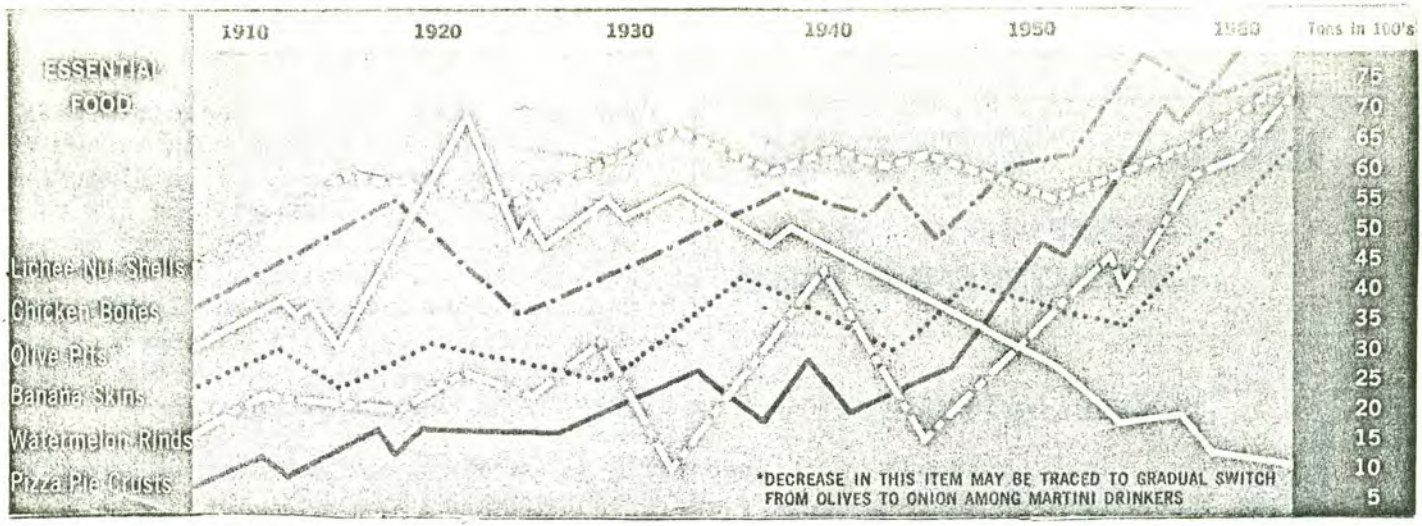
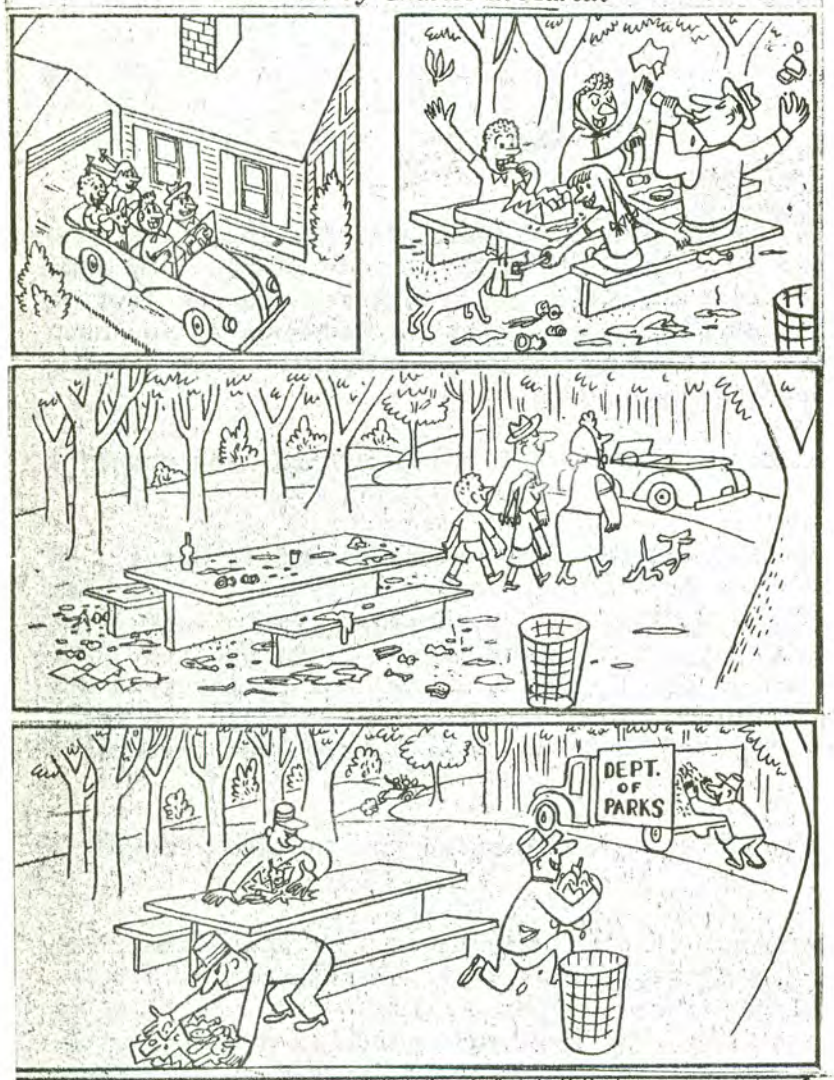


Sketches by Charles E. Martin



TRASH -- our never ending problem

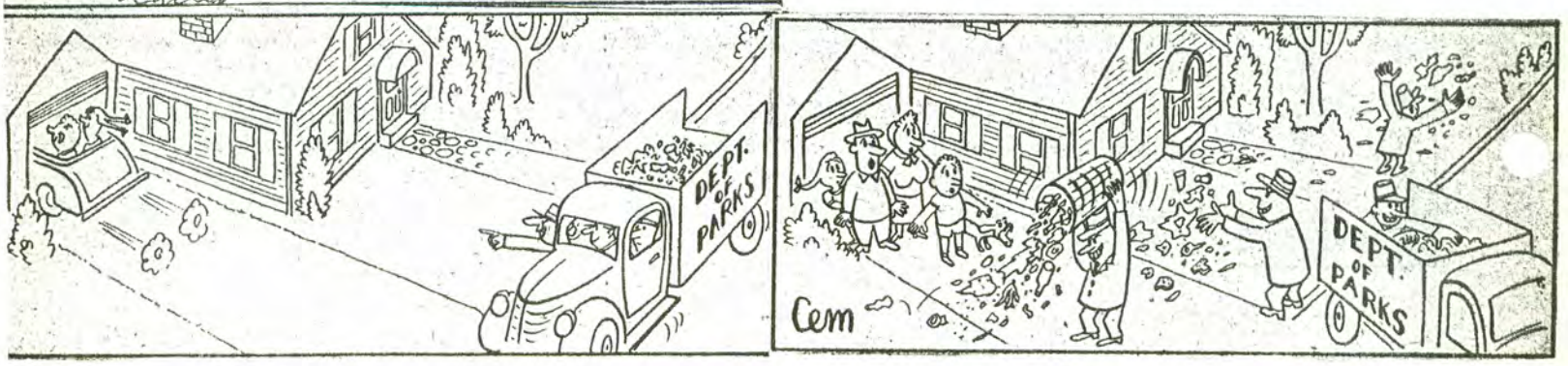
The hauling of trash, keeping State Parks clean, and in the case of our roadside rests, keeping the highways clean, is one of the functions which take so much of a man's time in the field.

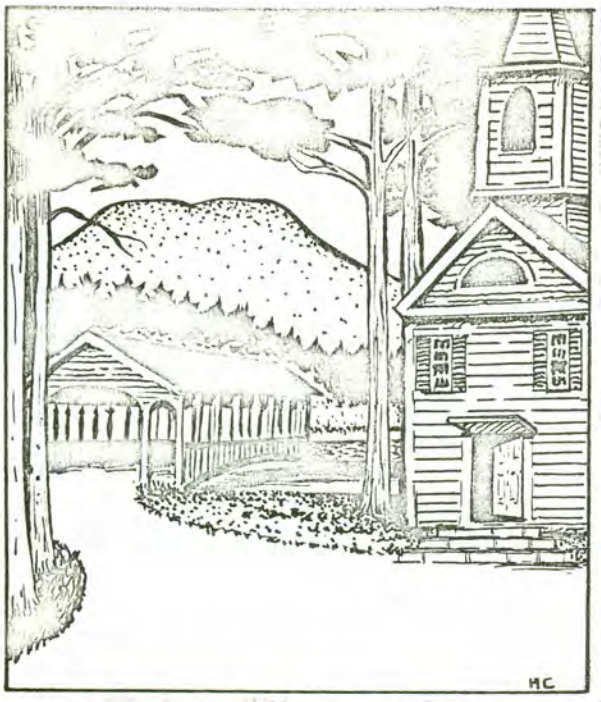
At the new Bolsa Chica State Park, it recently took 375 man days, or 54 actual days with crews assigned, to clean up the mess made by citizens of California over the years.

And last year at the three roadside rests in San Bernardino County, John Myers and crew hauled 108.8 tons away. In reporting this fact, Myers wondered "what Highway 66 would look like with all this trash along the shoulders?" We know!

Tongue in cheek, we reprint a graph from the magazine "MAD".

And we reprint a cartoon showing what may never happen but what probably every Ranger, Park Attendant and Park Aide dreams about as a solution to the trash problem.





The National Conference on State Parks, NCSP, will hold its annual conference late in September in Maine--a State bedecked with gems. In this lovely region of rivers and forests, less than a four-hour drive from Boston, the visitor can quickly find himself in the wilderness. A long finger of Maine's great northern forests stretches south, beyond Andover--where it brushes against the village inn--and Newry, to join the Maine section of the White Mountain National Forest.

But the forests are not all. There are covered bridges and old graveyards planted with canoe birch, mink and chinchilla farms, even a remarkable hill town of elegant early nineteenth-century houses. It is an area well known to gem collectors and geologists. Tourmalines, beryls, garnets, amethysts, topaz, rose and smoky quartz and mica are among the treasures to be found. Some years ago a farmer stooped down to pick up a perfect 133-carat aquamarine while driving his cows home.

What Others Are Doing

Oxford County borders New Hampshire for about 100 miles. But its most accessible wilds, loveliest flumes, and finest gemstones are concentrated within 20 miles of U.S. 2, the east-west highway from Bangor, Maine to Gorham Notch, New Hampshire and beyond.

The wilds are in the western half of the county. The National Forest lies south of U.S. 2 while a few miles to the north the Appalachia Trail cuts across the county diagonally. Geologists find their best specimens in the area bounded by Greenwood, Paris and Rumford.

For summer visitors who want to sample all the activities, a satisfactory procedure is to settle in some centrally located place and take daily excursions. Simple accommodations of every sort but especially motels and old-fashioned country inns are easy to find and are rarely crowded.

For campers who like developed camping sites a new and very secluded one was opened last year in the National Forest at Crocker Pond, easily accessible from South Bethel. Cold River Campground and Wild River Campground are just over the state line in New Hampshire but are entered from Fryeburg and Gilead respectively, both in Oxford County.

The Appalachian Trail provides a few informal camping places. They are designed for hikers but are also used by less ambitious walkers. For instance, last August in a shelter conveniently near the road leading west from Andover we met a young man treating his two little boys to their first camp-out while his wife and baby stayed at the inn a few miles away.

As for choice picnicking places, they are to be found down every side road. Two are scenically outstanding: Screw Augur Falls on State Route 26 north of Newry and the cataracts just west of Andover.

MAINE

NCSP Site

To walk safely in even the first three acres of a trackless forest that extends for

(continued on the following page)

WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING (Continued from the previous page)

hundreds of square miles it is, of course necessary to follow trails. The main trails are shown on topographic maps put out by the U. S. Geological Survey, but most amateur walkers feel more comfortable with a complete map-and-word guide.

While the old mines, quarries and outcroppings of pegmatite which produce the gemstones are not inacessible, they are hard to find without detailed maps. All the necessary information is given in a booklet called "Maine Mineral Collecting," issued by the Maine Department of Economic Development, State House, Augusta. It lists some of the best collecting places, describes exactly how to reach them, names the stones, and minerals most likely to be found, and even gives the names and address of the owner if permission to collect is needed. As a rule, no fee is charged.

A good many farms carry home-made signs saying that a guide to mineral hunting lives on the premises. The guides are not professionals; in fact, one of the best around Andover is a nine-year-old boy. But they know how to find their way into the back roads, at which point cars must be abandoned. They know the brooks where gemstones can be found, and also, can tell the real beginner what to look for.

The cultural showpiece of Oxford County is the town of Paris Hill. The first settlers arrived here about 1780, and must have chosen their impractical hilltop site because of its superb view over broad valleys to the White Mountains.

In 1805, Paris Hill was made the county seat, and for the next few decades well-to-do officials built themselves fine houses along Main Street and around the common. Paris Hill lost its only link with progress in 1895 when the county seat was moved to a town with railroad connections. Its perfect little granite jail became the town library and most of the handsome houses are now summer residences.

Since lumbering and not the tourist trade is the region's main business, local fairs still feature old-time entertainments like ox-pulling contests. The most important tourist event during the summer is the Bean Hole Bean Festival at South Paris, provisionally scheduled this year for July 23. A bean hole, by the way, is a kind of barbecue pit where beans are sealed in with hot stones and red-hot embers under a thick blanket of topsoil and left to cook for 24 hours with spectacular results.

Visitors to Maine are usually concerned about the black-fly season. In central Oxford County the enemy retreats about the first of July, and from then on the summer climate is ideal with cool nights (the average altitude is about 700 feet), warm days and delicious air.

All kinds of developments are being planned for the future, one being the highest ski jump east of the Rockies which will probably be built in Andover.

JOIN

NCSP

TODAY

To the National Conference on State Parks
901 Union Trust Building Washington 5, D. C.

I am glad to accept Membership in the National Conference on State Parks and to receive its publication and services. I am checking the Membership I desire.

Annual Member - - - - $5	Organization Member - $5-25
Sustaining Member - - - $10	Contributing Member - - $50
State - - - - - - - $25-50	Patron Member - - - $100
Life Member - - - - $1,000	

Name_____

Address_____

Sponsored By_____

CHECKS SHOULD BE MADE TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS

Police Powers Training Course

The first group of State Park Rangers empowered to issue the new "Notice and Promise to Appear" form for gross violations of State Park Regulations are pictured below during a special police training course held at the Highway Patrol Academy in Sacramento on June 6 through 8 and June 9 through 11.

Standing left to right. 1. Charles Lyden; 2. N. E. Albright; 3. Paul Griffith; 4. Dale Busehke; 5. Robert Hiller; 6. Jack Stowe; 7. Kenneth Huddleston; 8. R. W. Hewitt; 9. Otis Lyons; 10. Robert Perkins; 11. J. N. Coughell; 12. Frank Davies; 13. A. F. Whittington; 14. Franklin Brown; 15. Wesley Cater; 16. Dale Crane (hidden); 17. Bassett Farber; 18. Dave Redding; 19. Michael O'Rourke; 20. Elmer Jones; 21. R. Laret; 22. Ralph Jones; 23. Preston McVicar; 24. Ray Westberg; 25. Jack Hesemeyer; 26. John McKone; 27. Glenn Jackson; 28. Douglas Metcalf; 29. Earl Hanson; 30. John Fleming; and 30. Garland Gray.
Kneeling left to right. 1. Jack Schlotter; 2. Lyle Watson; 3. Clyde Ray; 4. Ben Ries; 5. Morley Mason; 6. R. V. Sims; 7. Carl Whitefield; 8. W. D. Markle; 9. Anton Trigeiro; 10. M. L. Badger; 11. Bill Flohr; 12. Cliff Bisbee; 13. Ed Hixson; 14. Roger Stinchfield; 15. Loren Forsyth; 16. Ed Griggs (hidden); 17. Eugene Junette; 18. Ben Twight; 19. Adolph Garrelts; and 20. Ron McCullough.

Standing left to right. 1. Leo Dennis; 2. James Avant; 3. Derrick Andrews; 4. Bill Allison; 5. Leonard Fisher; 6. Don Rich; 7. Cliff Callaham; 8. Keith Caldwell; 9. Maurice Morgan; 10. Lester Ransom; 11. Wirt Savage; 12. William Kaiser; 13. Milton Frincke, 14. Norbert Maddox; 15. Chuck Doll; 16. William Stahlberg; 17. Robert Stewart; 18. Evon Till; 18. Art Parvin; 19. Rudolph Anderson; 20. Ed Earl; 21. Robert Carlson; 22. Dick Powers; and 23. Don White.
Sitting left to right. 1. Carl Anderson; 2. Ed Strouse; 3. Clyde Strickler; 4. Herb Hedicke; 5. Jake Pool; 6. O. G. Short; 7. William Reinhardt; 8. Carl Lonnecker; 9. Jack Welch; 10. Charles Mosteller; 11. Walt Martell; 12. T.M. Hansen; 13. Tom Spencer; 14. Wesley King; 15.Ernest Hunter; 16.Don Royer; 17. Glen Jones; 18. Norman Cleaver; 19. John Biggio; 20. Fred Merrill (Dept. Training Officer); 21. Bill Williams; 22. George Lynn; 23. Frank Wiget; 24. Neil Power and 25. Pat Dougherty (lying on the grass).

the marines had the situation well in hand

A little after 2300 hours, the Marine Military Police escorted some fly boys from Riverside into the park and made contact with us. They then supervised the dismantling of the camp in Number 97 and insisted upon the campground being free from beer cans, cigarette butts and other debris resulting from their stay.

It seems that the fly boys bent a few rules in Laguna Beach and landed in the custody of these mild mannered, nice appearing, very, very tough Marines. I didn't hear one word from the boys, no back talk to the nice Marines and they even seemed eager to jump at the Marines bidding--a much different attitude than I encountered when I spoke to them a day or so previous.
Ranger Kent Hartwell, Doheny Beach SP.

from the hearts of babes

A volume of drawings from the pupils of the A. E. Kent School in Kentfield was received. The drawings were by the children and illustrated the grounds and buildings and in some instances displayed real talent. Verses and comments accompanied the drawings. On the last page of the book was the word "SURPRISE" with a large envelope attached. Inside the envelope was a check for $29.15 with a note: "This money is for you to spend on Vallejo's Home. We earned it by selling cookies and an auction. We children brought our old toys for our auction." Signed, The Fourth Grade.
Curator Madie D. Brown, Vallejo Home SHM

tidal wave does no damage

Reports were received from up and down the coast that campers moved to higher ground and that Rangers were ready to evacuate. All were preparing for the tidal wave that was expected as a result of the Chilean earthquake. Luckily, it did not occur. Ranger William J. Walker of Doheny Beach State Park wrote an account of his experience. He said he looked at the beach and the tide was low with many rocks above water and a good deal of large "rock reef" visible. In just a few seconds the tide was at a much higher level. And in a matter of minutes it was high tide, but in about six minutes the water receded and appeared to be at low tide. The same type of rising and falling of the tide was noted twice more in the next 15 minutes.

yield from the field

boars stop boredom

We are probably the only park in the Park System that is troubled with European Wild Pigs (boars). During the past several months these boars have rooted up most of the Weyland camp area.

We were afraid that these might interfere with some of the campers peace of mind, but just recently a camper observed one in his campsite that he estimated would weigh out at about 300 pounds and it didn't seem to bother him at all as he signed up for another day with high hopes of seeing it again.
Ranger Harry G. Kauffman, Pfeiffer-Big Sur SP

if the price is right

Last week we received a letter from a real estate agency, advising us that now is the time to sell and that they would be more than happy to handle the sale for us. We were tempted to return it to see what a park would sell for these days.

Supervisor Evon G. Till,
Seacliff Beach State Park

what a difference one zero makes

Girl Scouts, Girl Scouts, and more Girl Scouts! Peace and quiet disappeared when 600 Girl Scouts appeared. One group who registered to use the campfire circle was listed as having 40 in their group but somewhere along the line a zero was lost. It should have read 400.
Ranger P. R. Ramer, Samuel P. Taylor SP

suspenseful afternoon

State police and San Diego Sheriff vehicles were noted at Cardiff Beach State Park one afternoon. Upon investigation by lifeguards, John Anderson and Mike Diffenderfer, it was found that an object was floating in the breaker line about 75 yards off shore. Because it was partly submerged, positive identification was impossible.

The officers believed it to be an errant missle from Point Magu Missle Center. The police cleared the area of all cars and people. An undertow was dragging the object towards Solano Beach so it was suggested by the Sheriff's Office that the lifeguards swim out to the object and attach a rope to it and pull it up to the beach. After the lifeguards secured the object, it was identified by personnel from a Coast Guard helicopter as a wing tank from a F-J 4 Jet -- completely harmless!
Supervisor Herbert V. Hedicke, San Diego Beaches SP

historical landmark folder now available

The Division of Beaches and Parks has published a 96-page booklet listing and detailing in brief form, the more than 700 historical landmarks registered by the State Park Commission after screening and approval by the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee.

Booklets may be obtained from the Information Officer, Division of Beaches and Parks, PO Box 2390, Sacramento, California. This is a sale item. The price of 75¢ includes sales tax and postage. (no stamps please)

A typical page in the 6" x 9" booklet (just right for the glove compartment of the automobile) reads like this:

California Registered Historical Landmarks:

1

CALIFORNIA REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

No.	Name	Location	Significance	Marker
* 1	CUSTOM HOUSE	Corner of Alvarado, Calle Principal, and Scott Sts., Monterey, Monterey Co.	Mexican custom house, constructed 1827-1846. Site of U.S. Flag Raising by Commodore John D. Sloat, U.S.N., July 7, 1846.	NSGW
2	PORTOLÁ EXPEDITION CAMP	U.S. Hwy 101, San Mateo-Santa Clara Co. line.	Campsite of Portolá Expedition, Nov. 6-10, 1769, on bank of San Francisquito Creek.	
* 3	SAN FRANCISCO SOLANO MISSION	114 East Spain St., Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	California mission of Mexican Period, founded by Padre Jose Altamira, July 4, 1823.	NSGW
* 4	GEN. VALLEJO HOME	West Spain St. and Third St. West, Sonoma, Sonoma Co.	American Period home of Gen. Mariano G. Vallejo, constructed in 1851.	NSGW
* 5	FORT ROSS	State Hwy 1, 13 mi north of Jenner, Sonoma Co.	California headquarters of Russian-America Fur Co., 1812-1841.	State
6	FREMONT CAMP	McAuliffe Ranch, near Junction of Hwy 139 and old highway, Modoc Co.	Campsite of Capt. John C. Fremont, May 1-4, 1846.	

* State Historical Monument
** State Park

NSGW Native Sons of the Golden West
NDGW Native Daughters of the Golden West
DAR Daughters of the American Revolution

INTERVIEW WITH A REDWOOD TREE (Continued from Page 17)

but you foul her up sometimes. For example, I might have been a valuable cargo of lumber--or perhaps continued to be a sort of tie that binds the earth. Now, I'll be a stick of deadwood--maybe a home for chipmunks--or a hindrance out here in the Bull Creek channel. I'm not trying to evade my own responsibility. But even you can see there was nothing I could do about it. At least, my conscience is clear. I gave the earth everything I had while I was a part of it."

"Do you think, maybe, that man might get something from that example?" I asked "Give the earth everything he has while he's part of it."

The Redwood seemed to chuckle high up in his foliage. "Well," he said, "it might pay off. He can't keep on taking everything and give nothing, you know."

So I left him there and came in to do the story.

Guy Fowler, Humboldt Times

We have said it before and we will say it again. The coastline north from the community of Cambria to where California One rises abruptly up the Coast Range to wheedle its way along the precipices above the Pacific Ocean is the most magnificent of all scenic California.

On a brilliant Sunday morning and afternoon in May it was at its most glorious and 63 publishers from throughout California breathed the beauty of the landscape. They will never forget it. One hopes most openly that they will join in its defense against predatory shenannigans when the trumpet sounds. That day may not be far off.

For these many years there has been on the plain only the community of San Simeon, the light house at Piedros Blancas, a service station and a couple of adjacent houses. Now there has emerged on the ocean side of the highway a hamburger palace, bill boards, a couple of unpretentious dwellings and real estate developer's signs. Disaster is knocking.

What can and what must be done to avoid this calamity, this destruction of a last bit of California to which thousands flock each year, not all of them to visit the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument which stands astride the coastal plain.

The Division is doing what it can, within the limited financial means at its control. The San Simeon Beach State Park will be a blessing to mankind, a vista for picnickers, a haven to men of integrity and peace. (On the particular Sunday when the publishers, as our guests, loped along the coast at a leisurely pace, there were more than 100 families picnicking on the undeveloped facility at 2 p.m. and they were having the time of their lives.)

Further it is fortunate that much of this land belongs to the interests of William Randolph Hearst's estate. And some of it to the Federal Government. The latter won't sell, and the former may remember the grandeur which the Senior Hearst fought so defiantly against usurpers to retain when he personally published the San Francisco and Los Angeles Examiners, the Call-Bulletin, Herald Express and the Post Enquirer. If need be, one hopes they will also remember taxation, that power of government, and possibly find some benefit other than cultural and philanthropic in giving this stretch of paradise to the people. Would it be to their advantage to give it to California and then lease it back for specific use, like grazing?

San Luis Obispo County could change its ordinances so that the area is zoned open and recreational, precluding further cold hamburgers and hot soda pop. San Luis Obispo would benefit, as the article and graphs on Pages 10-11 makes manifest. That beautiful county, blessed with the rolling foothills around Paso Robles, the sand dunes at Oceano, the coastline at Cambria the clams at Pismo, the oak studded hills along U.S. 101. This is a drawing power far beyond the ability of many, many cities ranting how metropolitan they may be.

How wonderful would the trip to Hearst San Simeon be if the road were dotted all the

(continued on the following page)

SHORELINE

Disaster Near

BEST OF THE FIFTY (Continued from the previous page)

way with motels and beaneries, billboards and voodoo dance joints, tattoo artist parlors and balloon salesmen? Shall the goose eat the golden egg? Would the Hearst attendance stay high? We say no. And if the attendance falls, the bubble bursts and all the motels and the other buildings would face rough times. The area now returns more in property taxes to the county and the political jurisdictions within its boundaries than the Castle ever did.

The coast, the plains, the magnificence of the drive north and south, the tremendous force of the splendid Pacific, the grazing cattle, the creeks, the sandy beaches, the jade and moonstone shore, the crashing waves on windy days, the driftwood, the galloping zebra, the opportunity to fish in the surf, the opportunity to walk mile after mile again along the sand and dodge the gentle, rolling sea as it weaves around your feet, the chance to sit on a bluff and watch the water heave below you, to throw stones, to contemplate, to think and think and think: these would be one. Or if you are young, to run and run and dig and dig and get nowhere against the filling sea, but have fun, fun, fun, building castles in the sand: these would be gone too.

And we claim that with their going, with the advent of Giant Lemons, will go much of the joy of visiting the Hearst Castle, the home of one of our state's great citizens, who built at San Simeon for the very reasons we in Beaches and Parks are attempting to interpret and to exhibit it.

William Randolph Hearst was fortunate in that he could buy these pleasures of life. His sons--William, David, George, Randolph and the late John--have seen to it that the people are now able to also have a wonderful day or week at and near San Simeon. One hopes that there is a power among us, a unifying force that will insure a stop to encroachments west of the highway and halt further moves north from where they are now. Then we can continue to enjoy a holiday free of a coney island atmosphere. We don't believe anyone who travels 256 or more miles to the grandest shoreline in California prefers descent into a coney island.

Are we wrong?

...AMC...

NEW CORAL REEF FLORIDA STATE PARK (Continued from Page 12)

or organizations will be allowed to conduct explorations only upon permit from the State Park Director. The operation of boats within the area will be regulated for the safety of all craft occupants.

The extreme clarity of the waters of the Atlantic Ocean within this Preserve will allow the observer to view the natural wonders and beauty of the underseas formations and life from glass bottom boats. Also, the observer will see the barracuda, logger head turtle and many kinds of gaily-colored tropical salt water fish. These boats will probably be privately owned, but must pass rigid State of Florida and United States Coast Guard inspections before being permitted to carry persons for hire into the State Parks.

Operation of the Preserve will be carried out from an administrative site located on Key Largo. Here will be located appropriate administration structures, ranger's residences, a public use structure, boat slips and docks and a picnic day use area. The public use structure in all probability will house necessary comfort facilities, a lounge and a contemporary museum which will educate concerning the Keys and their history, and the aesthetic and scientific aspects of Key Largo Coral Reef Preserve.

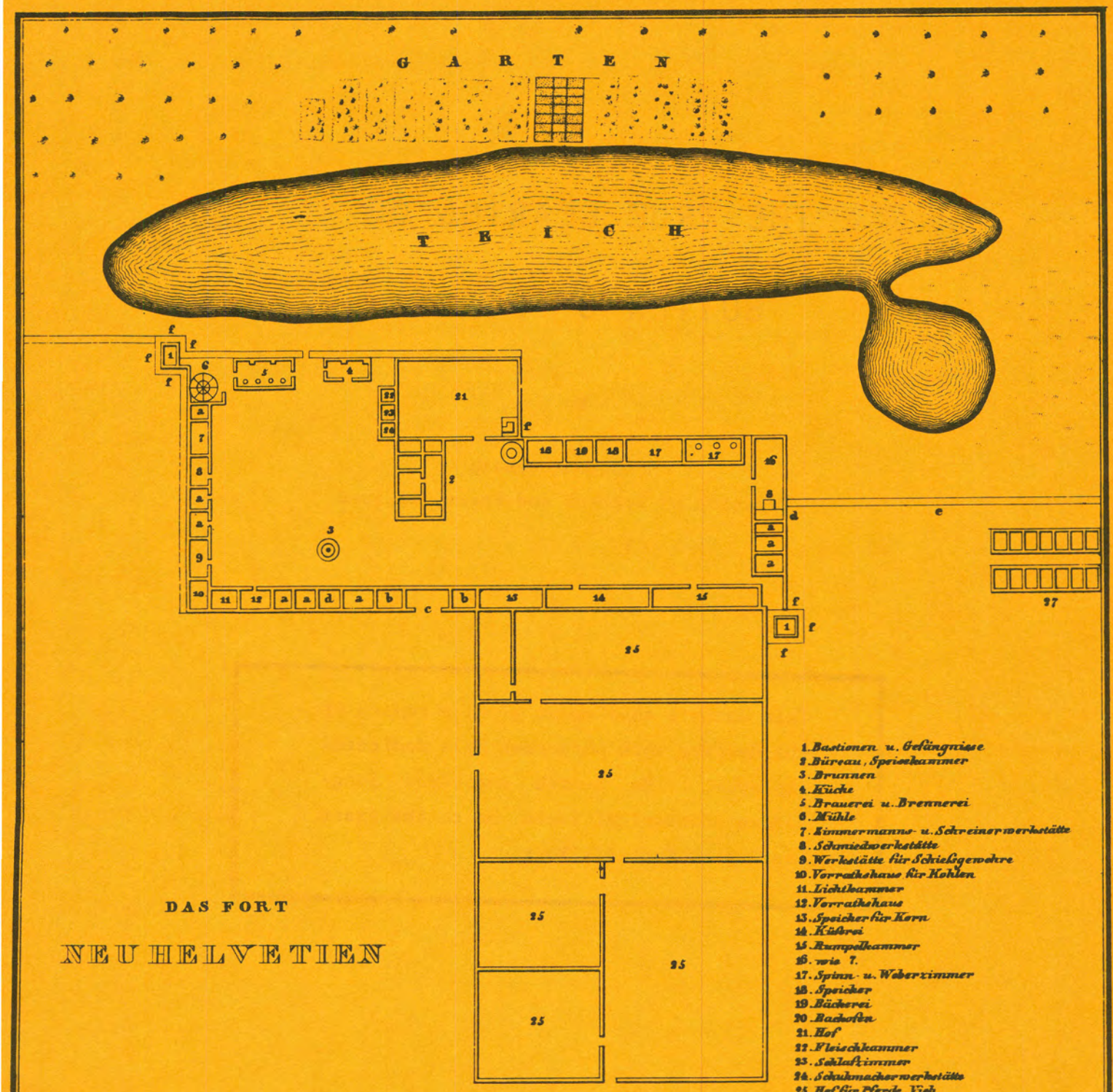
THE TRUE BEARING OF SUTTER'S FORT

By

H. Eugene Rensch
Division of Beaches and Parks, Retired

This month's supplement gives a report of the dective work performed by a dedicated employee. Mr. Rensch uncovered long-hidden historical facts as to the exact bearing of Sutter's Fort.

News and Views Supplement
July, 1960



DAS FORT

NEU HELVETIEN

1. Bastionen u. Gefängnisse
2. Büreau, Speisekammer
3. Brunnen
4. Küche
5. Brauerei u. Brennerei
6. Mühle
7. Zimmermanns- u. Schreinerwerkstätte
8. Schmiedwerkstätte
9. Werkstätte für Schießgewehre
10. Vorrathshaus für Kohlen
11. Lichtkammer
12. Vorrathshaus
13. Speicher für Korn
14. Küferei
15. Rumpelkammer
16. wie 7.
17. Spinn- u. Weberzimmer
18. Speicher
19. Bäckerei
20. Backofen
21. Hof
22. Fleischkammer
23. Schlafzimmer
24. Schuhmacherwerkstätte
25. Hof für Pferde, Vieh
26. Wohnhaus
27. Kaserne
a. Privatzimmer zum Wohnen
b. Schildwachezimmer
c. Thor an der Vorderseite
d. Thoren
e. Teich
f. Kanonen

Nach einer Originalzeichnung d. Cap. Sutter.

A radical change in the interpretative approach to the story of Sutter's Fort State Historical Monument was made in 1953 by the newly established History Section of the Division of Beaches and Parks under the administration of Dr. V. Aubrey Neasham. In effect, each state historical monument was to concentrate on its own story in its most significant period.

This re-evaluation and reinterpretation was a decisive change from the policy of 1926-1941, begun under the administration of Harry C. Peterson and continued under Carroll D. Hall, 1941-1953. It was then a state museum featuring the pioneer period of California from the coming of Sutter in 1839 to the completion of the overland railroad on May 10, 1869. The main emphasis, to use Peterson's words, "glorifying the gold rush of 1849," was modified by Hall in certain exhibits which depicted outstanding episodes at the Fort while Sutter was still in control.

The period of concentration at Sutter's Fort under the new policy would henceforth be laid within the most dramatic years of the Fort's history, 1844-1849, years in which Johann Augustus Sutter, founder and builder of the Fort, was its central figure. Exhibits, buildings and landscaping were to portray the physical features of the Sutter Period as nearly as could be ascertained by a study of available documentary sources.

THE PRELIMINARY STUDY

In line with the new policy, I undertook, in the summer of 1954, to determine exact locations and dimensions of various rooms within the walls of the Fort as they were in Sutter's day. The first installation under the "new look" was to be the Priest, Lee & Company Store, located at the Fort during the early months of the gold rush. It was at this time that Mr. Hall showed me his drawing of a plan into which he sought to fit the proper locations of the various stores of the early gold rush period and suggested that I work on it. Not only was it necessary to make a study of merchandise that had been sold by Albert Priest and Barton Lee at that time (goods, mining implements, food, etc.), but the exact dimensions and locations of this store within the original Fort quadrangle had to be determined. This led to a chain of research that radically altered the concept of the original size of Sutter's Fort and uses of the various rooms. This did not appear all at once, but certain indications did appear early in my study of maps and deeds, 1848-1869.

From a thorough study of the museum files, built up through the years by Harry Peterson and, later, by Carroll Hall, I soon realized that I was treading on virgin soil. Sources used by previous investigators contained many conflicting statements, almost no two of which agreed as to dimensions. Figures on the length varied from 300 to 600 feet and on the width from 100 to 400 feet. Bancroft asserted that it was 150 feet by 500 feet. Contemporary sketches, too, were often inaccurate and sometimes drawn with an element of fancy.

To eliminate these conflicts, my first step was to locate a map, or Fort plan dating from Sutter's day. The best I could find at this time was a lithograph map of Sacramento City as it was in 1849, on file in the County Recorder's office. On it there was a delineation of the Fort. The City Hall also had a tattered copy of the official map of 1854 on which was an elongated sketch of the Fort. It was by these early maps and in certain deeds connected with lines of title for Fort properties that I sought to resolve contradictions.

Unfortunately, the maps studied at this time were distorted in alignment and proportions. They could not finally resolve conflicts and pinpoint answers. They served more as symbols of general locations than as exact measurements laid out on

the ground, or drawn according to field notes. Nevertheless, they did contain sufficient indications, when studies with deeds and other documents, to convince me that Sutter's Fort was originally much larger than in the restoration of 1889-1892. They agreed on one paramount point, namely, that the Fort was at least 100 feet longer than the present restored structure, a fact unknown before these maps were uncovered and studies in the fall of 1954.

In order to meet the objective of the new policy, it was necessary to continue the search for more conclusive proofs in documentary evidence. From past experience I know that such evidence might be found in deeds on file in the Recorder's Office in the County Court House. The complexities of the investigation which followed will only be touched upon briefly at this time.

Fortunately, in the museum files I came across two little manuscript volumes compiled by J. J. Buckley, title researcher employed by the Sutter's Fort restoration committee in 1890. An examination of these revealed complete lines of title to all properties associated with the Fort. Thumbing through these precious booklets, I came to a section headed, "Deeds Describing Part of Sutter's Fort," which I read with avidity. This proved to be a tremendous time saver.

Among these deeds, those of John A. Sutter, Jr., to store and hotel keepers at the Fort during the early gold rush, December 1848 to March 1849, proved to be the basic deeds from which six or seven lines of title were derived, 1848-1869. The Sutter deeds, however, gave not a single dimension. They provided only indications of general divisions within the Fort and uses of rooms in this early period. Still more disappointing, in the succeeding lines of title only two of the other deeds gave dimensions, one of which applied only to the Central Building of the Fort, known as the "Sutter House" at that time.

The second deed with a dimension proved to be of particular value in corroborating the greater length of the Fort when studied in connection with maps and other deeds. Together, these confirmed my conclusion that the length of the Fort extended all the way to 28th Street. This important deed, made by Hensley, Reading & Co. to David Dring, April 24, 1849, revealed a significant dimension: "123 feet 8 inches" (my emphasis) which, measured along the South Wall of the present Fort, reached almost to the west wall of the present Southeast Bastion. This measurement (according to the deed) was eastward from the east side of the South Gate to "the center of the cross wall dividing the room of Wm. Pettit from the room now occupied by Peter Slater."

That the original Southeast Bastion was actually over 100 feet east of the present Southeast Bastion, is made clear by a second deed, although no dimensions were given. This deed was made by Hensley, Reading & Co. in favor of Dr. W. Grove Deal, May 31, 1849. This property (in which Dr. Deal established a hospital) extended "from the partition wall which divided the room, now occupied by Wm. Pettit as a billiard room, from the rooms occupied by Peter Slater.....easterly" to and including the Southeast Bastion of the Fort.

The greater length of the Fort was further verified by another deed for the same Dr. Deal property, granted 20 years later to John C. Garland, April 20, 1869. The latter deed showed that this property covered lots 5 and 6, block K and L, 27th and 28th streets. A city assessment receipt of 1860 also showed that the Southeast Bastion up to that year was on lot 5, which extended along 28th street.

The greater length of the Fort was again substantiated by a group of deeds, 1848-1869, for the northeastern portion of the Fort and originating in connection

with the store properties of C. E. Pickett and Jacob R. Snyder. A study of these showed that these two gold rush stores, one north and the other south of the East Gate, were located on lot 3 of block K and L, 27th and 28th streets, instead of on lot 2 as at present. This proved that the northeast corner of the Fort in Sutter's day was about 100 feet east of the present restored northeast corner.

Finally, the location of the Priest, Lee & Co. Store within the Fort quadrangle, the initial objective of my whole investigation, was proven by the Priest, Lee & Co., line of title to have been on lot 2 in the northeast portion of the Fort just west of the C. E. Pickett Store, and not on lot 1, as set up in the 1890 restoration.

This detailed study of maps and deeds proved fruitful for general conclusions on the length and breadth of the Sutter's Fort quadrangle, and for uses and general locations of rooms inside the Fort walls during the early gold rush period. The basic problems, however, remained unsolved: true lines of walls, precise dimensions of overall length, and locations, dimensions and uses of individual rooms at the Fort in the "golden age" of Sutter before the discovery of gold at Coloma. All of this had yet to be determined. The true Sutter Period, before Sutter had lost control at the Fort through the overwhelming impact and changes wrought by the flood of gold seekers in 1849 and the 1850's, had to replace the previous emphasis on "gold rush" stores and hotels. A big gap in the sources of information had to be filled, a gap which had existed in restoration work since 1889.

The dramatic climax in my study of Sutter's Fort State Historical Monument came on September 5, 1958, when I discovered Johann Augustus Sutter's "Grundries des Forts Nue-Helvetian" drawn up in 1847, or earlier, under Sutter's direction. Long overlooked in the Bancroft Library, it was included in the back of Heinrich Kunsel's promotional booklet, "Obercalifornien..." published in Darstadt, Germany in August 1848, before knowledge of the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in Coloma had reached Europe. It was an attempt to induce Germans to migrate to Sutter's principality on the fertile lands of the Sacramento Valley.

Although Kunsel's brochure with Sutter's ground plan of the Fort was known to a few historians, notably, Dr. Robert E. Cowan who listed it in his bibliography of California history, no one in the entire restoration period at the Fort, 1889-1958, had been aware of its existence. From the beginning, as early as 1889, the need for an original working plan of the Fort was felt by the leaders of the restoration movement. Sutter's Plan had been published long before, in 1848, but they were unaware of its existence.

Having seen the Kunsel citation for the first time in the fall of 1957, it was recalled to mind by a conversation with Dr. Ralph P. Bieber, editor of diaries of overland travelers to California. This was on the morning of August 12, 1958, my first day back at Sutter's Fort after three years' absence at the Columbia Historic State Park and research on "Old Sacramento." When I mentioned that I had found the citation of a book with a ground plan of Sutter's Fort, Dr. Bieber said he had seen the book with the plan in the Bancroft Library in 1949. Neither of us recalled the author's name.

This meeting with Dr. Bieber set me on the trail again. There was no such citation listed in the Bancroft Library under Sutter, Sutter's Fort, or New Helvetia. A re-check at the State Library in Sacramento (where they had the citation but not the book) and in Cowan's Bibliography of California History, gave the necessary data in full. Back to Bancroft on my next day off -- yes, the Kunsel book with the priceless map, Sutter's own "grundriez," was safe in the Bancroft collection ready to serve a new and exciting purpose.

Hubert Howe Bancroft cited the Kunsel publication briefly among this "Authorities," but not the map, or grundriez which it contained. In fact, Bancroft did not mention either the book or the map in his treatment of Sutter and Sutter's Fort in the text of The History of California. We now know that the Kunsel booklet with its well preserved Sutter Map was in the original Bancroft collection, the same book which I had the good fortune to uncover in the Bancroft Library a year ago.

Sutter's "grundriez," or ground plan, threw a flood of light on the entire problem of dimensions of walls, locations and uses of rooms, and other features within the Fort quadrangle during the Sutter Period. It brought about a revolutionary change in the whole future of restoration work and of archaeological investigations at the Fort, as well as of historical interpretation in exhibits and writings. Its value in present and future restoration procedures and results is shown by physical evidence already found in the ground: startling discoveries of adobe brick foundations, floor levels, and remains of functional features.

This was John Sutter's original ground plan drawn to scale with excellent workmanship and skill at least a year before the discovery of gold. We now have a map that is not distorted, one that will serve for years to come as an indispensable check on past and future research, as well as restoration practices and archaeological investigations. It establishes significant points of location, as well as of size and use. In all the numerous references in literature to offices, shops, barracks, lodgings, etc. at the Fort, very few gave satisfactory answers to the crucial questions: "Where were they?"

For the first time, the Sutter plan furnishes the key that will unlock doors and solve riddles. It is the only source that definitely locates the rooms into which the space between the outer and inner walls of the Fort quadrangle were divided. It is the only source that designates their sizes as well as their uses before the gold rush. It establishes what is correct and what is incorrect in previous restorations, as well as in overall dimensions and many details of the present restored Fort. It also reveals the exact sites of various functional structures within the quadrangle, such as the well, grist mill, corrals, bake oven, kitchen, distillery, etc.

A movement for the restoration of Sutter's Fort in 1890 may never have been initiated but for the fortunate preservation of the old Central Building, known as the "Sutter House" when it served as a hotel in the early days of the Gold Rush. Although in the last stages of disintegration when repair work was begun in the fall of 1891, it stood alone and prominent on an elevated piece of land visible from downtown Sacramento City. It was a constant reminder of the beginnings of European settlement in the Sacramento Valley, the first in the interior of north-eastern California. Memories of Sutter, himself, were still strong in the minds and hearts of living pioneers.

As a basic original source for restoration work, the Central Building is thus second only to the Sutter map in importance for practical working purposes. When used together, the two supplement each other. Without the Central Building as a point of reference, it would be very difficult to reproduce the original walls, rooms, and functional features of the Fort, or to check the present structures. Without the Sutter map there is no authoritative source from which to measure that part of the original quadrangle which no longer stands. The restoration leaders of 1889 had Sutter's Central Building, but they did not have Sutter's map. Not having the map, it was inevitable that they would make serious errors in reconstruction, errors which remain for us to correct from these two basic sources today.

The method used in checking wherein the present restoration is in line with the original Fort and where it is out of line, is simple. A map of the present restora-

tion is superimposed upon the Sutter map (both of a scale of 1 inch - 20 feet). The lines of the Sutter map are then traced on the present-day map, using the Central Building as the point of reference for both maps.

Except for the south wall of the Central Building, its exterior lines coincide on both maps. The Central Building's south wall on a modern map is found to be five feet south of the Sutter map lines. We know that the original adobe wall was badly disintegrated in 1850, and that, in 1852, a new fired brickwall was erected in its place. It seems likely that the new wall was built in front of the original adobe wall and the latter then removed. Except for the present south wall of the building, the exterior lines coincide with each other. Thus, the Sutter map test demonstrates that the location of the present Central Building is the same as in Sutter's day.

Whenever other lines in the Fort quadrangle coincide on both maps, this again proves correct restoration at those points. Wherever they do not coincide, to that extent the restoration is shown to be inaccurate as to location. This method of checking has determined that the present front, or South Wall of the Fort coincides with the same wall on the Sutter map, from the southwest corner of the Fort to the southeast Bastion. When the restoration committee, in July 1889, made a preliminary investigation along this line of the grounds, they noticed a ridge of what they interpreted to be decomposed brick from the original south wall. This ridge ran parallel with the south wall of the Central Building at a distance of about 60 feet to the south. It was decided that this was where the south wall should be reconstructed. The Sutter map proves that the committee was right in this respect.

The Sutter map also proves that reconstruction was essentially correct at the southeast corner of the quadrangle. There had been an authentic living testimonial on this point from Sutter's last blacksmith, Ephrain Fairchild, who pointed out the exact location of the coal pit at the southwest corner of the Fort, a place also designated on Sutter's map at this identical site.

On the other hand, a wrong conclusion in reconstruction work at the southeast corner of the Fort has been corrected by the Sutter Map. Here restoration workers were from 80 to 100 feet off as to the location of that corner and of the Southeast Bastion. The restoration committee had noted at this point a pile of adobe where the present Southeast Bastion stands and concluded that this was the remains of the original Southeast Bastion. The Sutter Map has corrected this error, a conclusion corroborated by findings in the deed and lines of title from Sutter's day to 1869, as cited above.

The present east wall and northeast corner of the Fort are two more errors in reconstruction revealed in Sutter's map. The correct line is at least 80 feet east of the present line. When tested by the above method, the present line of the whole north wall is also found to be incorrect. Both maps show a jog, or cut-off in the north wall, northeast of the Central Building. On the Sutter map, this cut-off is 60 feet long, while in the restoration it is only 24 feet long. West of the cut-off, the line of Sutter's north wall is at least 20 feet farther north than the line of the reconstructed north wall. East of the cut-off, the line of the north wall of Sutter's day is 14 feet south of the line of the present restoration.

Around the Central Building, or "Sutter House," was a yard 160 feet square, a dimension cited in deeds in the line of title for the "Sutter House" property, from 1851 to 1860. The boundary lines of the yard were first described in the John A. Sutter, Jr., foundation deed to Alden S. Bayley and Michael T. McClellan, March 7, 1849. In it the point of beginning was the North Gate of the Fort, the exact location of which was essential for running the boundary lines of the "Sutter House" Yard.

With the Sutter map, for the first time, I was able to locate the North Gate at an exact point in the original north wall. With the east side of the North Gate as the Point of beginning, lines were then drawn according to the description in the foundation deed for the "Sutter House" and yard. In this way, I was able to pin-point various functional features mentioned by contemporary sources as being inside the boundaries of the "Sutter House" property.

By using the Sutter map as a basic guide, working archaeologists have recently uncovered a number of these features: Sutter's wall at the southwest corner of the yard; the floor level of the shoemaker's shop at the northwest corner of the Central Building; the south wall of the corral northeast of the Central Building; wall foundations of adobe workshops along the west wall of the corral south of the present office; and, most recently, the extension of the west wall of the corral outside of the north wall of the present Fort and north of the office. These are the archaeological findings to date, August 29, 1959.

Other features in the "Sutter House" yard, not yet uncovered, include the kitchen east of the North Gate; the bake oven east of the Central Building; and a place where a "cannon" was mounted at the southeast corner of the corral. These features should also be brought to light by that guiding key, Sutter's "Grundriez."

The present structure, known as the "Kyburz Annes" (a prominent feature in the 1890 restoration), located inside the Sutter Yard Corral north of the Central Building, is not shown on Sutter's map. Furthermore, the preponderance of pioneer testimony is that no such permanent structure existed in Sutter's day. On the other hand, the Sutter map does depict in this area north of the Central Building, a corral 55 by 85 feet, and, along the west wall of this corral facing westward, a line of three adobe workshops which cover a total area of 32 feet in length and 12 feet in width. This workshop area, as already noted, is now being uncovered by archaeological excavations. The old "Sutter House" yard and corral have, indeed, become a scientific proving ground.

Archaeologists working at Sutter's Fort testify daily that wherever they have excavated in the ground with the Sutter Map as their guide, they have found remains of adobe walls and floor levels, and functional features such as the Well. As far as they have gone, the tests of archaeology have proven the validity of Sutter's ground plan.

This is thrilling scientific research of the first order now participated in by the historian and the archaeologist. The validity of the historical map uncovered by the historian has been tested by the archaeologist's practical work in the ground, which, on the other hand, could not have been done effectively without the map drawn up 112 years ago. Tremendous progress has been made since the Sutter Map came to light. Excavations made in previous years, 1954-1957, were fruitless without it.

Once again, the paramount value of historical research in contemporary documents, corroborated by archaeological findings in the ground, has been emphasized by this joint effort of historian and archaeologist, both guided by an authentic historical document, in this case, Johann Augustus Sutter's "Grundriez des Forts Neu-Helvetien," of 1847.

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 17 NO. 7

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COVER PICTURE: Captain John A. Sutter

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PHOTO CREDIT: Page 2 Golden Gate Bridge and Palace of Fine Arts by Moulin Studios.

N E W S A N D V I E W S

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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NEWS and VIEWS

August 1960

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

Chiefly Speaking

The travelling public in California, which seems to grow larger and larger each season and to travel farther and farther each season, are beginning to present more and more problems to those in State government responsible for both highway transportation and for outdoor recreation and State Parks.

The studies carried on by the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee definitely show that perhaps the greatest recreational activity in the State of California is highway travel for sight-seeing purposes. The report indicates that some 30 per cent of the automobile miles driven on California's highways and over 50 per cent of the passenger miles driven are for recreation and sight-seeing purposes. It is quite evident that uses of highways by millions of people for this particular activity poses new problems--both for highway and park personnel.

There is no doubt in anyone's mind that this travelling public needs certain services, including the opportunity to get to automobile service areas, restaurants, and rest rooms. There is also no doubt that the travelling public gets hot, tired and sleepy, even when travelling for recreation, and that there is a need to get off the road and relax before continuing the trip. These short stops might include a short nap, eating a picnic lunch, or simply the privilege of stopping, getting out, and stretching one's legs before continuing.

Another item which adds to the problems in California is our wealth of scenery made available through a system of well planned State Highways. There is hardly any highway in the State of California which does not afford some extremely scenic over-looks, views across the ocean, views to the mountains, startling views of cities, dramatic panoramas of desert, mountains, wildflowers, and a number of things which make automobile travellers want to stop, look, photograph, or simply admire the wonders of the California countryside. All these things combine to make the problem of the proper facilities for motorists one which cannot be solved by any one division or department of State government.

We in the Division of Beaches and Parks realize that the Legislature has been quite concerned over Roadside Rests. We are aware that the Outdoor Recreation study shows not only a need for Roadside Rests, but also for over-looks, stopping places for photography, places to park while hiking or fishing on short excursions into the countryside. There is also a definite need for en route parks of some kind which will solve the camping problem for people bound on vacations more than one day's drive from where they live.

On analyzing the general problem, it seems that there are needs for several types of off-the-highway facilities to serve the travelling Californian as well as

(continued on the following page)

Congratulations and best wishes to all of you!

RANGER IV ASSIGNMENTS

As a result of these assignments, several other promotions were made possible:

Glenn Jackson, from District 5 to the Ranger IV supervisor position at Folsom Lake; Ted Wilson to the Ranger IV supervisory position at Squaw Valley State Park, on a TAU basis pending his qualifying through examination. A similar appointment was made at Hearst San Simeon, and William Allison, Park Supervisor of Samuel P. Taylor left there for the Hearst Monument on a Ranger IV TAU appointment. Another Ranger IV TAU appointment was given to Robert Hiller who has been doing special work as coordinator of Squaw Valley activities in the Sacramento headquarters office. He has transferred from his Ranger II position at Brannan Island to a TAU Ranger IV in charge of the personnel function in the Sacramento headquarters of the Division. Anton Trigeiro was promoted to the Ranger IV park supervisor position at Big Basin Redwoods State Park. He transferred from Calaveras Big Trees. Park Supervisor William Reinhardt was promoted to a Ranger IV assignment from the split-off list and will be in charge of Millerton Lake State Park.

AS A RESULT THEREOF

Changes above made possible the assignment of Walter Johnston, Ranger III on the Redwood Highway study in Humboldt Redwoods State Park to the in-charge position at Samuel P. Taylor. Jack Welch of Bolsa Chica was transferred to the in-charge position at Huntington Beach as a Ranger III. He previously had been promoted to the Ranger III position to be in charge of Bolsa Chica for which we have yet to select a successor. To replace Anton Trigeiro, James Avant was promoted from the now expired Ranger III list and will be in charge of Calaveras Big Trees State Park as a Ranger III. Replacing Avant at Torrey Pines on a promotional basis is Floyd Lemley, formerly assistant park supervisor at Portola State Park. To replace him, Knowlton Miramontes from Carlsbad Beach moved to Portola and this made possible a promotion of Robert Heinze, Cuyamaca, to the in-charge position at Carlsbad Beach State Park under Supervisor of the San Diego State Beaches, Herbert Hedicke.

AND SO FAR INTO THE NIGHT

One promotion leads to others. Opportunities were provided for Adolph Garrelts of McConnell State Park to be Park Supervisor at Brannan Island, replacing Robert Hiller; Harry Kauffman, Assistant Supervisor at Pfeiffer-Big Sur to replace Garrelts at McConnel. This resulted in the promotion for Robert Waggoner, Assistant Supervisor at Plumas Eureka State Park, to an Assistant Supervisor Ranger II promotion at Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park. These promotions, of course, have resulted in other adjustments and new assignments at the Ranger I and Park Attendant classes. You will find these assignments mentioned in the Newsletter under roster changes.

It should be obvious to all you Better Rangers that opportunities for advancement within the field organization of the Division, and even into the headquarters office, are continuing. We have tried, in most cases, to comply with transfer requests when they are based on adequate justification and are possible. We have had to delay some transfers because of the current economy program and with these savings, we will perhaps be able to at least pay for some of the administrative moves that are necessary.

We appreciate the cooperation and the understanding of all of you and assure you that as long as there are Better Rangers, there will be opportunities for advancement within the Division.

ANZA BORREGO

Watch the Point

This is not a discourse on Anza-Borrego's unique geography or outstanding points of interest. It is about some points to avoid.

It might be interesting to consider this park from the standpoint of the great variety of plants which possess thorns, burs, prickles, spicules, stickers, bristles, and spines that hook, stab and puncture the unwary visitor.

By
Dalton E. Merkel
State Park Naturalist
Anza-Borrego Desert State Park

Let us be unbotanical at this point and group these "desert stingers" into three types.

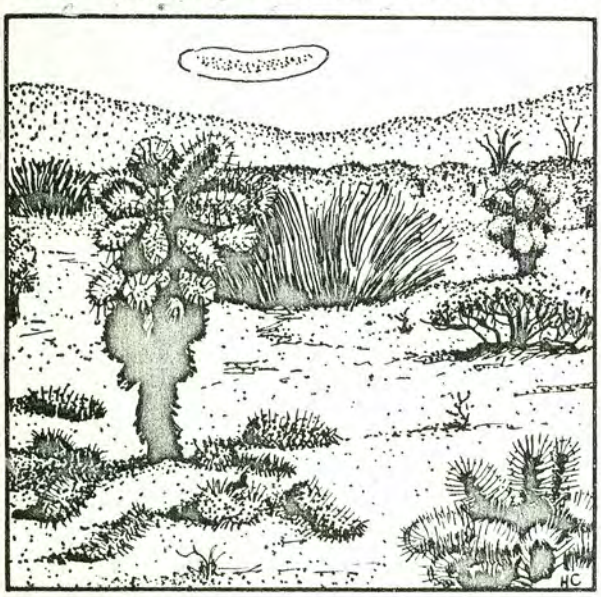
1. The obvious type which seems to bear a sign "keep off".

2. The sneaky, insidious type that conceals its puncture paraphernalia until touched.

3. The in-between type. We can take an imaginary guided tour of the desert and seek out some of these well protected plant pincushions.

The Cacti probably take first place by having a down right "don't-touch-me" look. The Prickly Pears (Opuntias) are especially so with Opuntia bigelovii Eng., Jumping Cholla, being the principal miscreant. Jumping Cholla grows up to five feet high in some areas and is covered with spines. Sticking to clothing or skin with the tenacity of flypaper, the branches of this cacti break off from the plant easily when touched.

To illustrate the point of this particular cactus, the writer while leading a nature hike had warned the hikers to be wary of the spines. A young lad, seeking to find out if the words were true, stuck his finger on a branch. Loud howls announced to the group that the spines were really painful. The father reached over to remove the cactus joint from his son's hand and found the branch adhering to his own. A bellow from the father brought the mother on the run who grasped the joint and transferred it, spines and all, to her fingers. How long this chain of events could have continued is not known because help arrived in the form of large potato tongs.



The Agave, Agave deserti Engl., is another obvious plant with thick, succulent leaves that have prickles on the edges of the leaves and needle-sharp tips. A jab from one of these can be very painful. If deep, it will cause a numbing sensation around the punctured area. The Agave is not a cacti, but it can hurt like one.

Among the sly types, we find the Beavertail Cactus, Opuntia basilaris Eng., with flat, smooth-looking joints. There is no discernable

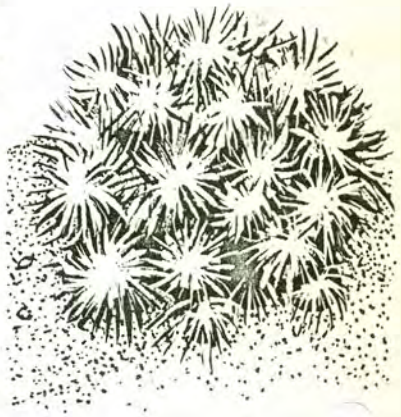
(continued on the following page)

spine or sticker, but woe to him who touches these innocent-looking joints! The hand or finger comes away with barely visible bristles in the skin. These remain for some time and are uncomfortable.

Delicate looking little annuals of the Gilia group are generally just a few inches high with pretty flowers. They are innocuous enough until the plant drys. Walking with open sandals on the desert sands is quickly discouraged by the dry, prickled-edge leaves and flowers.

Tiny hairs on plants of the genus Cryptantha in the Borage family can work their points under the skin of tender-footed visitors. These are hard to remove without tweezers and magnifying glass.

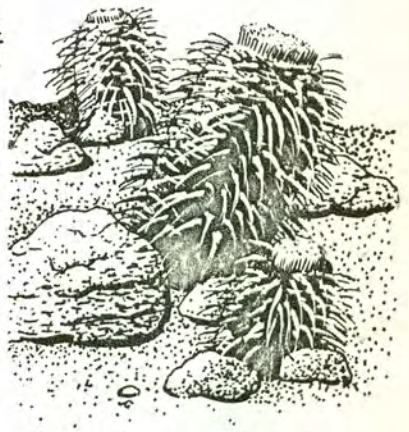
Other plants get under the skin. The worst offender is a non-native, Puncture Vine, Tribulus terestris L., from the Old World. The stem, leaves and flowers are innocent enough, but look out for the seed capsules or pods. Spreading out over the ground and growing rapidly after any rain, this vine produces many hard-coated, spiny seed pods with spines up to 1/4 inch in length. These spines have been known to penetrate shoe leather.



Compared to the Puncture Vine the spines on the seed pods of Burro-bush, Franseria dumosa Gray and Datura, Datura sp. are harmless as kitten fur.

Spines, some barbed or hooked, on the fruit of certain plants assist in dispersing the seeds by hooking onto fur or clothing. Plants that do not blazon out their stabbing qualities but still do not conceal them are numerous.

Ocotillo, Fouquieria splendens Engl. with long, cane-like cluster of stems, bears stout spines as do Mesquite, Prosopis juliflora D.C. and Catclaw, Acaccia greggii Gray. The latter has spines curbed like the claws of a cat--hence the common name.



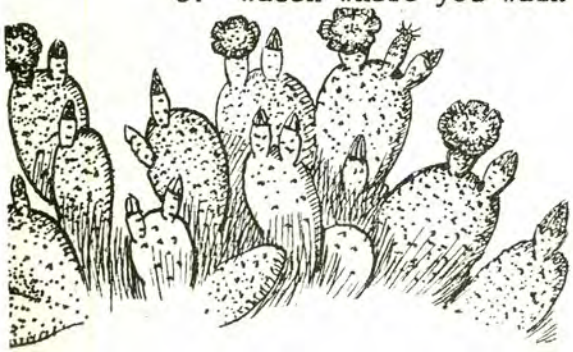
Even two of the few desert trees bear spines. Desert Ironwood, Olneya tesota Gray, has short spines among the leaves. The Smoke Tree, Dalea spinosa Gray, is practically leafless and backing into one is like moving into an oversized vegetative porcupine.

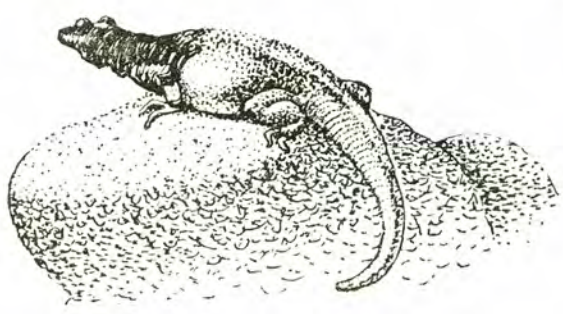
This compendium has been a mere introduction to a few desert plants with points. There are many more. By following a few simple precautions, most difficulties can be eliminated:

1. Wear closed shoes or boots while walking in the desert.

2. Do not handle cacti or other desert plants.

3. Watch where you walk or run.





need + desirability = STATE PARK

By Everett E. Powell, Supervising Park Land Agent

A State Park is established upon the basis of its desirability and public need; at least this is the theory many of us would like to apply in every instance. We must admit, however, there may be cases where this theory might be challenged.

In order to establish the State Park System, legislation was provided to acquire the first unit of the system--Big Basin Redwoods State Park in 1902. Succeeding legislation permitted us to continue the program of establishing a well-rounded State Park System for California resulting in the present statutes of the Public Resources Code under which we now operate. Several of the more pertinent sections of the Public Resources Code which affect land acquisition are:

Section 5006 - The department of Natural Resources, with the consent of the Department of Finance, may acquire by purchase or by condemnation proceedings. . .title to or any interest in real and personal property which the department deems necessary or proper for the extension, improvement, or development of the State Park System.

Section 5006.5 - The Department, with the consent of the Department of Finance, may lease any interest in real property which the department deems necessary or proper for the extension, improvement, or development of the State Park System.

(This section of the Code includes several conditions for the leasing of lands which are considered to be too restrictive; consequently, it is felt that the Code must be changed before any good use can be made of this Section.)

Section 5005 - The department may receive and accept. . .any gift, devise, grant, or other conveyance of title to any interest in real property, including water rights, roads, trails, and rights-of-way to be added to or used in connection with the park system. It may receive and accept gifts, donations, contributions, or bequests of money to be used in acquiring title to or any interest in real property, or in improving it as a part of or in connection with the State Park System, or to be used for any of the purposes for which the Division of Beaches and Parks is created. It may also receive and accept personal property for any purposes connected with the park system.

Sections 5003.5 and 5012.- These two sections cover special use permits on State Park lands such as access to privately owned properties, easements and rights-of-ways for public utilities, streets and highways.

With the passing of legislation, which has been amended from time to time, the State Park System has continued to grow and in its expansion it was found necessary to establish a Land Section within the Division whose duties and responsibilities are to acquire lands by any means provided and to process applications for special uses. There are many ways in which acquisition is accomplished and other than determining which lands are to be acquired, acquisition is considered to be the next highest

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The wine industry in California is an ancient craft and wineries and the vineyards which produce the equal, if not the better of the world's finest wines, are as old as the State's beginnings. It is then appropriate that many of these vineyards are State Historical Landmarks.

To date, there are eleven registered as landmarks, the latest being the Paul Masson Vineyards near Saratoga. The pictures on these two pages were taken at the Paul Masson Vineyards. Shown above are Mrs. DeWitt Nelson, left, and Mrs. Charles A. DeTurk, right, unveiling the plaque in July of this year at the dedication ceremonies. The text, approved by the Historical Landmarks Commission, reads in part, ". . .premium wines and champagne have flowed continuously since 1852. . ." These vineyards were planted many years ago before mechanized equipment came into use. Today, the horse-drawn plow is still used to till the soil. The wine press in the garden with the grape vines growing through it is a visitor attraction. The ancient press was used many years ago.

The other ten wineries which are historical landmarks are:

Cucamonga Rancho Winery, established by Tiburcio Tapia on March 3, 1839.

Schramsberg Winery, in Napa County, the first hillside winery in that county, where Robert Louis Stevenson visited and where a chapter of his Silverado Squatters is set. Founded in 1862.

Sebastiani vineyards and winery in Sonoma. Here in 1825 the Franciscan Fathers planted the first vineyard in Sonoma County, the grapes being used for sacramental wine. General Vallejo produced wines from these grapes, which still are among the choicest in that county.

Concannon Vineyards, founded in 1883 at the suggestion of Archbishop Joseph Alemany of San Francisco. The grandeur of the sacramental wines produced by Concannon grew and as the vineyards increased, commercial production started. Today sacramental wines from this vineyard are still used throughout the world.

Leland Stanford Winery, on Holy Name Road in Mission San Jose, now operated under the Weibel Champagne Vineyards. Established by Stanford in 1869, his wine was marketed under the name Stanford.

Italian Swiss Colony, where in 1881 Italian Swiss immigrants established the agricultural colony near Asti.

Charles Krug Winery, the oldest operating winery in Napa County, established in 1861.

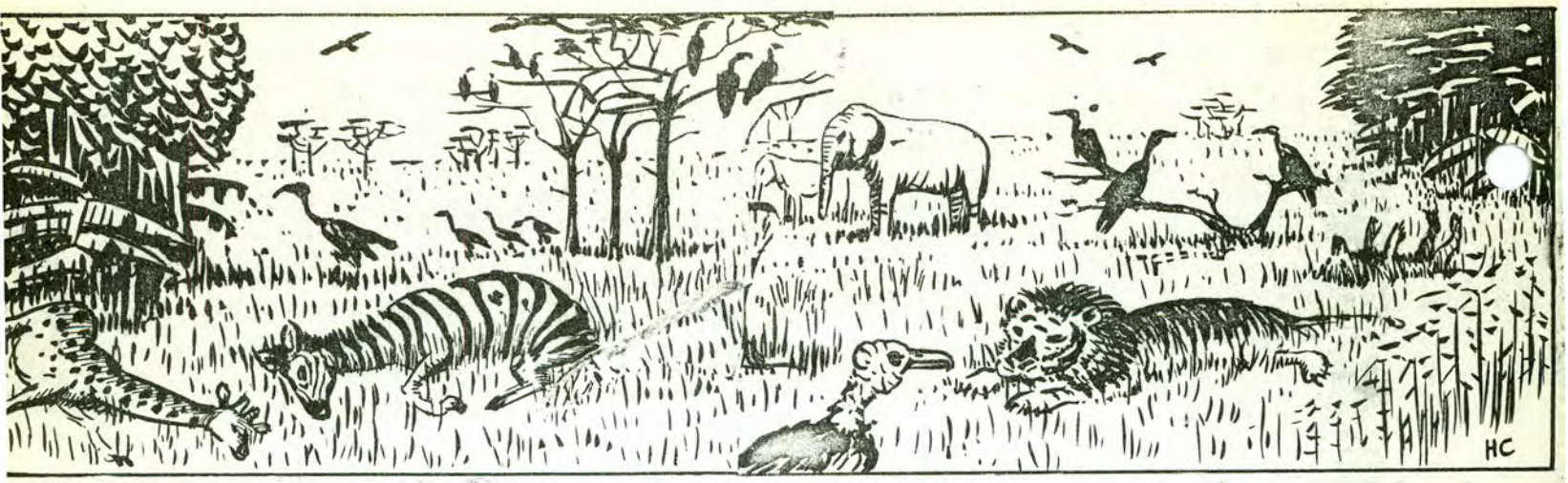
Cresta Blanca Winery at Livermore, founded in 1882 by Charles Wetmore, a newspaperman whose articles in the Alta Californian did a great deal to rescue the wine industry from obliteration because of an insect infestation and depression which struck at the same time. He was the University of California's first class valedictorian.

Champagne Cellars of Colonel Agoston Haraszthy, dug into a Sonoma County hillside in 1857. He is claimed as father of the wine industry in California.

Almaden Vineyards in Santa Clara County. The original vineyard was planted by Charles Lefranc in 1852 and the present winery was built in 1876.

All of these wineries are showplaces to which the public is more than welcome. Others, eligible for historic status but not yet registered, are also open for public tours. Many of the wineries are ivy-clad stone buildings that recall old world architecture. Centuries-old wine casks are found in these "castles" and some of the wine is aged in tunnels carved into limestone hills by nineteenth-century Chinese coolies.

The four noted vineyard valleys--Napa, Sonoma, Livermore and Santa Clara--are within easy driving distance of the Bay Area. In the Sonoma and Napa valleys, grapes that produce burgundies, clarets, Italian varieties, rieslings and champagnes are grown. The Livermore Valley is noted for its white wines--sauternes, chablis-types and a "Grey Riesling" Rhine-type wine. The Santa Clara Valley is known as the champagne country.



The poacher with his bulging coat is part of English folk mythology, and even though today he operates a racket with fast motor trucks, searchlights and modern poisons, a few wisps of romance may still cling about his shoulders. In Africa he threatens the last stand of the dwindling wild life which was to have been preserved for all time in national parks set aside as game sanctuaries, and used as the raw material for the tourist trade, which now ranks third among East Africa's industries.

In creating these parks, the authorities were acquiescing in the doom of wild life outside them. Man is increasing with such speed and science so efficiently demolishing the last barriers of the wilderness, that there will soon be literally no room for wild animals. The situation even in the parks is precarious. It was a shock when the Ngorongoro Crater and its highlands with their wonderful fauna, and famous tourist lodge on the rim, were excised from the Serengeti Park and, from last July, turned into a Conservation Unit where the interests of the local Masai, not of the game, must prevail. Although the animals were compensated by an extension of the park's western boundary to include an area of great faunal importance, this demonstration of the fact that any government can alter a park's boundaries at will does not make for a sense of security.

Once the stock of any species declines below a certain level, nothing can save it. The Tanganyika game warden's last report stated that the rhino, cheetah and in some areas the lion, were all approaching this level, and several other species were on the danger list.

Why should game within the parks find itself in jeopardy? For one thing it migrates in search of grass and water to be ravaged as soon as it sets foot over the boundaries. For another, it is poached around and inside them. African poachers are well-organized, they make large profits, and their methods are extremely cruel. In Tanganyika their main merchandise is meat. Colonel Molloy, director of the national parks, has reckoned that in a single year poachers have destroyed 150,000 head of game within 30 miles of the Serengeti boundaries. This "commercialized carnage," as he has called it, is entirely apart from another million head at least killed annually outside the park by Africans with firearms.

The introduction of steel-wire snares has tipped the balance disastrously against the animals. Poachers cunningly guide their prey towards them by a system of thorn fences from which, once trapped, the victims can seldom escape, and any which do manage to elude the snare-lines fall to poisoned arrows of poachers waiting in hides by water-holes.

(Continued on the following page)

In Africa, Same Problem : nature does not recreate what man destroys

Poachers often do not visit snare-lines for days and the animals perish slowly from strangulation or are torn to bits, while still alive by hyenas. Some are released and hamstrung, to keep fresh until wanted. Other snares are attached to logs, and the animals with suppurating wounds, in the last stages of thirst and hunger, are found dragging themselves about the bush. Near the Tsavo park in Kenya, where a single drive brought to light the carcasses of 1,280 poached elephants in a relatively small area, rangers found the remains of over 100 baby elephants who had wasted away from starvation. Poachers are extremely wasteful and probably not more than one in four or five trapped animals is recovered. A totally inadequate staff of underpaid rangers patrol the parks in Land-rovers to chivvy poachers and confiscate their snares, often at considerable risk to themselves and their African scouts, for the poison is as deadly to man as to beast.

Here is a typical extract from a Tanganyika ranger's report.

> On 27th of July I carried out a sweep along our southern boundary which resulted in the destruction of three camps and capture of 85 steel-wire snares and large quantities of meat. About 30 snares were removed from the river banks and in a camp near by the carcasses of 11 Thomson's gazelle were lying in a heap. There was something incredibly pathetic about those Tommy, all completely unmarked except for the puffy head and neck denoting death by strangulation and all killed without the poachers stirring a yard from the camp, merely because the animals had to visit the only water left in the entire area, which was covered in every direction with wire snares.

During July, in that one area, this ranger and his scouts captured 47 poachers, 150 wire snares and 60 bows and quivers of poisoned arrows. A previous sweep in the same area had yielded 1,036 steel-wire snares--enough to destroy over 30,000 animals in one season--30 camps and over 1,000 lb. of dried meat. Some poachers' rewards are as follows: wildebeest tails, used as fly-whisks, 35 shillings each; lion claws, used as charms, five shillings each; lion fat, five shillings a bottle; hairs from giraffes' tails, a penny apiece. A good leopard skin fetches 20 pounds.

The worst sufferers are rhinos, whose horns are still believed to have aphrodisiac properties. They are child's play to slaughter and at present rates will not survive much longer. Probably there are fewer than 1,000 left in all Kenya. Recent counts on the Serengeti revealed that wildebeeste have dwindled to about 95,000, not many when the hazards of migration have to be faced. Probably there are not more than 55,000 zebra, 2,300 eland, and 1,400 buffalo. And the Serengeti is undoubtedly

(continued on the following page)

AFRICA'S ANIMALS (Continued from the previous page)

the last ditch of Tanganyika's once innumerable head of plains species.

What can be done to save the remainder? To stop poaching is the first step. This needs much more money, with severer penalties. The 5,000 square miles of the Serengeti park are patrolled by three Europeans. The whole of Tanganyika, larger than France and Italy together, has only 13 rangers, without an aircraft between them.

Proposals to vote more are unpopular with Africans, who passionately want every penny to go on schools, and endorse a leader who remarked: "You have no wolves in England. Why should be we expected to keep ours?" And so beyond the question of policing lies an urgent need to convince Africans, whose leaders will soon be ministers of finance, of the value of their own heritage. This is not just a matter of keeping large open-air zoos to attract tourists. It is a matter partly of preserving beauty that belongs to all humanity and partly of serving the long-term interests of Africans themselves.

Anyone who has seen the alarming spread of desert conditions in East Africa can testify to the disastrous results of replacing herds of game, which do not destroy their habitat, by herds of cattle, which do. But it only seems recently to have occurred to anyone that game, instead of being blotted out, could be developed scientifically as a more efficient, cheaper source of meat than scrub cattle. Experiments at Makerere, in Uganda, have shown that buffaloes convert inferior pastures into protein much more economically than domestic livestock do. If game instead of cattle were "farmed" on the great semi-arid steppes, where vegetation easily succumbs to drought and over-grazing, it would give a much higher return of protein, and allow African hunters to continue in their traditional way of life.

The Kenya Wild Life Society has evolved a scheme whereby the Waliangulu tribe in Kenya, who live by poaching elephants in and around the Tsavo park, will shoot under strict control a fixed number of elephants every year, and keep the meat and ivory. The Nuffield Foundation is financing this experiment, whose main difficulty is less the attitude of the Waliangulu than of the Kenya Treasury, which is reluctant to forgo the ivory money. If these obstacles are overcome this experiment may become a pilot scheme for larger essays in game management.

A recent inquiry whether parties of African school children might not be conducted round the parks was met with the blank query: "Who is to pay?" That is the question; but the western world is rich and is reaching a point where more and more people will have leisure to enjoy less and less. For want of a nail, the kingdom of the beasts is in deadly peril. Nature does not recreate what man has destroyed.

Elspeth Huxley, The Times Weekly Review, London

life at caswell:

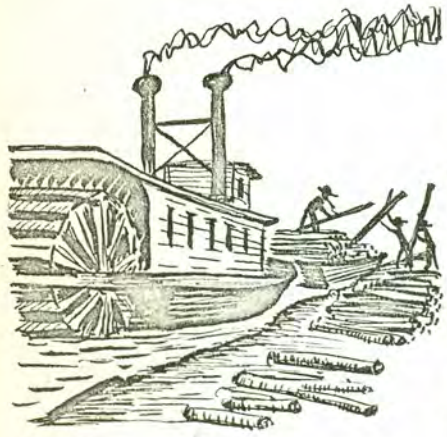
desperados, steam boats, and happy days!

Last Sunday I had the pleasure of visiting the Caswell State Park. My son Leo and I left Ripon by the Frontage Road direct to the Austin Road. We then turned left to the Park where we found that much work has been done to make it a nice place for the visitors to enjoy a few hours and lunching among the trees. So nice and green this time of year. Openings have been made in the heavily wooded forest -- for parking -- surrounded by the tall green trees of Oak Willow, Box Elder, some fig trees, elderberry bushes, worm wood, grass, and some nettles.

My memories went back when my father was cook for sportsmen from San Francisco. They came by boat to Stockton, then by livery to the ranch. They spent their time hunting coons and wild cats and ducks. Had lots of duck to take back with them. One day while eating dinner, looking at the iron pots in which the dinner was cooked, they named the place "Pot-Ville".

Dad always stayed over a day, skinned the animals, walked back to Stockton and got 25 cents per skin which was good money in those days.

He liked the place so much he bought it from the government in the sixties -- 1860 -- at $6 per acre. He was married and came to the ranch to live.



We were a family of nine children -- only three survive. Mother had lots of work to do, but I was chore boy for dad.

The desperados would ride up and ask for food -- it was always my place to carry it out to them. They would eat, leave a little money, and be gone like a flash. We never lost any cattle but were always afraid of them.

We cut as much as 300 cord of wood at a season. The steam boat with a large barge would come to get the wood to be used in Stockton for fuel. They would stop at the west end of the ranch and dad and I would get a ride around the ranch to the wood banks and have dinner with the Captain. I remember four different steamers coming to the ranch for wood.

Dad raised lots of cattle. I could ride all over the place. We had many points of interest -- a biggest Oak Tree; and a tree that had been burned and had a buzzard's nest in it. I would go to see the young every spring. There was a beaver dam, a wood chopper's cabin, a pen to catch wild hogs and the Indian Burying Ground.

I spent 22 years on this ranch. This story was as I lived it on the now Caswell State Park. Father sold the ranch to the Caswell interests in 1915.

Minnie Elizabeth Pope

responsible part of the Division's Technical Services function.

The Land Section is one of five sections under the Technical Services function. It is staffed with 46 persons of various classifications including negotiators, appraisers, title officers and stenographic-clerical personnel. Once a plan of acquisition has been approved and submitted to the Land Section it is their responsibility to take all necessary steps toward acquisition of the property, free of encumbrances, so that it may be properly identified, developed, and managed.

The responsibilities of the Land Section continue after acquisition in the processing of applications for special use permits; also, they continue to consider and advise on many matters of legal technicalities as may control proper use of the lands. The section is divided into two offices; one in Sacramento, the other in Los Angeles. The Los Angeles office is supervised by a Senior Land Agent while the Sacramento office not only has a Senior Land Agent but also a Supervisor of Title with all of its functions, a Supervisor of stenographic-clerical services, and the Section Supervisor whose title is Supervising Park Land Agent.

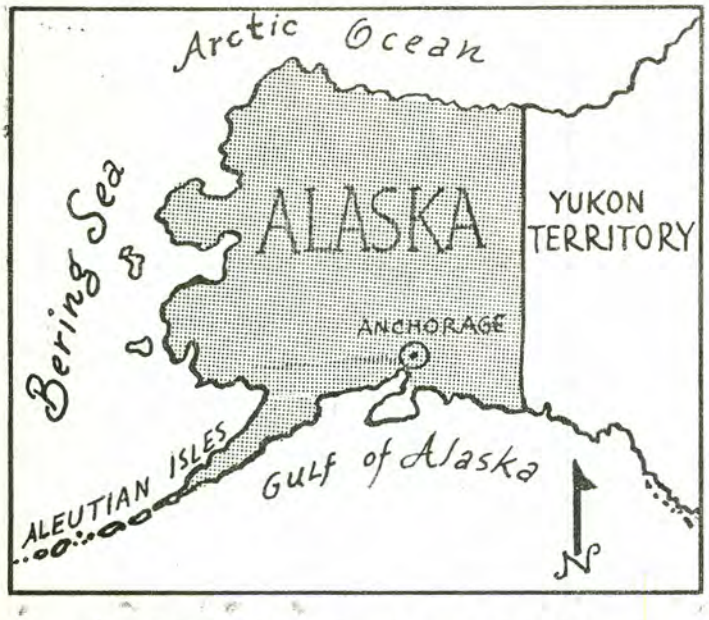
Property is acquired through purchase, gift, condemnation, and by long term agreements such as those entered into with the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation and the U. S. Forest Service. In order to proceed with acquisition of property it is first necessary to obtain a proper description from which final maps are prepared. Property descriptions must be accurate; also, they must positively identify the property if it is to be properly managed after acquisition. Preliminary title reports are ordered and reviewed to determine encumbrances on the property. Appraisers are selected (up until recently two independent appraisers were used but as of now we are quite often using a staff appraiser) whose job it is to review the conditions of title and prepare a property evaluation report.

It is sometimes necessary to employ minerologists, geologists, cruisers, timber appraisers, and other specialists for appraisal purposes, all of whom are prepared to support their conclusions in court if condemnation is necessary. Quite often negotiations for purchase are unsuccessful and it is necessary to acquire under the Division's privilege of eminent domain (condemnation). Special continued uses of property may be negotiated such as life tenancies; these sometimes being granted in cases where the property is not immediately needed for park purposes.

In the case of condemnation, the Attorney General's Office is responsible for proper processing and application of law but Land Section representatives work very closely with the Attorney General's representatives at all times. There are instances when "friendly" condemnation suits are instituted for the purpose of quieting title in which case the purchase price has been agreed upon between State and grantor.

It is also the Land Section's responsibility to keep accurate records of acquisition funds, prepare and maintain the official land ownership records, prepare periodical reports pertaining to the land acquisition program, and to order appraisal reports, and maintain appraisal files and records.

The foregoing is a very brief outline of the functions and responsibilities of the Land Section. Additional articles will be forthcoming from other members of the Land Section touching upon the functions of the various units within the section. When this series of articles is completed the reader should have a comprehensive picture of the functions and responsibilities of this section and of the services rendered through the Division to the field and the public.



The State Park System of Alaska is now being headed by a former member of the California Division of Beaches and Parks, Charles Mehlert, who left on June 30 to assume his new assignment. He has a great amount of work, planning, budgeting, etc., to do in the years ahead.

Bernard E. Titus, Alaska's Recreation Supervisor, in a letter to News and Views, detailed the park system as it was when Mehlert took over. In two or three years we'll have another article here, and we are confident of reporting considerable progress.

The Titus memo on Alaskan parks today, just one year after statehood:

"The development and maintenance of recreation areas in Alaska is under the administration of the Forestry, Parks and Recreation section of the Division of Lands, Department of Natural Resources.

"At present there are 50 developed areas under State administration designated as follows: two historical sites, two picnic sites, 1 combination campground and picnic site, four recreation sites, one scenic viewpoint and 40 campgrounds.

What Others Are Doing

"Our 1960 Recreation Development Program provides for development of one recreation site, one picnic site and a campground, a total of 11 additional sites, the expansion of 13 of our present sites and repairs and gradual improvement of facilities in the remaining sites.

"All state-owned areas are free public use sites without fees or charges of any type. Firewood is furnished to campers and picnickers and literature and maps are available without charge upon request.

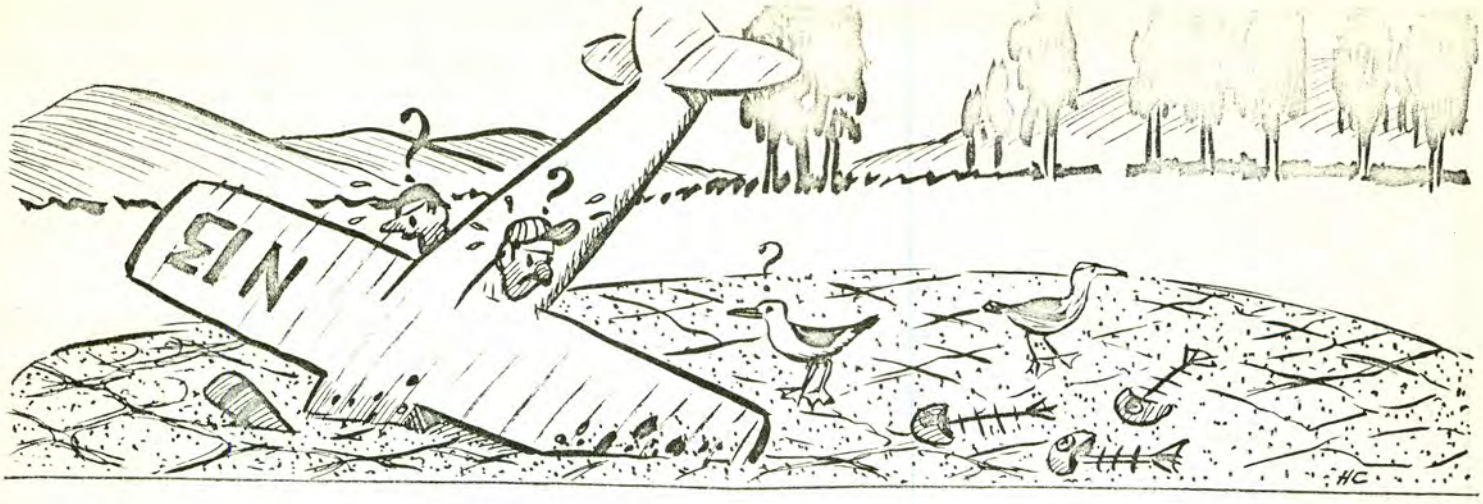
"Since the State is relatively new in the recreation field, a great deal of work and long-range planning will have to be done to fill the ever growing need for public use areas.

"We fully recognize the tremendous recreation potential of Alaska with regards to both tourism and local requirements and realize the necessity for a sound, well-planned program to meet the demand."

Avenue of the Giants Dedication

Dedicatory ceremonies for the Avenue of the Giants, the magnificent parkway which wends through the most magnificent of California's Redwoods have been set for 11 a.m., August 27, 1960, at High Rock in Humboldt County.

Governor Edmund G. Brown, members of the California State Park Commission and the Highway Commission, and civic dignitaries of Humboldt County will be in attendance. Some 5,000 invitations are being mailed by the sponsoring agencies---Save-the-Redwoods League, the Redwood Empire Association, the Humboldt Board of Trade, Chambers of Commerce of Humboldt County.



all is not as it seems from the air

If you want to land a plane on a dry lake bed, go to Arizona or Nevada, don't try it on Lake Elsinore. Two men who said they had tried experimental landings on dry lake beds in those two states tried it on Lake Elsinore on their way home to Fullerton. The "dry" lake bed looked so smooth from the air, so the pair decided to practice landings. The pilot of the small Piper flew low over the lake bed and then landed---he hit mud and after coasting about 200 feet, the plane came to an abrupt and slimy stop. The nose of the plane went into the mud and as the men stepped out they found the landing wheels were buried in sticky mud. With the help of eight-foot strips of plywood, the plane was finally rolled out to a dry part of the lake bed.
Supervisor Lyle E. Watson, Lake Elsinore State Park

round and round

The count of visitors will be in round figures for awhile. We do not have a service road around the island and everyone visiting must come by boat. With a total of one person assigned, there is a question of how many times one man in one boat can circle the island counting visitors.
Ranger II David W. Redding, Franks Tract State Park

doheny: the wetter, better park

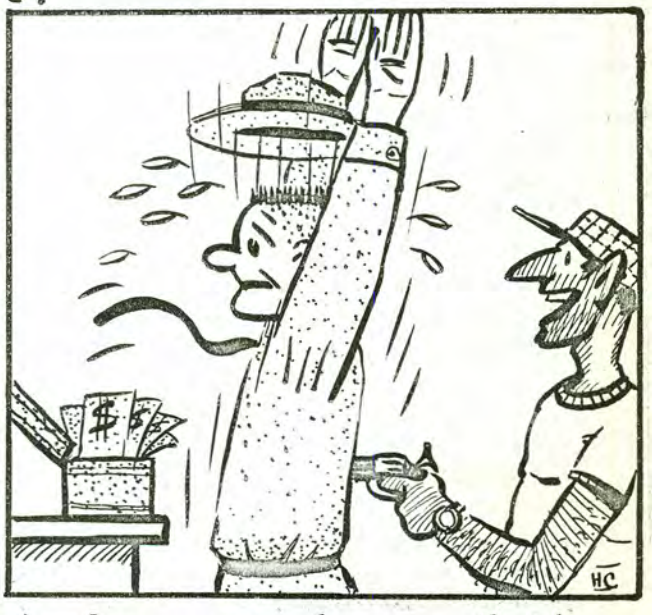
A plus seven foot tide kept the campers busy. They were anxiously watching the water inch its way along. The campers built tiny dikes of beach sand and were patrolling with shovels and brooms in a Dutch-boy fervor trying to direct the sea water away from their sites. For light, fire rings were brightly burning as well as gasoline lanterns. This scene is not new to rangers familiar with the park, but it was an experience that many of the campers will undoubtedly remember for a long time.
Ranger I Kent Hartwell, Doheny Beach State Park

kindness and sincerity are universal

One of our seasonal men on duty in the picnic area, noticed an elderly gentleman intently studying and obviously very interested in the redwood trees. Our park aid, being a very sincere and devoted park man, began telling the gentleman all about the redwood trees. In fact, he gave a very fine short presentation of the entire redwood story. He had a very attentive companion who smiled and nodded and appeared to be enjoying the story and very much interested. Very soon a lady approached and watched for a moment and with a sad statement said she was very sorry but the old gentleman could not understand or speak English.
Supervisor W. A. Savage, Armstrong Redwoods State Park

YIELD THE FROM FIELD

have gun, will . . . what?



A little melodrama took place in the kiosk Friday evening. Ranger Jim Greene registered a camper who was in possession of a pistol so Jim asked for the pistol to register it. Just then Bill Brown entered the kiosk with the campground money. He turned to see the camper with the gun, the camper handed the gun to Brown who handed it to Greene, who laid it on the counter. Bill resumed his task of putting the money away when he felt a gun in his back as the camper said "hands up". Brown turned very slowly to see the camper laughing heartily at his "little" joke. While still enjoying the proceedings, two deputy sheriffs arrived, and together with Superintendent Allison, explained to the camper that he was guilty of a felony known as "simulated holdup", and besides that it was a bully way for someone to get shot. We received a promise from a very sad camper that he would not do such a silly thing again.

Ranger I Peter R. Ramer, Samuel P. Taylor State Park

the easy way to earn money

Supervisor Fred Oltman, Jack London Historical State Park, while returning from a day's session on Defensive Driving was pulled off the road by a police siren and the old flashing red light. With quick thoughts of what did I do now and a check of the speedometer to see if it had returned to zero, while the city patrolman approached, he had little idea of what was in store for him. A very dark cloud of gloom decended when the patrolman began to write the citation. But the bright glow of happiness took over when he read the citation commending him for courtesy in yielding the right-of-way to a driver making a left turn at an intersection. The courtesy citation, an Auto Dealers National Auto Sales Promotion, rewarded ten courteous drivers with a $10.00 merchandise gift certificate.

Supervisor Edward L. Bartlett, Sonoma Coast State Park.

a vexing problem

In one of the utility buildings a woman visitor overheard this. A little girl was having difficulties operating our spring-loaded faucets on the wash basins. She needed both hands to release the water. Her remark was--I can make the water run, but now I don't have anything left to wash.

Ranger I James M. Doyle, Curry-Bidwell Bar SP

are you driving a fish's home?

Members of the Department of Fish and Game came to the park to check the success of its project. Last summer they put 250 car bodies into the sea to serve as a shelter and breeding area for the fish. If it works, they propose to put in more cars.

Ranger I James Caldwell, Salton Sea State Park

A suggestion on financing state parks by editors of Texas newspapers. . .

The Texas Press Association, holding its 81st annual convention in Houston in June, proposed financing Texas State Parks by a dollar a car registration fee, earmarked for parks.

Retiring Association President Tom S. Whitehead, publisher of the Brenham Banner-Press, told the Houston Chronicle such a registration fee would provide an adequate amount to maintain the Texas park system. He criticized the current appropriation as inadequate.

R. W. Barlow, Assistant Executive Director of the Texas State Parks, told a later session of the convention something of the condition and need of the state parks.

"I want to tell you how happy I am to be talking to the very greatest force in Texas toward creating public sentiment," he said. "Before any project merits the attention of such an organization there must be a definite public need.

"We have all seen private owners close their lands to the public. This they have done by necessity on account of our state becoming populated to an extent that these private areas no longer could be left open to all.

"Almost concurrently, industry moved into the picture by creating a shorter work week, giving a great number of people more leisure time. The search by these people with extra hours off has become a mammoth rush to places for recreation.

"Due to the State Advertising Program we can look for a stimulated visitation from out-of-state tourists. I am wondering if we are ready for this before we have our house in order. As far as our state parks are concerned they are not in condition to accommodate additional visitors. The facilities are not adequate to care for the people who already are trying to use them.

"A decline in Texas visitation by tourists is reflected in a report by the Information and Statistics Division of the Texas Highway Department. This report shows a loss of one hundred million tourist dollars in 1959, compared with 1957, a period of two years. It is an amount that should give us great concern.

"Our parks are in deplorable condition; buildings are falling down; roofs are leaking; sewerage is inadequate. The water systems are old and in most parks will not furnish enough water. Electric lines need rebuilding and extension. Almost every roof on a park building needs work. If roofs are not repaired, damage to the buildings will be terrific. There is need for outdoor facilities for camping and picnicking.

"Our present general revenue appropriation amounts to $6.46 a day for maintenance, repairs and park upkeep, including the pay of the park manager. We have been patching for the 13 years I have been connected with the parks until we find ourselves putting patches on patches.

"We realize that our Texas Legislature has had and is having its money problems. We realize also that there are certain worthy obligations that must be met. These worthy causes have been receiving priority over parks."

Take heart, all ye who love California.

Far across the land in the Commonwealth where once those embattled farmers stood by the rude bridge and fired the shot heard round the world, there has been fired another shot.

Its target is not mistakeable.

Conservationists, backed to the edge--and with their beloved Walden Pond, a bit of magnificence and historic land in Concord devoted to park use, about to be desecrated even beyond further recognition as a park--have gone to court.

And have won!

The Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the state's highest court, in mandamus proceedings, have told the trustees of Walden Pond to cease and desist in allowing adverse use and. . .

"judgment is to be entered commanding the commissioners from further violation of the provisions of the deeds of gift as. . .and to take action. . .by replanting, landscaping, and erosion prevention work to reduce the damage already caused to the pond area and the adjacent woodlands."

Indeed, take heart all of you who have the same affection for your beloved California as those proper Bay Staters have for their beloved Massachusetts and who have given property to the commonwealth so that those who will follow might also enjoy the splendors which God has bestowed upon the landscape and which in this lifetime have been enjoyed so heartily.

The indiscriminate destruction of lands deeded to governments by its citizens as gifts is a violation of a sacred trust, a trust binding on the integrity of the government and those who make up the government--the people.

As the Massachusetts justices noted, there can be proper use of such land.

". . .this interpretation permits necessary maintenance. . .removal of fallen trees, planting of new trees, repair. . .of damage by visitors, and carefully planned and placed, well concealed, inconspicuous construction of essential structures.

"On the other hand, this interpretation requires that structures, roads, vehiles, and concessions shall not be placed on the shores and adjacent woodland area in a manner and to an extent inconsistent with the donor's primary purpose. . ." The emphasis is ours.

The decision is 18 pages long and we have reprinted in the supplement all the text of value to the layman. We have eliminated citations, and references, which are available in the Northeast Reporter to those of legal bent. This decision is the one to the cause which Edward Weeks discusses in his

(continued on the following page)

THE COURT

A ruling of significance

brilliant piece on Page 1a and which appeared before in News and Views two years ago.

The court's opinion is not all inclusive. It will not fit every case and every cause. But it is a manifest enunciation of a principle which has been too leisurely defended. It will force pause upon those who would march in and accomplish an adverse use: the moneys spent to destroy may have to be doubled to return the property to its former self. And where the claim is laid that the most must be obtained from each dollar, surely it is folly to spend millions and face its doubling because of deeds specifically chartering the future of an area.

There are those in law who wonder if the charge placed upon the commissioners at Walden holds true to those with the power to condemn. Who can condemn park land?

The Superior Court down at Monterey held that even education was not a higher use of land. Could there be anything of more value than education? And if education is not of sufficient cause to destroy park land, there is no other! As we noted in this space almost a year ago, no one has seen fit to challenge the Monterey decision.

John Oakes' article in the supplement calls upon all of those who are interested in the retention of a minute bit of America, of California, to fight advance actions, not rear-guard actions. He, too, states that the conservationists, the lovers of the land, the sentimentalists, the men of integrity who know that the material is not the sole purpose of man, of his salvation, should band together in a community of spirit and make themselves known now.

Can we in California disagree when during the next two or three years there will be before us decisions as to the highest, the most positive use and defense of California's landscape?

Should not those who love the grandeur of California now stand with the embattled conservationists by the proposed bridge which arches the flood at Emerald Bay? Let them echo the immortal words of Marshall Petain, the Grand Frenchman of another generation, as he stood at Verdun in the face of the heaviest enemy concentration of that horrible conflict:

"Il ne passeront pas!"

Allons, Le Conservationiste! Formez, le battalion!

"They shall not pass!"

". . .the donor's dominant purpose"

. . .A SACRED TRUST

This month's supplement includes an article by Edward Weeks on Walden Pond; "The Need for Action" by John Oakes; and the decision by the Supreme Judicial Court of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts on The Trust Placed Upon a Public Agency.

News and Views Supplement, August, 1960

. . . edward weeks

Have any people on earth ever changed the face of their country as fast as we Americans? The Egyptians who made up in slave labor what we possess in bulldozers and power saws had nothing like our speed, and it took them more than a millennium to arrive at the desert which is theirs today. The English seem to lack our capacity for tearing down, for "modernizing" what is old.

We do our engulfing in the name of progress: nothing must impede "the wheels of progress," and nothing does. Today those wheels which have the light touch of a tank are being accelerated by the pressure of numbers, by our current mania for bigger and faster roads, and by the incredible growth of a hard-top, ranch-house suburbia. Like lava from Etna, this pressure of numbers overflows the countryside, filling in meadows and marshes, felling the woodlands, forcing the brooks underground. Nothing is impregnable. If the cathedral pines of Essex stand in the way of a new road, down they come; if the new Colby College campus is an obstruction to the plans of a new throughway, the campus must give; if larger bathing facilities are needed in Middlesex County, why not Walden Pond?

Next to Boston, the village of Concord is the most visited, most revered shrine in New England. Concord is a self-respecting community.....it has preserved as much as it could of its famous heritage---such landmarks as Wright's Tavern, the Old Manse, the Emerson, Alcott, and Hawthorne houses, and "the rude bridge that arched the flood." But a pond is harder to preserve.

Walden Pond is a little cup of blue water set in the woods within easy walking distance of Concord center; it is spring-fed and has no outlet, so that the level of the lake rises unpredictably. It is not large, half a mile long by three-eighths of a mile wide; and it is very deep, 107 feet by Thoreau's measurement in certain places. The Emersons owned a large part of the shore, and Ralph Waldo in 1845 gave Thoreau permission to build a hut of the native white pine and to cultivate a two-acre bean plot. Henry Thoreau was then 28, rebellious, a nonconformist, with no job; the job he set himself was to live for two years beside this "forest mirror" until he knew its every mood. The record of Walden and himself which he left in his great book has made the spot a shrine for all Americans and has brought back to it year after year pilgrims who take the shore path thinking to see what Thoreau saw 100 years ago.

Thoreau was never to know what his sense of privacy had done to this sylvan spot. Walden has its vulnerable points, being bounded at one end by the railroad and at the other by a highway. For a time the railroad ran regular excursions, but these ceased when Ford made it easier to go by car. In 1922 Emerson's grandsons gave the pond and land into the protection of the Commonwealth with the sole purpose of "preserving the Walden of Emerson and Thoreau, its shores and woodlands, for the public who wish to enjoy the pond, the woods and nature, including bathing, boating, fishing and picnicking." It is significant that the word "preserving" comes ahead of "enjoy".

WALDEN

A Just Cause

But in the decades since the gift, the town and the state have treated Walden as a recreation area. The accommodations were gradual, but they added up to a casualness for which both are to blame. A dock and

refreshment stand were natural enough for the modest bathing beach. But it didn't stay modest long. A trailer colony moved in, with the town fathers' acquiescence---- not, of course, on the shoreline, but across the road. And after that came hot dog stands and filling stations.....The men in charge of the "improvement," know what they are doing but not what they are ruining. . .

It should be clear to anyone that there is now a deep conflict of interests between those who wish to enlarge Walden's facilities for recreation and those who wish to preserve the reservation as you would preserve a stand of giant redwoods or Valley Forge. . .If the present process of accommodation is continued, the next step will be outboard motors, water skis, and a Thoreau Sextet in bathing suits. Seriously, better precautions must be taken. The litter which Edwin Way Teale itemized so caustically in his book, North with the Spring, is already too much for the present custodian to handle. There should be a limit to the number of bathers in a pond of this size with no outlet. . .Finally, people should be encouraged to visit Walden for the privacy and secret beauty which is so rare as to be almost nonexistent in suburbia.

This has been a battle between the short view and the long view, and when I vote for the long view, I do so remembering Thoreau's words: "Walden is a perfect forest mirror, set round with stones as precious to my eye as if fewer or rarer. . .Sky water. It needs no fence. Nations come and go without defiling it. It is a mirror which no stone can crack, whose quicksilver will never wear off, whose gilding Nature continually repairs." So keep it.

. . . john b. oakes

Henry David Thoreau wrote more than a century ago: "Why should we not * * * have our national preserves, in which the bear and the panther * * * may still exist, and not be 'civilized off the face of the earth'--our forests * * * for inspiration and our own true recreation? Or shall we, like villains, grub them all up, poaching on our own national domains?"

In the century since Thoreau's "Maine Woods" appeared, we Americans have been grubbing up and poaching upon our own national domains with a carelessness born of prodigious wealth, but suddenly we have found that we are no longer so wealthy as we had thought in unspoiled natural resources, and we are beginning to take seriously the need for their conservation.

Even Walden Pond itself was grubbed up and poached upon, until some outraged citizens of Massachusetts finally took up the arms of the law Only a few weeks ago they won a ruling from the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth requiring that Walden not only be protected from further despoliation but also be restored by the officials entrusted with its preservation to the "natural aspect and character" that the original donors of the property to the county had expected would be maintained forever.

This decision of the Massachusetts court, though affecting only a few acres of land, does illustrate the principle that conservationists can succeed in their objectives if they are willing to fight hard enough to achieve them. But the history of American conservation is the history of rear-guard actions, of desperate measures to save a little scenery, a little forest, a little land in its original state before it has been entirely "improved", developed or bulldozed away by the march of urban, industrial or agricultural civilization.

As millions of Americans rush out of their cities this summer looking for a breath of "nature", let them remember that conservation is a very practical thing: it is the force that if successful will ensure preservation of a minute fraction of the natural heritage of our country unspoiled for future generations. If unsuccessful, and no one can doubt that the economic and political pressures against conservation are formidable, there will literally be within a very few decades, no worthwhile natural preserve left for the public to enjoy.

The 60,000,000 people who are expected to visit the areas administered by the National Park Service this summer, not to mention the uncounted millions more who will be visiting state and local preserves, might well pause for a moment in their enjoyment of the uncluttered scenery, the naturalness of their surroundings, the proximity of wildlife, the space and (for those who get away from the road) the silence, to think how all this happens to be there awaiting their pleasure. It was the conservationists of the past whose foresight insured the protection of this much of their country's beauty for today.

The more than 3,000,000 people who visited the Great Smoky Mountains National Park last year had the privilege of experiencing, if they wished, a unique tract of half a million acres of primitive forested America, most of it looking very much the way it did three centuries ago, when the

(Continued on the following page)

BEAUTY

Now is the Time to Retain Land

first settlers, some of whose descendants are still there, hacked their way into that wilderness. This great park, the most popular in the country, owes its origin to the generosity of one man, the late John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He also was responsible for the protection of other national parks, including Grand Teton in Wyoming and Acadia in Maine.

If he had not acted, and if the people through Congress and their Legislatures had not responded, sometimes after terrific struggles, these great areas would have been given over to the usual run of lumbermen, grazers, or other exploiters, and their unique quality would have been destroyed forever.

The story has been the same since conservationists first began to work for the creation of the national park system.

Every time an effort is made to set aside, on behalf of the public, an area of unique natural beauty, some vested interests are sure to be adversely affected. They may be lumber interests, or grazing interests, or mining interests, or bureaucratic interests, or simply short-sighted, if well-meaning, citizens who think that no interest is superior to that of the Federal Treasury.

When the bill to create Glacier National Park was introduced 50 years ago by Rep. Charles Nelson Pray, he was told by his colleagues that there was no need for another park in Montana because Yellowstone already existed on the state's southern borders, and "if this bill were enacted it would create a perpetual drain on the Federal Treasury for which they did not care to become responsible." Last year the nearly three-quarters of a million visitors to Glacier are estimated to have spent some $18 million in the state of Montana.

The real value of the national park and wilderness system has nothing to do with cost or returns. The real value consists in the inherent worth of permanently preserving the best remnants of our country's natural scenic beauty for the spiritual, aesthetic and physical enjoyment of the American people for all time to come. Until a few years ago, it was possible, although it was never desirable to approach this objective in leisurely fashion. But spectacularly rapid urbanization, industrialization and mechanization have created an immediate emergency in the long slow process of enlarging the protected domain that is to be handed over intact to succeeding generations.

The case of the shorelines is a good example. Just a quarter-century ago, in 1935, the National Park Service made a survey of potential seashore areas suitable for public acquisition. It recommended purchase of 12 major areas, totaling 437 miles of superb beach, leaving plenty of others, only a little less desirable, suitable for state and other reserves.

What has happened to these beaches? Only one of the 12 was acquired at the time as a national seashore. 10 of the remaining 11 have, to quote a National Park Service survey, "long since gone into private and commerical developments." One such area, 30 miles long, could have been purchased in 1935 at the rate of $9,000 a mile. Today, only nine of its original 30 miles are undeveloped, and they would cost $110,000 a mile if the funds could be found to purchase them.

As a result of the lack of foresight on the part of the American public--park officials knew all about the needs even then, but the money was lacking--there is an acute shortage today of shoreline areas suitable for permanent preservation for public use and enjoyment. The vacationists who will go this summer to the Oregon

(continued on Page 10a)

cease and desist

JOHN E. NICKOLS & others vs. COMMISSIONERS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY & Eleanor T. Moore & others vs. Commissioners of Walden Pond State Reservation & others.

CUTTER, J. Statute 1922, c. 499, established the Walden Pond State Reservation, Section 1 authorized the commissioners of the county of Middlesex to take by gift land near the pond, "title to. . .be. . .in the commonwealth. . .subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be imposed under deeds of gift." Section 3 gave to the commissioners "full. . .authority to. . .maintain the. . .reservation in behalf of the commonwealth." Certain tax support was authorized. By deeds recorded on June 9, 1922, donors in the Emerson and Heywood families gave to the Commonwealth land constituting all the shores of the pond except a strip abutting the right of way of the Boston and Maine Railroad. These deeds each provided that the "parcels are . . .subject to the restriction and condition that no part of the premises shall be used for games, athletic contests, racing, baseball, football, motion pictures, dancing, camping, hunting, trapping, shooting, making fires in the open, shows or other amusements such as are often maintained at or near Revere Beach and other similar resorts, it being the sole and exclusive purpose of this conveyance to aid the Commonwealth in preserving the Walden of Emerson and Thoreau, its shores and nearby woodlands for the public who wish to enjoy the pond, the woods and nature, including bathing, boating, fishing and picnicking." . . .there were various developments of the area.

Public bathing in the pond has greatly increased in recent years. Until 1957 bathing was limited to the beach at the easterly end, "a water frontage of about 1,600 feet." Under St. 1957, c. 380, # 1 the commissioners carried out substantial extensions of the existing beach and, to do this, cut over 100 large trees and nearby undergrowth.

These trees, "for the most part, things of great beauty, and. . .mature growth," might "have endured as beautiful trees for many years." The commissioners also

(a) planned to build a paved concrete ramp or ramps from an existing parking area to the beach;

(b) widened the beach, from a width of eight to ten feet to one of 50 feet, "by cutting down the embankment" on the pond shore from a "grade of about four-to-one, to a grade of about two-to-one, and using the excavated material to fill in the pond (under water) for a distance of 85 to 90 feet out from the then existing water's edge";

(c) built additional parking spaces involving substantial cutting of trees and provided access to the pond by a road for fishermen; and

(d) planned to build a concrete bath house about 100 feet long "at the bottom of the slope close to the new beach," which already has involved the cutting of about 25 substantial trees.

Upon the commencement of this work on June 15, 1957, "(m)any persons in. . . Concord and Lincoln were disturbed." A committee was formed "to protest. . .what they regarded as a violation of the restrictions. . .in the deeds of gift and the destruction of much of the (reservation's) beauty."

On September 13, 1957, a group of taxpayers residing in the county filed a bill in equity,

(a) to enjoin the commissioners from "altering or destroying the shores and nearby woodlands of. . .(the pond) by the erection of bath houses and the construction of paved roadways to the shore" and

(b) to require them "to preserve the shores and nearby woodlands. . .and to observe the. . .purposes of the gifts and conveyances." The commissioners' demurrer was overruled. The case was heard by a master together with the mandamus proceeding in which he was appointed auditor. His thorough report (in most respects the same as his report as auditor) was confirmed. By final decree the bill was dismissed. The taxpayers have appealed.

On October 8, 1957, four citizens and residents of Concord filed a petition for a writ of mandamus, alleging certain facts already stated. They sought a writ commanding the commissioners to observe the terms of the deeds and to refrain from conduct in violation of those deeds. The commissioners' demurrer was overruled.

The question for decision is whether the commissioners are under a public duty, because of the deeds, their acceptance, and St. 1922, c. 499, # 1, and other statutes relating to the reservation, to act otherwise than in the manner in which they have acted and propose to act.

The commissioners contend that the statement of purpose in the deeds is not a restriction, condition, trust, obligation, or burden with respect to the granted property. They further contend that the purpose was not to preserve the pond and nearby woodlands in their natural state.

Property conveyed to a governmental body, a corporation, or trustees for particular public purposes may be subject to an enforceable general public obligation or trust to use the property for those purposes. . ..

If a trust or obligation was intended, it has been accepted by St. 1922, c. 499, and, accordingly, the commissioners, as the public officers administering that trust, may be required by mandamus to perform their public duty under it.

. . .it is apparent that whether a gift, subject to a "condition" or stating a "purpose", imposes a trust or obligation is a matter of interpretation of the particular instrument and determination of the particular donors' intent. The intention of these grantors, and of the Legislature in authorizing acceptance of the deeds, "is to be ascertained from study of the instrument. . . .

The facts relating to the gifts and their background found by the auditor, however, are of great assistance in interpreting the deeds. He made the following findings, among others.

"Walden Pond is an American literary shrine. Henry David Thoreau's. . .'Walden,' and Ralph Waldo Emerson's prose and verse have made it well known. . . (I)t has attracted a great number of tourists, nature lovers and others who have come to enjoy the fishing, swimming, bird watching and walking through its beautiful woodland." The pond, a great pond (G. L. c. 91 ## 18A, 19, 19A, 35), covers "about 61 acres. . . and (is) one and 7/10 miles in circumference." It is "encircled by hills which rise steeply from the water's edge." These are covered "by a forest of pines, hickories, oaks, birches, alders, aspens, maples and other trees. . . There are sandy beaches suitable for bathing. . ., the most accessible being at the easterly end." Since 1840, the railraod enbankment has skirted the edge of the pond for about 75 yards. "Highway Route 126. . .runs along a ridge above the easterly end and is removed from the pond by several hundred yards at its closest point."

Beginning in 1845, Thoreau "lived. . .two years in a hut among the trees. . .on the northerly shore." In "Walden," as quoted by the auditor, Thoreau described the pond as a place of singular beauty with "few traces of man's hand to be seen." Then, "there were no buildings" except his hut and possibly another. Some lumbering and ice cutting took place in his time. In the last part of the last century the railroad made some commercial use of the westerly end of the pond for outings and picnics and of nearby land for amusement purposes. By 1910 the structures used for these purposes had disappeared. The early lumbering had no long term effect.

From 1910 to 1922, the public used the pond for fishing and for swimming, "especially accessible beaches at the easterly end. . .. Many persons came to walk through the woods and watch the birds. After the advent of the automobile. . .(their) number . . .greatly increased. Until 1922 the only parking area. . .was. . .at the easterly end. . .. From 1914 to 1922 the only buildings. . .were two small wooden bath houses, without roofs, and two small wooden (toilet) out-houses. . .and (for about two years) a small building. . .used for the sale of refreshments. . .

In all other respects, Walden had remained unchanged from 1910 to 1922 except for the changes wrought by nature in the vegetation and the terrain. No road existed . . .except an old, woodland road, overgrown with brush, which led to the site of Thoreau's hut. There were only the old Indian foot path and a few woodland paths among the trees."

It became "increasingly difficult for. . .Lincoln and Concord to police the area." There were "problems of regulation. . .traffic and preventing forest fires. .. (P)rior to June 2, 1922,. . .(the) owners offered to transfer their lands to the Commonwealth." Statute 1922, c. 499, was approved June 2, 1922, and (# 6) took effect upon its acceptance by the commissioners on June 9, 1922.

They on the same day accepted the deeds to the Emerson and Heywood grants, "subject. . .to the restrictions and conditions imposed under said deeds." "In 1922 Walden Pond was still a beautiful forest lake. . .(T)here were no discernible breaks in the growth of trees and shrubbery. No roads led to. . .the shores at any. . . point."

The Emerson and Heywood grants were unique real estate in the history of Concord and of American letters. They have long formed an important part of the cluster of points of historic and literary interest by which visitors are attracted to Concord. At least one grantor was a member of the Emerson family.

Ralph Waldo Emerson had owned the land on which Thoreau had built his hut. The reputation of the pond grows out of Thoreau's book (of which we take judicial notice). "Walden," describing his secluded life at the pond, is replete with references to the beauties of nature and to wild life, trees, and plants. This background gives significance to the words, "it being the sole and exclusive purpose of this conveyance to aid the Commonwealth in preserving the Walden of Emerson and Thoreau, its shores and woodlands for the public who wish to enjoy the (p)ond, the woods and nature, including bathing, boating, fishing and picnicking" (emphasis supplied). The "Walden of Emerson and Thoreau" was a "forest lake" in a simple rural area.

Although its beauty and seclusion had been injured by the railroad and by some tree cutting, it remained in 1922 as closely in its natural state as a great pond less than 20 miles from the State House could well remain at the beginning of the automobile age. The "restriction and condition" of the deed against certain sports, amusements, and other activities were appropriate methods of preserving the pond as

nearly as possible in its then state and of accomplishing the "sole and exclusive" purpose. That purpose we construe not only as part of the condition to which it is attached, but also as defining the terms of a public trust or obligation accepted pursuant to St. 1922, c. 499, by the commissioners charged by that statute with administering the reservation.

A purpose identified as "sole and exclusive" was not merely precatory, but was what the donors said it was. The specific reference to Emerson and Thoreau can hardly have been intended only to point out a geographical area once connected with their names. That reference carried with it not only the association of these men with the pond area but also the significance which they gave to it and the condition and use of the pond area in their day.

The use, doubtless displeasing to the donors, of the area for commercial purposes prior to 1910, which had been abandoned without substantial trace by 1922, and the problems of its growing use by the public in 1922, lend support to the view that the grantors' predominant purpose was to preserve the pond area in its natural aspect and character as associated with Emerson and Thoreau as far as was then practicable in a later period of time. By referring to the surroundings of Revere Beach, also, we think that the donors were indicating by contrast their intention that the pond area should remain free from artificial intrusions.

We hold that the predominant obligation imposed by the deeds was the preservation of the pond area as closely as practicable in its state of natural beauty.

Nevertheless, we do not forget that the deeds authorized "bathing, boating, fishing, and picnicking." These words also must be given some significance and reconciled, so far as possible, with the donors' dominant purpose. Although the principal concern of the donors was the preservation of the Walden of Emerson and Thoreau, they plainly did not intend Walden Pond to be only an outdoor museum, merely to be looked at by visitors. They expected it to be used for these subsidiary purposes to an extent consistent with achieving their major objectives.

As we read the deeds, bathing, boating, fishing, and picnicking may be encouraged, and facilities for such uses, and for the comfort, safety, and convenience of bathers, fishermen, and other visitors, may be provided and improved, so long as the physical aspect, character, and appearance of the shores and woodland, as seen from the pond and its shores, are not essentially changed, and there is no interference with the dominant objective. This interpretation permits necessary maintenance, policing, removal of fallen trees, planting of new trees, repair of erosion and damage by visitors, and carefully planned and placed, well concealed, inconspicuous construction of essential structures.

On the other hand, this interpretation requires that structures, roads, vehicles, and concessions shall not be placed on the shores and adjacent woodland area in a manner and to an extent inconsistent with the donors' primary purposes.

This interpretation of the deeds give appropriate significance to all of the words stating the conditions and purposes of the conveyances and the obligations thereby imposed. We find nothing inconsistent with this interpretation in the statutes relating to the reservation.

In the light of our interpretation of the deeds, we comment upon the following findings of the auditor about what the commissioners have done and propose to do:

(a) The auditor concluded that creation of a safe bathing beach would not have

materially changed the appearance of the pond, if other methods of obtaining necessary fill had been adopted. Cutting down the trees, however, and taking the material for such filling from the slopes above the pond, we think violated the terms of the deeds since these acts caused "damage. . . to the sylvan beauty of" the pond.

(b) A roadway suitable for emergency use by "an ambulance or a light, service truck, could have been built," without as much destruction as the ramps already mentioned have caused. The ramps have not yet been covered with concrete, and apparently no such covering is now planned. Removal of the ramps or their "modification. . .into a footpath" would result in more effective "replanting and restoration of the denuded area."

In view of these findings of the auditor, we hold that construction of the ramps in this manner was in violation of the deeds, and that the ramps must be removed or modified in a manner which will eliminate them as a substantial obstacle to reforestation and minimize the injury caused to the natural appearance of the area.

(c) The expansion of the parking area near Fishermen's Beach, so called, and building the gravel roadway for motor vehicles leading to the beach, were "necessary and desirable to accommodate fishermen. . .bringing their own boats. The road is built among the trees and is not objectionably conspicuous." On these findings of the auditor, the travel road has not been shown to be in violation of the deeds, even though any road leading to the shores, if not carefully planned and concealed, is likely to change the area's character and appearance.

(d) "A new bath house with additional convenience stations," the auditor finds, "is reasonably necessary and desirable." He points out that the existing bath house for women is largely concealed by trees, but indicates that to "locate the new bath house on the beach would mar the beauty of the shore." On his findings, such construction on the beach, in the absence of appropriate arrangements for its effective concealment among trees, would be in violation of the deeds.

(e) The auditor considered that "expansion of the parking area off Walden Street was necessary. . .to accommodate the expected increase in attendance," but that it was made without "careful study" of the present use of the reservation or "to determine the. . .number who can enjoy the pond and woodland. . .without overcrowding and creating unsanitary conditions."

To the extent that this parking space involved tree cutting, particularly of "part of the screen that made" the State highway "invisible from the pond," there was, we hold, violation of the deeds. Obviously, proper planning is necessary to avoid future overcrowding and pollution of the area inconsistent with the donors' dominant purpose. Reasonable efforts to conceal the parking area, by replanting of trees at its borders, must be undertaken, in order that there may be compliance with the terms of the deeds.

(f) The auditor states that the injury to "the natural beauty of the shore and woodland. . .cannot be immediately remedied," but that "it is possible, over a long period of time, to restore much of the sylvan charm of the denuded area by replanting. . .trees." He also points out the need of correcting the results of "erosion (of the ground cover) from rain, snow and pedestrians" and the proper methods of undertaking this corrective work.

Performance of the obligations imposed by the deeds, we think, requires that, in orderly course, such replanting and erosion prevention be undertaken.

Although the auditor finds that the commissioners in what they did "acted in good faith," their contentions in these cases show that they misunderstood the 1922 deeds and, accordingly, failed to give adequate attention to the donors' dominant purpose.

It is not to be assumed that, as public officers, they "will not apply proper principles, now that those principles have been indicated." Also, the extent to which it is feasible to take remedial action to remedy damage already done, and the manner in which such action and new work in the reservation should be undertaken, may involve some elements of official discretion and of county fiscal policy. Accordingly, the relief to be granted in the mandamus proceedings is general in terms.

In the mandamus proceedings, judgment is to be entered commanding the commissioners to refrain from further violation of the provisions of the deeds of gift as interpreted in this opinion and to take action, in orderly course, within the limits of appropriations available from time to time, by replanting, landscaping, and erosion prevention work to reduce the damage already caused to the pond area and adjacent woodlands.

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JOHN B. OAKES (Continued from Page 4a)

Dunes on the Pacific, or to Padre Island on the Texas Coast, or to Cape Cod on the North Atlantic, or Point Reyes in California, etc. will be visiting three of the best remaining sites for potential national shoreline parks. If they are not soon acquired, they will without the slightest doubt be spoiled within a very few years beyond all recognition.

Even some of the Government agencies that were established to protect our national resources have in one guise or another joined the exploitative procession. For example, the United States Forest Service, with a brilliant record of intelligent timber management behind it, is now fighting with all the bureaucratic skill it can command against ceding to the National Park System even one square foot of the most scenic lands. So long as these lands remain within the Forest Service, they are always subject to commerical exploitation by mere administrative fiat. Similarly, the Park Service itself occassionally has been tempted away from the business of preservation and protection, for which it was set up, into the conflicting field of mass recreation. This process has fortunately not gone far, but borderline evidence of it has aroused some concern.

With the increase of population, of leisure time, of transport facilities and of disposable income, the pressures from tourists and travelers on America's remaining natural areas are going to go steadily upward, while the supply of such areas is going rapidly downward.

What can be done about it? The most immediate goal is passage of legislation that would give permanent, statutory protection to existing wild areas already in the Federal Government's Wilderness Bill, now blocked in the Senate by spokesmen for some of the special interests already mentioned. The next, or concurrent action is to acquire more of such lands before their prime scenic assets disappear.

Travelers to many of the best-known scenic spots in America this summer have the conservationists of the past to thank for the fact that what they see is still relatively unspoiled. But, as Secretary of the Interior Seaton recently wrote, "The next five or ten years constitute critical years if we are to add what we need to our heritage of scenic, historic and cultural treasures for the use and enjoyment of the greater, and largely, urbanized population of the future."

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 17 NO. 8

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COVER: The first California Mission was established in July, 1769 in San Diego by the Franciscan Padre, Junipero Serra.

There are 21 missions in Alta California, stretching from San Diego to Sonoma in Northern California.

On the cover is Father Serra, with State Historical Landmark #135 pictured in the background, Mission San Carlos del Rio Borromeo, which was dedicated in 1771 in Carmel

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N E W S A N D V I E W S

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

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TINY

NEWS and VIEWS

September 1960

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

Chiefly Speaking

Since September is budget making time in the Division of Beaches and Parks, as it is in all other State Divisions, it seems time to discuss not particularly our budget problems but the attitude of our Director, our Commission and the staff on the matter of the 1961-62 budget and the future of our general five year programming for the Division of Beaches and Parks. I believe you are all familiar with the fact that the California Five Year Plan, in which we are currently working, has another year to go before the five years have expired. It is interesting to review the basic accomplishments made during the first four years of the five year period.

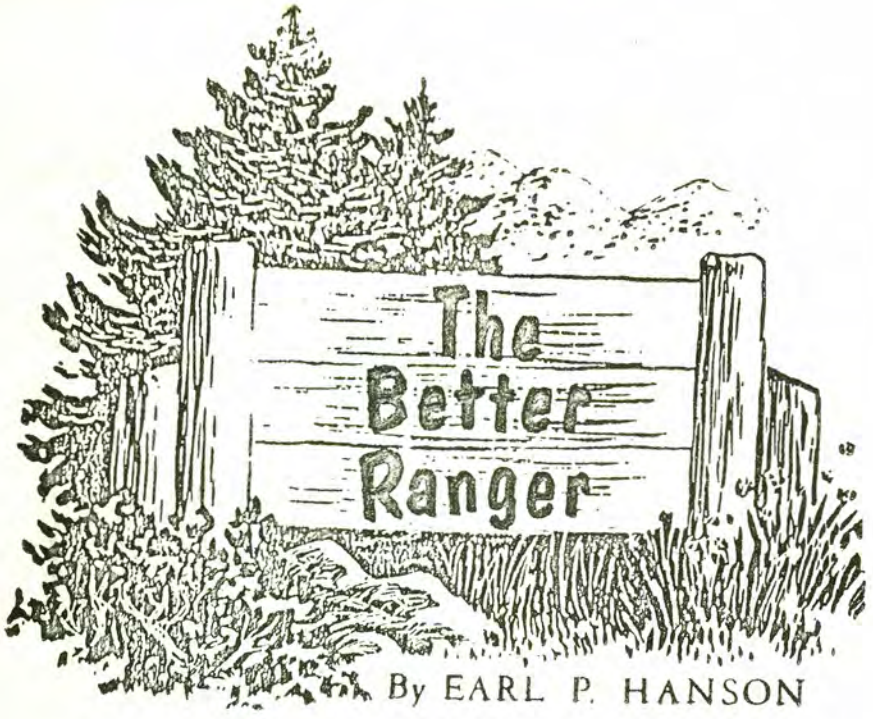
As of July 1, 1956, the beginning of the five year plan, we had spent (or received in appraised value) $41,256,680 for land, distributed over 153 park units, 111 miles of ocean frontage, and consisting of 567,579.38 acres. From the middle 1940's to July 1, 1956, the Division had spent $14,599,000 on park development. A brief report of progress shows that during the past four years the Division acquired $27,029,000 in land (or received gifts of land). This was distributed in 28 new State Park units and 25 additional miles of ocean frontage and comprised 118,000 additional acres of land. So as of July 1, 1960, we have spent (or received gifts for land) to the value of $68,285,475 comprising 181 State Park units, with 136 miles of ocean frontage, and including 686,196.17 acres. During the same four year period the Division spent almost fifteen million dollars for development. Our development projects since the middle 1940's, now total $29,527,414.

In addition to this, the Division has been able to accomplish the completion of 304 camp units, 139 picnic units, 3,267 parking spaces and two boat ramps in 1959, and have currently funded and under construction for use next season 1,022 camp units, 365 picnic units, 1,660 parking spaces, and three more boat ramps.

We were instructed by the last Legislature, through its Ways and Means Committee, through its Senate Finance Committee, through the Legislative Analyst, and through the office of the Director of Finance, to give special attention to earning a greater percentage of our park support budget by actual collection of park fees, charges and concessions. To give you a brief review of our success in this field, I have chosen three examples of ways in which this has been accomplished:

At Turlock Lake State Park, through the intense efforts of the staff at Turlock Lake, with the assistance of the District Headquarters, they were able to increase

(Continued on next page)



MR. HISTORY TO LEAVE DIVISION

By EARL P. HANSON

After more than three decades in the field of recreation, an individual is inclined to recount the many contacts he has made and especially the friends and associates who continue to contribute to the fullness of his days. It is exceptionally pleasant to recant about those who have contributed to one's professional and personal progress. It is concerning one of such friends and associates that I write today.

It was at a decisive crossroad in my recreation career that I first met Vernon Aubrey Neasham. The Hansons were expecting their first child, my limited term employment had ended before Thanksgiving Day, we were facing financial stress with permanent employment still months away. It was during this crisis that I met Aubrey Neasham through our mutual associate, Newton B. Drury.

MUTUAL AID

It was Aubrey who arranged for my employment on an historical project sponsored by the Bancroft Library of the University of California, then gathering historical documents on little documented phases of California history such as the State's historical landmarks. On the day our first-born arrived, I went to work under Aubrey Neasham's supervision and soon thereafter found full-time, permanent employment with the Division.

Now, after almost a quarter of a century of association with him in the field of parks and history, I find myself in the very difficult, although honored position of heralding his contributions to these fields on the eve of his official departure from the Division. For Aubrey is Mr. History insofar as the State Park System is concerned, and it was his assignment as Historian of this Division, almost eight years ago, that gave the historical function an appropriate place in the 58 counties and regional historical areas of California.

While on leave from the National Park Service, he developed the Master Plan for Columbia, which preservation project Frederick Law Olmsted had reported upon earlier. Even before then, he had contributed much to the Master Plan of Historic Monterey, developed by Emerson Knight, and had outlined a path of history for tourists in cooperation with Colonel Roger S. Fitch.

He served as Regional Historian in Regions 3 and 4 of the National Park Service, but never overlooked an opportunity to serve in the California historical picture.
(continued on the following page)

In 1949, he developed the California Historical Caravan, used throughout the California Centennial Celebrations. This mobile museum contained replicas of some of the West's most significant artifacts such as the Marshall flake of gold and the Golden Spike of railroad history.

AN HISTORIAN FOR THE DIVISION

Then, largely through the efforts of then Chief Drury, Aubrey was appointed the Division's first Historian on January 5, 1953. From that date on, the significant historical places and events of California have been spotlighted as never before and the historical properties and aspects of the State Park System given appropriate recognition.

In November of 1953, Aubrey developed, and had approved by the State Park Commission, a "Master Program of Acquisition, State Historical Areas." Supplemental and more detailed recommendations were described by him on November 20 in 1956, for Aubrey is ever aware of the dynamics of any acquisition and development program. His major appeal is through the imaginative, the daring, and the "realistic" approaches to history. Results bespeak themselves in the Coloma project, where a living active community is a part of the interpretive and development program and whereby the massive native setting of an historic site is as vital to the story as is the site itself and the Monterey project where the historic city and redevelopment are weaving the story of the transition of an enduring community.

BROAD VIEWPOINTS

Dr. Neasham has demonstrated the breadth of his interest, knowledge and experience in the presentation of a suggested administrative organization of the Division. He proposed a master plan for the Gold Discovery Site, weaving the area into the daily life of the community of Coloma which plan has closely been followed. He has supervised the development of the museum now being constructed there. He conceived the Monterey "Zone of Preservation" into which has been woven the State's program of historic building preservation in the community. This idea of a "Zone of Preservation" has caught on with the Monterey redevelopment authorities and our program is being coordinated with theirs.

ARCHEOLOGY

A most important mark of Aubrey's career with the Division is our program of archeological investigation. Through agreements with the University of California, several State colleges and other institutions, we have learned of such previously unknown facts as the locations of Indian camps and burial grounds; the actual size and location of Sutter's Fort; the location of important sites and Sonoma Mission; and (even before employment with the Division), the flag pole on which the Stars and Stripes were officially raised at Monterey, and the actual site of James Wilson Marshall's gold discovery, among others.

It is understandable then why he wrote in "News and Views" in 1953 under the title "The Bulldozers Are On The March". If we can teach our children that what we are today we owe to those who came before us, we can be assured the vestiges of our past will be saved. In addition increased patriotism and a bulwark against the forces that are striving to tear down our country and its traditions will be the result.

We do not expect Aubrey to cease exerting his influence upon historical matters effecting the Division's program. His consulting services will undoubtedly reveal what further functions we may assume in the preservation and interpretation of the State's colorful past.

Buenaventura, Aubrey and Ruth Neasham from all of the Better Rangers.

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

Hearst Fire Was Near Disaster

HEARST NEWSPAPERS

959 EIGHTH AVE NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

COLUMBUS 5-7300

July 25, 1960

Dear Mr. De Turk,

As you know, Mrs. Hearst and our children and I were at the ranch all during the recent fire in that area. As you undoubtedly are aware, Mr. W. A. Allison took over just a couple of days before from Mr. Jim Whitehead as Supervisor of the Hearst Monument, and it is about Mr. Allison that I write.

It was a tough spot for him as everything about the job was, of course, new and unfamiliar even without the fire.

His conduct throughout showed him to be a man of sound judgment and correct decisions. Needless to say there was no precedent for the decisions he had to make, but he made them after consultation with his associates and in every instance his instructions were carried out in an orderly and almost enthusiastic way because all involved realized that they were the right ones.

I meant to get this off to you from San Simeon but though I didn't get around to doing it Friday morning before I left his job was so outstanding that Mrs. Hearst and I wanted you to be sure and know our opinion of your fine man at the castle.

Sincerely,

William R. Hearst, Jr.

WRH:p

Mr. Charles A. DeTurk
Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks
State of California
Sacramento, California

Monument Supervisor William R. Allison recently assumed operation of the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument.

In a matter of days after arriving at the monument a serious fire broke out in the vicinity of the castle. Ranger Allison's report of the fire threat is very interesting and as space permits, portions are reprinted.

July 17, 1960, Sunday

While looking over the tour routes, we noticed a puff of smoke northeast of our area. At the same time, the ticket office reported the fire as directly behind the monument.

July 18, 1960, Monday

It was hot and smoke from the fire was hanging low. Ashes had begun to drift down in small amounts. The reservoir was checked, all 1½" fire stands blown and fire trucks checked for mechanical operation. This was my third day on duty.

July 19, 1960, Tuesday

Fire closer, within six miles, still burning in a southern direction, but also spreading to west. Hot, with wind shifting to all quarters during the day. A fire fighters nightmare. Second phase of preparing "just in case". Trucks rechecked and park truck equipped out of maintenance tools. We have no fire equipment for it as yet. We all went home worried. The watchmen had the same orders -- watch and if fire crests the mountain or if the wind shifts, notify us at once. At 10:10 p.m. I received a call that the wind had shifted and fire was out of control. Getting in touch with the Division of Forestry we received the following news, they did not have anyone on the front facing us, they had lost the fire camp and all systematic communications with their crews. By 11:45 p.m. we were meeting to start a complete mobilization plan. It was ready by 1:30 a.m. I had to decide whether or not to close the monument. Even with only a few days experience here, I could see that closing to the public is no small job. The inconvenience to persons traveling long distances and completing long-made plans had to be balanced against the possibility of the fire swinging around to bear down on us, and to public safety. At 3:30 a.m. I scouted the fire from Highway #1 and the ranch roads and made a final check with the Division of Forestry. There were no fire fighters between us and the fire, now four miles away.

(Continued on the following page)

FIRE THREAT AT HEARST (continued from the previous page)

I had to close the monument and prepare to convert all personnel to a fire fighting organization. Only those with physical limitations were not called to stand by. Trucks were dispatched to post "closed" signs at Highway 466 and #1 in Morro Bay and along Highway 1 North and South. The CHP Office was called, all night radio stations were alerted and press services. The fire was crowning on Pine Mountain and had reached our water source area. There was still no crew or equipment between us and the fire which was burning in a direction towards us and also spreading to the north of us.

July 20, 1960, Wednesday

The office personnel called all information media, local motels, service stations, and eating places. The reservoirs were all okay. We watered down all gardens, slopes and brush areas close in. Male personnel divided into crews with park perimeter sections alloted to each. Fire trucks as hot spot reserves. Fire guards located in vantage points to watch for spot fires in monument area. The crews and other people were briefed, then split into watch shifts so some could rest and prepare for a long vigil. Two D-8's from the Madonna Construction Company came up and unloaded in our shop area. They were the first equipment to be sent to this side of the fire. Arrangements were made to feed our personnel, as most of them were called from home without a chance to prepare for an extended stay. The Assistant Administrative Analyst arrived and went over our fire plans and questions where our budgeted fire truck was. No fire equipment between us and the fire yet. Alert for sudden flare up during rest of night. Park staff on duty in shifts. Women guides on telephone watch.

July 21, 1960, Thursday

Fire burning heavy during night. Restless night for everyone. Fire burnt heavy until shift in wind at 3 a.m. Fire trucks from Fresno, Sonoma, Kern and Monterey on stand at monument from 12 noon on. Danger to monument becoming less. Fire still out of control both north of us in the Burnett Creek area and south along San Simeon Creek. Division of Forestry worried about Cambria and making a maximum effort in the south. Personnel reassigned to normal tasks in stages. Fire showing signs of slowing down in afternoon and forestry equipment all over the area. Division of Forestry asked for use of the roads and that we keep monument closed for public safety.

July 22, 1960, Friday

Monument still closed for safety reasons. In the afternoon the Division of Forestry notified us that they would release use of our access road so this allowed us to plan to reopen the monument Saturday. Allison and Lyden to sleep at home for the first time since Monday.

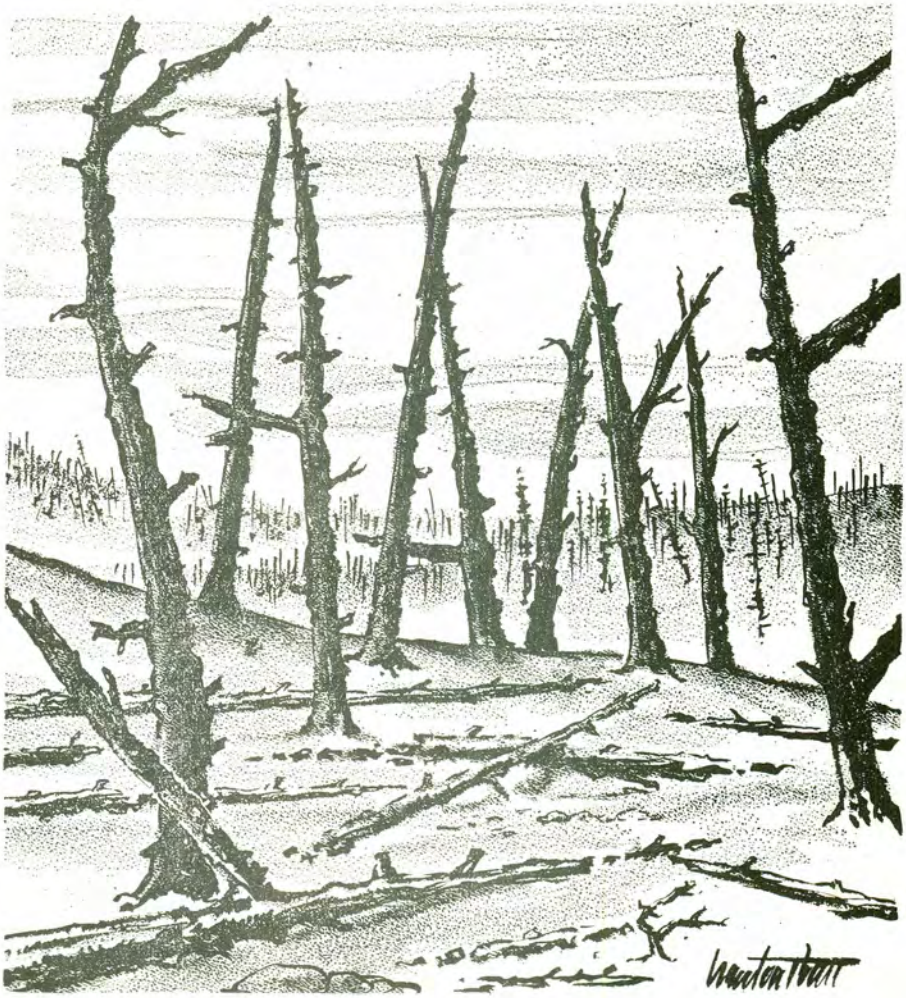
Summary

The monument was in danger from wild fire from Tuesday to Thursday. Our personnel were ready and willing to go to great lengths to protect the monument. Our fire plan was workable and needed only small modifications. The monument crew had as much cooperative spirit as any in the Division. This through no credit to myself as supervisor, but due to the past work of Jim Whitehead and Chuck Lyden.

The emergency helped develop a group feeling. Each section understood the other a little bit better. We do need more fire and emergency equipment. We owe thanks to Mr. Griffith and Mr. Fleming of Morro Bay for help.

The Heritage
of
Magnificence

The Heritage
of
Carelessness

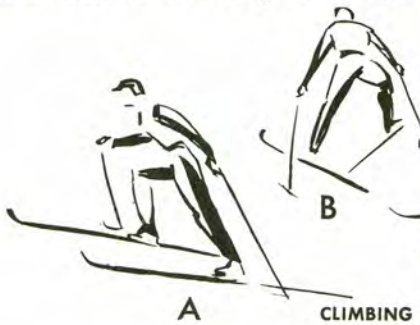


IS THE DAY AT HAND WHEN RANGERS MUST BE ABLE TO SKI WITH THE BEST?

Within a few months the Division of Beaches and Parks will again greet snow bunnies and experts at Palomar Mountain and Squaw Valley, Plumas Eureka and Grover Hot Springs, Calaveras and Mt. San Jacinto, Donner and Castle Crags, among others. Who can tell, skiing may well become a requirement to being a ranger. Although you cannot learn to ski from the following illustrations and instructions, they prove its all easy. The simple drawings will give you a general idea of how skis are manipulated.

Everyone can learn to ski well.(?)Whether your aim is perfection, or acquiring simple fundamentals for skiing enjoyment, your first order of business upon reaching the ski areas is to see the ski instructor. Above all things avoid the necessity of having to correct the faults learned through amateur or self-taught instruction. After your first lesson, your progress will depend upon the amount of time you devote to practicing what you have been taught. Ski instructors will be found at every area. They are selected for their ability and are certified by the Far West Ski Association.

KICK TURN

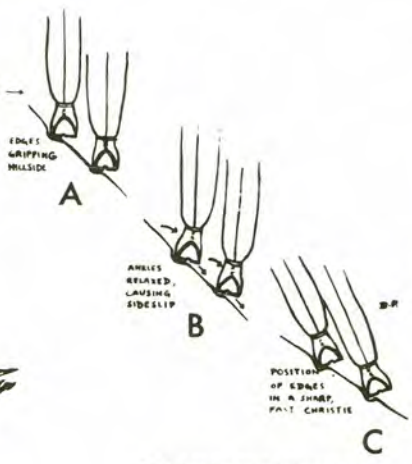


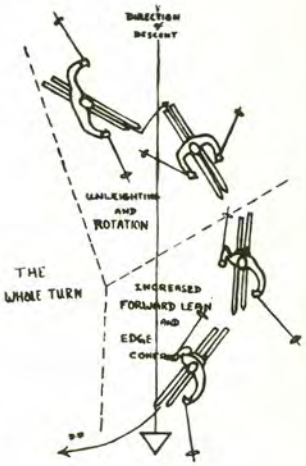
CLIMBING

DOWN HILL RUNNING

SNOW PLOW

SNOW PLOW TURN





PARALLEL CHRISTIANIA

THE KICK TURN—Place poles on the opposite side of the skis to the direction in which you wish to turn. Lift up outside ski straight ahead, swing foot around and place it parallel to other ski but facing in opposite direction. Lift stationary ski and place beside first.

CLIMBING—On gentle slopes straight-ahead walking is sufficient; as the grade steepens the half-sidestep is used (A); then the herringbone (B), and for steep slopes the sidestep (C).

STRAIGHT DOWNHILL RUNNING—Keep knees bent and flexible (to compensate for uneven terrain) and your weight forward. Keep one ski slightly advanced when running into soft snow.

SNOWPLOW—For control at slow speeds, press the tails of the skis outward bringing the skis slightly up on edge. Keep the points almost together and your ankles and knees flexible.

SNOWPLOW TURN—Keeping your weight even on both skis in the snowplow position, turn by a forward and inward pressure on one foot and a backward and outward pressure on the other.

SIDESLIP—Sideslipping is the basis for all high speed turning. With weight even on the skis, release the bite of the edges by flattening the skis against the snow. A slight outward lean assures stability as the skis slip downhill.

PARALLEL CHRISTIANA—Skis remain parallel and evenly weighted (A). Rotation is initiated with the upper part of the body (B). As the skis start to turn, body weight is lowered and pressed forward (C) (reducing the weight on the tails of the skis). As rotation continues at the end of the turn the inside ski is pressed forward (D).

Folsom Lake State Park is a fun park.

You can boat, swim, fish, picnic, hike or ride horses on 20 miles of trail, siesta, paint, sun bathe.

You can also watch birds of which there are many, study the ecology of an outstanding area representative of the foothill country in northern California, stand amazed at man's ingenuity in construction of earth-fill projects to back up 1,000,000 acre feet of water, count stars and study the skies in an open clearance fast being surrounded by the expansion of man's wants.

If you are so prone, you can lament the lot of those who would covet their neighbor's goods and rest for extended periods behing the walls of state prison which adjoins the lake.

And you can visit the power house which made history in 1895 when it transported 11,000 volts across 22 miles to the growing city of Sacramento, or the old town of Folsom which played a role in the history of California far beyond the size of the community. If you boat or hike upstream far enough, you can even pan for gold on the American River, which supplies the water 2,000,000 persons will play upon and in this year.

Both Folsom and Natoma lakes are part of the Central Valley Project for flood control, power and irrigation. Since water has been impounded, waterfowl have increased in number as more and more birds are making the area a stopover on the long migrations north and south each winter and spring.

Folsom Dam forms 120 miles of shoreline. The much smaller Nimbus Dam, about six miles down stream, forms Lake Natoma which is five miles long and has about 18 miles of shoreline.

Folsom Lake reaches an elevation of 467 feet at highwater. During the late fall of 1959, a low of 380 feet was measured. The State of California has expended over $3,000,000 to make the area one of the finest of its kind in the United States. The boat ramps at Granite Bay provide excellent facilities no matter the water level of the lake. They were constructed in receding units so that as the water level fell each summer and fall, boaters might still enjoy using the lake. The ramps can handle easily a score of boats at one time. Swimming beaches were also improved at Granite Bay and at Beals Point; sanitary facilities and a concession building are available.

The recreational potential of this area has resulted in an interesting partner-
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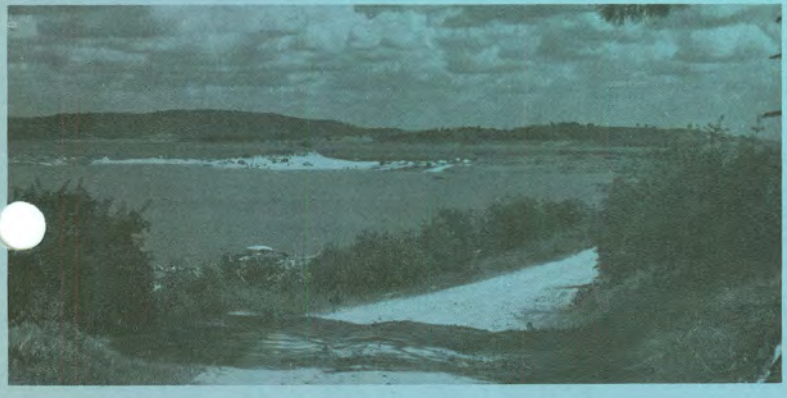
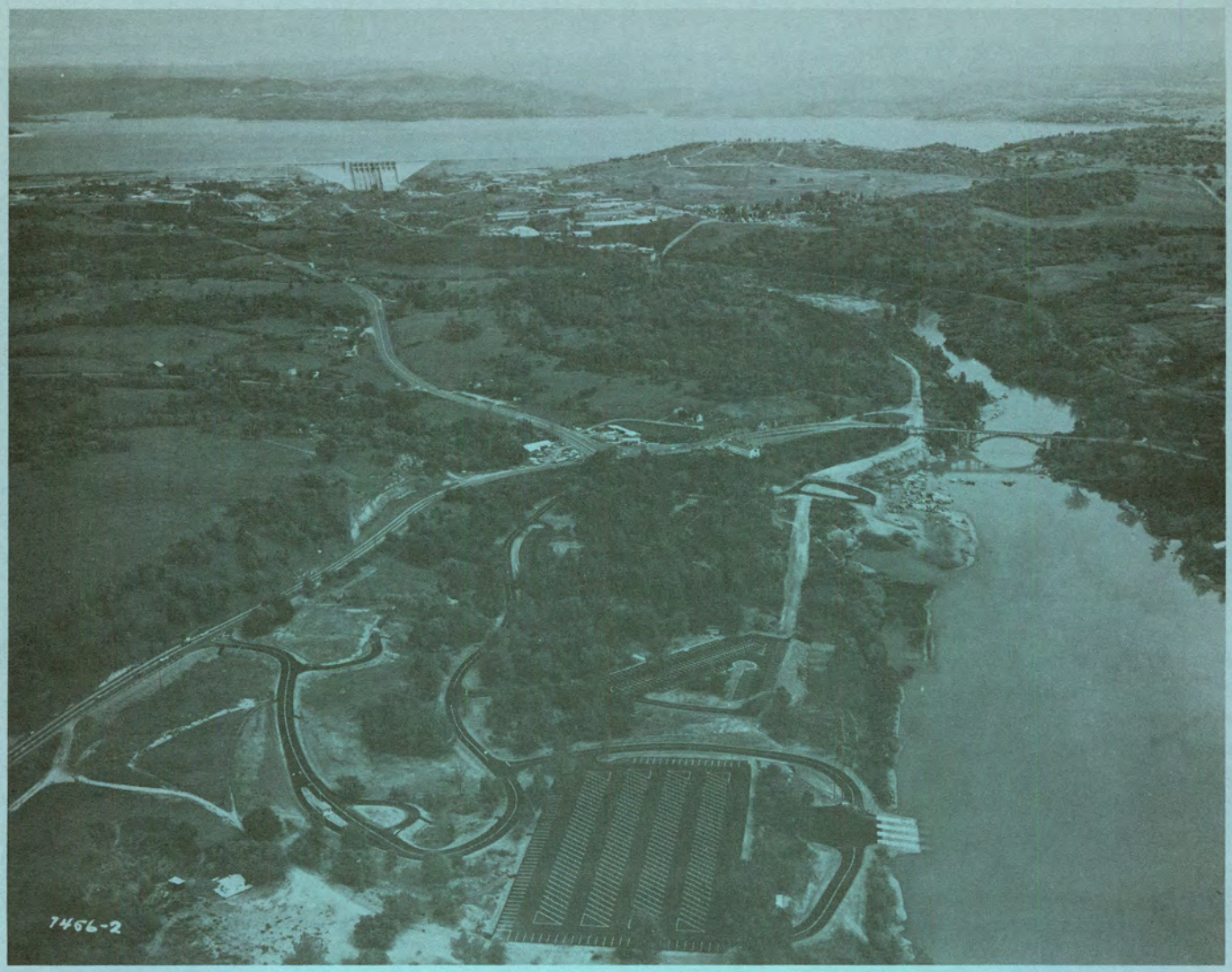


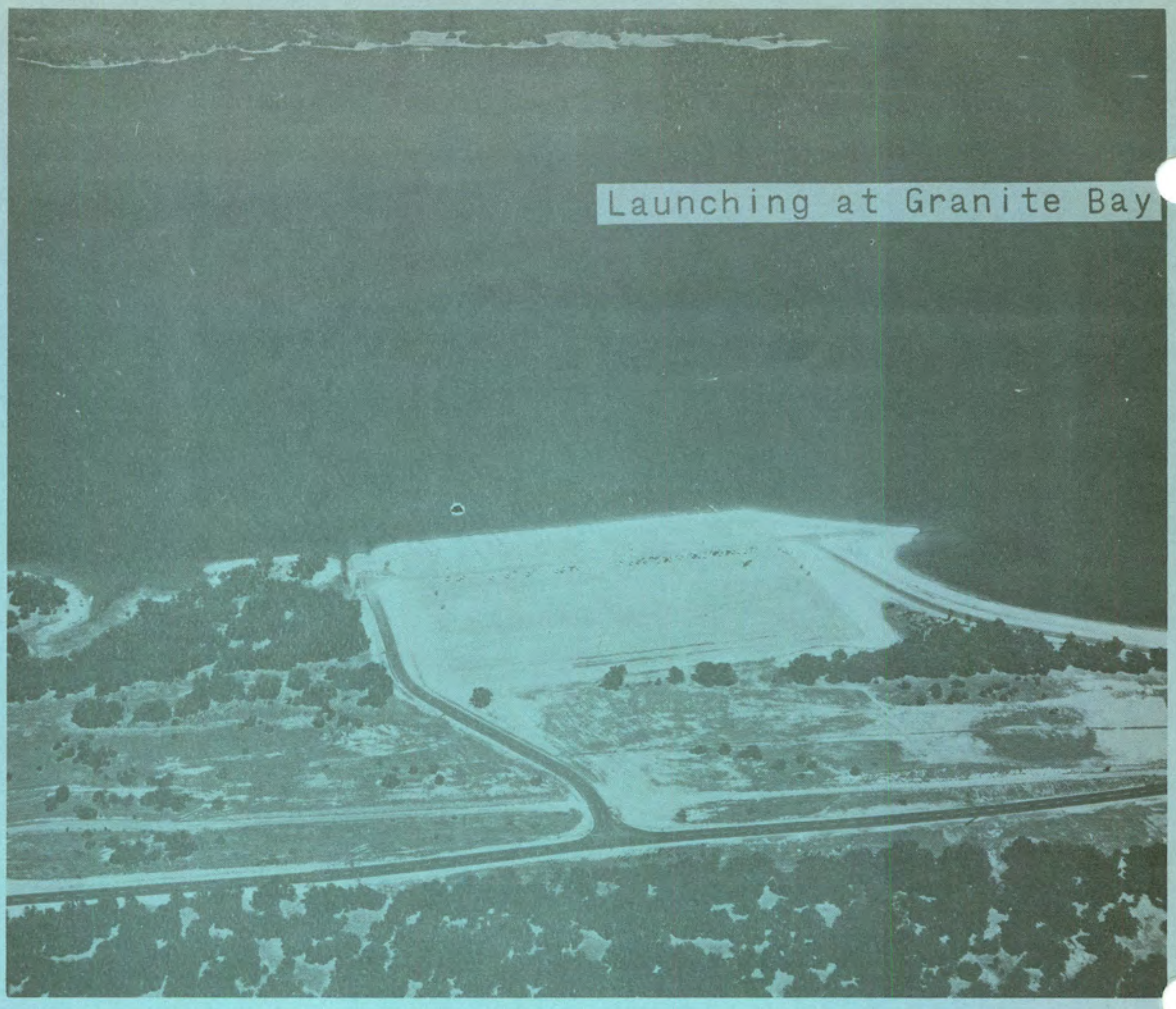
Folsom Lake State Park



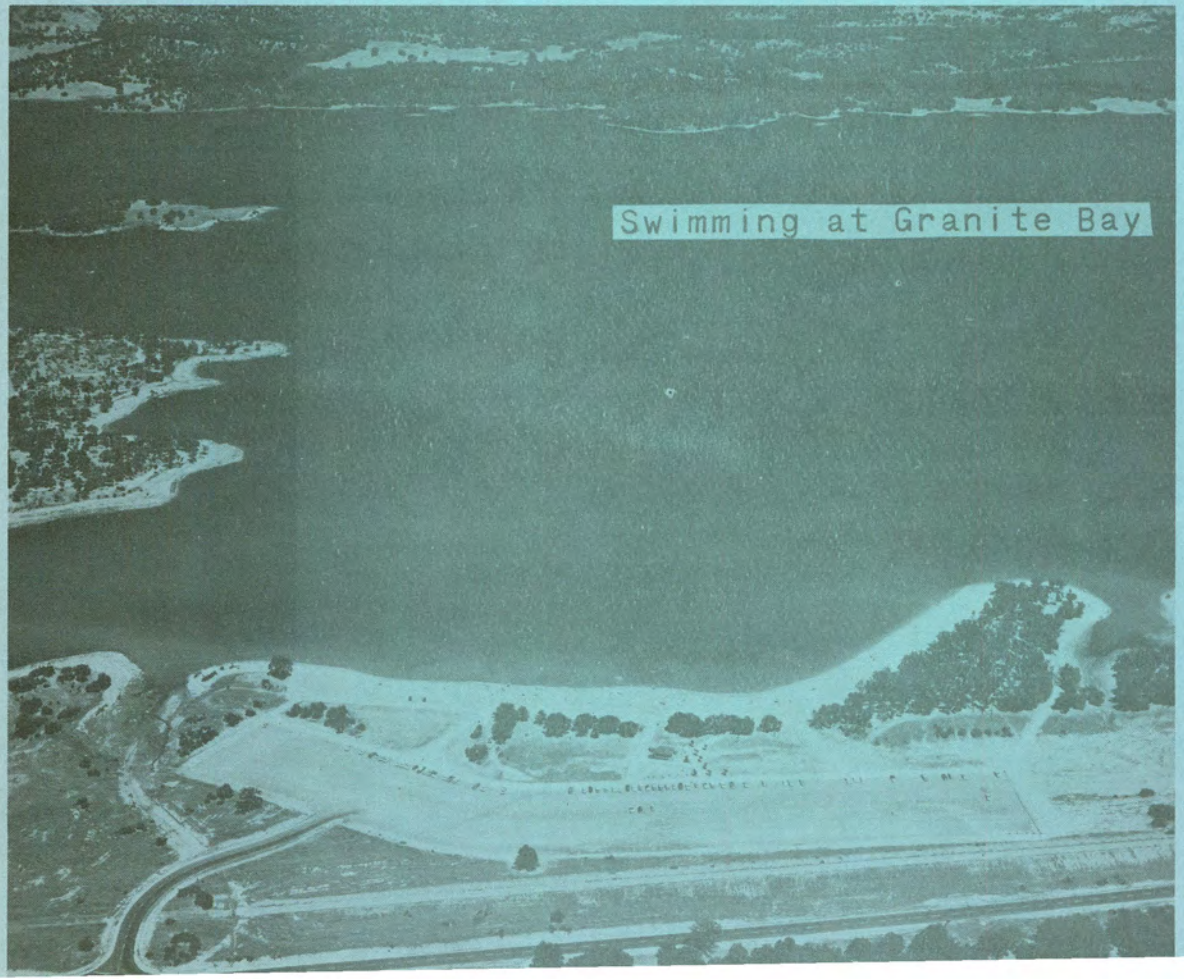
Folsom Lake in the background and Lake Natoma in the foreground.

Launching at Granite Bay

The Grandeur of California's Foothills Shown at its Very Best

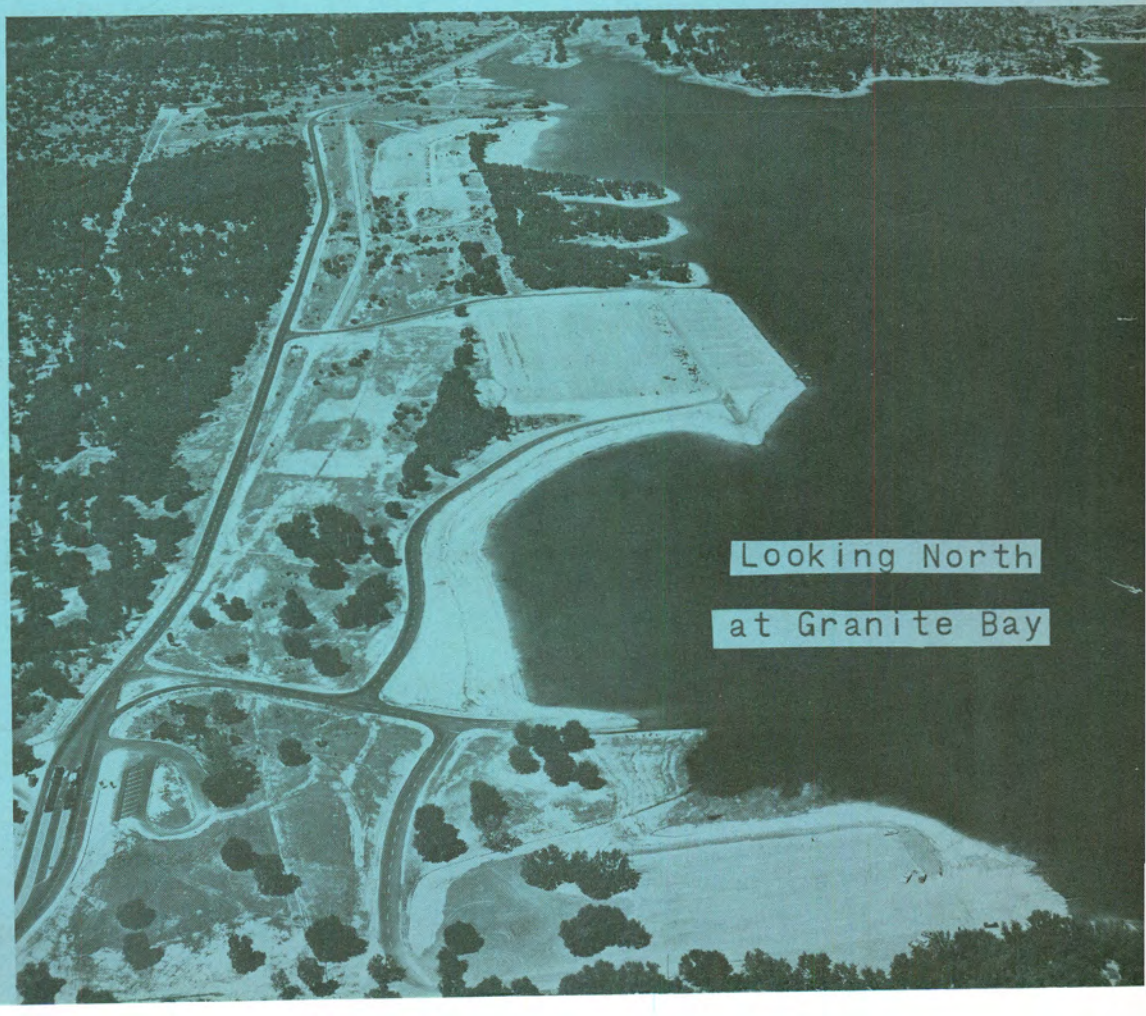


Launching at Granite Bay



Swimming at Granite Bay

Swimming at Beals Point



Looking North

at Granite Bay

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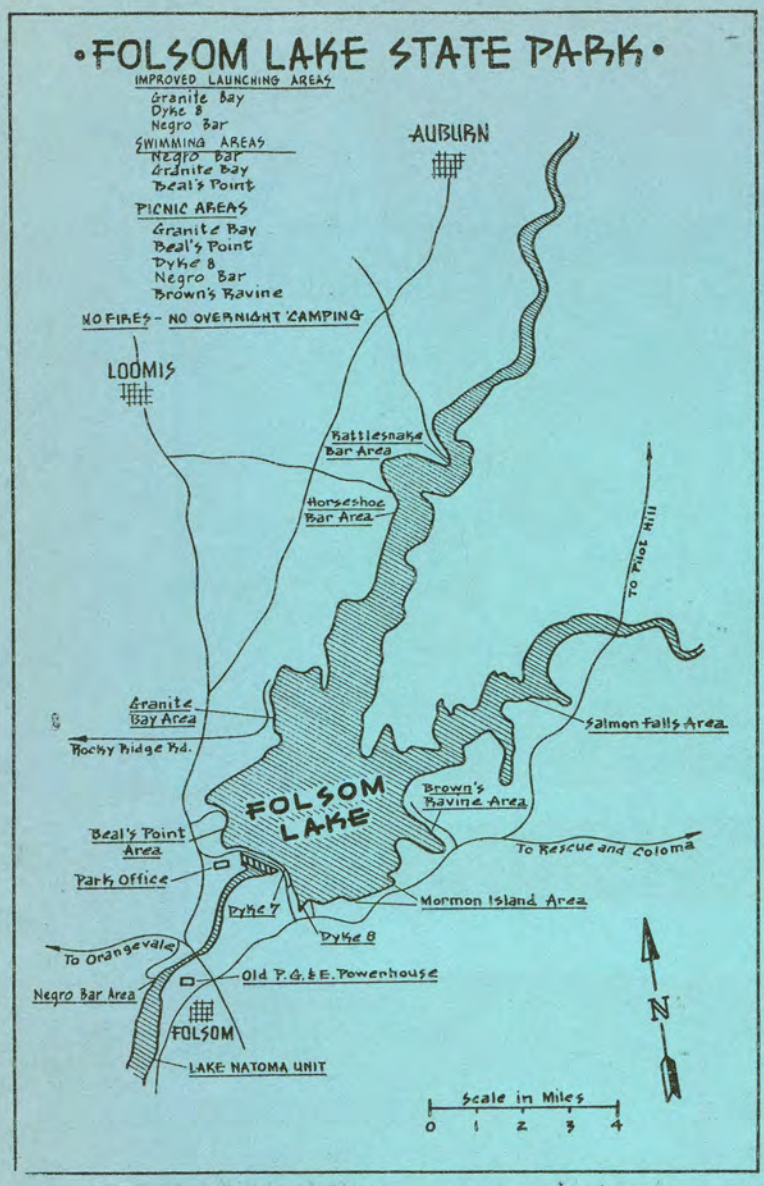


ship operation. The Federal Bureau of Reclamation operates the two dams, the power houses and the administrative area adjacent to the dams. The Division of Beaches and Parks operates the lakes and adjacent areas for recreational use.

There is a seven month, 80-man CDC Conservation Camp Program crew working at the park. These inmates are used on projects such as fire hazard reduction, drift wood removal, reforestation and other park conservation projects. During the other five months of the year, the Conservation Camp is moved to Calaveras Big Trees State Park.

From looking at the map of the park, one can readily see there is here an interesting and unique operation. The problems are the same as in all parks: public safety, enforcement of rules and regulations, aquatic safety, maintenance, etc. With the large area and large visitor attendance, former Supervisor Dick Brock inaugurated an organizational program dividing the park into sections. Each of these sections are operated as a separate unit, with a section supervisor. The division is "A" Lake Natoma, "B" North Fork, "C" South Fork and "D" Peninsula, plus Lifeguard Services Maintenance (Automotive), C.D.C. and Riding and Hiking Trails and the Patrol Section.

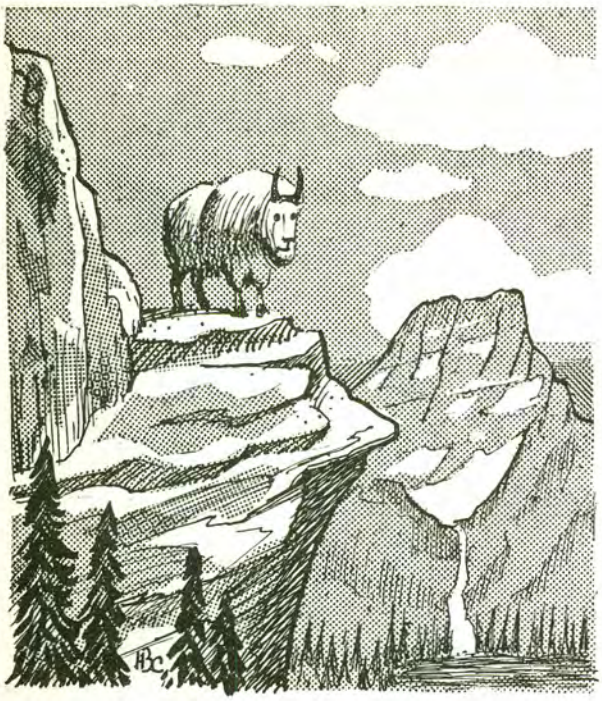
Fires are permitted only in the Granite Bay area as an extreme fire condition exists in the park. At the present time camping facilities have not been provided, but future plans call for extensive camping.

The park lands are largely open woods of Interior Live Oak, Digger Pine and some Blue Oak. Oracle Oak and Valley Oak are seen on occasion, as are Black Oak and Valley Pine. There is heavy Chaparal growth in the area around the South Fork of the American River. Poison Oak is extensive, appearing in almost all areas of the park--Granite Bay, Morman Island and Beal's Point, even though every effort is made to keep it under control.

The fauna is abundant. Black-tail deer can usually be observed in most all areas. Smaller animals such as ground squirrels, raccoons, skunks, opossum, grey fox, rabbits and bobcats inhabit the park. Rattlesnakes are common to the area and usually frequent rocky areas near the water line.

The potential anticipated for this man-made lake will number it among the nation's top aquatic recreational areas in the days to come.

Ranger Jewel N. Caughell, Folsom Lake State Park



The rapid, indeed explosive, increase in the number of visits to our national parks and monuments in the last few years gives rise to serious problems of protecting these natural areas; problems which are of great concern to the entire American people.

The National Parks Association is entirely sympathetic with the effort to provide accommodations for the many new visitors, to the extent that this can be done without injury to the parks and monuments themselves.

It is now abundantly clear, however, that any effort to provide unlimited facilities to meet whatever demand may arise may in a very short time result in serious impairment of natural conditions in the parks and monuments, and violate the fundamental policy of the National Parks Act.

The National Parks Association proposes that a series of common sense protective measures against excessive visitation be instituted vigorously and promptly, among them the following:

What Others Are Doing

(1) A definite limit for each park must be placed upon the number of lodges, cabins, campgrounds, and picnic grounds. If we continue to expand these facilities indefinitely, we cannot hope to prevent serious over-crowding.

(2) A reasonable number of lodges and cabin communities should be retained in the parks in order to reduce excessive day-use automobile travel in and out of the parks; lodges should be moderate in size, in order to be manageable, and should be designed to blend with the setting.

(3) A reasonable limitation should be placed on the length of stay at any lodge, cabin or campground, in order to give more people an opportunity to enjoy the parks.

(4) Where pressures of visitation become too heavy, a system of reservations in all parks and facilities should be established, comparable to the system which is now employed at most private recreational developments; it could be accompanied where necessary by requirement of a deposit.

(5) The provision of seasonal and overnight accommodations in communities near the park facilities should be encouraged. This policy will reduce the need for the construction of shelter and the provision of sanitary facilities and the like in the parks and monuments themselves.

(6) The total number of visitors admitted to and present in a park or monument at any one time should be limited. Park entrances should be arranged to provide control. Where through roads traverse the parks, entrances should be established at side roads to give control, and parking and turn-offs along the main road should be patrolled.

(Continued on the following page)

NAT'L PARKS

Policy Statement

NATIONAL PARK'S ASSOCIATION (Continued from the previous page)

(7) No more through roads or circuit roads should be built in the national parks and monuments. Access to the interior of the parks and monuments should be provided by entries with turn-arounds at the inner end. Federal and State highway authorities should plan long-distance routes to bypass the parks and monuments. If administrative difficulties arise with the entry system, the problem should be solved by increasing park personnel.

(8) Resorts and recreational facilities such as dude ranches, horse-rentals, and the like, operating under park service permit or concession should be strictly limited to the capacity of the park; for example, the number of horses operated for riding in the park should be held to as low a figure as may be necessary for the comfort of pedestrians on trails and for protection of park vegetation.

(9) All entertainment facilities within the parks which are not required for the enjoyment of the natural beauty of the parks should be eliminated in order to prevent over-crowding; for example swimming pools, tennis courts, and mechanical ski lifts should be eliminated to prevent visitation by persons mainly interested in entertainment rather than park appreciation.

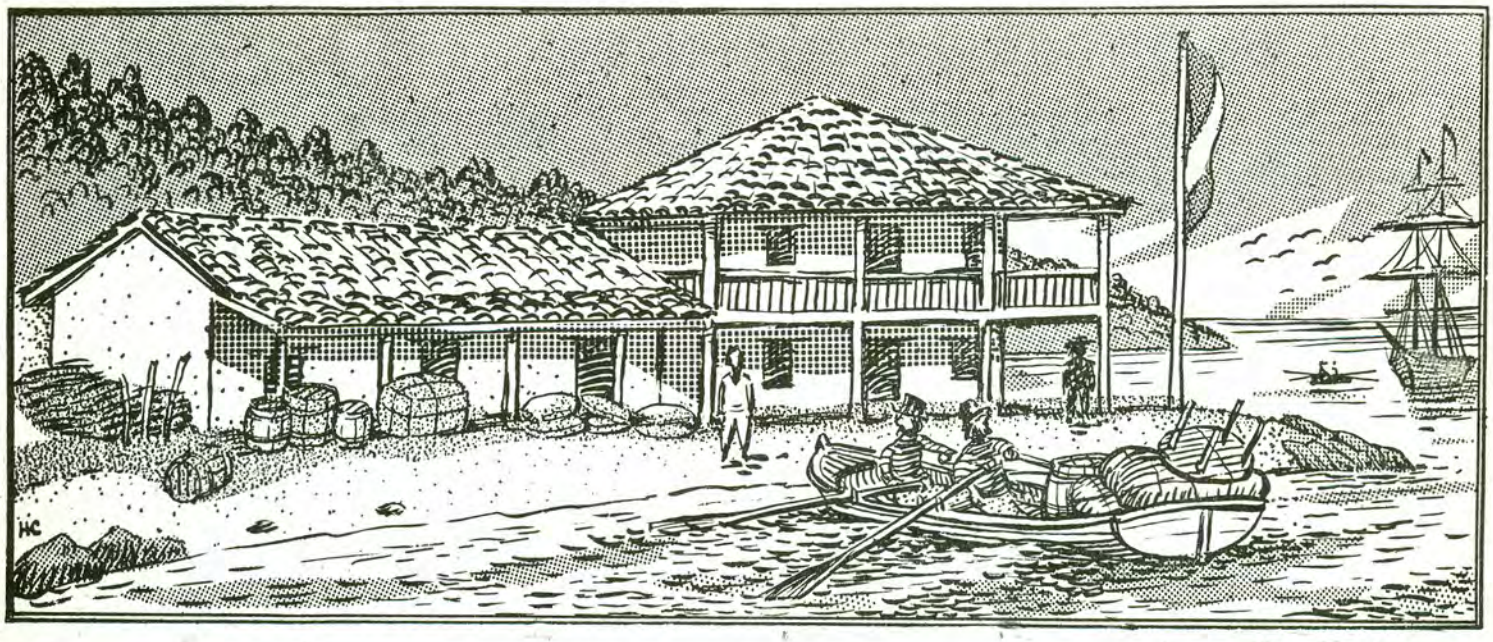
(10) Luxury and over-construction in facilities must be avoided. Reasonable limitations on park visitation can be imposed by installing facilities acceptable to persons willing to accommodate themselves in some measure to natural outdoor living conditions.

(11) Where visitation is resulting in signifcant disturbance to ecological balances or other impairment of natural values in the parks and monuments, measures should be taken to reduce or eliminate visitation in such areas, whether by foot, horse, or otherwise, until recovery has occurred; such areas should then be opened on a limited basis only.

(12) Systems of public transportation by the use of coaches, or quiet well-designed, small busses, should be established in suitable places to reduce private automobile parking places at the park entrances to lodges, cabins, camps, and picnic grounds.

(13) Referral systems should be established at all park entrances to assist visitors unable to find accommodations in the parks. A list of privately operated accommodations at nearby communities should be established, showing the nature of facilities, rates, and so forth. A similar list of camp and picnic grounds in nearby natural forests should be maintained and cooperative programs established between the Park Service and the Forest Service for redistributing the visitor load.

(14) Mission 66 programs should continue to reflect policies of limited access to the parks, fair to everyone rather than unlimited access. The construction of roads and trails in the parks and the provision of accommodations should be keyed to such common-sense, fair-minded limitation if we are to preserve the American heritage which our parks and monuments represent.



The warm October sun must have been amused as it looked down on the sleepy town of Monterey. As usual most of the inhabitants were resting, including the soldiers at the Presidio whose weapons had not been oiled or cared for in years. There was no need to work or worry in this land of manana. Here was rich soil, and a beautiful sparkling bay to view, and many attractive senoritas! Tomorrow will be soon enough for problems.

Suddenly, to the amazement of all, three warships sailed into the harbor. The commandante of the Presidio hurried to the beach and watched, astonished, as a small landing boat made its way to the shore, bearing the commander of the squadron of ships. He became even more upset when Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones ordered him to surrender the entire town, presidio, people, and all! A landing force was sent to occupy the garrison and the town, and soon the Mexican flag was lowered and the Stars and Stripes struck to the flagstaff.

All this was accomplished with the utmost courtesy, and a more than mild interest on the part of the spectators! The commandante was, of course, most happy to have the Americans in Monterey, but he did venture to ask, politely "Why?" Jones explained that the United States and Mexico were at war, and that he would like to see the Governor, and receive a surrender of not only Monterey but of the whole territory. There was no governor in Monterey at the time, but Jones was told that the new Governor was on his way up the coast, and this would certainly be a shock to him when he arrived.

All went well for the day. The American forces were orderly and well behaved, and the flag flew serenely over the Old Custom House. Then Commodore Jones suddenly realized that he had acted too hastily. There was no war after all. It was all a terrible mistake! There really wasn't much he could do about it, now, except to apologize to the Commandante as an officer and a gentleman, which he did. The flag was taken down, and the familiar red, white and green replaced the Stars and Stripes.

By this time the Montereyans were ready to accept these Americans whom they

(Continued on the following page)

CUSTOM HOUSE

Romance, Errors and Gay Times

liked very much. And when they recovered from their double shock, they decided to give a ball, and extend their famous hospitality. So the adobe walls of the Custom House echoed to the exciting rhythms of La Jota, Fandango, and the popular Varsovienne. When the last bottle of wine had been emptied, Commodore Jones and his men bade farewell to the Commandante and the people of Monterey, and sailed out of the bay, a little embarrassed, but no doubt happy, too.

The old adobe building near the Monterey waterfront witnessed this incident which was to have international reverberations. This was only one of the events that took place in and around its walls. During the height of the Mexican rule, rich cargoes were sorted, inspected, and traded under its red tiled roof. Beautiful silks, fine furniture, and implements for agriculture, passed from the ships in the bay, through the Old Custom House, and then into waiting carretas to be hauled, in a none too dignified manner, along the roads to the ranchos. And the Yankee trading vessels sailed "around the Horn" loaded with cowhides and tallow for the shoe manufacturers of New England.

When these ships sailed into the Monterey Bay, there was, invariably a grand ball given for the captain and his crew, and the gaily colored lanterns from China were put to good use as they swayed above the brightly embroidered dresses whirling around black-eyed Spanish beauties and their handsome uniformed escorts.

There was one scandalous love affair of a Custom House clerk that put the Governor out of office, and there were other romances which were only legendary, such as the story of The Sherman Rose, so well known and loved in Monterey.

The stately Old Custom House must have seen Lieutenant William Tecumseh Sherman with a charming lady strolling down what is now Alvarado Street. He was stationed at the Presidio, and she lived in a delightful adobe in Monterey. Before the young officer left for Washington, he and his sweetheart planted a rose bush together with the promise of a wedding when the first rose should bloom. He never returned! And Senorita Bonifacio waited. She never married, the heroine of "The Legend of the Sherman Rose."

The most important date in history for California was July 7, 1846, when Commodore John Drake Sloat sailed into the Monterey Bay and raised the American flag over the Old Custom House,(this time to remain) claiming 600,000 square miles for the United States.

After the Old Custom House closed its doors in 1867, a rumor circulated throughout Monterey that custom officials had buried their gold under the floors of the building. Boards were pried loose, and vandals broke in time and again to hunt for this treasure, but to no avail; just another legend -- or was it really true?

In 1879 that beloved teller of tales, Robert Louis Stevenson, and his Fanny Osborne, often sat on the porch of Old Custom House, watching the bay and thinking of their future together. The old adobe has witnessed many romances blossom beneath the old cypress trees in the garden.

Today, as thousands of visitors wander through the oldest remaining government building west of the Rockies, you can hear exclamations of "Oh, what a lovely mantilla!" or "look at the old harpoon gun for whaling, Daddy!", and "I like the Wells Fargo sawed-off shotgun best of all!"

As State Historical Landmark Number 1, each visitor finds something of interest, historically, architecturally, or romantically.

By Barbara J. Burdick, Historical Guide, Monterey Monuments

Aubrey Neasham to Head Group to Preserve Heritage Sites . . . . .

Dr. V. Aubrey Neasham who has been historian for the Division of Beaches and Parks for the past seven years will head a new organization known as Western Heritage Incorporated, which will be located at 1006 Fourth Street in Sacramento.

The purpose of this new company is stated in a forthcoming folder-announcement. It wishes to bring to the attention of all persons that the West's growth in population during the last decade has been phenomenal; and there seems to be no end in sight, with a predicted total of 30,000,000 people in California by 1980. Adjacent states are keeping pace. With it all have come certain decay and destruction; large cities are losing population, partially because of spreading blight and slum areas; new housing developments and construction activities on the other hand are causing the historic scene to disappear; and trafficways geared to a growing economy and a fast-moving transportation, seem destined to eradicate much of what we have built up during more than 100 years. In summary, a good part of our western heritage is in danger of being destroyed.

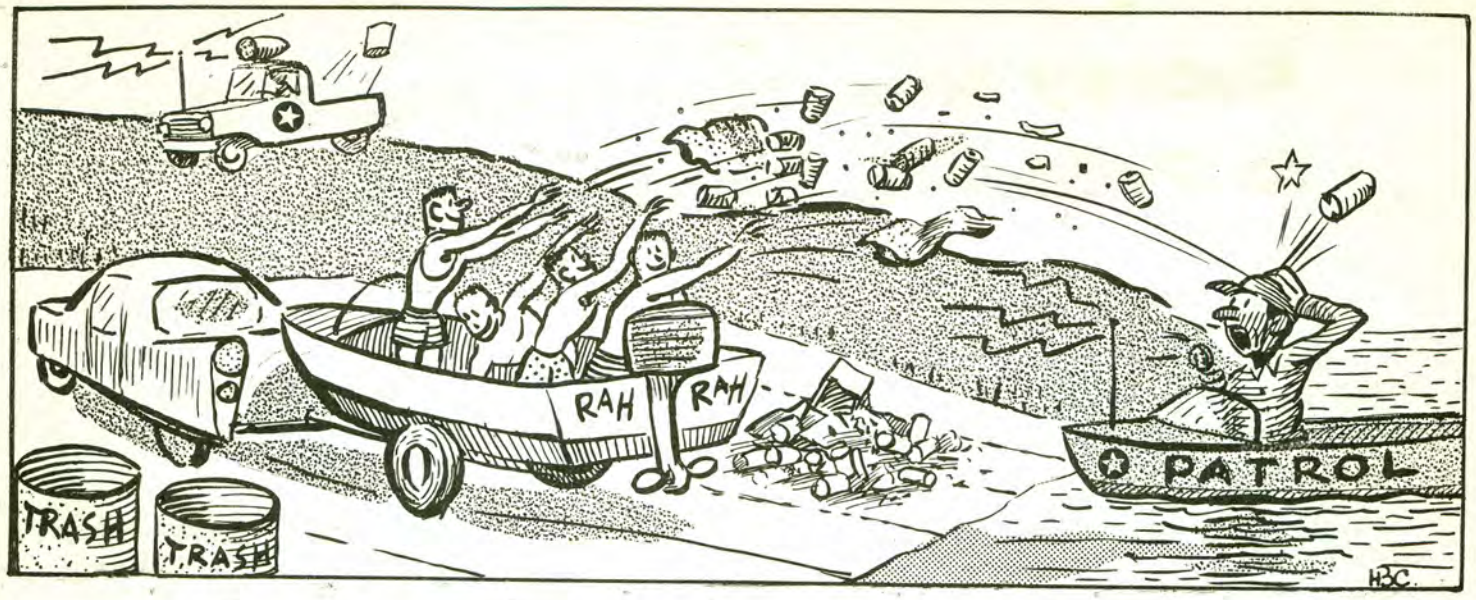
Many have become aware of the urgency of preserving this heritage. Federal and state agencies, counties and cities have joined with private groups to ensure that the best of our past shall be saved. Some historic sites and structures thus have been preserved and have become outstanding attractions, blended and integrated with the life and culture of the modern community.

But time is running out. More and more it becomes apparent that only through a concerted effort can the best of our heritage be saved. To do this, it will be necessary to encourage "preservation for use" of our historic sites and buildings. In other words, a next major step forward in historical preservation will be through private effort, often working in cooperation with public agencies. To do this, there must be assured a reasonable economic return for funds invested if capital is to become interested. Following the example of what has been advocated at Williamsburg, New Orleans, Columbia, and Pueblo de Los Angeles, and Sacramento, among others, there can be a useful retention of what should be preserved through the development of period hotels, restaurants, shops, offices and other compatible activities.

Western Heritage Incorporated has been formed with this purpose in mind. Composed of a group having a demonstrated interest in our heritage, it will help to fill the vacuum in this field, through the encouragement of "preservation for use". The acquisition, development, and operation of historical and related properties will be a primary concern. In addition, it will act in a consultive capacity in historical research, publications, planning, restorations, exhibits, and public relations.

"To my knowledge," Dr. Neasham said, "Western Heritage Incorporated is the first of its kind in the West. I believe that throughout the coming years its usefulness to public and private groups will be demonstrated fully. The need is here. 'Preservation for Use' is a logical approach in a modern, advancing world."

Dr. Neasham will begin his new duties after his return from Iowa City, Iowa, in early September. He will speak at the Annual meeting of the American Association for State and Local History. The topic will be "Urban Renewal and Historical Preservation."



thoughtful visitors save rubbish for ranger

While on boat patrol I glanced up to the parking lot to see beer cans, paper bags, sandwich wrappers, newspapers, and what-have-you flying through the air. Before I could beach my boat and reach the scene, four college men had loaded their boat on their trailer, after having really cleaned it out, pulled out of the parking lot and were on their way. Since I couldn't follow on foot, the radio to the truck-patrolman was used. With a good description of the car, boat and men, the truck patrolman spotted them and brought them back to the littered area. They were polite and told us how sorry they were, but they knew it was against the law to throw rubbish in the lake so they simply saved it all up until they came ashore. The two garbage cans within a few feet of where the four men had cleaned out the boat were put to good use.

Ranger Raymond E. Garcia, Folsom Lake State Park

everyone is interested

Upon request I marked out a map for three campers directing them to Hapaha Flat. They were looking for a lost stage coach of Wells Fargo which had been lost about 100 years ago. Actually, the thing that really interested them was a strongbox full of gold, which was on the stage coach and never reported found. I told them I had never seen the stage coach but to take the edge off their disappointment, I suggested they drive up to Hapaha as you could never tell what could happen and the scenery is very nice. When leaving, the visitors told me they had camped at Bow Willow about a year ago and a ranger there spied on them with field glasses.

Ranger Roger M. Stinchfield, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park

wrong park!

A family came to Dyke #8 Kiosk and asked to be directed to a nice quiet cove, free from boaters and away from people. With a record of over 30,000 people in one day, my only comment was, "Sir, you must have the wrong lake."

Park Attendant Robert N. Nygren, Folsom Lake State Park

can you top this?

A group of school photographers used the park to test their learning. They were everywhere! One was perched on a rock in a basket chair with feet in air, playing a flute while the waves broke and the others shooting, pictures of course.

Ranger Ed Hixon, Leo Carrillo Beach State Park

YIELD THE FROM FIELD

duel at low tide. . .

A duel with abalone irons was narrowly averted on our beach parking lot by Park Attendant Perry. One of the park visitors left a bag filled with abalone on the lot, and when he returned for it, saw it locked in the car of another visitor. His first impulse was to use the abalone iron to open the car, and when dissuaded from this tactic, then felt it his right to demand satisfaction through the use of the iron on the car owner's head -- even though the second party had returned to his car and reluctantly returned the abalone. Only threats of incarceration prevented a gory duel.

Ranger Donald L. Boeff, Russian Gulch SP

where's the coffee?

After collecting the day-use facilities fee for a picnic site, the visitor asked "Where is the coffee?" Thinking the query was addressed to other members of the party, I started away. Another of the picnickers summoned me back and asked directly "Where is the coffee?" Fully perplexed, the only thing I could think of, I offered to go home and brew a pot and bring it back. The mother said that I probably lived miles away and wouldn't get back for hours. During further conservation I finally found out that at the last park they had visited, free coffee was served and were told that it was a regular thing with picnics in State Parks. Our hapless visitors drank water with their lunch.

she qualifies for ranger duties

While waiting at the Sacramento airport recently for my plane to Los Angeles, something happened that is usually reserved for movies. You will recall scenes like this one where the same person is the mayor, sheriff, the postmaster, the janitor or maybe the storekeeper, and where double-takes are slightly overplayed. Well, I walked into the western store in the airport and there was a lady clerk. She closed the store and left. An hour or so later I went to the restaurant to feed the Inner Man and who was the waitress? You guessed it--the lady clerk. A change of the waitresses was made and she left. I finished dinner and walked up to pay my bill. Who was the cashier? Right again--the lady from the store and the waitress. This is where the double-take occurred. Evidently she had the same thought as I because she mentioned she was considering collecting the tickets, handling the baggage and, if management pushed her far enough, flying the ... plane to Los Angeles.

Ranger Jack P. Welch, Bolsa Chica State Park

COVER STORY: The Indian

The cover this month pictures a member of the Hupa tribe in gala dress. A charm stone is shown in the upper left hand corner and underneath is pictured a swordfish which was a religious factor in the way of life of the Chumash. A tule-covered house, clam shell and steatite bead necklace, and a bird-bone ear ornament are also shown.

The State Indian Museum, located on the grounds of Sutter's Fort State Historical Monument in Sacramento, is now in its 20th year of service to the public. Its purpose is to depict the historic way of life of the California Indians.

This is done through the means of interpretative exhibits designed to inform children, adults, and students of the American Indian. The exhibits consist of many subjects, including archeology, basketry, featherwork, pottery, trade and trails, minerals, mythology, dress, dances and ceremonies, house types, fishing, boat types, jewelry and cradles. In addition exhibits for each culture area are being developed.

Student volunteers and others assist the present staff in cataloging specimens, preparing and installing exhibits, and preparing for publication archeological and ethnological reports based on field research. Thus, the museum is an important focal point for students, as well as visitors interested in learning more about the Indians of California.

Many Indians visit the museum to see exhibits and to give information about their people. Occasionally, demonstrations of basket weaving and other crafts are presented. It is interesting to listen to the comments of visitors, who had never realized the California Indians had a "way of life". This was in some ways superior or equal to any tribe in North America, particularly in basketry, stone flaking, arrow making, steatite carving, feather work, and shell bead and ornament manufacturing.

Jack R. Dyson, Assistant Historian

U.C. Lectures on The Sierra

California's High Sierra is the subject of a series of six lectures to be presented in Berkeley and San Francisco this fall by University of California Extension.

The illustrated talks on the famous mountain range will be given by scholars in the fields of history, geography, geology, anthropology, and physiology.

"The High Sierra" begins in San Francisco on Tuesday, October 4, at 8 p.m. at the Extension Center, 55 Laguna Street. The Berkeley series starts Thursday, October 6, at 8 p.m. in room 155 Dwinelle Hall.

The speakers will be: David Miller, geographer for the U.S. Forest Service; Garniss H. Curtis, U.S. associate professor of geology and associate research professor in the Institute for Basic Research in Science; Adan E. Treganza, chairman of the department of anthropology at San Francisco State College and research associate in anthropology with the U.S. Archaeological Survey; Nello Pace, professor of phsiology and operations director of the White Mountain Research Center; and, Ruseell K. Grater, regional naturalist with the National Park Service.

Series tickets for the High Sierra lectures are now on sale at University of California Extension, 2441 Bancroft Way, Berkeley 4 (THornwall 5-6000, local 2221). General admission for the series is $9.00.

CALIFORNIA OUTDOOR RECREATION

PLAN COMMITTEE REPORT

The California Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee has submitted the first section of its report to the Legislature. It is an 80 page brochure, with colored maps and charts and diagrams detailing the needs and suggestions on the future of California recreation.

For the information of field personnel, we reprint in this supplement a condensation of the report: the objectives, the zones and criteria, the recommendations, the summary, and the state's suggested role as seen by the committee. What is reprinted, is verbatim. What is left out are incidental facts, the charts, diagrams, the photographic material.

News and Views Supplement
October, 1960

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

PART I Presents in summary form the findings and recommendations based on analysis of recreation needs and resources from the viewpoint of statewide interests such as camping, boating, etc. It locates the general areas or zones where needs are greatest and indicates the general supply prospects. The sources, public and private, and the levels of government which should have chief responsibility for supply are recommended.

PART II To follow at an early date, will present in more detail, for the State as a whole and regionally, the findings of the major surveys and inventories. In addition, more supporting data and information, as well as some lesser recommendations, will be presented. The location and types of recreation areas needed, the extent to which additional supply must come from new resources or from expansion of existing capacity, and the prospective contributions from various governmental and nongovernmental sources will be indicated.

Objectives of the Plan

Objectives This Plan was developed in order to provide the Governor and the Legislature with guidance to carry out the State's policy "to protect, conserve and develop the natural resources and wildlife of the State; to preserve the rights of the people to the coast and coastal waters for recreation purposes; to assure unhampered access by the public to all navigable waters, parks, playgrounds and squares; to maintain areas of peace, quiet and respectability so that they may be enjoyed by all the people; to acquire, develop and maintain parks, beaches and campgrounds, in order to preserve areas of natural beauty and make them available for the enjoyment of the people; to propagate and protect fish and game; to maintain and improve wildlife habitat for the recreation of hunters and fishermen; and to (acquire and improve) land and water areas for purposes of recreation."

It is an assessment of the recreation needs of the people of the State, of the physical resources and areas suitable for recreation, together with recommendations as to the means of their development.

Audiences Five specific audiences are considered in this presentation of California's Public Outdoor Recreation Plan. They include the Governor, the State Legislature, the various land management and natural resource agencies, special interest groups, and the general public. Each of these audiences is deeply concerned with the mushrooming statewide need for additional outdoor recreation facilities, and each is directly concerned with the competitive demands for the limited funds that federal, state, and local government can provide for such programs and facilities.

Planning This is the third statewide plan in a series of plans authorized by the Legislature aimed at calculating the State's present and future needs in specific areas and co-ordinating methods to meet them. Two other plans--one for water and one for freeways--have already been presented to the Legislature.

The average one-way distance for one-day round trips by automobile--for outdoor recreation--is 35 miles. For trips that include one night away from home, it is about 75 miles; the length of all overnight trips depends partly upon the number of days the traveler is away from home.

By airplane one can ordinarily reach any point in the United States in one day, and any point in California in less than half a day. Air travel is advantageous where long distances are involved, or when leisure time is minimal.

The most critical requirements for automobile recreation travel are access--including highways--and wayside areas and facilities. The highway affords much of the entire recreation facility of pleasure-seeking motorists, because for many the trip is for the purpose of sightseeing and touring, though they also engage in other recreation activities along the way. Wayside facilities are necessary for the safety and recreation of travelers along the highway route.

The safety value of waysides is particularly high along super highways. For highways that hold more scenic value waysides provide the motorist with safe places to stop to enjoy scenery, to rest, or to picnic.

For air travel the location of well-appointed airports to accommodate recreationists is critical. They must be reasonably near the recreation area that is the air traveler's destination.

Among the problems tackled by this report are: sightseeing, picnicking, camping, riding and hiking, swimming, boating, fishing, hunting, and winter activities. Here are the recommendations.

Sightseeing recommendations

Areas, features, or artifacts should be acquired in the following order of priority:

1. Those of national or statewide significance most subject to loss.

   (a) Within the critical day-use range of major urban centers.

   (b) Beyond the day-use range.

2. Those of regional or local significance that are within the day-use range.

Sightseeing should also be accommodated as follows, with emphasis upon:

1. The Coastal Strip, particularly near San Francisco and Los Angeles.

2. Scenic mountain, valley, or lake areas not under public protection but near urban centers.

3. Unique or representative natural elements in the landscape.

4. Significant historical areas or artifacts on nonrecreational lands subject to encroachment.

5. Contemporary manmade developments of high sightseeing value.

A permanent board of review should be established to inventory, study, and recommend features that should be developed or protected for their scenic or study value. Financial responsibility for the development or maintenance of scenic features should be shared by government jurisdictions in proportion to the benefits received.

Private enterprise should be encouraged to provide access, facilities, or interpretive services at sightseeing areas, of a quality recommended by the government jurisdiction.

Picnicking Recommendations

Federal, state, and local governments should be responsible for the provision and maintenance of picnic units at intervals along major highways and scenic routes in California as part of a statewide wayside rest system. These should supplement the larger park and forest facilities located on travel routes.

Agencies now providing picnic facilities should improve their substandard units, and should make major efforts to meet rapidly increasing deficiencies.

Agencies providing picnic facilities should establish a "maximum safe level" of use as a means of protection against overuse and exorbitant maintenance and replacement costs.

Major responsibility for provision of picnicking facilities specifically designed for large organized groups should be assumed by local government and private enterprise.

The layout and design of picnic facilities should be such that units can be shifted to new sites within the same area when detrimental effects to the soil and cover are evidenced.

Camping Recommendations

A well-balanced, statewide system of "en route (one night) areas" should be initiated. These areas should be immediately adjacent to the major travel routes, in pleasing and restful environments if possible, where they will be available to all travelers. En route camp areas should provide minimum facilities for travelers to spend the night and prepare their meals. The space and facilities can be less than provided at destination areas, for the campers' stay should be limited to one night. The en route camp areas should not become overflow camps.

All existing "destination" camp areas that have substandard facilities should be improved, especially with respect to water supplies and sanitation. A study should be made to determine if the existing space and facilities of each camp ground are now being effectively utilized. Where there is no danger of destroying the attraction or the area, then the capacity should be increased.

Areas already held in public ownership that can be developed into suitable camp sites should be considered for development; additional areas suitable for camping should be acquired. As many camp sites as possible should be located close to large urban centers, or within reasonable traveling distance of them, in order that the maximum number of persons can enjoy the facilities provided.

Beach camp sites should be developed on adjacent uplands, rather than on the beach itself. The sandy beaches should be reserved for day-use purposes; they are a limited and greatly demanded recreation resource.

A research program to discover better management and maintenance methods for our camping areas and facilities should be immediately undertaken so that the detrimental effects of overuse and abuse can be arrested and corrected.

Private enterprise also has its place in recreational camping. The use of private lands and capital should be encouraged to develop additional overnight facilities. Particularly needed are facilities for vacation trailers, which far outnumber the spaces equipped for them.

Riding and Hiking Recommendations

The greatest need for riding and hiking trails and facilities lies within the day-use range of the metropolitan centers. Here the scarcity of trails is critical and increasing population will accentuate the problem. Such trail systems should be well planned, with numerous access points and interconnecting links, so that either short or long trips can be planned and the trails used most effectively. At major access points, there should be equestrian assembly areas with ample parking, loading ramps, and corrals for stock. A well-planned system of overnight rest areas should gradually be provided, not more than 15 to 20 miles apart.

The Riding and Hiking Trails program should be continued so that valuable rights-of-way may be obtained, but greater emphasis should be on the secondary and feeder trails system; action should also be taken to construct trailside rest and camp areas along the existing State Trail.

Interagency planning and co-ordination are necessary if the total program is to be in balance. Local government, in particular, has a prominent responsibility for riding and hiking, as much of the demand is close to home.

Swimming Recommendations

Swimming safety should be stressed for all age groups. The recent increase in interest in boating, water skiing, and related aquatics emphasizes the urgency of a well-organized program of swimming and water safety instruction.

All children should have the opportunity for adequate swimming instruction at an early age.

Pools administered for educational purposes, not presently being used to optimum capacity, should be utilized and administered for recreation as well.

An adequate number of neighborhood and community pools should be made available as soon as practical. Neighborhood pools in particular are in short supply.

Nongovernment pools, which may represent large investments of private capital, should be utilized for public swimming when mutually beneficial to both the owner and the public. Public agencies should endeavor to obtain the privilege of public use of these pools, guaranteeing to the owners adequate reimbursement, proper supervision, and legal protection. Quasi-public pools (for example, club and motel pools) could be more efficiently used in this manner. This procedure is already working successfully at some nongovernmental pools in California.

Shoreline swimming areas should be developed or improved as rapidly as possible in priority of need. All suitable beach areas should be made available to the public by improved access or whatever other measures are needed, by public or private agencies. Shorelines near the larger metropolitan centers should receive first consideration.

Water pollution control efforts should be intensified. Where shoreline bottoms are muddy, floating off-shore swimming areas should be developed and installed.

Skin divers should receive adequate instruction in safety; uniform safety rules and certification of equipment and breathing air should be established. Skin diving equipment should be standardized for safety.

In addition to safety, skin divers should receive instruction in conservation. In areas harboring valuable underwater artifacts, skin divers should remove the artifacts only under the direction of the responsible state authorities. Procedures should be formulated and widely publicized for the proper preservation of artifacts removed from under water. Museums interested in receiving such artifacts should cooperate in setting up standard procedures and should encourage skin divers to make such material available for public observation.

Certain underwater areas of particular biologic or historic interest should be set aside as sanctuaries. Skin divers should have access provided to many small isolated areas having interesting underwater plant or animal life or possessing unusual geological features and with reasonably clear water. Basic camping facilities are needed.

Boating Recommendations

All bodies of water, potentially available to the public, should be carefully appraised for the improvement of existing, and the development of new, boating facilities. Emphasis should be given areas near population centers.

Reasons for the lack of use of offshore areas of large bodies of water should be determined and analyzed. Methods must be devised to increase their utilization before 1980.

Reservoir operation policies should be modified, where feasible to enhance the recreation opportunities. Users who enjoy this increased benefit should contribute to these costs. Methods should be devised to better adapt boating facilities to fluctuating shorelines.

Conflicts between boating and other water uses (recreational and nonrecreational) should be resolved or minimized.

Boating water areas should be developed to satisfy as varied a range of other recreation interests as practical for well-balanced operation. With craft now in production, areas now considered unsuitable for boating may be popular within a few years. Present marginal areas should be reserved for future development.

Fishing Recommendations

Long-range planning for fisheries should include consideration of (a) maintenance of the high water quality required by each species, (b) increased access to inland and coastal waters for public fishing, (c) methods of increasing fish production capacity of waters, (d) adaptability of new species and forage, (e) new techniques of catching fish, and (f) the potential of utilizing species currently ignored by fishermen.

California's fishery resources face ever-increasing pressure as the state's population grows. All possible measures should be taken to protect and enhance these resources, if they are to continue to provide needed recreation.

Present pollution control efforts should be expanded to improve water quality for fish and aquatic life.

Wherever water projects are planned, provision should be made for fish to insure adequate and suitable passage to and from upstream spawning grounds. Such plans should include provision for recreational use of the new reservoirs created and the areas surrounding such projects, including the downstream areas.

There should be increased research to find new and better ways to provide and manage fisheries, and especially to develop improved techniques for managing them in the new reservoirs that will come into being with the continuing development of California's waters.

Hunting Recommendations

Wise and properly regulated utilization of the annual harvestable surpluses of each game species should be the aim of game management.

Planning for hunting should take into consideration requirements for enhancement, perpetuation, and protection of each type of game. These considerations must include existing and potential land use patterns, access, human safety, overcrowding of hunters, and use of wildlife for purposes other than hunting.

Proper management should include the largest possible sustained yield of deer and pheasants of either sex, just as both sexes of other game species are taken.

The state and all other levels of government should develop an accelerated access program as a primary method for providing additional hunting opportunity.

Public lands with high wildlife values such as those administered by the Bureau of Land Management should be held in public trust to perpetuate the wildlife and assure its use. Where private lands block public access to public lands with high hunting value, the state and other levels of government should acquire rights-of-way and provide access.

New programs should be implemented to encourage private property owners to open suitable areas of their lands to orderly public hunting. This would provide additional hunting recreation, permit better distribution of hunting pressures, and achieve a better utilization of the state's wildlife resources, a large portion of which are found on private lands.

Private enterprise should be encouraged to meet the demand for put-and-take hunting, in which pen-raised game is released for immediate harvest.

Additional marshlands should be acquired and developed, and existing ones preserved and maintained, to safeguard waterfowl and other marsh-dwelling wildlife.

California's relatively small population of wild elk, antelope, and bighorn sheep are most important for their aesthetic values, but more vigorous herds of these species would result if some of the older animals were selectively removed by controlled hunting and some hunting recreation could thereby be obtained.

Efforts should be exerted to preserve and promote the quality of hunting. Emphasis should be placed on achieving a physically and mentally healthful outdoor recreation experience.

California's wildlife--both game and nongame--is sought by growing numbers of sightseers, nature hobbiests, photographers, school classes, and scientists. These people and the wildlife they seek will require consideration in future acquisitions, developments, and management of wildlife resources.

Winter Activities Recommendations

Forest openings that have gentle slopes and adequate space to handle several hundred persons, located at intervals along major highway routes should be designated as snowplay areas. Adequate parking off the roadway should be provided. Not only would this provide recreation but it would also alleviate the dangerous roadside parking condition that now exists. All governmental agencies that operate roadside picnic-grounds, campgrounds, and wayside rests should make portions of them available for snowplay use.

Capital from private investors should continue to be the means by which skiing resorts are financed. Governmental agencies, in charge of recreation areas set aside for year-round use that have snow and slope conditions for winter sports, should develop needed skiing facilities if private capital has not been attracted.

The State of California should promote snow areas as a part of its general tourist promotion.

The federal government should encourage winter sports developments in those national forests in California where needs are greatest.

Operators of skiing resorts should endeavor to bring their parking capacities in line with the capacities of their skiing facilities.

The state and county governments should provide consistent snow removal service on major highways in snow areas and co-operate with winter sports operators in the clearance of snow on roads leading from highways to the winter activity facilities.

Summary and General Recommendations

Zone 1

All leisure can be spent in Zone 1--in the communities where people live. Much leisure is of such short duration that it must be spent in Zone 1. Individuals with low mobility because of age, income, or physical condition, are also largely limited to Zone 1.

Required in the neighborhood are facilities principally for housewives with pre-school children, and children and youth after school, and during school vacations.

Required in the community are facilities for all age groups for such activities, as swimming, picnicking, active and passive enjoyment of the outdoors, and participation in or attendance at outdoor activities, civic, cultural, and social events.

Zone 2

Widespread ownership of automobiles in California stimulates daytime recreation away from the community, particularly on Sunday. As Saturday, and then Friday, become more important, demands on Zone 2 will intensify.

The major requirements are for scenic open spaces, scenic recreation roads, and large recreation parks. Facilities are needed for sightseeing and study trips for the family and for activities such as swimming, picnicking, golfing, hiking, riding,

boating, fishing, hunting, and where feasible, snowplay and skiing. Some of these facilities are required for leisure periods of a half day or less, and some should be located within urban areas.

Zone 3

The principal user of overnight Zone 3 is the family on weekend, long weekend, or short vacation outings.

In general, weekend overnight demand occurs through all seasons in areas with mild climate at distances from home ranging up 125 miles. Vacation overnight demand, however, concentrates in summer and the more distance parts of the zone.

Major requirements are for overnight facilities near adequate developed, managed, or protected recreation attractions such as scenery, historical sites and contemporary manmade developments, wildlife resources, water bodies, or snow areas.

Outings may consist of several stops so that the trip is almost entirely en route experience. Activities generally associated with overnight Zone 3 are sightseeing and study, hiking, fishing, swimming, boating, skiing and hunting.

Overnight Zone 4 includes the entire state and beyond. The family or party tends to be smaller than in Zone 3.

Needed in Zone 4 is a statewide and national system of one-night stopover camps properly spaced between or near major cities, whether in scenic areas or not. Also needed in this zone are areas to provide activities similar to those in Zone 3, but greater consideration should be given the quality of natural, scenic, wildlife, or historic values which attract people from longer distances. In this zone most interstate and international traveling is done.

The State as a Planner and Supplier of Recreation

The state's primary responsibility should be to assure facilities for overnight use and for day use by persons on overnight trips. These facilities should be planned to complement those of private enterprise and other governments. When day-use needs of local residents are not being met, the state through a variety of methods should assist local government. Such assistance may vary, depending upon the situation, from indicating a course of action to actual supply.

The state should prepare a development plan, which would encompass the state's land and water use policies. Each state agency, including those planning and supplying recreation, should plan and operate within the framework of this statewide policy.

The state is responsible for planning, acquiring land, and providing recreation facilities at state resource development projects. If, however, the project is located near urban centers and used largely by local residents, local or intercounty-regional agencies should contribute to the provision of the needed recreation facilities. In some instances, this might involve the transfer of ownerships as well as operation.

En route day-use facilities and a system of one-night campgrounds for vacationers should be provided along both scenic and heavily traveled through routes. These facilities should be located in a logical pattern based on vacationers' typical origin-and-destination behavior.

A scenic recreational route system should be established as part of the existing highway program. This system should have appropriate parking for roadside recreation, scenic overlooks, waysides, and interpretation, and should employ roadway design standards compatible with recreation use. These, as well as other roads, should be so constructed that landscape features are not destroyed, and so that scenic values are enhanced. Roads in this system should be located along the logical travel patterns of people, from where they live, out to and through the most scenic resources.

Lands which possess significant outdoor recreation potential, including trust lands of the state, should be acquired or held in state ownership until needed, rather than wait until rising prices make their acquisition difficult or prohibitive. It is imperative that such a policy be founded on careful long-range land-use and recreation planning. Scattered or incomplete recreation lands held by any state agency should be consolidated or rounded out so that access and best over-all recreational use is unhampered by private inholdings.

Areas of natural scenic, scientific, educational or historic value, and which are of state preservation caliber or of statewide interest, should be preserved in state ownership. This should result from a vigorous state-initiated program scheduled to acquire the best examples of all recognized categories. Acquisition should be as early as possible to reduce to a minimum encroachments of adverse use or deterioration that some areas experience while waiting for acquisition. Preservation, restoration, and interpretation of these areas should proceed according to an accepted plan which considers statewide significance.

Needs, Requirements, Standards

Every community, whether a part of a metropolitan scene or not, needs to have a place where all age groups can enjoy uncongested open space.

Land needed for neighborhood and community open spaces is swallowed up by rapid urban growth and development. Protection in advance of development is essential or demolition may be necessary to renew open spaces. Immediate steps should be taken to assure interconnected open spaces penetrating and circumscribing the cities. Open spaces should also serve as buffers between new and existing communities. In large urban regions some spaces should be reserved for regional use.

For each of California's recreation regions a study should be initiated to derive standards for recreation areas in all zones of need. Such a study should be cognizant of different needs related to urban density, suburban sprawl, and rural dispersion.

Government agencies own less than one-fourth of California's 1,200 miles of coastline above the level of mean high tide. About 40 percent of this publicly owned coastline is closed to public use. About 6 percent of the privately owned coastline is available to the public through limited access. Critical shortages of developed beach areas exist near large population centers and new shortages will occur before 1980. The major portion of the shoreline should be in public ownership or permanently available for public use and adequately developed as the need expands. Generally, automobile parking, overnight facilities, and other services should be provided adjacent to and not on the valuable sand area. Access and parking should be provided at rocky coastal areas for fishing, skin diving, and sightseeing. Coastal marshes heavily utilized by bird life should be acquired and managed by government agencies. The now limited roadside rest program should be expanded to include adequate acquisition, development, and operation of wayside parks, rest stops, turnouts, scenic overlooks, and roadside beautification. This program should be given adequate legislative financial support.

The amount of land to be acquired for recreation at resource development projects should be predicated upon the life expectancy of the project. On water projects, this should also include a strip of land completely surrounding the water. Such land should be acquired, at the time of initial land acquisition, by the agency responsible for construction.

Sources of New supply

Open spaces surrounding our public school sites, when not being used for education, should be assured and designed for recreation. Open spaces now planned into our school sites should not be relinquished to uses requiring intensive development.

Fair and exposition facilities should be made available for year-round recreation, and recreation use features should be planned for in all future fair facilities.

The buffer zones which surround airports near population centers should be properly planned and used for open space or other low density recreation uses which are compatible with airport operation.

Domestic water reservoirs have high recreation potential. Operation policies of such waters should be established to facilitate their most effective recreation use, consistent with public health requirements.

Small holding reservoirs should be constructed adjacent to water distribution canals and aqueducts to provide suitable recreation opportunity.

To properly plan and develop well-rounded recreation areas where complicated land ownership patterns exist, a program for consolidation of public land, through exchange or purchase, is needed.

A planned program of encouraging private enterprise to develop land for recreation purposes should be initiated. A study should be made of federal and state income, inheritance, and other tax structures to ascertain inducements so as to encourage gifts and donations of lands and moneys to government for park purposes, and nongovernment involvement in the supply of critical recreation services.

Private property is one of the major sources of potential recreational opportunity; however, due to liability and the possibility of damage, much private land is closed to any public use. A study should be undertaken which evaluates, determines, and recommends a suitable type of liability insurance to cover private property owners whose property is used for recreation by the general public.

Interpretative services and devices for the public edification and enjoyment should be provided at industrial and institutional developments representative of California's evolution.

High standards for recreation facilities should be maintained. In order to meet heavy demands it may be necessary to phase developments rather than lower standards.

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California Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee
Part I

PHOTO CREDITS: Aerials of Folsom Lake State Park - Division of Highways

N E W S A N D V I E W S

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

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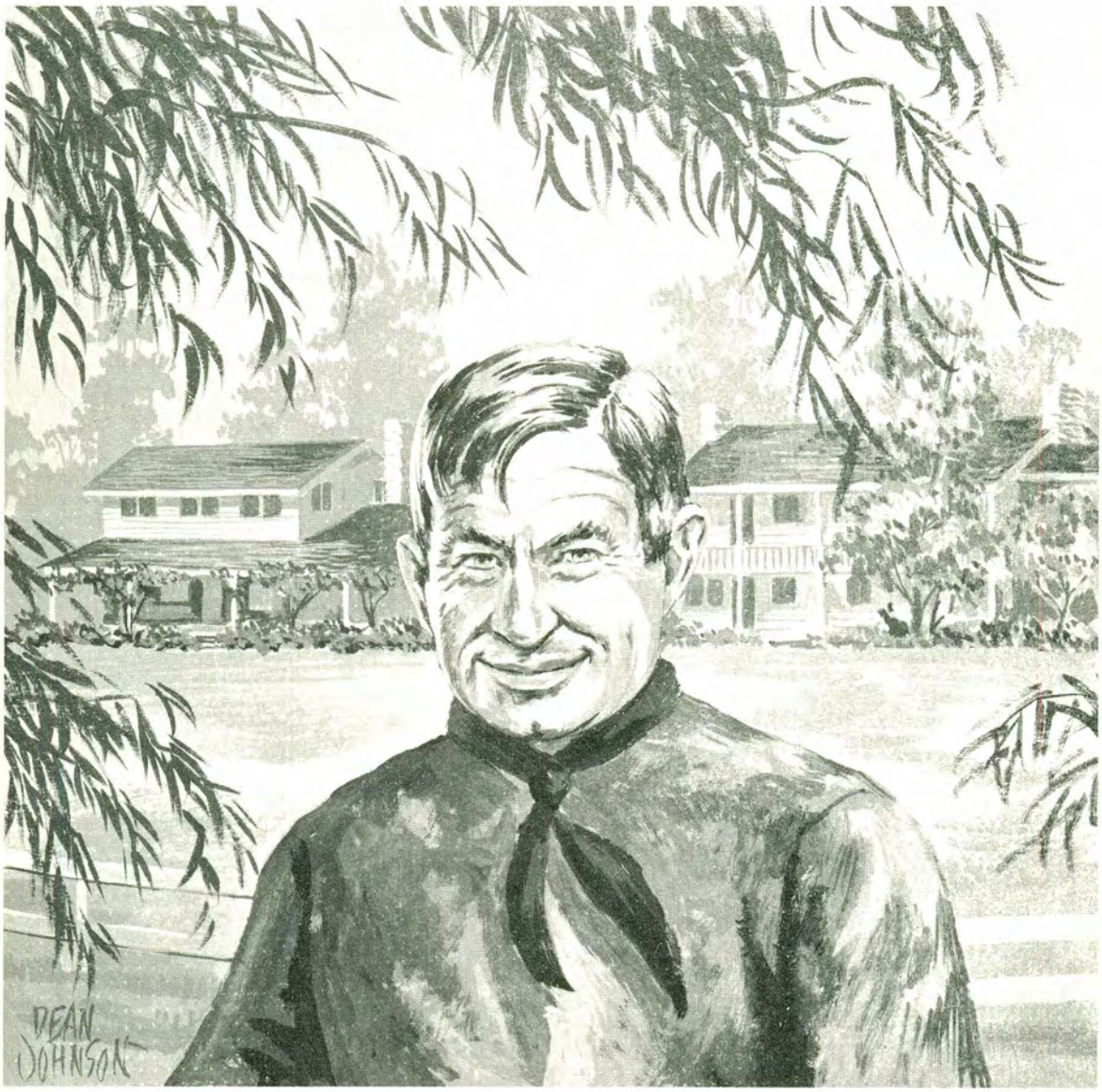
NEWS and VIEWS



October 1960

STATE OF CALIFORNIA · DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

Chiefly Speaking

TO THE STAFF

In most State Park organizations the coming of October signals the ending of a busy summer vacation season and a slowing down of the demands made upon park personnel and facilities. In California, October also heralds the approach of the Fall and Winter park seasons in areas equipped to provide winter sports, in the summer-in-winter wonderland of California deserts and our beautiful and warm southern beaches. However, most of you in the field will feel a lessening of the push and hurry of Summer.

Now is the time for me to thank you. To the Deputy Chiefs in Sacramento and their associates, the six District Superintendents and their staffs, to each Area and Park Supervisor and to all their loyal employees a richly deserved and most sincere "THANK YOU" for a job well done. I see the letters which come to Sacramento from representatives of your 25,000,000 visitors and guests. Of course, some are critical, some bitter: no campsites, turn-aways, long drives only to sleep in a car while waiting for a camp unit. Nevertheless, even the critical comments are tinged with respect and satisfaction for the courtesy and thoughtfulness of the field personnel. The great majority of letters and phone calls speak in high praise of "your parks, your services, your clean facilities, and especially of your personal conduct and never-failing understanding of your visitors' needs and problems."

I know that I speak for the State Administration, for Governor Brown and Director Nelson when I say that such devotion to duty, such long hours of work, and such personal understanding of the public's needs are sincerely appreciated. Clean parks, courteous, helpful service, and warm human understanding, -- all of which you provide in your daily work -- are the backbone of our system of Parks, Beaches and Historical Monuments.

To do a real job for California, we must add to this an equally broad and understanding attitude toward our future. More land must be added to our State Park System; more beaches, more significant historical monuments, more area for plain outdoor fun, and more examples of our superb, though vanishing, natural scenery of mountain and seashore. To this problem also must we bring a warm understanding of people's needs, a sincere desire to provide for them, a strong will to protect and preserve our natural wonders -- even from ourselves -- and a ceaseless drive to continue a progressive and useful State Park System.

In this field we must do more to cooperate with other State and Federal agencies having control over land and its use. It seems to me that we may not be able long to

(continued on the following page)

CHIEFLY SPEAKING (continued from the previous page)

continue the luxury of separate land planning by all individual agencies. Even California may not be able to set aside separate areas for recreation, for hunting, for forests, reservoirs, game preserves and a host of other uses. Some land areas must be expected to carry many compatable uses. As far as I know, cooperative planning is the only answer.

Fish, game, forests, reservoirs and parks must eventually learn to live together; each making its major contribution individually but jointly adding to the total useable outdoor facilities so much in demand now and so much more to be needed when our population doubles again. We need land to live on, land to work on, land to feed, clothe and house us, land to inspire and re-create us as well as land on which to play. When all land management agencies in California cooperate in a wise and well-planned land-use program, then Californians will have some assurance of continuing to realize the third great American ideal --

". . .THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS"

Charles A. DeTurk, Chief

The California Conservation Council and Cooperating Organizations

Cordially invite You and Your Friends to attend the

ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON
CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

November 17, 18, 19, 1960 - Thursday, Friday, Saturday
AT SANTA BARBARA
Headquarters, Registration and Meetings at the
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Mission Canyon

Saturday Lunch Meeting, University of California Santa Barbara
Theme: THE CITIZENS'ROLE IN CONSERVATION

Program Highlights: Thursday evening and Friday

1. Crisis in Land Use Planning.
2. What's next in State Water Program? 3. Wild Fires 1960
Panels: 4. Conserving Parks and Open Spaces, and
5. Saving the Seashore.

Workshops:

Thursday. 6. Exhibits: Permanent, Trailside and Portable - for conferences, meetings and classrooms.
7. Women's Committee: Leaders of Statewide Women's Organizations and Youth Groups. Programs - joint projects.

Saturday. 8. Conservation Education (begins late Friday afternoon) Arranged by Tri-Counties School Committee and State Advisors.
9. Round Table: National Conservation Organizations.
10. Round Table: Conservation Field Schools - Directors and Representatives of accrediting State Colleges.

The facilities will be excellent. We are enthusiastic about the interesting setting of the Conference, and the hearty cooperation of local committees in arranging hospitality and trips. Organizations are urged to arrange Board or Special Committee meetings in connection with Conference on Thursday, Saturday or Sunday. Rooms can be provided.

Robert C. Miller, President - Pearl Chase, Exec. Vice-President

Field Visits Prove Staff Efficient

VISITS OF STATE PARK COMMISSIONERS

The Division has been most fortunate through the years because of the great interest taken by members of the State Park Commission in all phases of State park acquisition, development, and operation. Nearly all have spent some time visiting units of the State Park System and, particularly, within the area where the individual Commissioner lives. Quite frequently, however, individual park Commissioners sample the product resulting from their policy making and advisory functions.

CHAIRMAN WILL ROGERS, JR.

As many of you have learned, Chairman Will Rogers, Jr., of the California State Park Commission, is frequently in the field visiting individual units, District headquarters, and other areas under our jurisdiction for the purpose of becoming fully informed about the California State Park System. He reports that he has always found all members of the Division staff, especially of the field staff, to be completely courteous and cooperative. He is proud of the manner in which they deal with the public and the pride that the staff of each unit takes in his own particular individual unit, its cleanliness, and its operation.

COMMISSIONER KARL WRAY

In connection with a recent trip to dedicate the Avenue of the Giants parkway in Humboldt Redwoods State Park, Commissioner Karl Wray and his fine family took it upon themselves to visit a large number of the operating units of the State Park System. Commissioner Wray expressed to Chief DeTurk great pride and satisfaction in the manner in which the field staff manages the State parks and deals with the services and facilities offered the public. Friendliness and courtesy, as well as cleanliness, prevail throughout the Park System according to Commissioner Wray. It is my understanding he has visited 52 operating units of the System. Chief DeTurk wants you all

(continued on the following page)

to know of Commissioner Wray's feeling.

OTHER COMMISSIONERS

Earlier Commissioner Harold Zellerbach made a quick tour of many units of the Park System. Because of a crowded schedule, he was unable to visit all of the areas as originally proposed; however, I know all of those who were fortunate enough enjoyed his visit. In connection with almost every Commission meeting, visits are made by Commissioners Leo Carrillo, Gertrude Harriman, Alfred Stern, and Joseph Houghteling - all have remarked about the fine morale, spirit, understanding and ability of the field operations staffs as well as of other employees of the Division.

CHIEF AND DEPUTY CHIEFS

Chief Charles A. DeTurk has also gotten around considerably in his little more than one year as head of the Division. He has repeatedly stated that he believes our park organization and its employees are as fine and outstanding as you will find anywhere and he has had considerable experience throughout the United States. He, too, is proud to be a part of our organization.

Deputy Chiefs Jack Knight and Ronald Miller, although getting around less frequently than they would like to do when they can spare the time, enjoy their visits with all of the field organization.

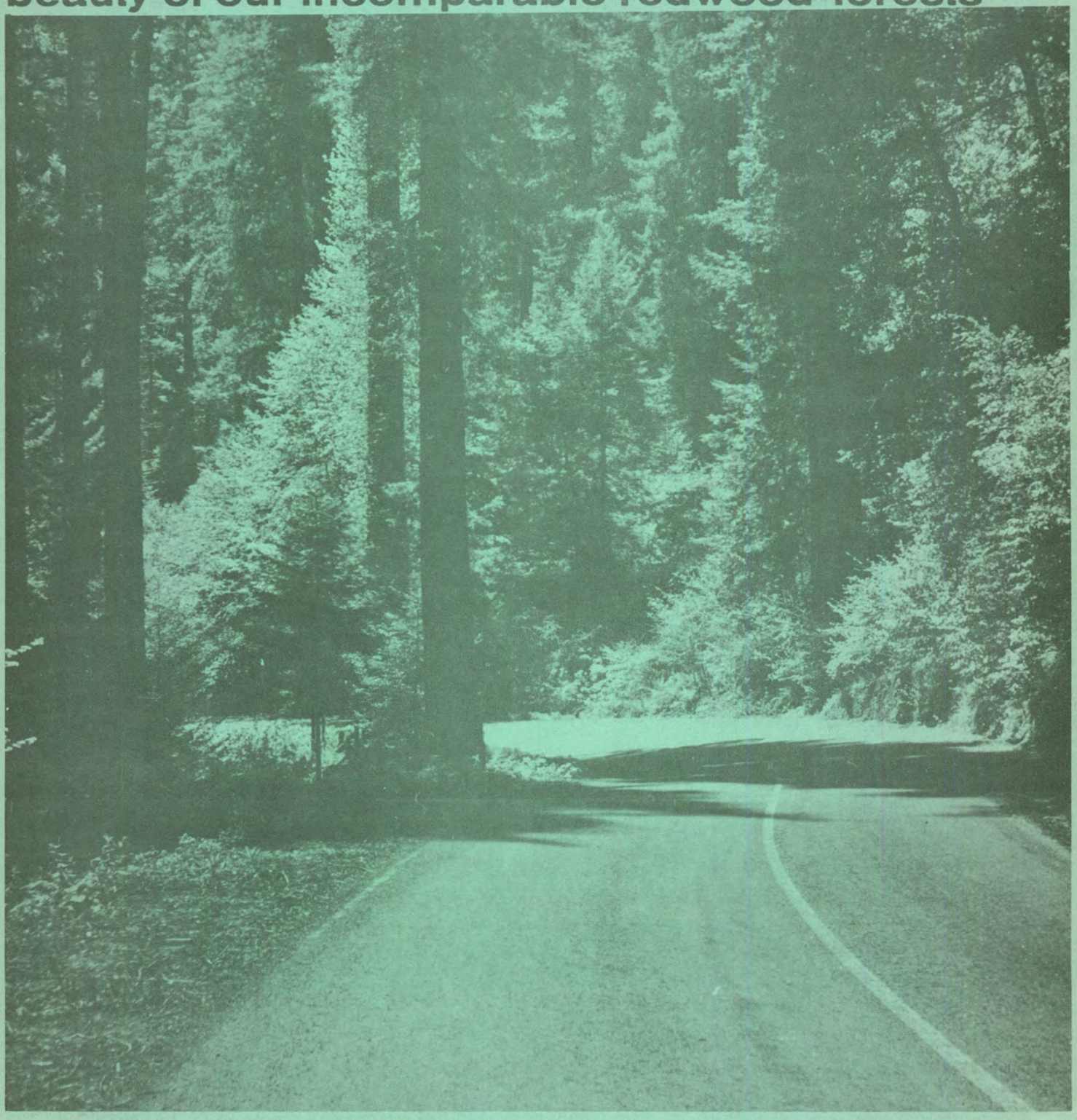
DEPUTY CHIEF, OPERATIONS

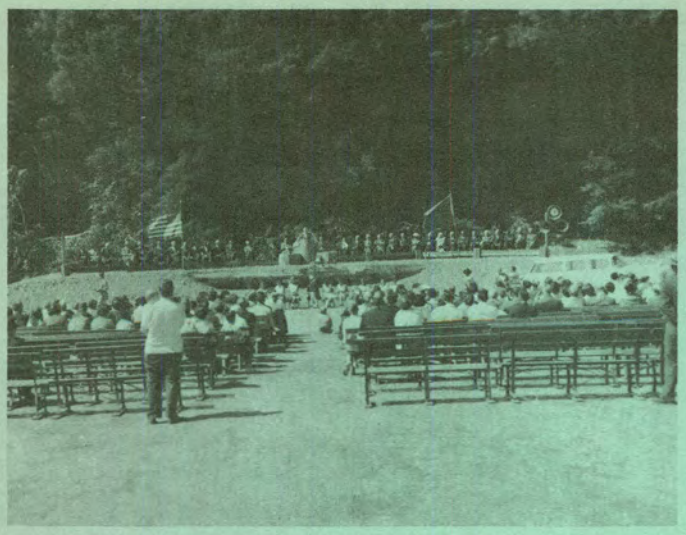
One person who should be in the field more finds he can get there only when there are pressures in a particular locality, or when special events guide his footsteps into various regions of the State. Most recently, I have had the privilege of traveling in a neighboring state in connection with an organized group back-packing into one of the mountainous areas of that State. We enjoyed visits at State parks such as Edward R. Hickey, Patrick's Point, Prairie Creek, and Jedediah Smith before leaving this wonderful State. In our neighboring State we found campgrounds for the most part publicly operated, not all of which are provided with the facilities that are typical of our State park campgrounds. At least one of these was operated by a concessioner and the charge was the same as for camping in our State parks; however, the facilities did not include the showers, hot water, and washrooms, and the sanitary facilities were of the more primitive type. While we received courteous treatment, the leaders of our Girl Scout Troop particularly remarked about the friendliness of our State park rangers as compared with attendance at camping areas outside the State. This was not true in all cases, however; but there was considerable contrast noted when we returned to California and, without being recognized at Burney Falls because the attending Ranger had never met the Deputy Chief of Operations, the same spirit of friendliness was again noted by the Scout leaders. I know the whole group appreciated it because they were weary and tired from a long drive and not too sure they would find a place to bed down for the night.

I wish to commend all of you for your outstanding work in the field for the more I travel, the greater is my pride in belonging to an organization which everyone of the field employees seems to understand--that the parks belong to the public, the facilities are established for the public's use, and that the public has the right to expect friendly and courteous treatment even though we may not be able to accommodate individuals at a specific time. There is no question in my mind but that all of you are BETTER RANGERS.

Earl P. Hanson, Deputy Chief, Operations

"We are . . . . firmly dedicated to preserving the beauty of our incomparable redwood forests"





avenue of the giants becomes a reality

The AVENUE OF THE GIANTS is a reality.

In dedicatory ceremonies at High Rock Bar, Governor Edmund G. Brown committed the Division of Beaches and Parks to actively pursuing the program which will provide a wonderland for hundreds of thousands of persons annually as they drive through the magnificence which are those groves and forests comprising Humboldt Redwoods State Park.

The text of Governor Brown's address follows on Page 9.

What is this wonderland which will be created?

It is a parkway, beautifully and aptly named a few years ago by the late Aubrey Drury, and officially designated as The Avenue of the Giants by the Legislature at its last session.

Though it will be some three or four years before the Avenue does what it is intended to do --- be free of trucks and fast-moving vehicles --- one section is now open, another next summer.

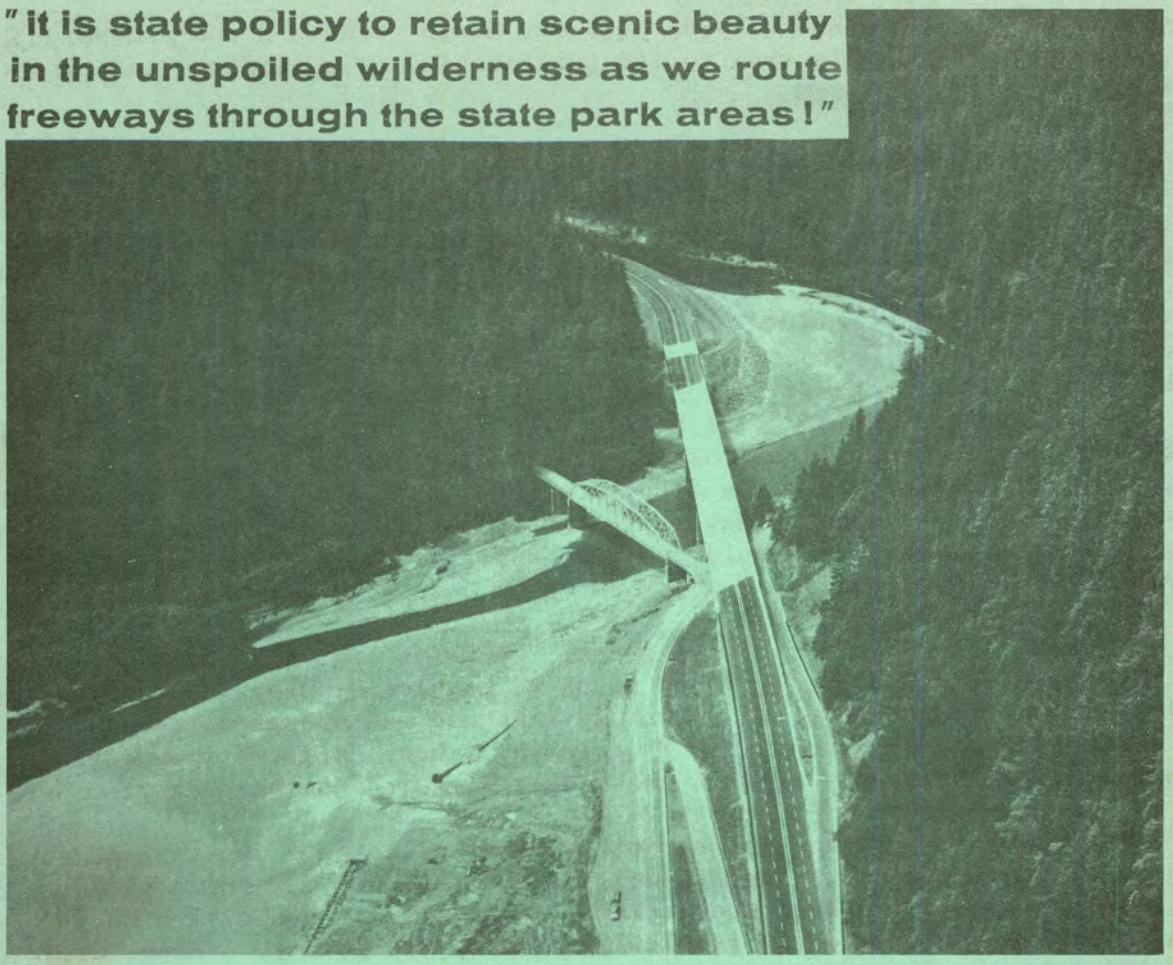
The dedicatory ceremonies were held in the section which is already free of heavy through traffic. This bit within the Humboldt Redwoods State Park is now a serene drive, where kids and families can cross the road at will, where traffic moves at a far slower pace than on the bypass which is just a few hundred feet away.

The bypass was a joint effort on the part of the Division of Highways and the Division of Beaches and Parks, paid for out of Highway funds as well as $2,600,000 in park money. The mutual undertaking has retained the beauty of the Redwoods where they are at their greatest, but has still provided opportunity for commercial and destination-bound motorists to move at freeway speeds.

Several turnoffs, all bearing "Avenue of the Giants" signs, are on the freeway. The freeway, when completed, will bypass the old route, intersecting it only at two crossings of the Eel River.

The parkway will be maintained by the Division of Beaches and Parks. It will have a yet-to-be-established speed limit of 35 miles an hour or less, turnoffs to picnic, to park and walk through the forests. Out-of-state visitors who travel across country by the thousands each year to view these giants, unique to California, will now be able to move through the trees at a leisurely pace, stop where they want to see and enjoy the grandeur of the Redwoods. Californians now will be able to enjoy the same privilege. Under present conditions, commercial use of U.S. 101 makes it extremely hazardous to stop or travel slowly.

"it is state policy to retain scenic beauty in the unspoiled wilderness as we route freeways through the state park areas!"



(ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN, AVENUE OF THE GIANTS DEDICATION, 8/27/60)

It is a pleasure to greet you in this setting of grandeur. I am privileged to speak for 15½ million Californians as we dedicate the first stage of a parkway which will lead through one of the most beautiful parts of California and the world.

Today, we mark action by your State government to meet two vital needs which affect the whole State. We must and will provide adequate commercial and private transportation, and we are just as firmly dedicated to preserving the beauty of our incomparable Redwood forests. What we have done here will be done elsewhere in the Redwoods -- at Prairie Creek, Jedediah Smith and Richardson Grove.

California gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of the Save the Redwoods League, many of whose original founders came from Humboldt County. For 40 years, in California and throughout the Nation, the League has fought to preserve these mighty forests. More than $3,000,000 -- half the cost of this park -- was donated to the State of California by the League. This includes the generous gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who made possible the establishment of the Rockefeller Forest in the Bull Creek watershed.

We are following definite principles in our freeway program in these matchless areas. A basic premise is to open up new vistas to Californians, and our millions of visitors from other states and nations.

Engineering considerations, which make this possible, are important. But it is equally sound state policy to retain scenic beauty in the unspoiled wilderness as we route freeways through the state park areas.

This policy is a farsighted investment in one of California's greatest assets --

(continued on the following page)

the natural beauty which has helped make our State renowned and prosperous. Your State government will remain true to its trusteeship as custodian and protector of the Redwoods.

We have many reasons to celebrate. The new parkway will open up new sources of recreation on land which the State has owned for decades. Trucks can go about their business without violating the quiet of the forests. Travelers will be able to drive from San Francisco to Eureka at freeway speed limits, and with safety. Tourists, with their families, can enjoy their visits here without danger from highway traffic.

Now on the drawing boards is a master plan for this park and parkway. It is marked by vision, for it takes into account the growing recreational needs of California. It is further intended to bolster the economy of Humboldt County and the entire Redwood empire, one of the most superb attractions in the world. We are keenly aware of current economic problems in some of our counties, and we are hard at work to encourage a healthy economy. New recreational facilities -- developed with public funds or private capital -- should generate new tax dollars for schools and other needs in our local governments.

If we are to draw people to these areas, parkways like the one whose beginnings we mark today are essential. It is up to us to provide increased opportunities for recreation, if we are to encourage privately financed and operated lodges, and other sources of revenue for our counties. That is why I have directed immediate action to combat a threat to the beauty of this area, only a few thousand yards from here.

On this quiet bar of the Eel River, we are close to a magnificent forest, in which some of the world's tallest trees face extinction. If you have not seen the Rockefeller Forest and the Bull Creek Flat, I hope all of you will hike or drive in to the area before you leave. It is unbelievable in its beauty. Then, drive on and view the trees at the Giant Tree Site.

If you could compare the site as it is today with photographs taken ten years ago, you would be appalled at the destruction. Already more than 500 huge Redwoods and many smaller trees have been lost. This senseless waste must be stopped. California will not permit the forest to disappear, either through flood waters or strangulation by rock and gravel which choke the roots.

I have directed the Department of Natural Resources to hit all phases of the problem, through new programs of soil conservation, park administration, and forestry. The action will be taken without delay.

Remember -- we will not deplete any area of its revenue sources. Consistent with our responsibility to California as a whole, we will work unceasingly to strengthen the local economy.

Through the development of Bull Creek and the completion of the parkway here, we expect to open up a powerful economic potential in the watershed country. New tax dollars must be developed for the county and the districts. The State will assume the costs of the road repairs.

But the dollar, important as it is, will not be the only consideration. For their beauty, too, we need these great forests -- just as we need the Anza-Borrego Desert, the Rubicon Trail at Emerald Bay and the Point Lobos cliffs. Preserving these matchless areas costs the taxpayer little -- yet they yield rich rewards in peace and replenishment of man's spirit.

The parks must stand as a permanent and protected part of California's heritage of unspoiled natural beauty. We salute the Avenue of the Giants!

The Governor's prepared address, upon which he embellished a great deal as he looked upon the splendor which is California in the vicinity of the Eel River within the Humboldt Redwoods State Park, should be read and reread by those who might have qualifications about the integrity of man in his defense of the finer things.

He has stated the policy of this state and has made it clear that we do not intend to destroy anything of such greatness and grandeur as the Rubicon Trail at Emerald Bay, the cliffs at Point Lobos, the serenity of Tomales Bay, the wonder and wilderness of the Anza-Borrego Desert.

"The park must stand as a permanent and protected part of California's heritage of unspoiled natural beauty," he stated.

Permanent and protected!

Indeed, take notice of Webster in his definition of "permanent":

> "To stay to the end. Continuing or enduring in the same state, place; without marked change; not subject to alteration; lasting; abiding."

Indeed, take notice of Webster in his definition of "protect":

> "To cover or shield from injury or destruction; to defend; guard."

To those of you who have been here many years, the sound of these words must be heartening and refreshing.

It gives encouragement to the ideals for which you have stood the line so long.

It means that the defense of these areas is a proper charge upon the Division of Beaches and Parks and that ours is the responsibility to assure a continuing struggle against interests adverse to the mental and physical well-being of California insofar as recreation affects those important parts of the human machinery. It is regretful that there is a struggle, but a struggle there is! The organizations who would usurp, or urge usurption of park lands for any number of reasons other than park use are many and their kind are known.

The Governor made it clear that established parks come first, that the alleged savings of a dollar in a horrendously large budget IS NOT to be the determining factor in the abduction of park lands. The verbosity employed by the advocates of park destruction is a lot of cackle and twaddle. The fact is that once the magnificence of the landscape is destroyed, it is no more. You can't build another no matter how enormous a budget you might gain for yourself to do the job.

"Preserving these matchless areas costs the taxpayer little---yet they yield rich rewards in peace and replenishment of man's spirit," so said the Governor. So be it.

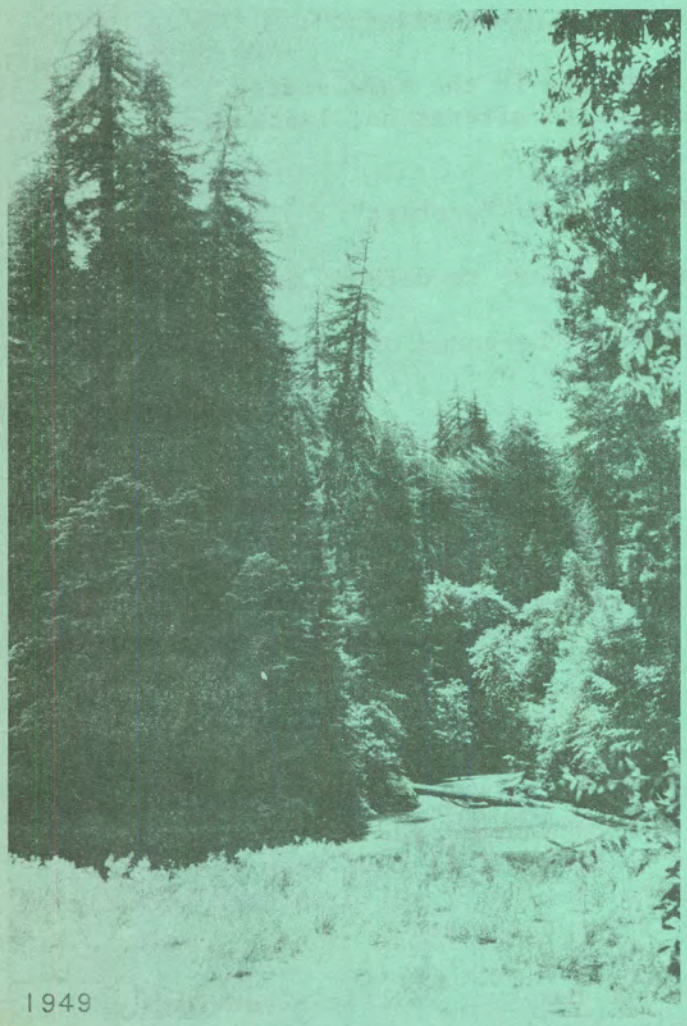
To those critics of the Division of Beaches and Parks who decry our policies in the retention of the beauty of California, for the use of Californians, who state we

BEST OF THE FIFTY (continued from the previous page)

should not speak with an angered voice when interests despoil our parks through activity outside our boundaries, let men read the October, 1960, issue of Sunset Magazine, and study that section on the Redwoods of California. Look at the picture on page 66. It is enlightening, indeed.

In this regard, the Governor also spoke most forcefully and decisively. We will not allow the Rockefeller Forest "to disappear, either through flood waters or strangulation by rock and gravel which choke the roots," he said. He asked his audience and all Californians to drive to the greatest forest of them all and to compare photographs taken ten years apart (both of which appeared in our annual report, just recently published, and republished below.)

"You would be appalled at the destruction. Already more than 500 huge Redwoods and many smaller trees have been lost. This senseless waste must be stopped," he said. "That is why I have directed immediate action to combat (the) threat to the beauty of the area (Bull Creek)." Indeed he has! Indeed, the job will be done!



1949

1959

Silver Strand Beach State Park

Silver Strand Beach State Park consists of ocean frontage approximately two and one-half miles long, and bay frontage approximately one-half mile long. It is without question one of the finest areas of its kind on the entire west coast. Sorry, no camping; this is a day-use park.

Silver Strand was set aside as a park in February, 1932, when two small parcels of land were acquired from the Federal Government. This was added to in later years making a total area of 520½ acres, with 26,490 feet of ocean frontage. Of this frontage, 13,050 feet is leased by the Navy Department where a Naval Amphibious Base has been constructed just south of the City of Coronado. This Navy beach portion is used intermittently as an amphibious landing and training area. The park was officially opened May 1, 1950. Additional facilities have been added as increased attendance demanded and finances would permit. During 1959, a large construction program was completed and this year, 1960, should see completion of reconstruction and added facilities which will enable the area to accommodate maximum crowds of 20,000 visitors per day.

Facilities on the ocean side include four large blacktop parking lots with a combined total parking for 1,762 automobiles at one time; large comfort stations with dressing rooms and outside showers; a concrete park center plaza approximately 180 feet x 225 feet with administration building, comfort station, food concession building, overhead ramada, benches, planters, drinking fountains and lighting; four large promenade ramadas; six lifeguard stands, and the checking station.

The administration building contains information, administrative, and lifeguard supervisors' offices, first aid room, shower and locker rooms, carport and four-story lifeguard headquarters tower.

Area lighting for the ocean side is provided by 16 30-foot aluminum standards, each with two 400-watt mercury vapor lamps and eight 12-foot aluminum standards, (one on each side of the parking lot entrance ramps) each with a single 100-watt vapor

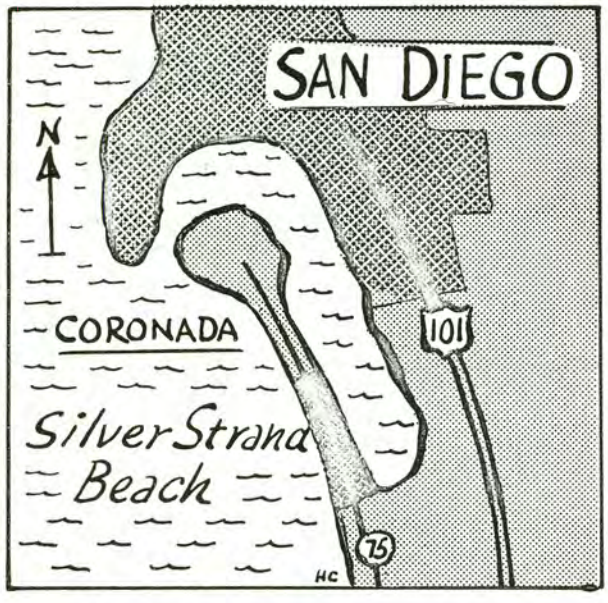
(continued on the following page)

lamp in a mushroom-shaped plastic dome top. Public vehicles are limited to the parking area.

Blacktop walkways around the parking lots connect ocean side and bay side developments via three pedestrian underpasses, walks, and a bay side promenade. Further developments on the bay side include four large promenade ramadas; five lifeguard stands; one large comfort station with dressing rooms and showers; a concrete cove concession area containing the concession building; a long ramada providing shade and seating, connecting the concession building to a combination comfort station-first aid station-storage room building and carport. Additional lighting is provided by 12-foot light standards.

Facilities which are to be constructed this year will include two additional large comfort stations with dressing rooms and showers; relocation of a service yard area which will contain an equipment building and utility building. Adjacent this area at the south bay side boundary, will be the park supervisor's residence and a smaller, two bedroom residence which is a modified standard duplex, both with garages.

Crown Cove, beside the cove concession area is a small, dredged bay covering an arc of about 200° and about 650 feet across the outer diameter. This is the most popular swimming area within the park. We have a float line stretched along the outer edge of the Cove to discourage boats from entering the swimming area, as the area outward of the Cove is a popular overnight stop for local yachtsmen and is used quite heavily by water skiers.



Park Headquarters is located approximately midway between the cities of Coronado and Imperial Beach, a distance of about nine miles. This is approximately four and one-half airline miles northward from the International Boundary at the extreme southwestern corner of the United States. The park occupies a portion of the long, narrow sand spit connecting Coronado Island and North Island to the mainland. These are islands in name only due to the expanse of Silver Strand.

The Strand is made up mostly of sandy beaches, mud flats and sand dunes, and averages about 1/8 of a mile in width. The beach sand has a goodly portion of its ingredients, sea-shells, which present a silvery-gray appearance from which the name was derived. The highest sand dunes are approximately 20 feet above sea level.

Quoting The Geology and Palentology of the Marine Pliocene of San Diego by Leo George Hertlein and U.S. Grant IV, "North Island and Coronado Island may be remnants of the Nestor Terrace...but their connection to the mainland is due to a long crescentic sand spit which appears to have been constructed by the northward shifting of material brought to the shore by the Tijuana River which reaches the sea near the Mexican Boundary."

The staffing at Silver Strand includes the following permanent personnel: one Ranger III; one Ranger II; two Rangers I; five State Park Attendants; one Lifeguard Supervisor; and one Intermediate Typist Clerk. Additional seasonal employees are used during the busy season and we ordinarily employ 12 to 15 park aids and 15 to 18

(continued on Page 18)

Crown Prince Akihito and His Princess Visit, Enjoy Will Rogers State Park

There are in the den of the home of Will Rogers several bits of memorabilia, not the least of which is the original drawing of a cartoon, which appeared in several hundred newspapers, showing the great American with a fellow called Lindy, and titled "America's Greatest Ambassadors."

Last month, 25 years after his death, on the broad, lawned plain in front of his ranch home, the Division of Beaches and Parks was privileged to host The Crown Prince and The Crown Princess of Japan.

There were some 2,000 guests present and the gayest and happiest of the lot were Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko. They enjoyed no part of their stay in California more. They were charmed by Will Rogers, Jr., who personally escorted them through the rambling, comfortable, typically American home and was every bit as good an ambassador as his father. They loved the park. They enjoyed the show which was staged on the adjoining polo field. They were at ease. It was a happy, sunny, all-too-short afternoon. Here was America, at its shining best.

The Prince and Princess were flown into the park by helicopters provided by the United States Marine Corps. They landed expertly, discharged their gracious passengers, and then took off. In itself, this was quite a show. The Prince and Princess were driven up to the home, where they were greeted by Will Rogers, Jr., and his son, Clem.

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

October 4, 1960

Mr. Charles A. DeTurk, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks
Department of Natural Resources
1120 - 10th Street
Sacramento, California

Dear Charlie:

The splendid afternoon afforded the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Japan at the Will Rogers State Park last week contributed greatly to the solidarity of the cordial relations existing between the Japanese people and our own.

As you well know, California has a high ratio of citizens of Japanese ancestry and I have heard directly from many of them that the Crown Prince and Princess were extremely pleased with the reception attended them at our park. Commissioner Rogers, as always, was an excellent host.

Please pass on to Superintendent Lively and Supervisor Davis and to all members of the staff at Will Rogers State Park my appreciation.

Sincerely

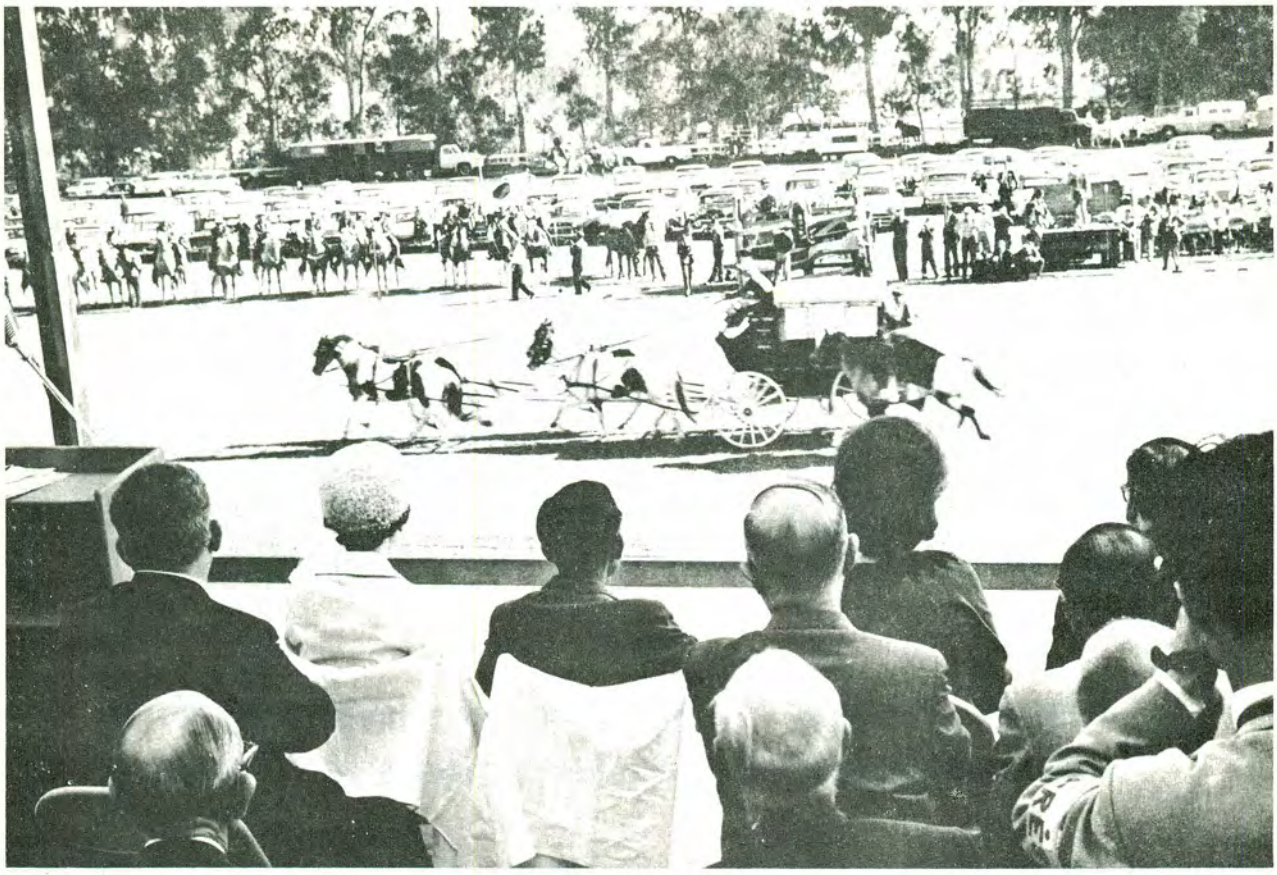
Edmund G Brown

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

The entourage then went through the Rogers home. After resting a few minutes the Prince and Princess came out on the balcony and greeted the assembled throng, who rose and remained so until the soft, emphatic anthem of Japan was followed by The Star Spangled Banner. Akihito and his Michiko then came down to the lawn and enjoyed, with all the other 2,000 folks who were present, a luncheon of Breast of Chicken, fresh California fruit compote, rice cantonese, buttered rolls, ice cream and petits fours.

(The lawn party was a whopping success. Tables were placed on the greensward, each sitting six or eight. They were serviced in the morning and when the guests arrived, all was in readiness. Guests received their chicken buffet style, served from a series of buffet tables heaped with the very exquisitely and handsomely prepared menu. The sun wasn't too warm, and leisure was the order of the day. Waitresses flitted around, serving tea, coffee, or milk and, if wanted, more ice cream. The Prince and Princess had two helpings.)

Upon completion of lunch, and after greetings by civic representatives, everyone bounded down to the polo field. They lined the banks and circled the special arena



which had been set up for the old style western horse show and rodeo. It was an abbreviated version, but a good one. Steers were roped and bulldogged. Trick riders accomplished with ease their hardest routines. A comic and a trained horse amused all. A lasso artist roped a charging brigade of horses. The Prince put on a cowboy hat, to the delight of his Princess. Leo Carrillo and Will Rogers, Jr., romped around in expert fashion aboard a couple of borrowed horses. One steer went through the fence in an unscheduled performance, but was roped before inflicting any damage upon man or material. Bucking broncos won out over trying cowpokes who couldn't even make it for eight seconds. The whole show took place in less than an hour and the Prince and Princess were off, after spending some four hours at the park, to see President Eisenhower the next day in Washington, D.C.

The event was sponsored by the Japan America Society. Several months ago contact was established with the Division and permission to use the park was most readily extended. It is the first time such an event has taken place at the park, but is in line with Division policy to allow use of facilities for special community occasions, if at all possible.

LAWN PARTY AND LUNCHEON

HONORING

THEIR IMPERIAL HIGHNESSES

THE CROWN PRINCE

AND

THE CROWN PRINCESS

OF JAPAN

SEPTEMBER 26, 1960

WILL ROGERS STATE PARK, LOS ANGELES

SPONSORED BY

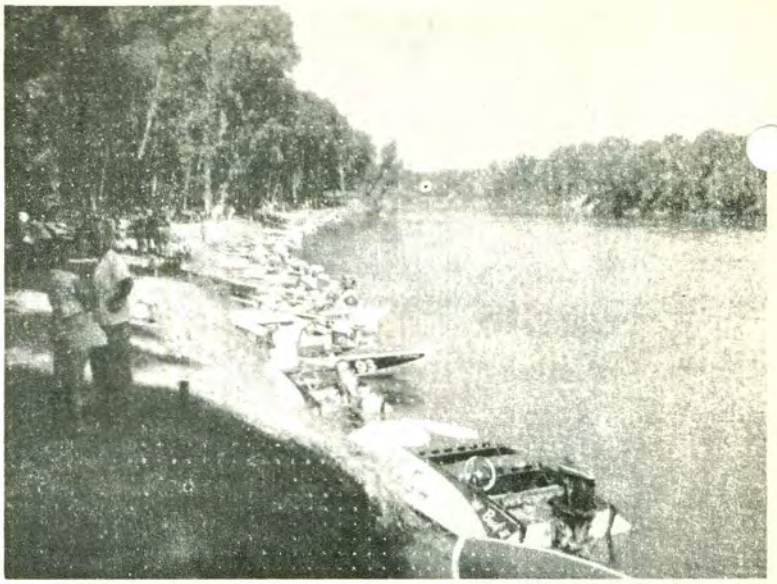
JAPAN AMERICA SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN CALIF., INC.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



158 Miles in 157 Minutes from Stockton to Colusa State Park

The Sixth Annual Stockton-Colusa-Stockton Boat Race is history. It was held on Saturday and Sunday, August 20 and 21, from Stockton to Colusa, where the contestants remained overnight to return to Stockton on Sunday. There were nine classes of boats entered.

Arrangements for the race took several months, with details handled by the Port Stockton Boaters, Inc., and the Colusa County Boat Club. Up until the morning of the race, about 120 entries had been received; however that morning 50 additional boats were entered, delaying the start until 10 a.m.

The Colusa Boat Club worked with personnel at Colusa-Sacramento River State Park in arranging for the event. The site of the race had recently been worked over by the Department of Water Resources in their clearing operation in the park, and regretfully the entire area was covered with several inches of dust. However, the area was soaked thoroughly, forming a hard crust on the ground. The barbecue pit which had not been used since last year, was uncovered and readied. Additional tables and benches were hauled in from the Colusa County Fair Grounds, as well as extra trash containers. Meat for the barbecue was purchased, cut, seasoned and wrapped. The fire was started late Friday afternoon and the meat placed in the coals and covered early Saturday morning. Other foods were likewise prepared.
(continued on the following page)

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Parks belong to the public and public use commensurate with park standards is always to be encouraged. Some areas wonder how events, special or otherwise, might be staged to bring community attention to an area and to serve as a better community relations factor. Here is one, an annual event to which the Division of Beaches and Parks most willingly lends its support and fullest cooperation.

A complete Radio Station, K6BJV, was set up in the park together with a public address system. Floats for the judges at the finish line were towed into place and securely moored.

Park personnel policed up the area and installed a temporary mooring line along the bank of the Sacramento River, which could accommodate 116 boats. Sanitary facilities were made spotless. Plans were developed to handle visitor parking and accommodate the pit crews which follow their respective boats, each with an empty trailer, just in case.

About 10 a.m. Saturday morning word was flashed that the first relay was off. From then until the first boat arrived, everyone just waited. Two hours and 37 minutes later the first boat roared into sight, making the 158 mile run in record time. From then until the last one arrived about 4:30 p.m., there was much stretching of necks and many oh's and ah's. As each boat crossed the finish line, it was steered to the bank and docked until take off time the next morning. The "U" class boats (unlimited) were permitted out of the water for adjustments; the rest had to remain untouched, except for refueling, or be disqualified.

The barbecue started before the last boat had arrived and 761 dinners were served. Just before dark, boat crews could be seen looking for a smooth place to bed down for the night. On Sunday morning, as soon as it was light enough to see to move around, an old fashioned breakfast was served to the crews and a few others (very few) early risers. At 8 a.m. there was a "crew call", where instructions for the return trip were given. About 8:30 a.m., the first class to get underway was given the Green Flag. The starter did not waste any time and within an hour the last boat was on its way.

Then the "cripples" and other non-starters were removed from the water by pit crews, loaded on the trailer and the long overland trek started. Visitors who had come to see the start, left the park and the area resembled a circus after the last performance. The cleanup job began. Several truckloads of trash and other debris were hauled to the dump. Around noon the regular Sunday boaters began to arrive, and the park was back to normal operation.

The latest figures we have available are: 170 boats left Stockton, 110 arrived in Colusa, others falling by the waterside. There were between 90 to 95 starters for the return trip, the others were loaded and hauled away. The first boat to arrive set a new record for the run and was the only one to finish the race in its class, clipping 48 minutes from the previous record, established last year.

Supervisor John McCone,
Colusa-Sacramento River State Park

SILVER STRAND BEACH STATE PARK (continued from Page 12)

beach lifeguards.

Our problems are few. But one of the major problems, and this is due to the park location, is the severe corrosive action of the salt air on exposed metal items. All of our efforts to stop rust and corrosion seem to be purely temporary. A large portion of recent installations, such as light standards and window sashes are made up of aluminum, and the newer structures are of concrete block construction both of which are comparatively maintenance free, designed to eliminate the corrosion problem as much as possible. Our other major problem is attempting to operate efficiently from 5:00 a.m. until midnight during the summer season, carry out the necessary patrols, public contact and routine work, and at the same time remove drifted sand and keep ahead of the severe corrosion problem. Problems such as evening teenage parties have been kept minor through constant patrol. We find that a firm but fair approach and tolerant attitude generally eliminates any trouble before it starts.

An assortment of unique features make Silver Strand the outstanding example of recreation beach for which it is widely noted. Being bordered on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the east by San Diego Bay, extremely mild weather conditions prevail, with a low temperature variation and rainfall (during the winter months) of only ten inches or less annually. For the 84 years preceding 1936, according to the U.S. Weather Bureau, San Diego, average annual precipitation was 9.73 inches. This is in the semi-arid range. Rainfall is supplemented by heavy dew, light night and morning low clouds and fog; and an occasional heavy fog.

The prevailing west wind which blows gently through the day keeping temperatures moderate to cool, generally subsides entirely shortly after dark. This is no doubt one of the reasons Silver Strand is popular for night time parties as well as for regular day use. This weather condition is also favorable for plant growth.

Many varieties of plants and wild flowers spring up during late winter and generally last through the spring months. Dr. Edith A. Purer, in Plants of Silver Strand Beach State Park, published in 1936, has identified over 140 species of plants. Due to extensive development and the natural erosion, it is doubtful if there are nearly this many species remaining at this time. Plants predominant around the developed areas are Beach Evening Primrose; Sand Verbena; Mesembryanthemum; Salt Bush; Juncus Rush; Brome Grass, etc.

Various types of marine life frequent the area on both sides of the park. A popular fishing area, the ocean offers Surf Perch to three pounds, Corbina, Yellow and Spotfin Croaker and the elusive Grunion. During season, limits of Pismo Clams are common. Waders along the muddy area on the bay side, southward from Crown Cove, occasionally stumble onto a Stingray, much to their sorrow.

Silver Strand has other features of attraction. During late evening hours the surrounding countryside is a blaze of lights. Looking southward and turning counter clockwise, the following cities are generally visible: Imperial Beach, Tijuana, San Ysidro, Chula Vista, National City and San Diego; and clear around to the northwest, the lighthouse at Point Loma can also be seen.

Anyone looking for the ideal spot where peace and quiet reign near the city but completely apart from it, where sometimes park residents arise before daylight just to sit and look out the window and meditate----try Silver Strand Beach State Park the next time you are in southern California. But remember, there is no camping; day time and evening use only.

By Ranger Lewis L. Myer

Appraisals :

How It Is Done

Another specialized function has been added to the many and varied classifications of work performed by personnel of the Division; that of conducting staff appraisals in conjunction with the acquisition of new parks and additions to already established parks. The preparation of appraisal reports by staff personnel reflects the continued necessity of expanding the State's park facilities as well as recognition that such services can be rendered more economically by staff personnel.

In exchange for the public's privilege of taking private property (called eminent domain) the sovereign is obligated to insure fair payment to those individuals whose property is taken. This protection of the few from the demands of the many is supplied by constitutional and legal safeguards requiring the payment of just compensation to the affected property owners and setting forth equitable procedures for accomplishing public acquisition projects. Although the property owner is not compensated for many of the inconveniences incidental to this process, he is entitled to the highest price for his property, which it could be expected he might receive for it on the open market. Trained in the techniques of real estate research it is the appraiser's responsibility to estimate the price which the acquiring agency is obligated to pay the property owner.

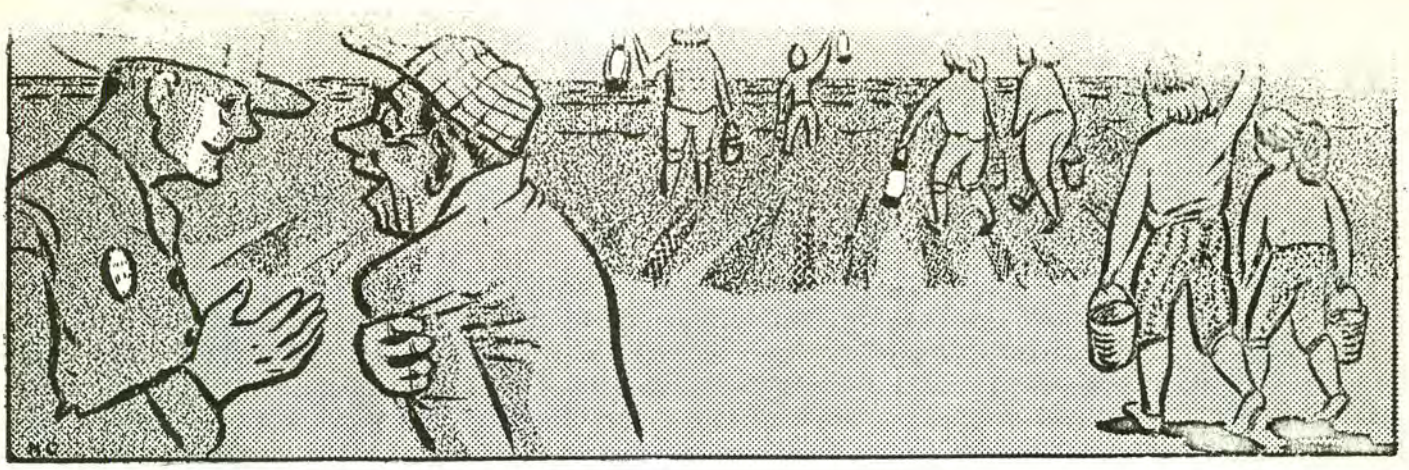
There are many types of real property appraisals, depending upon the purpose for which the appraisal is required. When private lands are required for public use, a condemnation appraisal is required. Unlike a private appraisal, such as a real estate loan appraisal, the condemnation appraisal must be thorough regardless of the
(continued on Page 22)

What It Is

The Land Section is responsible for the acquisition of real property for the Division. However, before acquisition can be effected, it is necessary that an evaluation of the property be made. As a result, the major portion of the appraisal function enters the Land Section story at this point, and continues, at times in a limited sense, to the conclusion of the Land Section's responsibility. Additionally, during the planning of a project, the appraisal group is called to make estimates of value for use in the planning.

Appraising is considered a profession, but not an exact science. It is an opinion of value by one who has a background of education and experience warranting confidence in his judgment. Of course, this is not to say there are no guidelines for the appraiser to follow. There are philosophies, principles, legal interpretations, practical applications of abstract ideas--the whole field of the science of economics is there to assist him. Our particular category relates to acquisition by a governmental agency, and by law we are required to estimate market value as opposed to estimating value for other purposes, such as for taxation, insurance, financing, etc. Since the governmental agency usually has the right of eminent domain, we prepare what are commonly called condemnation appraisals.

In our organization we utilize the services of independent appraisers as well as the services of members of our staff. It is our responsibility in both instances to see that proper procedures are being followed, that the value conclusion arrived at
(continued on Page 22)



octopi for breakfast?

A group of girls, ages 10 to 14, gathered around the check station and asked for information concerning the octopus found off Doheny. They were told that octopi were generally found in tide pools during low tide. Then they wanted to know when the next low tide would be. I told them 3 a.m. Not really expecting them to be that interested in octopi, I investigated an unusual amount of activity in the camps about 3 a.m. A group of juvenile octopi hunters were preparing a safari. I advised the group we couldn't permit them to go on such a venture without adult supervision. Two of the mothers reluctantly agreed to sponsor the hunt. Even then I wasn't quite sure it was completely safe so I kept an eye on them. I noticed a man loitering near one of the buildings and when the group of children drew near, the man sauntered toward them. I walked up behind him and when I spoke, I thought he was going into orbit. It seems he was one of the fathers and shared my feelings about the night octopi hunt. For an hour or so you could see the girls with lanterns, flashlights, buckets and high hopes. They were mildly successful, but after all the hard work they decided against eating them for breakfast.
Ranger Kent Hartwell, Doheny Beach State Park

authentic cross raised

The staff at Fort Ross has been searching for the formula for an Orthodox Cross of the period between 1880 and 1900 for two years or more without significant success. On July 27, 1960 the Fort was host to Bishop Antoni of the Russian Orthodox Cathedral in Los Angeles. The Bishop had recently completed study of the construction of the proper Orthodox Cross of this period and volunteered to send us instructions based on his studies. A cross was constructed and installed on the front tower of the Chapel and is now correct in accordance with all available information.
Supervisor John C. McKenzie, Fort Ross SHM

it's all how you look at it

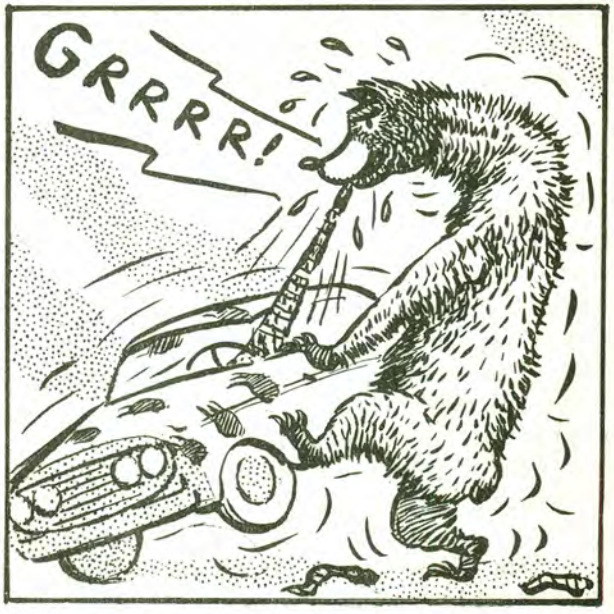
Ranger Weldon found a new twist in rule interpretation. The county code states when towing water skiers there must be an observer 12 years of age or older. One park visitor found this part of the code did not hamper him as he did the observing while his almost 11 year old son drove the boat ---- a 16-footer with a 75-horsepower motor --- while towing a skier.
Ranger A. F. Garrelts, Brannan Island SP

would you believe it?

From the Supervisor's Weekly Report -- "strong winds in p.m. really play hobbs with the attendance. The wind may not seem strong to some people but a visitor started to take a drink of hot coffee, the cup slipped, the wind caught it and almost scalded a man 100 yards down the beach."
Ranger Ed Hixon, Leo Carrillo Beach State Park

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

bear clause



I drove my new Chevrolet down to burn the Johnsville dump and parked it about 50 feet away. When finished, I was startled to see bear tracks up and down the hood and on the roof and a large piece of upholstery bitten out of the back of the front seat. The insurance company had the damage repaired but the clause under which it was covered is still undefined.
Ranger Robert F. Waggoner, Plumas Eureka SP

statistics don't lie

Supervisor John C. McKenzie has just thrown light on the subject of the breakdown for the .5 person in the 3.5 persons per car average in State Park attendance figures--- at Fort Ross he counted one man, one woman, one child and one squirrel monkey.

can you top this?

State Park Rangers transfer from field unit to field unit quite frequently and among them we have had long moves, medium moves, and short moves to say nothing of those which change a man from the Sierra Nevada to the Colorado Desert or from the seashore to something historical. Now comes a move which can be classified only as a slight shrug and about three steps. As of August 1, 1960, I lay claim to the shortest field transfer in the history of our Division. The total length of this transfer was ten feet -- or from one desk to another. The reason? Huntington Beach State Park shares its office space with Bolsa Chica Beach State Park and I have been moved from Bolsa Chica to Huntington Beach.
Ranger Jack P. Welch, Huntington Beach SP

fond memories for cool winter nights

A typical Sunday -- a roaring fire of approximately 50 acres, lost children, skiing injuries, broken toes, cut arteries, stuck cars, people moving barricades, cutting fences, etc. to save 50¢, jumping curbs and ditches, illegal parking, along with an attendance of 30,000 people and 1,300 boats, and no crying towels available.
Ranger Charles L. McMullen, Folsom Lake State Park

moonshine costlier than sunshine

District 1 and District 2 both sent in the following newspaper clipping:

STATE PARK STILL KEEPS 'EM SOLVENT

GREENSBORO, N. C. Two former state park superintendents went on trial with other men Monday on charges of conspiring to set up a moonshine still inside the Reedy Creek State Park."

It was suggested that with proper museum exhibit training, they might have set up an historical display and not become involved with the law.

APPRAISALS: HOW IT IS DONE (continued from Page 19)

estimated value of the property to be acquired. This is because the seller is not free to place his property under the competitive influences of the open market. Although the term "condemnation" is frequently applied to this type of appraisal, it is rarely used as a basis for court testimony because the preponderance of properties are acquired by negotiation. Even so, to fail to give each property the same careful study which it would receive in a court action would be against the best public interest, in that it would encourage court litigation and result in less adequate appraisals and more frequent failures in negotiations.

Before any negotiations are commenced with the affected property owners relative to the value of their property, the Division of Beaches and Parks secures at least one appraisal, and usually two, which are used as a basis for negotiations with property owners and as a justification of the eventual settlement. Until recently, most appraisal work has been assigned to private appraisers on a contract basis. Within the past six months, however, the Division has commenced the organization and training of its own staff of appraisers, both in Sacramento and in Los Angeles. For the time being, one staff appraiser and one private appraiser will be assigned to each appraisal project. Ultimately, it is intended that the staff will perform all appraisal work for the Division. The exception to this policy may be in cases where agreement could not be reached with the property owners and it should prove necessary to submit the issue to a jury for determination.

The first task of the appraiser is to investigate the parcels to be acquired, as well as all economic data in the vicinity of these parcels. A study is made of all private real estate transactions which involved similar properties, and facts are investigated which tend to explain the factors which the community considers as having an important bearing upon land values.

Once all the facts are secured by the appraiser, one of the most important steps in the process commences, this is the analysis of these facts which involves the weighing and sorting of a vast assortment of data into meaningful and informative generalizations. These generalizations are in turn applied to the parcels under appraisal and a logical and persuasive decision is then reached as to the value of the property. During the course of his investigation and analysis the appraiser is constantly involved in recording his facts, analyses, and conclusions so that a comprehensive and accurate report can be written of the process together with the appraiser's final conclusions as to the value.

By Richard K. Ewing, Land Agent

APPRAISALS: WHAT IT IS (continued from Page 19)

is based upon logical reasoning, and that generally the appraisal report conforms to the high standards required in our work. Naturally, to fulfill this responsibility it is necessary that our staff be skilled in the appraisal of real estate.

Since it is not the purpose of this article to delve into the intricacies of an appraisal, but only to cover generally the responsibilities of the function, I will leave unsaid the principles of appraising and the detail required to produce a report.

In addition to the actual appraisal of property, it is our task to acquaint the negotiating agent with the problems involved, to the end that negotiations may be brought to a successful conclusion. Should condemnation proceedings become necessary, the appraisal function again enters the picture forcefully as the basis for expert testimony as to value during the trial.

By Donald F. Bruno, Senior Land Agent

NOW OR NEVER

State of New York

This month's supplement is about New York State and what it plans to do, if in November a bond issue of $75,000,000 is passed. In undertaking the "Now or Never--A Bold New Program for Outdoor Recreation" it was found the solution must come in three stages: First, additional lands must be acquired. This must be followed by careful planning as to their use and development. Finally, actual development.

News and Views Supplement
October, 1960

Niagara Falls, N.Y.--A series of proposed land acquisitions along New York's northern frontier will open the way for extensive development of shore and woodland parks in the state over a period of years. Talks here with state and regional park officials have made it possible to piece together a general picture of what the North Country may get as its share of the $75,000,000 state bond issue which is expected to be approved by the voters in the November referendum.

There is an urgency among park people to obtain sites for new parks and extensions of some existing parks before industrial and residential development along the southern and eastern shores of Lake Ontario and on the St. Lawrence River puts them out of public reach forever. There is less immediacy about full utilization of the recreational potentials of some of the sites, and this is good, since development funds will have to come out of annual appropriations. The bond money may be used only for land acquisition.

There are already a score of waterfront state parks between here and Massena on the St. Lawrence. These, with a matching park system on the Canadian side, have made the New York-Ontario border country one of the nation's outstanding vacation areas.

What Others Are Doing

The proposed new acquisitions would include extensions of Fort Niagara State Park, Hamlin Beach State Park, on the Ontario shore west of Rochester, and Fair Haven State Park, west of Oswego. Contemplated also is acquisition by the State Conservation Department of marshlands as wildlife refuges in the vicinity of the Selkirk Shores State Park east of Oswego and Westcott Beach State Park on Lake Ontario near Watertown.

Two or more areas on Lake Ontario will be acquired for small new state parks somewhere between Fort Niagara and Hamlin Beach. The state may also put up most of the money to enable Wayne County to acquire Chimney Bluff, the most spectacular example of erosion on Lake Ontario, as a county park. The 130-foot bluff, off U.S. 104 about half way between Rochester and Oswego, is a wave-truncated drumlin extending inland in series of knife-edge ridges and chimneys exposing a variety of glacial deposits.

These and perhaps a few other sites seem to constitute the frontier region's expectations from the bond issue. No new state park or extension is planned for the Lake Erie frontage below Buffalo, since that area is adequately served, in the opinion of state park officials, by Lake Erie State Park, near Dunkirk, and the recently opened Evangola State Park, east of Silver Creek.

Since the aim of this program is to acquire suitable land while it is still available and before it has been engulfed by expanding urban and industrial areas, there will be little immediate development of the new park sites, with one notable exception.

NEW YORK

$75,000,000 For Acquisition

That exception is the laying out of additional campsites. So great has been the interest in camping in recent years that state facilities have been severely overtaxed at most camp grounds. The flood of

campers has swept across the parks in other parts of the state and nation, too, and the situation was so bad last year that campers slept in their cars for as many as three nights outside some of the New York State campsites, waiting their turn to pitch a tent.

Because of the acute shortage of camping grounds, the state intends to install camping facilities immediately on some of the new park land while enlarging those in existing parks wherever possible. It will continue to maintain the more comfortable cabins for family vacations in some parks but will put the emphasis on tent sites in its new program. It can provide three campsites for tents or trailers, with installation of all needed facilities, at the cost of one cabin.

The $75,000,000 bond issue will actually buy $88,333,000 in park and recreational lands throughout the state. It will work like this:

Twenty million dollars will be allocated for state park acreage and $15,000,000 for conservation lands for other than park purposes. Twelve million dollars will go to New York City for local parklands; another $12,000,000 is allocated among upstate cities, and $16,000,000 for counties, towns and villages. But the cities, counties, towns and villages must put up one dollar of their own for every three they get from the state. This will add $13,330,000 to the $40,000,000 of bond money earmarked for local communities.

The state park system is administered by ten regional commissions which make up the State Council of Parks, whose chairman for the last 36 years has been Robert Moses. Five of the regions encompass parks along Lake Ontario or the St. Lawrence, and these come under the Niagara Frontier, Genesee, Finger Lakes, Central New York and Thousand Islands State Park Commissions. Their needs for additional shorefront acreage will be weighed against the recreational needs of their inland areas and against the total needs of the other five State Park Commissions.

Both State and Federal governments have made recent studies of how industries and real estate subdividers are gobbling up natural scenic sites and areas suitable for recreational development. Both have issued warnings that unless additional acreage is put into the public domain there will be no suitable sites available to meet the increasing recreational demands of the future.

The challenge in this state was set forth forcefully in the "Now or Never" report made to Governor Rockefeller on February 1 by Mr. Moses and Harold G. Wilm, State Commissioner of Conservation. In this report, which prompted the Legislature to authorize the $75,000,000 issue, Commissioner Wilm stated that "our state is short of almost every kind of recreational facility to meet the needs of our present population (16,500,000)," to say nothing of the 4,300,000 additional residents the state will have by 1975.

Mr. Moses has detailed the statewide needs for more campsites, public shoreline, fishing streams, recreational facilities and scenic areas. As one example, he pointed out that of the 408 miles of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie shores in New York less than 20 miles are publicly for recreation. In calling for the bond issue he stressed that the entire $75,000,000 would go for land "and not one cent for development, which can be left to the state and municipalities as funds become available."

The Federal Government has found that New York's problem of population and urban growth against a background of diminishing availability of suitable lands for park and recreational use is being duplicated in many parts of the nation. The latest report of its National Park Service recommended public acquisition of 68 shore areas

in eight states bordering the Great Lakes.

Eight of these recommended sites are in New York. But, despite all the talk, it is unlikely that Congress will make funds available for any of the New York sites. If any are to be acquired before it is too late, the consensus is they will have to be acquired as state or local parks.

A new and more comprehensive Federal Survey is now being made, undertaken at President Eisenhower's request by the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. This study is expected to show the need for building up a land bank for parks and recreational areas of all kinds. Chairman is Laurance S. Rockefeller, who is also vice chairman of the State Council of Parks.

The earmarking of the entire New York bond issue for land acquisition does not mean that the state's park and recreational development has come to a halt, even temporarily. Annual budget funds of the Park and Conservation Departments will continue to be used to improve new facilities and expand existing ones.

The most spectacular development in the whole state is being made right now in this corner by the northern frontier by the State Power Authority, of which Mr. Moses is head. In connection with the $720,000,000 Niagara power project, Mr. Moses has installed a complex of parks, parkways, expressways, bridges, parking facilities and other improvements to amaze and delight the tourist.

The public opening of a new bridge over the Niagara rapids to Goat Island was June 21, 1960. At the same time other improvements on the island which separates the American Falls from the Horseshoe Falls and the first section of the Niagara Parkway were also opened. A glass-walled observation tower, rising 282 feet from the gorge below the American Falls is to be opened later in the year. The over-all program at Niagara, including completion of the parkway from the North Grant Island Bridge to Fort Niagara on Lake Ontario, will require another three years.

Extension of Fort Niagara State Park is already under way and will be extended even further after the bond issue passes. The state acquired about 150 acres last fall at the mouth of Fourmile Creek and will begin its development next year. This should make increased use possible in 1962.

The eventual aim at Fort Niagara, when the U.S. Military units move off the site, is to provide a bathing beach and campsites. Existing attractions, in addition to the restored Old French Fort, dating back to 1726, are picnicking and power boat rides. The Niagara Frontier Park Commission plans to buy another 250 acres or more to the east of the present park.

Additional land acquisition also is under way at Hamlin Beach State Park, present terminus of the Lake Ontario State Parkway, which begins at Rochester and will ultimately run to Fort Niagara. Hamlin Beach is 22 miles west of Rochester. The substantial new acquisition extends one and one-half miles west of the present park and includes Devils Nose, a 75-foot high bluff projecting into Lake Ontario. The new area will add a half-mile of sandy beach to the park.

The Genesee State Park Commission began the Devils Nose acquisition proceedings one and one-half years ago when real estate subdividers threatened the area. The commission is making a route study for carrying the parkway another 15 miles westward to Kuckville and will acquire additional lakefront land out of its share of the bond issue.

Somewhere along the western extension of Ontario State Parkway there will be two or more small state parks, probably laid out as "overlooks" where motorists may turn off the highway for a view of the lake and possibly for picnicking. Park officials are not ready to announce proposed locations for fear of setting off a wave of land speculation along the 60-mile route of the parkway extension.

The bond issue will make it possible for the Finger Lakes State Park Commission to enlarge Fair Haven Beach State Park. This 816-acre tract on Lake Ontario, with campsites, cabins, picnicking area and bathing beach, is one of the most highly developed and crowded of all the state parks. Its expansion has been in the park program for years but there was never enough money in the annual budget for purchase of the needed land.

Extension of Fair Haven Park to the north and east could add up to one and one-half miles of shoreline. While there would be some eventual development for recreation, much of the added terrain would be preserved as a distinctive natural area of high bluffs alternating with a series of ponds, marshes, bays and streams. The extension would include the 164-foot Sitts Bluff, highest drumlin along the entire lake shore. On its steep inland slopes is a hardwood forest with a wide variety of wildlife.

The National Park Service report had recommended acquisition on the Sandy Creek Beaches of about nine miles of shoreline and nearly 3,000 acres, mainly marsh, on the eastern shore of Lake Ontario. This lies partly in the Central New York State Park region and partly in the Thousand Island region. Neither of the regional commissions is interested in its development as a state park, but the Conservation Department may obtain part or all of it as a wildlife refuge.

The Thousand Islands State Park Commission will acquire about 100 acres to enlarge the camping area at Kring Point State Park on Goose Bay in the St. Lawrence River. The Conservation Department may acquire, for other than recreational purposes, a much larger area along nearby Crooked Creek. This is largely marshland, accessible only by boat or footpath, and includes Ironside Island.

The most intensive campsite development in recent years has been along the shorefront and in the island parks of the St. Lawrence. Several of these parks have been enlarged, providing room for as many more campsites as can be serviced with annual budgets. Of the dozen state parks in the Thousand Islands region, the only one not equipped for camping is the Sacketts Harbor Battlefield.

The 1,400 acre Wellesley Island State Park, lying under the Roosevelt International Bridge, was acquired by the state in 1948. Campsite development began there four years ago and the number of camps has been increased each year.

Jacques Cartier State Park, upstream from Ogdensburg, was acquired in 1955 and campsite development began two years ago. There are now about 50 tent spaces, with plenty of room for laying out more in the 461-acre park.

Downstream, between Ogdensburg and Massena, is the newest of all camping areas. It lies in a corner of the 1,200-acre Coles Creek property, title to which was just recently transferred from the Power Authority to the State Park System. This large area had been acquired by the Power Authority in connection with the St. Lawrence power project and a 100-acre section was turned over late last summer to the state, which has put up 100 campsites.

St. Lawrence Park, which surrounds the famed St. Lawrence Power and Seaway projects, has camping and bathing beaches and several lookout points with awe-inspiring views of the area's man-made power plants, cataracts, locks and canals as well as its attractive scenerey.

NEWS AND VIEWS Vol. 17 No. 10

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A BOLD NEW PROGRAM BY NEW YORK STATE

PHOTO CREDITS:

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N E W S A N D V I E W S

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

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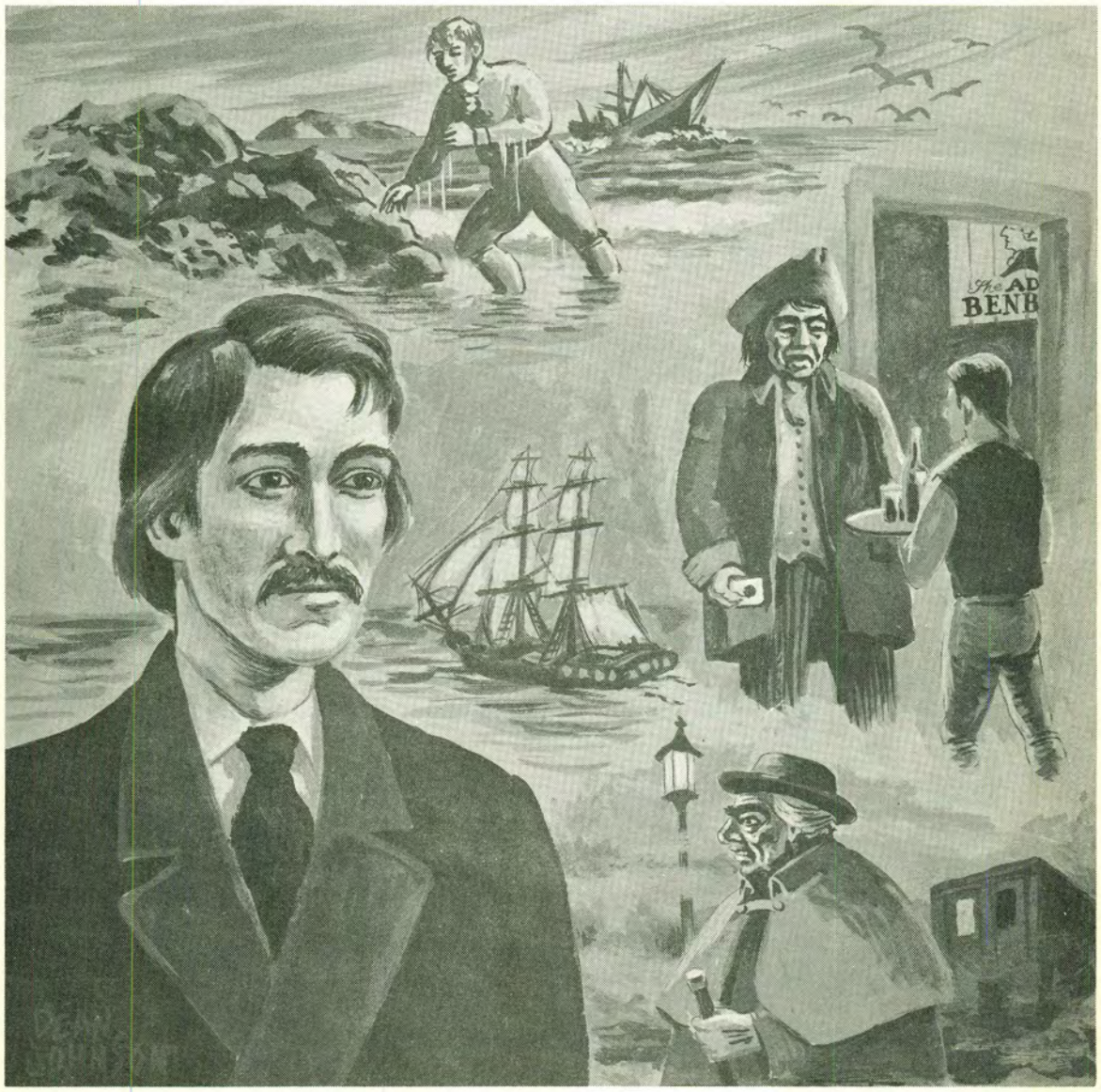


November 1960

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEW YORK STATE: overwhelmingly passes $75,000,000 bond issue

New York State voters gave overwhelming approval to Proposition 1, calling for public acquisition of $75,000,000 of open land for park and recreational use.

The proposal calls for land acquisition before it is irretrievably lost to home builders and industrial developers. The land will be developed with budgetary state funds and with joint state and community funds later.

Proposition 1 swept New York by a margin of more than 15,000,000 votes. The vote on Proposition 1, from 10,409 of the state's 11,793 districts, was 2,220,066 for and 722,127 against. New York City, for which the count was complete, contributed 1,020,887 of the affirmative votes and 253,375 of the negative. It carried easily in both New York City and upstate.

Proposition 1 authorizes the state to borrow up to $75,000,000 for the acquisition of open land, particularly in and near rapidly growing urban and suburban areas, for future development of parks and recreation sites.

The purpose of the proposal at this time was to enable the state and communities to acquire such tracts now, before urban spread and industrial development put them out of financial reach of the public. The bond issue would eventually be repaid through fees collected from users of the facilities.

The $75,000,000 is to be used only for land acquisition. The development of parks and recreational facilities will be undertaken at various times in the future by the state and local communities out of budgetary funds.

Of the $75,000,000, the state is to use $35,000,000 to enlarge its own parks and recreation areas, or to get up additional state areas. Of the $40,000,000 remaining New York City would get $12,000,000; while $12,000,000 more would be apportioned among other cities and $16,000,000 would be earmarked for towns and villages. Each local government would be required to put $1 of its own for every $3 it receives from the state.

N&V, November, 1960

CALIFORNIA
STATE PARKS

Chiefly Speaking

By now you must know of the very successful 40th Annual Meeting of the National Conference on State Parks held in Rockland, Maine, the latter part of September. The Better Ranger will give you some of the highlights, and especially the side trips to see how other states have met our mutual problems.

Some of you are members of the National Conference on State Parks, and some of you are potential members. I would like you to meet the new officers of the organization.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Frank D. Quinn, of Austin, Texas. Frank Quinn and State Parks in Texas seem almost synonymous. He is a long-time worker in the field of parks on the Commission level. His early efforts in Texas resulted in that state acquiring what is now Big Bend National Park, on the Rio Grande, and donating it to the National Park Service. He has served for years on the Texas State Parks Board, has faithfully attended the National Conference on State Parks (an extra week if held in the general vicinity of the World Series) and has been Conference President as well as a Member of the Board of Directors. Frank was a magnificent host to the Conference in Texas in 1950, and we are looking forward to a repeat performance in 1961 with a joint Texas and Oklahoma Conference at Lake Texhoma.

The President of the National Conference on State Parks, Mr. Arthur C. Elmer, Director of State Parks of Michigan. Art Elmer has been in this high position since 1945, and has done an outstanding job in the administration of that State Park Agency and prior to that his experience was in related conservation fields. He is a hard worker, with an excellent staff. The Conference should do well under his leadership.

First Vice President. Here's a man you can better describe than can I. Earl P. Hanson, Deputy Chief, Operations, has attended the Conferences since 1951, adequately representing the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Beaches and Parks since that time. He has accepted and performed each assignment given him with dispatch and ability. He adds stature to the officers, as he has to the Board of Directors. We all hope to see him advance in the Conference.

Second Vice President. My old friend, co-worker, and former boss, John R. Vanderzicht of the State of Washington. Also a long-time member of the Conference--and Director of State Parks for the Washington State Park and Recreation Commission. He has served a number of years on the Board of Directors, and has, I believe, attended all the Conferences since 1950.

This is a grand group of fine people, and for all of us in the Division of Beaches and Parks in California, may I wish them every success and pledge them our complete loyalty and help throughout the years.

You are all aware, too, of Governor Brown's direct and continuing interest in State Parks in California. We have had his complete backing at all times, both administratively and budget-wise. You have read here previously of Governor Rockefeller's interest in parks in New York, and I would like to give you now excerpts from the talk delivered by Governor John H. Reed of Maine, at the Rockland meeting.

CHIEFLY SPEAKING (continued from the previous page)

"I do not need to remind a group such as this of the mounting pressure on our outdoor recreation resources. Perhaps it was best expressed at a recent meeting in Connecticut addressed by General Omar N. Bradley when he talked, principally, not of military strategy, the Cold War, or guided missiles, but of the disappearance of potential park and recreation areas urgently needed for the future of our country and our children and their children. Among other things, he said:

> 'Each of us has need to escape occasionally from the noisy world which surrounds us and find refreshment in the grandeur of nature. Yet, year after year, our scenic treasures are being plundered by what we call an advancing civilization. If we are not careful, we shall leave our children a legacy of billion dollar roads leading nowhere except to other congested places like those they left behind. . .
>
> '. . .when bulldozers have torn fresh paths through scenic wonders, the loss cannot be overcome. To provide adequately for parklands, we must anticipate our needs. We must look far enough ahead to prevent damage rather than hope we shall have the chance to correct it.'

"I am sure all of you can testify to this mounting pressure so aptly described by General Bradley. Established parks in Maine, I know, are struggling against usage for which they were never designed. I had occasion to visit one of our more popular camping areas this summer with Director Stuart where I saw a line of cars a half a mile long waiting for some party to give up a campsite so they might enter. I was all the more surprised when I learned that some of those cars had been waiting in line three days.

"This surely presents a problem to a state that is known as "Vacationland". Nor do I foresee any let-up in the increasing pressure in the field of outdoor recreation, for the causes, as I understand them, are attributable to at least four basic forces in our economic and social order which we can expect to exert little, if any, control. First, there is our constant population increase; second, our even higher standard of living; third, greater number of leisure hours; and fourth, the travel habits or mobility of our population.

"I cannot over-emphasize the importance of outdoor recreation. As Laurance Rockefeller, Chairman of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, recently stated: 'To a remarkable extent, it is something that all people share and share alike. The man who works all week in a factory, the stenographer in the office, the member of management may not know or care why they take their families to the nearest open spaces for the weekend; they simply know it has become an essential of life.

"Outdoor recreation is, in itself, a source of considerable wealth. Here in Maine our vacation industry, which is estimated to amount to $275,000,000 annually, is second only to our production of wood and wood products. But there is another wealth in recreation and that is found philosophically and spiritually in the finer aspects of human activity. Parks have value because of what they do to men, as well as what they do <u>for</u> men. They have values to our society as well as to our economy. They have values to our culture as well as to our real estate. To provide public facilities so that those values may be readily realized by a large segment of our population presents to you a real challenge--one in which I wish you the greatest success."

The problems are familiar, aren't they? And they are the same problems in varying degrees in all 50 states. The Division of Beaches and Parks, with the help of Governor Brown and the Legislature, will make every effort to solve them in California.

CHARLES A. DE TURK, Chief

A Report on N.C.S.P in Maine

By EARL P. HANSON

40TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS IN ROCKLAND, MAINE, SEPTEMBER 18 TO 22

As is always the case, the conference meetings were both inspirational and informative. Among the principal speakers were the Honorable John H. Reed, Governor of Maine; Robert M. York, Maine State Historian, and Marion Clauson, Director of Resources for the Future, Inc., who spoke on the timely subject "The Role of State Parks in Meeting Recreational Demands of the Future". Those of you who are members may look forward to the next quarterly issue of Planning & Civic Comment for summations of the addresses. Those who are not members should feel impelled now to join the Conference through your present State Chairman John H. Michael.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Interesting special events of the Conference included a visit to Reid State Park at which the delegates enjoyed a fine old Maine clam bake, including steamed lobsters, clams, corn, sausages. This fine cuisine was served under a huge tent because of the misty weather.

For those delegates who were able to stay, a field trip to Acadia National Park with stops at Camden Hills State Park and historic Fort Knox revealed some of the magnificent forest, picturesque waterways, and rockbound coastline of the State of Maine.

More than 180 delegates and their wives took part in the 40th annual meeting of the Conference. Norman Wilson, Ranger I, presently attached to the Gold Discovery Site museum project, and soon to be Assistant Park Supervisor of Samuel P. Taylor State Park, took time off from his vacation in Maine to attend one of the sessions of the Conference.

EXTRA TOURS

Your writer was privileged to make a pre-conference and a post-conference tour. The earlier one was to view the developments at Jones Beach on Long Island in New York State Park System. This tremendous beach area, devoted primarily to daytime use, has been intensively used ever since it was first opened to the public. Planning and development still continue. It is a day use area only and lacks the features of Coney Island, but has many fine recreational facilities such as a marine theater, public swimming pools and bath houses, boat launching and mooring facilities, a golf course,
(continued on the following page)

as well as a fine ocean beach. I intend to prepare a special article on Jones Beach for a future issue of News and Views.

The post-conference tour included a visit to the Gettysburg Battlefield National Military Park and to the Gifford Pinchot State Park which is in process of development near Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania. At the latter location, I was hosted by the Director of State Parks of the State of Pennsylvania, Mr. Joseph Blatt, who with members of his staff, took me on a complete tour of the area and explained their acquisition and development problems. I had a full opportunity to review the development of a reservoir area that was acquired and constructed solely for park recreational purposes. Perhaps a later article giving more detail would be appropriate for News and Views.

I was most impressed by the Gettysburg National Military Park and its interpretation. Although guide service is licensed by the National Park service and trained guides accompany you in your car for a fee, we were privileged to have an historian of the park service spend almost five hours with our party touring the battlefield. He certainly made it live for us. We learned some interesting concepts of interpretation that will be most useful to us in our interpretive program in the California State Park System.

"WHY DON'T YOU DO LIKE. . . . .?"

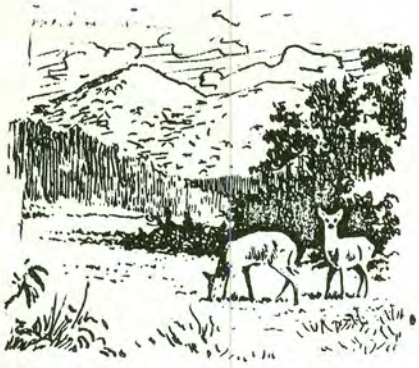
It is interesting to note, in connection with the National Conference on State Parks, that many state park directors report receiving letters from citizens of their respective states asking them why they do not do as other states have done in developing recreational facilities for the public. It is ironical that citizens of Indiana should find Michigan having facilities that should be in Indiana. Michigan, in its turn finds that Ohio has facilities that should be in Michigan and Ohio finds that they are not developed to the degree that Minnesota is and so on, adinfinitum. Here, in California, we receive letters asking why we don't do as Oregon and Washington. The Oregon and Washington delegates inform us they are constantly being importuned to do as California does. It may well be that a good way to measure our success is by the number of state park systems who get letters from their constituencies asking why don't they develop as California does.

NEXT YEAR

The 41st annual meeting of the National Conference on State Parks is to be held at Lake Texoma which, as you may know, is partly in the state of Texas and partly in the state of Oklahoma. Both states will be hosts although we will be staying at the Lake Texoma Lodge at Kingston, Oklahoma.

We wish that all of you could attend, but state procedures are such, however, that it is not possible for such an arrangement. Perhaps if you find yourself in the fortunate position that Norman Wilson did, you could be vacationing in that vicinity, and perhaps drop in for a session or two of the conference. If so, I know you would find it a most profitable and enjoyable experience. In any event, I hope you will consider membership in the National Conference for here is an organization of both professional and lay members which is continuing to further state park programs all over the nation. The Conference continues to grow and with your support can gain greater recognition as an organization upholding state park standards and criteria. Should you be unable to qualify as a professional member, I hope you will consider seriously becoming a lay member of the conference.

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations
1st Vice President, N.C.S.P



PARK LANDS NOW OR NEVER

The American philosopher, William James, once described democratic government as "doing something until somebody hollers." A little observation will establish, however, that our political system frequently depends upon doing nothing until somebody hollers--a principle firmly embedded in that old cliche which daily ricochets around the halls of Congress: "The axle that gets the grease squeaks the loudest."

Taking this cue, those who are deeply concerned with preserving a little of nature's beauty and a few of the outdoor amenities near our cities had better start hollering and squeaking a little louder. For the brutal fact is that despite a growing crescendo of public attention addressed to problems like metropolitan sprawl, the crisis in outdoor recreation, and the competition for open land, an informal survey of the states indicates that very little of this discussion is percolating through the defensive strainers of our state legislatures.

There are a few exceptions, of course. Governor Rockefeller has asked the voters of New York to approve a $75,000,000 bond issue to finance the acquisition of new park lands. California has made a similar bold move, but in general, most states have barely begun to meet the challenge.

The vast majority of legislators are still more strongly swayed by the temptations of district politics than they are by broad planning schemes, no matter how scientific. Powerful pressure groups, endeared to wornout slogans, oppose any new proposals for the acquisition of public recreational lands, particularly in those areas where commercial development would be most lucrative. The competition for land from such legitimate public uses as highways, airports, and reservoirs daily grows more severe. Yet most state park agencies continue to limp along with sky-rocketing work loads, but Lilliputian budgets.

The blame does not lie necessarily with recalcitrant legislators, although out-of-date politics do play their part. The chief reason is money. Despite the widespread belief that the federal government has usurped the major share of public powers in the United States, the states have experienced a sharp increase in their powers and responsibilities since the end of World War II. This is particularly true in those areas of public policy arising out of the profound social upheaval we have experienced as a result of increasing urbanization and a burgeoning population--fields in which the federal government has been slow to act. Expenditures in education, welfare, highways, urban renewal parks and water resource development have doubled, tripled, and quadrupled in a brief decade. Total expenditures by the state governments in 1948 were $9.5 billion. By 1958, they had risen to $23.5 billion. Many states are rapidly reaching or have already passed their

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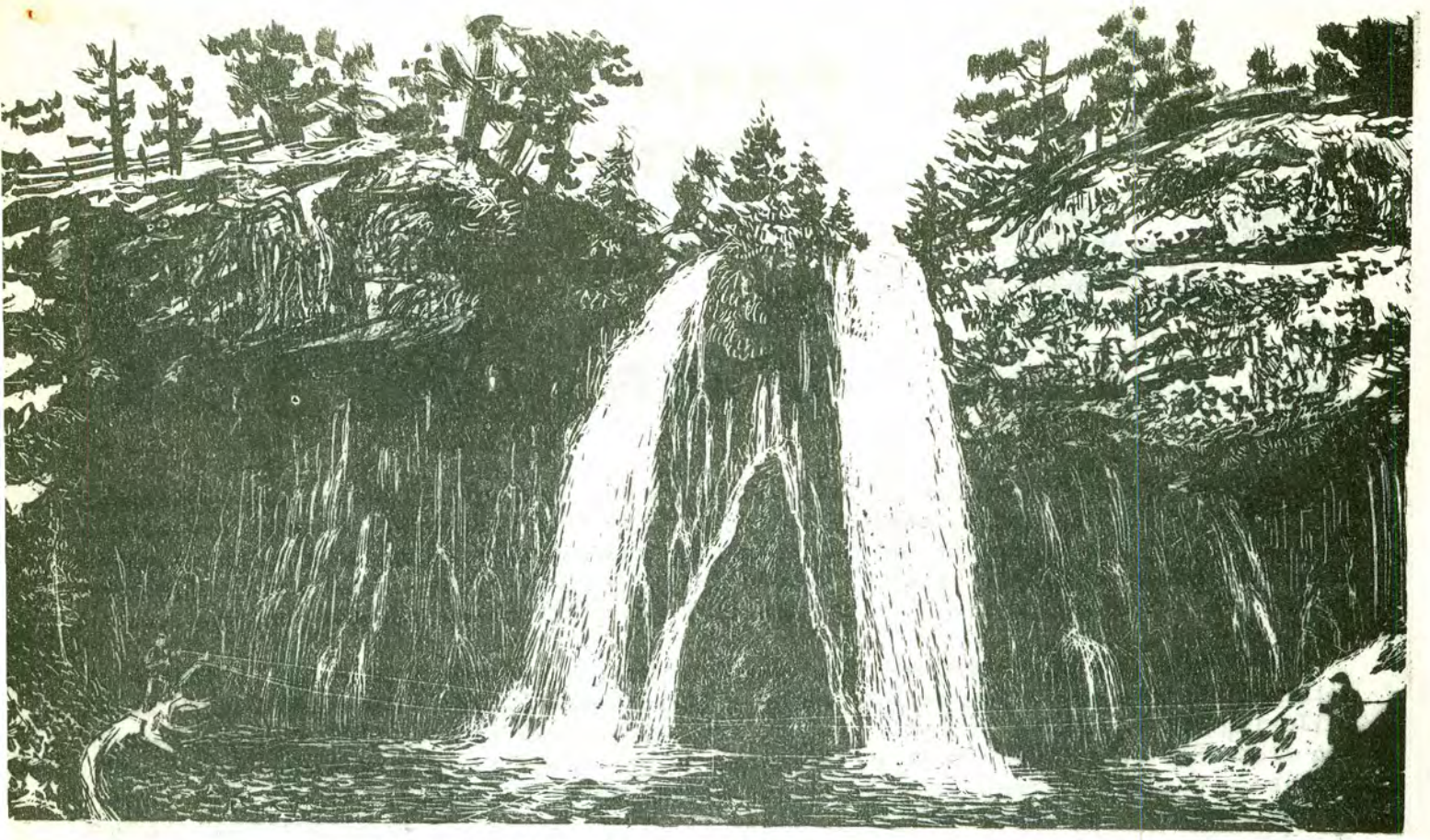
PHILOSOPHY

Holler, Don't Speak Softly



PARKS, POLITICS, AND PHILOSOPHY (Continued from

indebtedness.

Strapped for money, the states choose between a new park or a mile of new highway with difficulty. No public office holder can afford to decide in favor of a park--or just open land that may some day be a park--if he risks a greater public outcry for postponing a stretch of highway in order to pay for the park land.

What is needed, therefore, is not merely passive public agreement that we need more parks and greenery in our urban landscape. There must be powerful vocal support. Otherwise highways will win every time.

One thing must be understood. In the words of Maurice Goodard, Pennsylvania's Secretary of Forests and Waters, "We are not asking for bigger state budgets, we are just asking for a re-allocation of funds within the budget. If we must postpone a mile of bypass for a year in order to build a park where a million people can enjoy themselves each year, then I say postpone the road."

Obviously, park administrators cannot ask for funds under such fiscal conditions unless they can present some long-range plans to show the politician where they are headed. And politics practices a strange alchemy on such planning. Take, as an example, a column which appeared in a Charleston, West Virginia newspaper. Tom Stafford, a capitol reporter for the paper wrote: "With the legislative session only a week old the pork barrel has been rolled out, polished, and otherwise made ready for the biggest grab for public funds in years. Senators and delegates are beginning to bite and scratch like a pack of alley cats over what they think is their rightful share of the park and forest program. A veteran member expressed the opinion on Monday that 'If there's nothing in this park program for my county, I'm against it.'

"One of the biggest problems the legislative leadership has to contend with," the report continues, "is pressure from counties where established parks are located. People there are protesting heatedly the opening of new recreation areas. They want

(continued on the following page)

money for expanded facilities at their own parks, contending that since these parks have proven themselves, they should get the bulk of the new money."

There is a big difference between pork-barreling and planning, yet administrators on the political firing line, unlike planners in the ivory tower, must cope with political reality. A park official in Oklahoma rather wistfully comments: "Of course the legislators have local problems that must be solved, and we will probably wind up with these areas--without parks."

Ohio, more optimistically, hopes to avoid "politically engendered" parks in the future through a rigid priority scheme, but a recent occurance in Pennsylvania might prove discouraging. A detailed budget for improvements to six parks, listed in order of priority, was submitted to the legislature. All but number six were stricken. The money was then re-allocated for a park in a county where no adequate park site had been pin-pointed.

However, a shortage of money, not pork-barreling, is the problem basic to nearly every state's park system. Such big states as Texas and Pennsylvania, for instance, spend less on their park systems each year than the larger cities within their borders spend on their city parks. Urban states like New York, California, Pennsylvania, and Illinois have been able to muster support for relatively large-scale park development programs, yet another state with a big population, Michigan, has had no capital money at all since 1956, and Michigan land is being swallowed fast by metropolitan sprawl. Michigan's problem can be traced to the same source as Wisconsin's--a split legislature. The split is more than a simple division of parties, it is a conflict between urban and rural interests. Representatives from farm districts see parks as creations mainly for city dwellers. Furthermore, rural land often must be taken, and farmers understandably do not like to give up their farms and woodlots.

Ironically, however, the real money pinch is not in the politically glamorous appropriations for new park construction, but in the more prosaic non-vote-getting costs of <u>maintenance and operation</u>. Many states are still relying on facilities constructed in the 1930's by the Civilian Conservation Corps. They are woefully inadequate and in desperate need of repair. Texas alone estimates that it will take $5,000,000 to put these structures in shape. The Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources complains that while it has had "reasonably good luck in obtaining money for capital improvements, the real problem is trying to get money to run them once the areas have been constructed."

The blame for this state of affairs must rest with the enlightened conservation organizations in each state that have simply failed to make their voices heard or their influence felt in the committee rooms of the legislatures. There are many reasons for this. Conservationists are not a particularly noisy lot--unless riled. Then, too, they go armed with the wrong kind of information when they urge adoption of programs in which they believe. Too often, the emphasis is on the psychic and aesthetic benefits we get from the outdoors and too infrequently upon that object of great political concern, the pocketbook.

I stress the state legislatures only because this is where the main battle for parks and open space will be during the coming years. While we face serious recrea-
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tin can beach gone forever

Bolsa Chica Beach, for the benefit of latecomers, used to be known among the carefree element of my fading youth as "Tin Can Beach." It still may be, for all I know. My beachcomber contacts seem to have diminished as my waistline grew.)

Anyhow, Tin Can Beach is that stretch of beach between Seal Beach and Huntington Beach, west of Coast Highway. Its name is self-descriptive, and the man who could have found a market for empty (and rusting) tin cans would have made a fortune on Tin Can Beach.

For years this mile-long piece of beach was privately owned and publicly-used. For years (it seems like years, at this late viewing, at any rate) we looked forward to weekends and summertime. Then--with a car truck full of wood, the back seat filled with girls, and the front seat filled with cans of beer and hot dogs--we would head down the coast for a beach party.

The nights were balmier in those days; the beer was colder; the girls were prettier, and the beach was just as dirty as last summer, before the state started cleaning it.

You parked your car along the highway and sometimes the car edged over the paving from the berm, which was dangerous, and which the state frowns upon. You ducked under the single cable which passed for a fence. Then you stumbled over the railroad tracks and, finally, you were on the beach.

And what a beach!

As far as the eye could see in the daylight saving twilight there was debris. Cans, broken bottles, an occasional soggy cardboard carton, and the charcoal remains of a thousand beach fires. . .all these met your eye as your stumbled over the sand.

And, finally, even though the casual observer would have sworn it improbable you'd find a clear spot for a fire, a couple of blankets, and your own cardboard carton, which would later be abandoned.

This was tin can beach. In later days it became the summer hideout for some of the people who couldn't afford a cottage at Newport or a cabana at Laguna. (Even later it became a sort of hangout for some less-savory groups, too, but in my days this wasn't so.) Some of the permanent residents even salvaged enough cardboard, charred wood and tin cans to erect tents and shacks. The more effete cleared away some of the tin cans and the true camper even spelled out his name in non-rusted cans.

It was all pretty impressive as you drove down the four-lane madness that is Coast Highway.

So, gentlemen of the State, you just go ahead and clean up Tin Can Beach. Clear away the junk. Put in concrete fire rings. Fence off the area with six feet of chain-linked netting. Limit attendance to normal capacity.

You just go ahead and do all of that. It'll all be just fine--but it won't be the same.

But, then, what is these days?

Jack Colby
South Coast Weekender

PARKS, POLITICS, AND PHILOSOPHY (Continued from Page 7)
tion problems in the national parks and national forests, our most critical needs are in state-park-type facilities. What makes the problem particularly difficult is the fact that we are dealing with not just one federal government but with 50 nearly autonomous governments, each with its own ideas about how public money should be spent and each with its own peculiar problems and outlook.

Each state must make a fundamental economic decision. It is a question of philosophy. Parks, in this affluent society of ours, can make great contributions to the local economy either by stimulating tourism, increasing tax values and commercial development, or by molding the community into the kind of place in which today's American family wants to live and work. It is an interesting comment on our society that the economic vitality of a region no longer depends solely upon its basic resources or its proximity to commercial markets. It must be, first and foremost, a pleasant place in which to live. What else explains the blossoming of California, Arizona, and Florida--all of them at the end of the line on the nation's transportation network? Obviously the 20th-century American places a premium upon the amenities. If a community fails to satisfy this need, it will suffer the consequences.

Convincing the legislatures to move in on this urgent problem will not be a cinch, particularly since there is no easy way, under present fiscal conditions, to finance the many millions of dollars worth of new construction and improvements needed.

One leading park administrator remarked recently that there are more experts on hunting, fishing, and parks per square foot in this country than anywhere else in the world. A study by the Wisconsin Conservation Department revealed in 1958 that well over half the visitors to Wisconsin's parks had definite ideas on how to better finance the park system. Almost all of these ideas centered upon some system of direct charges for park use. Obviously most states will have to adopt such a system eventually, yet it is by no means certain that this will meet the need for new financing.

There is increasing reluctance on the part of many legislatures to surrender still more control over the purse strings through the establishment of special funds over which there is little or no political control. In addition, there is a tendency--almost become a law--to consider a problem solved once such a fund is set up. Park agencies might find their appropriations cut in amounts equal to the revenues derived from direct charges and wind up in the same financial boat they presumably left. Finally, there is an expectation by local communities that money earned in adjacent parks will be spent there; a fact that plays hob with any planned improvement program.

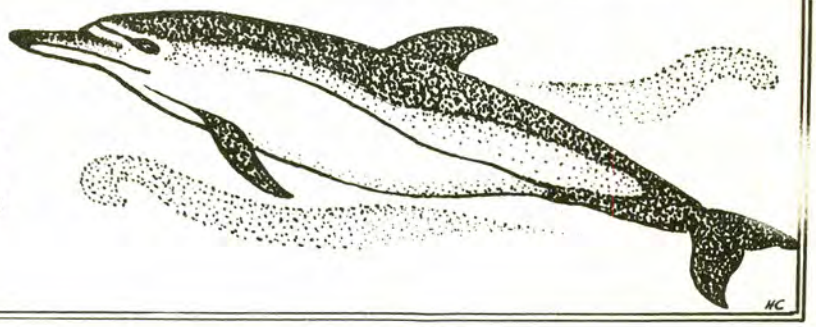
The answers, therefore, are not simple. But one thing is clear: <u>strong support</u> is needed before the politicians will even listen. So far, Minnesota has come up with the most ingenious answer to this problem. Out there, local citizens' organizations must promote the park they want, including steering it through the political wars. To top it off, once the park has legislative sanction, the local people must then put up half the construction costs.

We may stir up the public with a stream of articles in our national magazines about the need for more parks. We may document the dimensions of the crisis. We may search out facts and recommend solutions as the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission is doing. We may even, like the National Council in Recreational Planning, develop elaborate criteria for building more parks. But this is all prelude.

The real task is the political one, and that is still ahead. To succeed somebody has got to holler!

Ralph Widner
Reprinted from American Forests

some remarks delphinis delphis the toothed whale



Whales are probably the least understood mammal group in the world today. And yet, they are one of the most widely known and if I may express my opinion, the most exotic.

Much of the published information on these great animals even in scientific literature is pure make believe. Only in this century have new and often tedious methods of investigation brought to light some true facts about these mammals and their habits. It should be remembered that man has been hunting whales on the high seas for at least ten thousand years and among mammalian products those derived from whales stand second in importance to those derived from domestic animals.

There are about one hundred known species of whales divided into two groups--the Mysticeti and the Odontoceti, commonly called the Baleen and the Toothed Whales. For my subject I have chosen the Toothed Whales because of the great interest developed in this subject since my transfer to Huntington Beach State Park. I thought there would be little if no natural history in a park like Huntington Beach which is developed purely as a recreational area. I was proved wrong immediately as the sea and its shores abound with wildlife.

One day a beautiful speciman of the Common Dolphin (Delphinis Delphis) grounded herself. Rangers Long, McManus and myself tried several times to put this six foot toothed whale back to sea but each time she followed us back to shore like a big dog. Finally in desperation I called Marineland of the Pacific and talked to the Curator who showed a vital interest after a complete description and offered to come to the park at once. He arrived too late, but his interest was just as great and took the body in for study. His main interest is to find out what compels them to return to land when it comes time to die. This species, according to the Curator, is fairly rare close to land but even when wounded far out at sea they will head at once for the nearest land. They are highly nervous and believed to be much more intelligent than the popular Pacific Bottlenose (Tursiops gilli). Unfortunately, there is not a live speciman at Marineland for the public to observe or study.

There are six most distinct families of Toothed Whales and it is not at all certain that they all belong to the same branch of the family tree since they are all so different. Their habits are equally various, and they range in size from the mighty Sperm Whale to the tiniest living whale, which is only four feet in length when fully grown. One toothed whale has no teeth at all, several have either teeth in their upper or lower jaws, several have only two teeth and many have more teeth than any other mammal.

The Toothed Whale is unlike any other mammal, but still has warm blood, breathes air, and suckles their young with milk produced in the mother's body. The milk is like a very rich cow's milk and is squirted into the mouth of the young under pressure as the mother lies on her back on the water's surface. In this manner, the young whale's mouth is kept above the water's surface.

(Continued on the following page)

WHALES (continued from the previous page)

The food of whales is sometimes astounding and the largest appear to feed exclusively on small crustaceans, called Krill, that are shrimp-like in appearance and that swim in the cold seas in uncountable millions. Then there are the fish eaters and the killers which will take almost anything from huge bites out of bigger whales to shellfish. One was caught gagging upon swallowing his fifteenth full grown seal. The largest toothed whale, the Sperm Whale, appears to feed entirely on octopuses and squids, including the giant Architeuthis which may itself have a body more than 20 feet in length, and have 30-foot tentacles and weigh over ten tons. Incidently, circular scars made in the paper thin skin of the Sperm by the suckers of the giant Squid measure about three inches across but whales have been taken with similar scars over a foot across, so that we are led to wonder to what size octopuses or squids may grow in the great depths of the sea.

The anatomy of the whales is as odd and confusing as are their habits. What seems to strike me as most odd is the skin. In the large whales the skin has been reduced to about the thickness, and much like the appearance of a sheet of carbon paper, but is backed with a thick layer of fibrous tissue impregnated with oil, a substance called blubber. In the Porpoises, most Dolphins, and the White Whales, the skin is thickened to form a very tough leather, and in some cases marked beautifully.

The eyes of whales are comparatively small and the ear openings of the largest will just admit a pencil, but they have acute hearing both above and below the water level.

Most of the whales are completely hairless but some have a few bristles on their chins. The common Porpoise has just six hairs while the curious Grey Whale has lines of hair all over the upper part of his body.

Whales are found in all the seas and oceans of the world except completely landlocked bodies. There are even fresh water species in most of the larger rivers of the tropics and there is a lake dweller in China. Most of the larger species are cold water animals but the Sperm prefers tropical waters and almost all of them have been found wandering across the Equator.

The size of whales is a topic of endless debate, but we do know that they are the largest animal that has ever been known to man. The smallest species of whale is just about four and one-half feet when fully grown; the largest ever recorded was a female Blue Whale which measured 113½ feet in length.

It used to be thought that whales averaged about one ton per foot of length but recent scientific data has disclosed that Rorquals and most other whales weigh about one-and one-half tons per foot of length and the Right Whales about two tons. Thus, the giant female Blue Whale probably weighed over 170 tons.

For some comparative figures, I would like to inject the following: this 170-ton whale is equivalent to 35 elephants, or 2380 human beings, or 136 million of the smallest known living mammals, the Pygmy Shrews. Yet this enormous and beautiful creature can leap clear of the water when breaching.

Ranger Maurice P. Oller,
Huntington Beach State Park

References:
Engles Guide to Mammals
The Biotic World and Man
Mammals of the World
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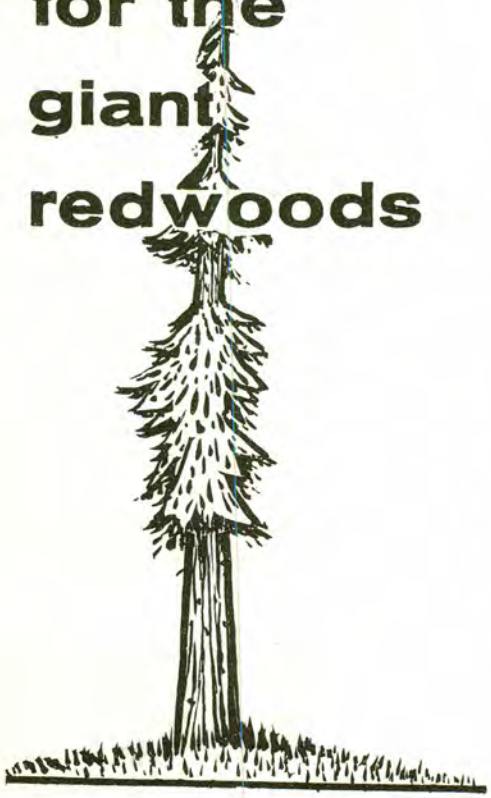
last chance for the giant redwoods



The May issue of The Progressive published in Madison, Wisconsin, carried the following article by William H. Boyer. This was forwarded to News and Views by the Honorable Thomas H. Kuchel, United States Senator from California.

Tourists who have experienced the beauty of the giant redwoods on the northern coast of California had better return soon for a last look. Except in a few state preserves, the ancient and apparently immovable giants are challenged each day for the irresistible force of whining chain saws. Soon there will be sourvenir photographs showing how the redwood forests looked before they were cut, and tourists can buy used chain saws as mementos commemorating man's economic triumph over natural beauty.

The cutting of old growth redwood is possibly the most serious and urgent conservation problem in the United States today. Logged-over fir and pine, or depleted salmon and trout, can be recovered with sufficient time and money. Substitutions could be made for exhausted mineral reserves. But old growth redwood is unique. Its present age of hundreds to thousands of years makes it a virtually irreplaceable natural resource, and no substitution can be made for its supreme beauty. For every tree that falls there will be one less for present and future generations--and they are falling fast. Each day seemingly perpetual stands of huge trees are transformed to rubble. In many former groves only a few snags and spindly seed trees remain. The final scenes look like shelled beachheads of South Pacific islands after wartime invasions.

Redwood has been cut since early in the Nineteenth Century, but large scale cutting has developed only recently, since World War II. The United States Forest Service estimates that most privately owned redwood will be cut by 1980 at the present rate of cutting, and 93 per cent of the old growth is in private hands. The increasing commercial use of redwood and the expanding population are likely to shorten this estimate; the biggest, most beautiful, and accessible trees are going first. The destiny of the forest is now in the unpredictable hands of the "market".

Most commercial interests are not anxious to deplete the supply of redwood, so they sponsor numerous "conservation" organizations and are developing tree farms, selective cutting, and fire controls. Conservation is a word that has two different meanings in the redwood area; one is economic and the other aesthetic and recreational. Most redwood conservation groups are concerned primarily with economic conservation. Though they now cut about two and a half times as much as they grow, they hope to "conserve" the redwood by growing as much as they cut. Even though the commercial interests should achieve their present conservation goal, they would contribute nothing to the preservation of the old growth--quite the opposite. By cutting down the big trees they can achieve more "board feet" of growth per year with the smaller trees. The big trees grow more slowly and "pay off" only by being made into choice lumber, and so the commercial conservation programs have nothing to do with aesthetic and recreational purposes.

When small redwood trees have room to grow they are, contrary to popular opinion, one of the fastest growing evergreens. So from a commercial point of view the big trees should be cut to permit the smaller ones to get more light and room and thus grow faster. Young trees that spring from cutover areas have a beauty all of their

(Continued on the following page)

years to create the kind of "old growth" trees that now exist. They are the culmination of a long struggle for survival in which they have crowded out the underbrush and the weaker redwoods until the few giant trees remaining stand like retired sentinels, the battle won, dominating the forest. They have no natural span of life, and if they are not cut or burned are believed to live "forever".

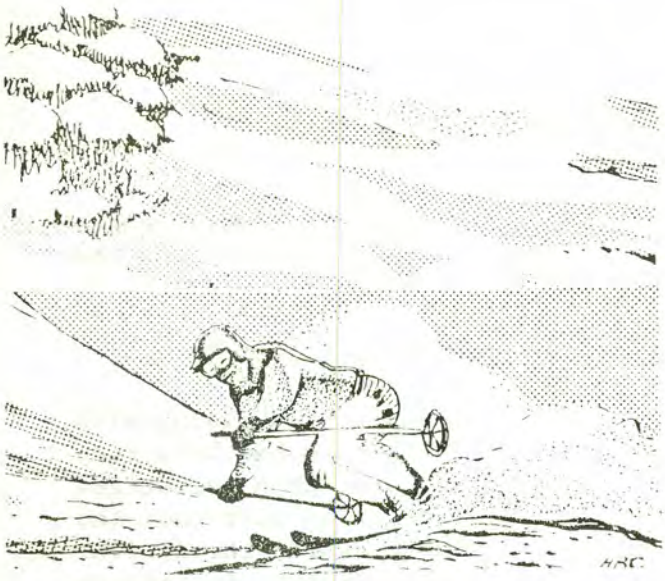
Public forest acquisition occurs occasionally, sometimes through state funds but often through donations made to the Save-the-Redwoods League, best known of the groups concerned with the preservation of the old growth trees. It may be that the few parks that now exist and the roadside groves sometimes left by timber companies for public relations purposes have primarily a soporific effect on the public. A normal American in a hurry is likely to experience some of the effect of a forest even without one. He may fail to notice that the redwood forest he thinks he is driving through is not really a forest at all but may be little more than a Hollywood facade, for the trees often extend only a few hundred feet on each side of the road and are cut out in back. He may wonder briefly where all the lumber trucks are getting their trees, but he is more likely to be concerned with their clogging the highway than with their social implications. Meanwhile, in nearby forests often more vast and more magnificent than any he has seen, the chain saws are leaving stumps and a tangle of slash and debris where majestic trees have stood for many hundreds of years.

Those who have never seen the giant redwoods find them hard to imagine. Hugh trees, often soaring 300 feet or higher, reach diameters up to 25 feet at the base. The floor of the forest consists primarily of ferns and clover-like oxalis, forming a cool, silent, seemingly eternal and unchanging world. Years ago, when Theodore Roosevelt first saw these ancient trees he expressed his horror at the idea of converting them to shingles and pointed out that "there is nothing more practical in the end than the preservation of beauty, than the preservation of anything that appeals to the higher emotions in mankind." It seems that man can easily use his technology to exploit natural beauty, but it is difficult for him to do the one thing that is most necessary--to preserve the beauty that is already given to him.

Residents of the redwood country are unlikely to preserve the old trees. Their current economy and politics are too interwoven with the lumber industries. Rationalizations, misinformation, and short-sighted economic interests prevent the economic and larger social implications of current logging practices from becoming public issues. More of a recreational economy would be likely to prevent some of the instability of the dominantly one-industry economy, which has always been a victim of fluctuations in the lumber market and has never provided much wealth to the area.

Unless the state of California converts more groves into state parks or federal funds are appropriated to form another national park, most of the giant California redwoods will soon be gone. None of the coastal redwood is in national parks and less than one per cent is in national forests, yet its preservation is unquestionably a matter of <u>national</u> interest. If <u>all</u> the old growth acreage were converted into park, the area would still be less than half the size of New York's Adirondack Park. Redwood logging would still continue but would be restricted primarily to young trees and tree farms, which would be the source of redwood lumber anyway, if the big trees were cut.

Few people would permit the present destruction to continue if they were aware that our own and future generations could be forever deprived of some of the world's greatest natural beauty. If these old forests continue to be cut into lumber, it will be a national tragedy in the United States comparable to India's grinding up the Taj Mahal for paving material. If we fail to act, or decide now that money is more important than beauty, we will find later that the beauty we have sold can no longer be bought for any price.



squaw valley accommodations for the 1960-61 ski season

Since Field personnel throughout the State are receiving many inquiries for the coming ski season at Squaw Valley, reprinted here is part of a pamphlet distributed by the concessioner. This will help answer many questions.

For further information, or reservations, write, telephone or wire:

OLYMPIC VILLAGE, TAHOE CITY, CALIFORNIA
Telephone OLympic 8-3960

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

LOCATION • Olympic Village is located in California's new Squaw Valley State Park in the High Sierra just five miles from the northwest corner of Lake Tahoe. Elevation of the valley floor is 6200 feet with surrounding peaks rising to about 9000 feet. The valley is eight miles south of U.S. Highway 40 at Truckee, California, via broad all-year highway. Distance from Reno is 45 miles; San Francisco, 200 miles; Los Angeles, 515 miles.

TRANSPORTATION • Squaw Valley is one of the most easily accessible major ski areas in the country. Via air, fly to Reno on United, Western or Bonanza airlines. Use car rental, bus to Truckee and taxi to Squaw Valley. Via train or bus, take Southern Pacific Greyhound to Truckee; then taxi remaining eight miles. Via auto, from Sacramento or Reno, drive U.S. 40 to Truckee, then Hwy. 89 to Squaw Valley. From Los Angeles, take U.S. 395 to Reno.

SKIING • As site of the 1960 Winter Olympic Games, Squaw Valley ranks as one of the leading ski areas of the world. Centered in that part of the Sierra Nevada range receiving the heaviest average snowfall in the United States, Squaw Valley with its soaring peaks and vast open slopes, its lifts and tows and multiple runs, offers some of the finest skiing facilities to be found anywhere. These facilities include not only Olympic runs to challenge the expert, but also vast slopes for intermediate and novice skiers. All this is within walking distance of Olympic Village. Valley shops offer ski equipment for sale or rent.

SKATING • Blyth Memorial Arena makes possible ice skating at Squaw Valley the year around regardless of weather conditions. This magnificent new arena built especially for the Olympic hockey and figure skating competitions is part of the Olympic Village complex in the State Park and is open for both daytime and evening skating. Skates available for rent.

OTHER ACTIVITIES • Skiers and non-skiers alike will find plenty to do in the scenic winter splendor of Squaw Valley State Park In addition to skiing and skating, areas are available for snow play, and spectator centers provide excellent vantage points for viewing ski runs in comfort. Indoor recreational program at Olympic Village includes music nightly and offers a varying schedule of activities such as social and folk dancing, fireside singing, games and bridge tournaments plus occasional movies and local talent shows.

New bar and lounge are located on second floor of main restaurant building.

EATING FACILITIES • Good food at moderate prices is provided in the main restaurant of the Olympic Village complex. This spacious, modern restaurant features cafeteria style service in a beautiful glass-walled dining room with spectacular view of Squaw Peak, KT-22 and other towering mountains. New bar facility upstairs.

Short order service is available immediately adjacent to skating and ski areas in the popular California and Nevada Olympic Spectator Center buildings.

ACCOMMODATIONS • Olympic Village is a brand new Squaw Valley resort hotel utilizing the handsome facilities built to accommodate the international athletes of the 1960 Winter Olympic Games.

Sleeping facilities are provided in four chalet buildings of sleek modern architectural design—the Cortina, the Placid, the Garmisch, the St. Moritz. Each has three floors of 25 rooms . . . 300 rooms in all.

All rooms are identical. Each has a full-wall picture window, one double bed and one single bed, large open wardrobe, dresser, desk, lamp and chair. All mattresses are innerspring. Linens and daily maid service are provided.

Baths — continental style — are centrally located on each floor for men and women. Ample facilities are provided. Each includes 5 compartmentalized toilets, 5 showers, 5 wash basins. Each individual women's shower has private dressing room.

Steam heat throughout.

WINTER TARIFF
Effective December 1, 1960
European plan. Private rooms only. No open dormitory-type accommodations.
1 or 2 persons . . $ 8.00 per room
3 persons . . . . 10.00 per room
Special rate: Sunday through Thursday, 5 nights for the price of 4.
Check out time: 1:00 p.m. daily.
Deposit required on all reservations.

rangers beware!

Probably all field personnel in camping parks feel they have heard all the ways around the dog rule.

Here's the newest approach yet!

A lady came to the headquarters building with a dog on leash and said the dog had been running loose in the park. She then registered for a campsite. The ranger on duty took the dog home for the night to await the arrival of the poundmaster in the morning. But before the poundmaster arrived, the lady was at the ranger's door demanding the return of HER dog!
Ranger Walter F. Martell, Big Basin Redwoods SP

gold is still where you find it

One of our campers wrapped his gold tooth (valued at $100) in a napkin which was accidently thrown into the garbage. The camper contacted our trash man and here's what happened--everyone put their heads together, identified the garbage can in which the wayward tooth was thrown, the contents was spread upon the ground with happy results for the toothless camper.
Ranger Kent Hartwell, Doheny Beach State Park

the signguard of hendy woods

Our newly installed entrance sign was missing. For some reason someone removed the four-foot by five-foot entrance sign. Trying to imagine how the culprit would think, I figured it would be a good show to throw the sign off the nearest bridge. After walking about a half-mile down stream I found the sign floating in a deep pool of water in the center of the Navarro River. After a short swim, the entrance sign hangs again.
Ranger Jack W. Schlotter, Hendy Woods State Park

they went thataway

Shades of the old west live again in Plumas County. Around midnight two horse thieves broke into a local riding stable and made off with two horses, saddles, and bridles, The owner of the stable notified the deputy sheriff and also called the park to ask if any horses had passed through. We found fresh tracks along the Jamison Mine Road and later two riders on horseback passed the campground heading toward the pass to La Porte. The sheriff was called and also the owner -- and they gave chase -- or did they cut them off at the pass? The hoss thieves were caught, but the flavor of the wild west and the posse giving chase was just missing. The sheriff used a 1959 automobile equipped with radio and telephone.
Ranger Robert Tardiff, Plumas Eureka State Park

the river looked so close

A bus load of boys stopped at the roadside rest and after lunching they climbed over our six foot chain link fence and scattered toward the river. They started down the steep bank without asking anyone. When they got to the rock ledge, they found they could go no further down and couldn't get back up.

The boys yelled for help so we got the rope and with a big effort on the part of all, rescued the boys who received minor cuts and scratches.
Ranger E. G. Gray, Standish Hickey State Park

what's the name please?

A visitor to the Joss House last week was very interested and interesting. He was a young exchange student just over from Jerusalem, Jordan. In the visitor register here is a copy of how he signed his name- - - - I asked him what it meant, and he said in English his name would be "Shelby". Really knew it all the time!
Ranger William Hill, Weaverville Joss House SHM

can you top this?

This is a quote "Strong winds in P.M. really play hobbs with the attendance. The wind may not seem strong to some people but a visitor started to take a drink of hot coffee, the cup slipped, the wind caught it and almost scalded a man 100 yards down the beach.
Ranger Ed Hixson, Leo Carrillo Beach State Park

truly authentic restoration

While reviewing the restoration of the Leavitt-Walker Building a conversation among several park visitors was overheard. One of them in a doubtful nature asked "whether or not this building will look as nice in a hundred years as that old restaurant across the street?" The "old restaurant across the street" was just brand new and had been in operation less than sixty days. We apparently are achieving some degree of authenticity in our restoration and reconstruction.
Ranger Wesley E. Cater, Columbia Historic State Park

COVER STORY

Robert Louis Stevenson made an impression on California. Within the State Park System he is remembered in two places--Monterey and the hills and lands upon which he roamed in Napa County. San Francisco remembers him at Portsmouth Square among other places.

The house where Stevenson lived in Monterey from September to December, 1879, holds a public interest that attests to his wide fame. Visitors from other States, perhaps not particularly interested in California history, never overlook this landmark. Roaming about the old French Hotel today one can conceive that the rooms might have been, as Stevenson explained, cheap, but the atmosphere was congenial to one who loved to mingle with friendly people. While the life of the noted author was closely associated with California, this Monterey landmark, as far as known, is the only building extant today where he lived while in the State.

Stevenson sat for hours in Portsmouth Plaza in San Francisco, near the memorial erected in his honor by friends, studying the cosmopolitan crowds that surged past.

While in Monterey he spent much time in the garden of Dona Ignacia Maria Bonifacio, in whose home Fanny Osbourne--his motive for seeking out the quaint city--was then temporarily living. At this French Hotel, now designated Stevenson House, the author wrote several stories. His friendship with Jules Simoneau at whose restaurant, and in whose company, Stevenson spent many enjoyable hours, received frequent mention by the world-famed writer. The Stevenson House was taken over in the latter part of 1941 by the State Park Commission, a gift by the owners.

RESERVATIONS AVAILABLE FOR HEARST

On October 1, 1960 the Division began accepting reservations from individuals to tour the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument starting November 1, 1960.

Approximately one-fourth of the daily tours were set aside for advance reservations leaving the remaining three-quarters for visitors on a first-come, first-served basis. When setting up this reservation system, it was decided to take reservations just during the week and leave the week-ends for the casual visitor, but the response for week-end reservations was so overwhelming as compared with weekday reservations, the original plans were altered. Reservations are now available every day of the year, including Saturdays and Sundays, with the exception of three holidays--Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years Day.

The Operation at the Castle has been changed many times in the two years it has been open in order to serve the public in the best possible way. Daily visitor attendance has been increased from 600 per day in June, 1958, to 2100 per day this past summer.

The first 20 days of accepting reservations brought approximately 300 orders for tickets from individuals and about 200 for groups.

Reserved tickets are $3.00 for adults and $2.00 for children. Reservations will not be accepted less than seven days in advance of the requested tour or longer than 60 days in advance of a designated tour. Application blanks for reservations are available at district offices, all state parks, and many chambers of commerce and many automobile clubs.

COLUMBIA HISTORIC STATE PARK

A

PROGRESS REPORT

This month's supplement shows some of the progress being made toward the complete resotration of Columbia Historic State Park. The 100-year old schoolhouse, a restaurant, the Eagle Cottage and the famous Wells Fargo Building.

News and Views Supplement
November, 1960

Columbia today

During the past few months, activity has reigned at Columbia Historic State Park.

A restaurant has been opened.

An old red schoolhouse in which hundreds of Californians were educated, has been restored.

Work is progressing on the Eagle Cottage, near Fallon Theatre.

The California Newspaper Publishers Association is active in developing an old print shop, including erection of a building.

The Walker-Donant corner is all but restored, and before long will be occupied.

There is a proposal before the Division of Beaches and Parks suggesting the construction of a number of period homes in Columbia.

There is a proposal for restoration of the Cardinal Hall, put forth by the Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors.

There is an application on hand at such time as it becomes feasible to permit stage coach transportation within the city limits.

And so it appears that after many years Columbia is coming to life, as the Park Commission insisted it should in 1948.

In the following pages are photographs of the restaurant, a tale of Wells Fargo, some details about the restoration of the Eagle Cottage, and facts about the old schoolhouse restoration.

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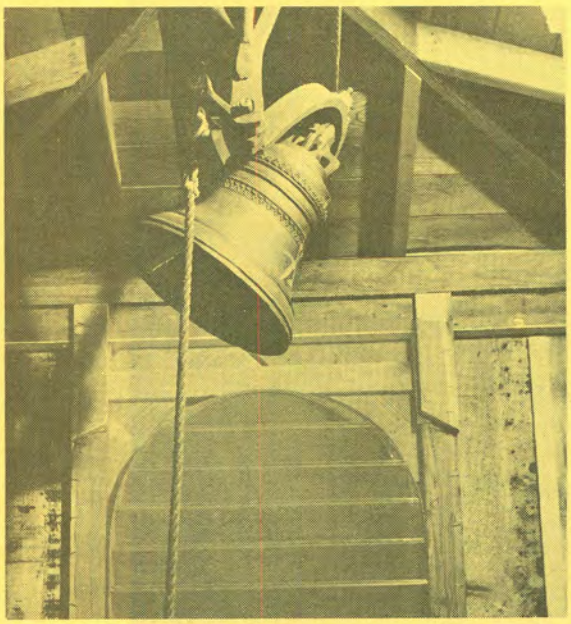


Columbia school, 100 years old,

The 100-year-old two-story brick schoolhouse which stands on Cemetery Hill is open again.

The restoration project, completed but for some interior furnishings, was started five years ago when the California Teachers Association conceived the idea of gathering pennies, nickels, and dimes from California school children to start the restoration project.

Just 100 years ago on November 6 the brash young mining town of Columbia celebrated completion of the new schoolhouse and opened its doors to the first pupil.

Today the red schoolhouse authentically restored serves as an historical monument to pioneer days of California's public education. Its bell tower, pump organs, cast iron desks, and pot-bellied stoves belong to another era. But the coins of pupils now crowding into newer, shinier schools throughout the state are, in large part, responsible for its restoration.

CTA leaders chose the educationally valuable method of asking the state school children to be major contributors, instead of the quicker way of a simple appeal to its members.

The State Park Commission approved its plans for the reconstruction, the Legislature endorsed and praised the project, and the California PTA Congress and other civic groups added support.

Back in 1860, the building's 3,400-square feet cost $4,898, then an immense sum, even in the gold rich community. Its impressive metal roof added $98 to construction costs, an apparent cause of some controversy.

Today restoration and refurnishing of the same structure cost about $60,000, of which $52,000 is in pupil and teacher contributions. Probably one of the finest and sturdiest buildings ever constructed in the Mother Lode country, the school's stone foundation is embedded in concrete, its brick walls built to withstand fires which often swept the community. The schoolhouse looks down on the once roaring mining town which at one time supported 30 saloons, 143 faro games, and a bull-and-bear area.

restored by teachers, pupils, opens its doors once again

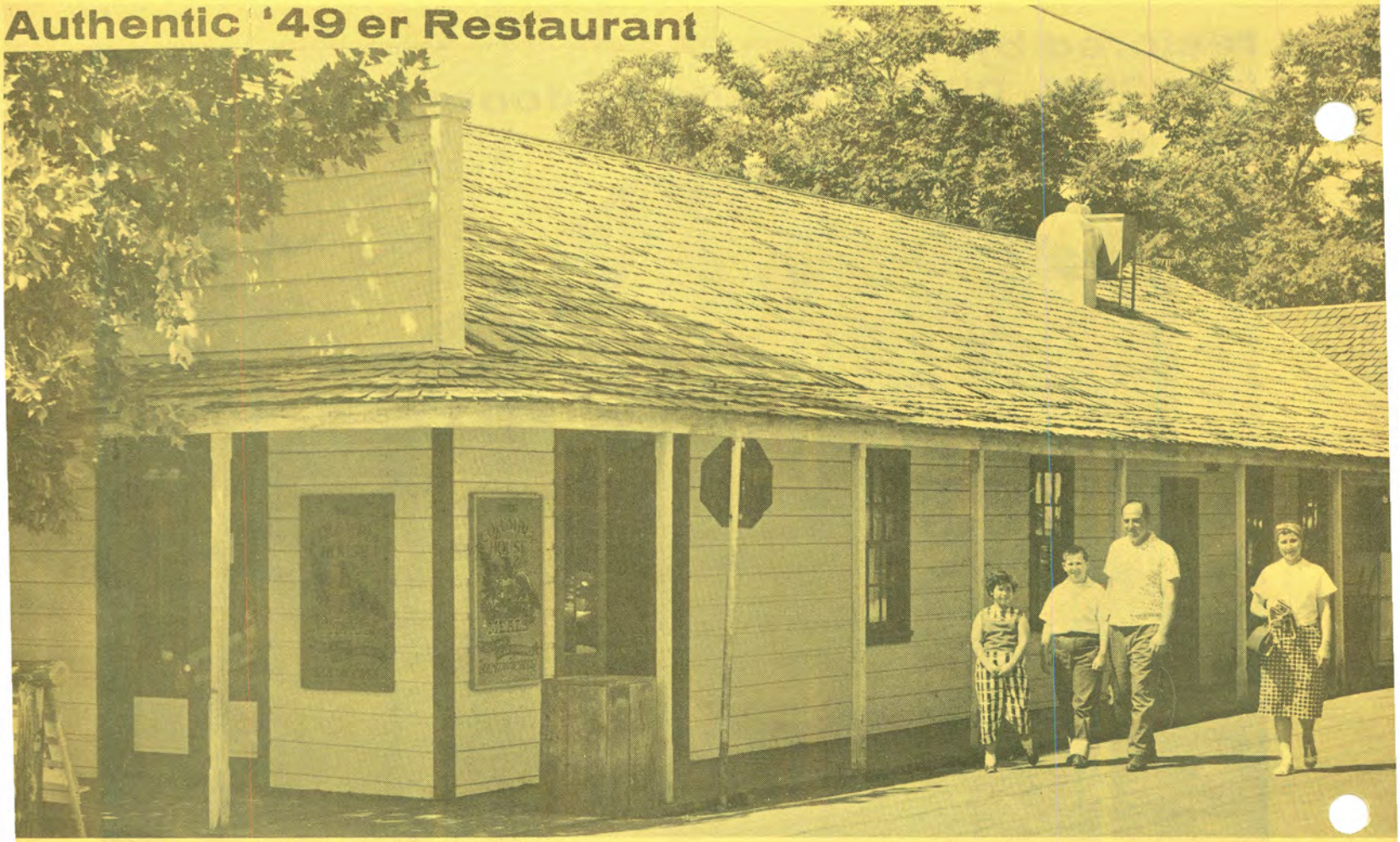
Fine hotels, a Chinese playhouse, three theaters, and four houses of worship also attested to Columbia's wealth and vitality. Here the earth yielded $87,000,000 in gold and supported 15,000 inhabitants.

Desire for authenticity has marked every stage of restoration, carried out by the Division of Beaches and Parks. Old-time residents and former Columbia pupils were consulted about arrangements of the two large classrooms, library, cloakroom, and teachers' room. Much of the original furniture has been restored, including cast iron desks that traveled around the Horn. These desks missed the school's first opening because, trustees reported, the order was lost several times.

Desks for the primary grades were more readily acquired, having been cast at a Sonora foundry at the going rate of ten cents a pound.

Another latecomer was the original school bell, now in the belfry. Townspeople held a party the night prior to the first dedication to raise money for the bell. The total proceeds were $103 and cost of dedication ceremonies that followed was also $103. Necessarily, the bell's purchase was left for a later date.

Authentic '49er Restaurant

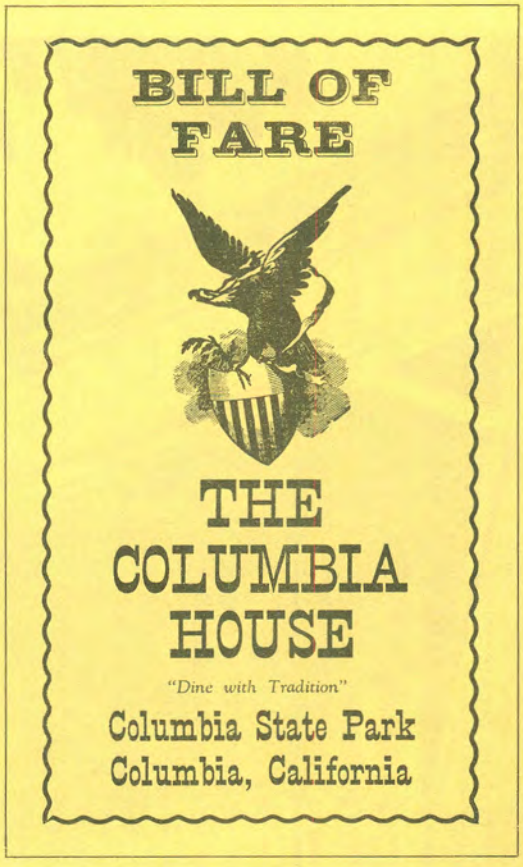


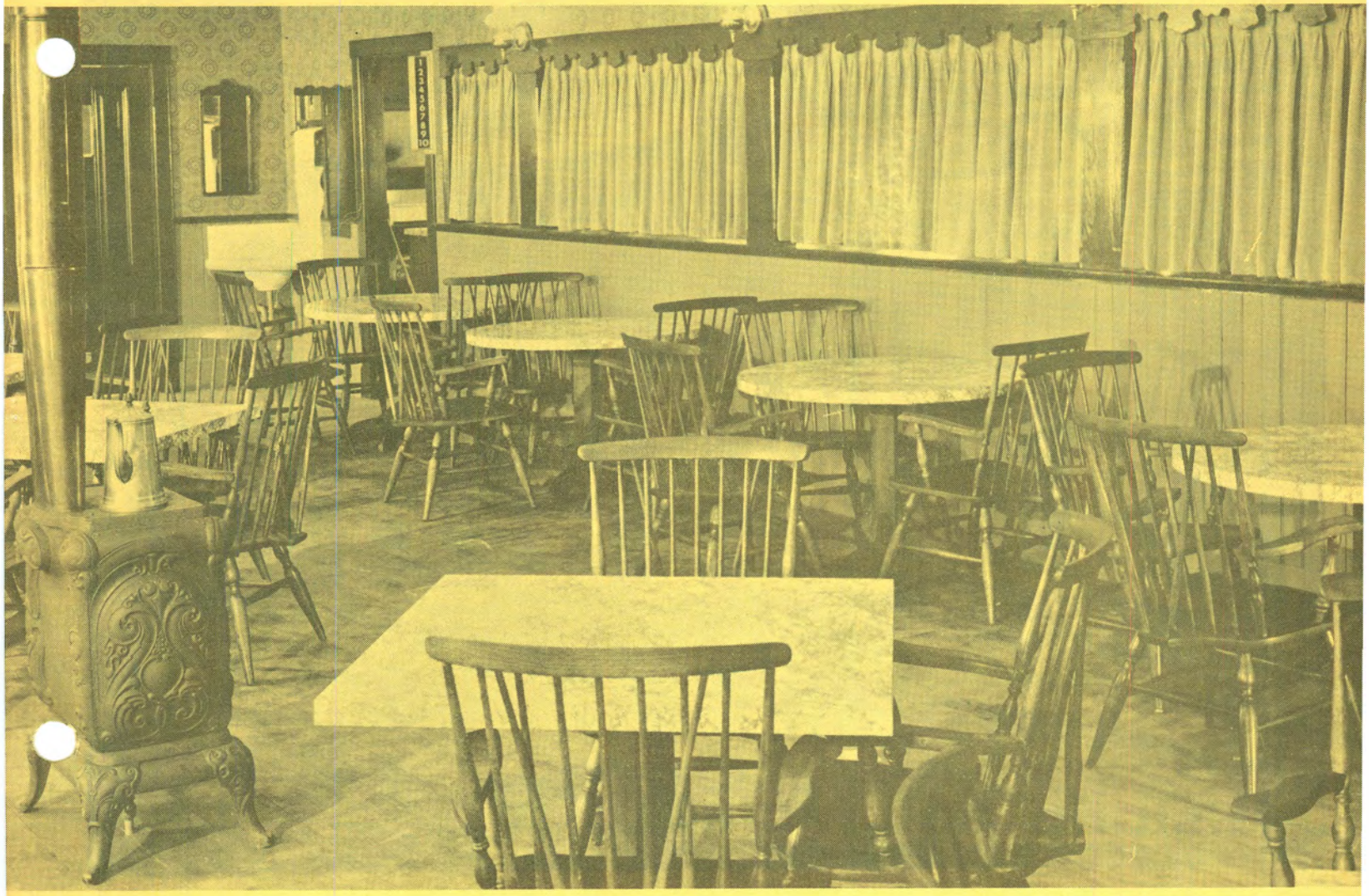
The Columbia House -- a modern restaurant styled in the decor of a '49er mining town eatery.

The waitresses are costumed as shown at the left.

From today's menu, like in days past, you can order ham steak with red eye gravy and other "delicacies" as served when Columbia was a booming mining town.

Below is the interior.





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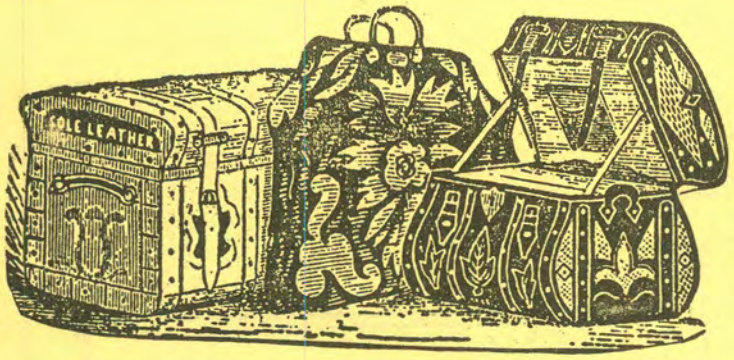


A TALE ABOUT WELLS FARGO

Of all Columbia's buildings, the one presenting the closest link with an enterprise which existed in the days when the community was a rip-roaring, big moneyed town is the one housing exhibits of the Wells Fargo & Co. The front is nationally known, having appeared on book covers, magazines, television shows. How important Wells Fargo was to the Old West was recalled in the newspaper article, of recent date, which follows:

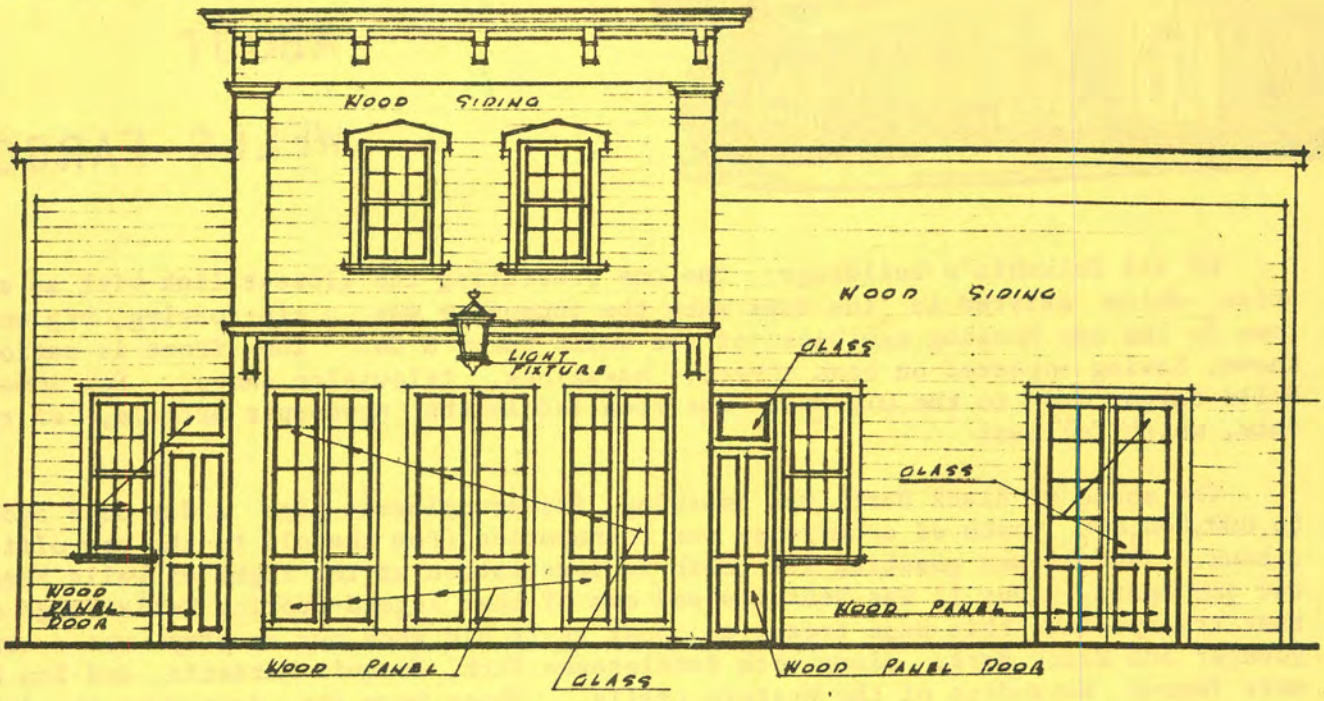
The shade of Black Bart was smacking its ectoplasmic lips a few days ago when $6,000,000,000 worth of securities was transported from the old to the new office to a bank. And it was gnashing its teeth in frustration at the sight of Wells Fargo on the job again. For it was vehicles and men of the legend-evoking Wells Fargo & Co. that transported this huge treasure, just as it did when our country was a century younger and Black Bart, along with Rattlesnake Dick, Joaquin Murietta, and Tom Bell, were famous marauders of the Western trails. Those were the days when the drivers and shotgun messengers of Wells Fargo's stage coaches won their spurs for the stout-hearted defense of their green treasure boxes of gold and valuables.

It was gold that brought Wells Fargo into existence and gold continued to be one of its chief concerns. When word reached San Francisco in 1848 that gold had been found in the stream at Sutter's Mill, it was not immediately published in the newspapers of the day--the printers, copy boys and others made a mass exodus to the gold fields. President Polk helped the gold rush along by mentioning it in his annual message to Congress on December 5, 1848: "The accounts of the abundance of gold in that territory are of such extraordinary character as would scarcely command belief were they not corroborated by the authentic reports of officers in the public service." By 1850 at least 100,000 persons had migrated into California; a year later this figure had been increased to more than 300,000.

Back in New York, two bushy-bearded men named Henry Wells and William G. Fargo watched this development with special interest, cannily figuring that someone would have to carry and hoard what others were feverishly scooping out of the earth and the streams. On March 18, 1852, at the Astor House, they formed Wells Fargo & Co. to begin the business of transporting gold for the miners--quickly expanding into buying and selling and banking their gold as well as carrying packages and mail to them. The gold-mining region soon covered 20,000 square miles at the foot of the High Sierras, where thousands of miners digging for their fortunes lived in unbelievably primitive conditions. Wells Fargo messengers soon were picking up the gold dust and nuggets, giving receipts and depositing the treasure in iron safes in the company's network of offices.

Ultimately the railroads crisscrossed the country, making the stage coaches superfluous. Wells Fargo converted to an express business on the rails, later moving into aircraft and armored trucks. The enterprise today, centered in air-conditioned headquarters in New York, is a modern business service built around a fleet of bright red bulletproof vehicles. Yet the company carries on its historic business; safely transporting millions of dollars in gold, cash and other valuables. But instead of dusty prairie trails it now travels the concrete canyons of New York's financial district and the highways of 11 Eastern and Southern states, with a visible link to the past in the Pony Express rider painted on the side of each armored car.

Eagle Cottage Back to Life



NORTH ELEVATION (WASHINGTON STREET)
SCALE 1/4"= 1'-0"

Things are looking up for the Columbia Company at the Fallon House Theatre in Columbia Historic State Park. For the first time since the famed College of the Pacific summer playhouse was restored 11 years ago, the company members have a place they can call "home".

"Home" is the new Eagle Cottage, right next door to the theatre. For ten years, members of the company had been housed "helter-skelter", wherever room could be found. For a few years, the men lived above the theatre, until the quarters were condemned. They then moved to an old house near the theatre, which also was condemned. Meanwhile, the female contingent found a makeshift dormitory in the hall of the town's Presbyterian Church, where meals were served to the entire company and staff.

Next year, the group will be one happy family under one roof, with the women occupying the top floor and the men finding quarters on the first floor. Eagle Cottage also has its own spacious, modern kitchen, which can turn out 100 meals a day.

The two-story building was constructed at a cost of $50,000. It is an exact replica of the original Eagle Cottage, which was a famed hostelry in the Gold Rush Era. The cost was split between the Division of Beaches and Parks and the College of the Pacific.

Next season company members will enjoy their own parlor, plenty of hot and cold running water, a modern kitchen, and best of all--room to stretch. The interior furnishings of Eagle Cottage will be in keeping with the historic early days of the Mother Lode.

Audiences this year averaged 173 nightly, with Saturday nights a sell-out.

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Columbia Historic State Park

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N E W S A N D V I E W S

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

Will Rogers, Jr., Chairman (Malibu); Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); Joseph C. Houghteling (Sunnyvale); Alfred J. Stern (Palo Alto); Karl Wray (San Clemente); Harold L. Zellerbach (San Francisco).

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NEWS and VIEWS

December 1960

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

C H I E F L Y S P E A K I N G

I have been with all of you now for some 18 months. During that period I have traveled widely through California and have made a deliberate effort to learn as much as possible in those months about the geographic and political make-up, desires and ambitions of California and Californians. In a few days I will submit through the State Park Commission and the Director of Natural Resources, to the Governor of California, a document which contains the thinking of the staff on the future of this Division, especially that part of it involving construction of facilities and acquisition of land. I believe it is an excellent document, conceived in the best interests of all California by men who have a keen grasp of the needs and the desires of California, its geographic make-up and its political sub-divisions, and above all, California's need for recreational land and facilities.

I am hopeful that it will be adopted by the Legislature. If the Legislature can see its fiscal way clear to provide for the program, I am confident that it will not make many modifications as to locales or proposed facility development. For, as I have noted these have been thought out by men in the park and recreation field who know their business and in whom should now rest, subject to legislative and gubernatorial direction only, all considerations on the state's park and recreation program insofar as they affect the Division of Beaches and Parks.

The program which will be submitted is a bold program. It is a program which will require vigorous activity by this Division. I know, however, we can accomplish all that it suggests in the time it suggests subject only to the cooperation of all governmental agencies, not the least of which will be the Department of Finance and the Division of Architecture. If adopted, 15,000 new camps in five years is fully feasible and highly likely. So will be the development of swimming facilities in many of our areas where this is the only lacking element for a full vacation; and the construction of boat launching ramps, and the many, many other parts which make up a rounded development program providing facilities for the diverse interests of all our citizens.

The program will also suggest in the strongest possible language the absolute necessity of continuing at a high plane the operational program, i.e., the field staffs which have kept California's parks in outstanding physical condition and impressed the nation with the cordial personal day-to-day relations maintained with the public who use the facilities. It must be emphasized again that any reduction of staff levels would soon find our parks in disrepair and thus in disrepute.

It is expected that the printed document will be available by the last week in December, and we hope to have it in the mail to each of you as quickly as possible after it is presented to the Governor.

The California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee has, by actual physical survey and personal interviews, determined the recreational needs of California for the present time, and has computed such needs to the year 1980 -- only 29 years away. The Recreation Plan has determined the areas of greatest need, the population concentrations where needs are acute, and have suggested the geographical areas where such needs may be met.

(CONTINUED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE)

CHIEFLY SPEAKING (Continued from Page 1)

This new Five Year Program is our proposal toward solving the known recreational needs of our population in areas where accurate surveys show such solutions are possible at best, the total solution of the problem will take many years.

We will re-examine our program each year, extending it one year further with the future, so that at all times we will keep before the Governor, the Legislature, the public and, of course, you, a sound park and recreation program for California for the next five years.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The integrity of the magnificent Emerald Bay State Park and the even more magnificent D. L. Bliss State Park seems assured with the publication of the report by the Division of Highways on the feasibility and cost of constructing an all year highway around Emerald Bay. It is feasible and the cost difference between the route around Emerald Bay and the proposed low level route which would destroy both parks is negligible. Indeed, just a little arithmetic indicates that it might be **EVEN MORE REASONABLE IN DOLLARS** to build the high route.

The Division of Beaches and Parks is most pleased with the report issued by the Division of Highways. It substantiates the stand taken by the State Park Commission and the Division of Beaches and Parks, as well as thousands of Californians who camp in these two areas annually. The totals for construction of the high or low level routes are now much closer together.

The current report states that the upper route will cost $8,625,000, and further states that snow sheds and the tunnel are practical.

The new report states that the lower route will cost $6,965,000 or $5,770,000 depending upon the type of construction. In this regard may I point out today's lower level route estimate does not include $1,000,000 cost for improvement of the Tallac Creek to Bayview Rest Lookout which the Division of Highways has stated must be built if the lower route is selected. This automatically raises the lower route cost to $7,965,000 or $6,700,000.

In addition it must be pointed out that the total right-of-way acquisition costs estimated by the Division of Highways for the lower route are only $600,000, whereas appraisals taken by the Division of Beaches and Parks in 1958 estimated such costs at more than twice that amount. They have gone up since. We believe that the severence and acquisition costs on the private property, in addition to substantial costs on park property will make the high route even more economically feasible. It also leaves intact for thousands upon thousands of Californians the last bit of Lake Tahoe still in its wild, beautiful grandeur.

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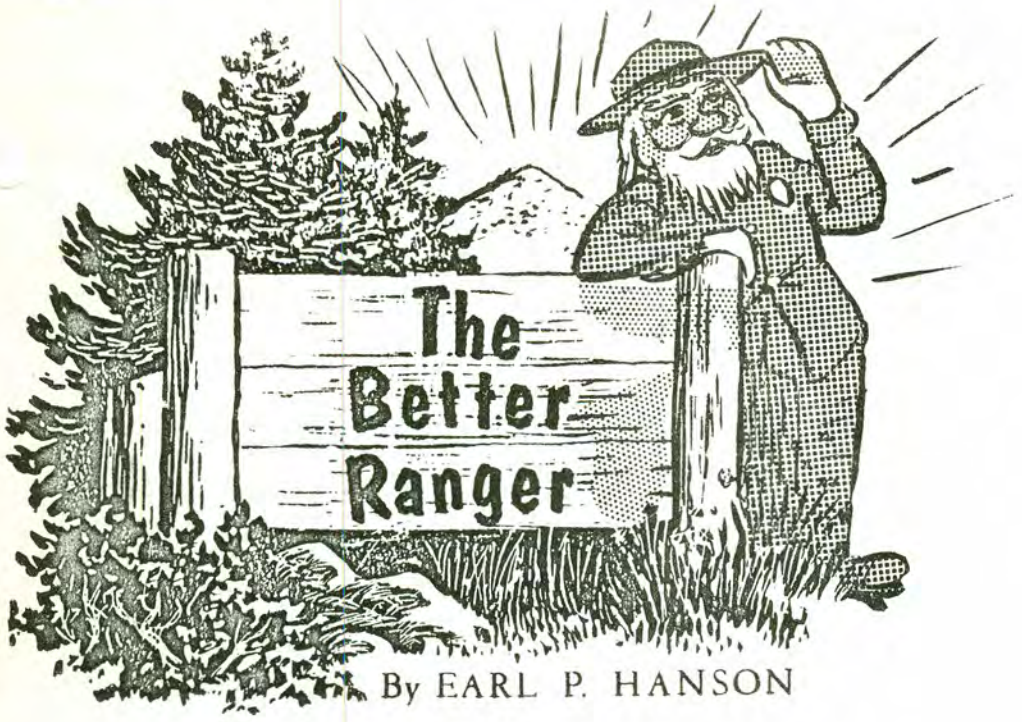
As the Christmas Season approaches, I want to extend my sincere thanks to each and every one of you and wish you and yours a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Charles A. DeTurk, Chief



By EARL P. HANSON

SEASON'S

GREETINGS

DIVISION ENGAGED IN VARIED TYPES OF OPERATIONS

At this date, when the Christian world is celebrating the birth date of Jesus Christ, it is fitting to count our blessings and to review those things which have been given impetus during the year. In the field of park operations, we have embarked upon or advanced some programs that are unique within the experience of this Division and might well be called to mind here.

SQUAW VALLEY STATE PARK

At this time last year the world was watching Squaw Valley -- wondering if it ever was going to have snow, much less sufficient and proper snow for the 1960 Winter Olympics. That most successful event now is history. Since the close of the 1960 Winter Games and, even before that, the Division has been busy planning for the use of Squaw Valley by the general public.

On April 1, 1960, all the Squaw Valley facilities which formerly were operated by the California Olympic Commission for the Games, including the land permit from the United States Forest Service, were turned over to the Division of Beaches and Parks for operation as a unit under the State Park System. Since that time, the park has been staffed; a long term concessioner has been obtained; early snow, assuring good skiing conditions, has fallen, and the park is in operation, including the availability of the Olympic Village as a ski resort and the ice arena as a rink opened to the general public. Lifts are still under the operation of the concessioner to the Olympic Commission, but the state receives a portion of the receipts. A swimming pool has been installed by the concessioner at the Olympic Village for the convenience of Village guests, and will be operated throughout the year as will the rest of the facilities. So, for the first time in history, the Division has become the operator of a large ski area with all the attendant problems, including snow removal, winter parking and avalanche control. Viva la Snow Sports!

(continued on the following page)

HEARST SAN SIMEON RESERVATIONS

Another milestone in the Division's operational advances is that of the establishment of a partial reservation system at Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument. Previously, the Division accepted reservations only from group organizations, primarily for group camps in parks where such facilities existed and at the Hearst San Simeon Monument only through the winter months when travel was relatively light.

We now have put into effect, however, a reservation system for tours of the castle, which includes a special office in the Sacramento headquarters of the Division, a teletype system, provisions for persons coming by public transportation as well as by private transportation, and operated on a year-round basis. At least one quarter of the visitations to Hearst Castle are on a reservation basis. Persons may still come on a "first-come, first-served" basis, and during the winter months there is little or no waiting or delay. This situation does not prevail during the summer months, however. Waits and delays during the busy months are unavoidable. So those who wish to be assured of getting in during the busy summer season should make their reservations amply in advance. In order to pay for the cost of setting up the reservation system, each person having a reservation is required to pay an extra dollar for the tour. This covers the cost of handling the reservation.

Even before we established the reservation system, we found it was possible to accommodate as many as 2,000 visitors a day at Hearst San Simeon. The prior limit was about 1,400 per day. This was accomplished by the use of 53-passenger buses and the stepping up to a tour schedule of one bus every 12 minutes.

SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME MUSEUM STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENT

Although we have for some time been acquiring and refurbishing old ships and have had a restoration staff working on the project on the Oakland estuary, we have not, up until now, completed arrangements for the proper exhibiting of the ships at the Hyde Street pier in San Francisco. Negotiations recently completed will provide for the Division's rental of the Hyde Street pier area, its repair, and the location of the sailing ship "C. A. Thayer", the steam schooner "Wapama", the walking beam ferryboat "Eureka", and the sailing scow "Alma". These vessels are now undergoing repair in preparation for exhibiting. All of these will become part of the museum exhibit at the foot of Hyde Street in San Francisco where the Division has leased a plot of ground from the city and county of San Francisco which will be developed as a victorian park typical of the early waterfront days in San Francisco. No definite date has been set as yet for the showing of the vessels to the public as much of the physical labor of preparing the Hyde Street pier area is still ahead.

TIME ZONING

At Benbow Lake, near Richardson Grove State Park in southern Humboldt County, the Division found itself with a body of water that would not permit multiple and conflicting recreational uses without some form of zoning. The State Park Commission prescribed a time zoning arrangement which was worked out so that water skiers would use one end of the lake and swimmers another. The water skiers and boaters are required to operate on a time basis since it was not possible to put very many boats and skiers on their portion of the lake at one time. This new concept may be tried in other aquatic areas of the State Park System and permit greater use of such areas by competing recreation users.

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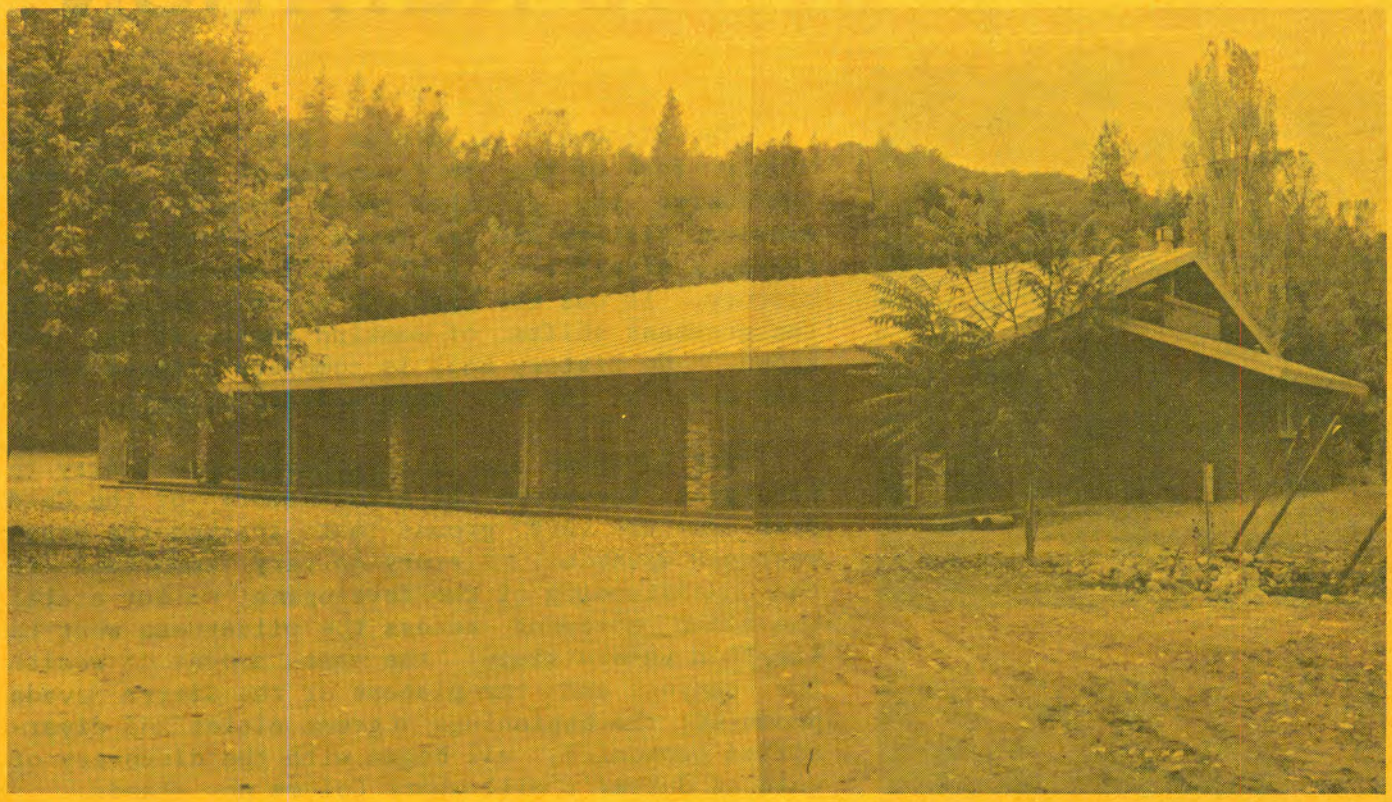

gold rush museum to open in january, 1961

The museum at Marshall Gold Discovery State Park is almost ready for the public. It is the first of many new museums to be constructed in our State Parks.

The building is an imposing structure of brick and native stone, suggesting the building materials used during the Gold Rush. In the next few pages is a description of the building and the exhibits.

The formal opening date has been set for January 21, 1961, just three days before the 113th anniversary of the discovery of gold on the Middle Fork of the American River, just about 500 yards north of the new museum building. The Coloma Boosters Club are organizing a parade with a military band and all the trimmings. It will be an eventful day and all Division personnel should try to attend. Full details will appear in the Weekly Newsletter.

In 1956 and 1958 the Legislature passed bills authorizing $150,000 for construction of the museum and exhibits. Planning began in the Fall of 1958, and in early 1959 a staff member was assigned full time to planning exhibits and construction thereof. In the Fall of 1959 the District 3 carpenter began work on the project as well as an artist. While the museum building was being completed, exhibit cases and panels were prefabricated in an exhibit shop set up in the park. The entire exhibit, all cases and panels, was made in the park with contract work being let for objects of painting and figures for the exhibit.

The planning was aimed to include the museum as a part of an overall interpretative story. There are many outside exhibits with a trail system included. An operating blacksmith shop of the 1860 period has been set up. Signs were replaced with new interpretative signs for the outdoor exhibits. The following pages show how the park has been developed. The experience gained in this first museum will assist greatly in the planning, construction and interpretation in future areas.

INTERPRETATION:

The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill on the middle fork of the American River has long been considered one of the great corner stones of American History and has found its place as one of the more significant historical moments in world history. It was the catalyst which started one of the greatest shifts of mankind the world has ever known. No history book is complete without consideration of the Gold Rush and its effects.

The Division has a remarkable opportunity to interpret the scope and significance of the Gold Rush on the very ground that sparked the great westward movement. A story so very important to the understanding of the development of our state; the human movement across the wilderness west to the then unborn state; the vast amount of wealth the canyons and the placers of the Sierra Nevada produced; the beginnings of great cities and diversified economics, all began with the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill where Coloma now stands.

With Legislative bills in 1956 and in 1958 making money available for construction of a modern museum at this park, further recognition of the need for an interpretative program was realized. Here, for the first time was an opportunity to present to the people of the state and nation a visual interpretation of a great story. The staff and park personnel drew up a plan recognizing the various salient features of the Gold Rush, and most important, the story of the discovery of gold by James Wilson Marshall on the morning of January 24, 1848.

Of primary importance to the overall interpretative story at Marshall Gold Discovery State Park is the realization that the mill site is the most important single historical spot in the park. To reconstruct Sutter's Mill, and the tailrace, would be the ultimate in an interpretative program. Archaeology has shown us where the mill stood and where the tailrace was located. Unfortunately, at the present time the American River floods in the late winter months with high waters often inundating large portions of the park. Therefore, it would not be feasible to build a mill under such conditions, but with the hydroelectric and water storage activity upstream, the American River may soon be tamed to allow us to rebuild the mill in the exact location and as it looked in the spring of 1848.

It is of utmost importance that historical monuments do not compete with each other, telling

the same or a similar story. In Coloma we have a pioneer town of the Gold Rush in some ways similar to Columbia Historic State Park. It was obvious that total reconstruction of the town of Coloma would be, in a sense, a duplication of the story of Columbia. Here at Coloma another concept is brought out. All the buildings on the main street and the back streets will receive a general mining period exterior treatment. This is not an attempt to recreate the old town of Coloma, but rather to remove any details which will spoil the feeling of the Gold Rush period--a feeling which the visitor wants to recapture as he visits the area.

This gives an opportunity to use many of the old, non-historic buildings in the town for house museums showing period activities which might otherwise be omitted from the general interpretative story. Such an exhibit is the 1860 Blacksmith Shop recently completed on the main street with its bellow forge, shoeing stalls and wagon repair facilities. An old building was located on the main street which had been built too late for any historical significance, but which still had the patina of age and the architectural detail necessary for an exhibit. And a carefully restored Chinese store is included in the park. We plan to leave ruins as ruins, carefully stablized so they will not disappear with time. The Bell Store, the old county jail, and foundations of various stores and hotels are included.

Ruins add certain charm to the town and give an important time perspective of the past. This factor separates the Coloma story from that of the Columbia story which is excelling in total reconstruction of a Gold Rush town with all of its pioneer activities. Coloma becomes a pioneer town which, with the passing of time and its pioneer families, evolved into a quiet little village with a great history to tell.

Primary to the thinking on the more formalized exhibit planning was a feeling that here at the place of the discovery of gold it would be most appropriate to show the elementary, simple mining methods used by the miners in the first few years of mining in California, and the way of life during this early period. Columbia, Plumas Eureka, Shasta, Weaverville and Bodie all tell of the more advanced and more organized period of gold mining with large mining companies and more detailed mining methods.

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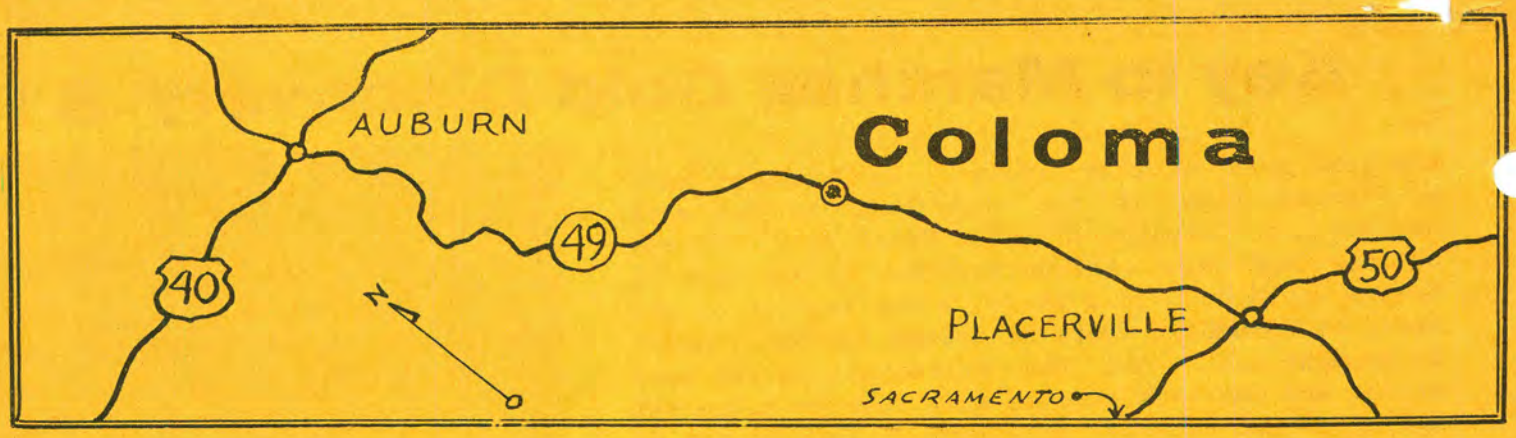


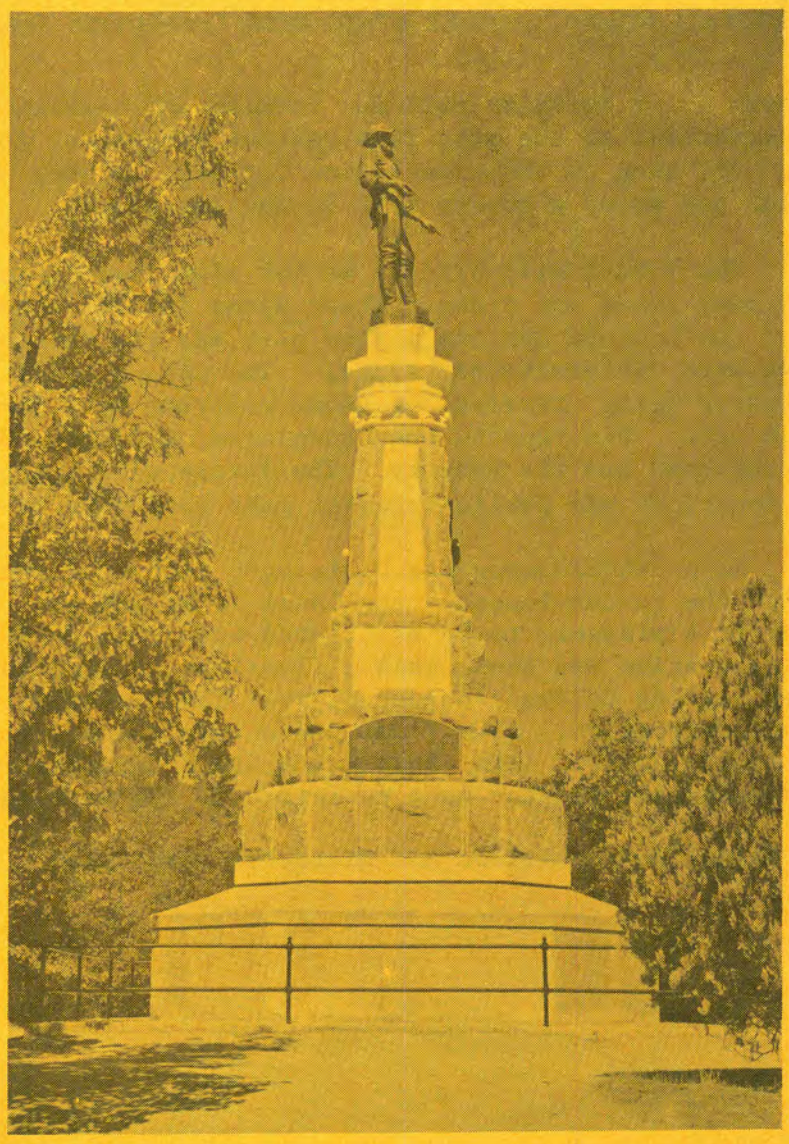
Coloma seems to speak for the period when the bowie knife and the gold pan, the Indian basket and the rocker were favorite mining tools. It was the time when the excitement of the gold fever took men from one camp to another, always in search of that "great strike". Here at the beginning is the training ground for the thousands of greenhorns who were later to develop mining in California to a complex science with methods still used in South Africa, Australia and Alaska. In the new museum and the outdoor exhibits the aspects of the Gold Rush are emphasized. In some exhibits, the development of mining methods show the contrast--such exhibits are the five-stamp mill, the development of "hydrolicking" through examples of various types of nozzles set up as if in operation. Older mining methods, like the horse drawn arrasta, and the huge stone Chile wheels, rockers and long toms are also on display.

One building contains exhibits of the evolution of mining methods from the gold pan to modern cyanide extraction. The first museum building was completed in the spring of 1960 in an old Chinese stone building. It contains working models of a dredger and a Chinese river channel mining company complete with water wheels and the diggings.

The outdoor exhibits are connected with a trail system that takes the visitor across old tailing piles and excavations made by early miners who excavated the town's lots as the old buildings burned or collapsed. Along these trails are mining machinery, typical horse-drawn vehicles of the period, and an old miner's cabin removed from a mine and reconstructed here for exhibit purposes. Attractive signs explain to the visitor about the exhibits as he walks along.

The main museum building will play an important part in the interpretative story at the park. In considering its role as an interpretative devise, it must be remembered that the building itself is only a devise to house exhibits, and it is nothing more than a carefully and attractively designed building to facilitate the program. It does not fit into the historic scene but it houses exhibits which cannot be shown elsewhere because of the subject matter. It is here that the human story of the Gold Rush is told -- the action and the romance of the early mining days, the story of the Indians, of Captain John Sutter, of James Marshall, and of early exploration. Through

colorful panels the discovery of gold by Marshall is unfolded along with the circumstances which followed to make this such a memorable period in history. Told also is the story of the "way west" which took so many men across the plains and deserts, tropical jungles and stormy seas in search of gold; and, of the "life on the creek" and what it was really like to be a miner in '49.



Other exhibits tell of the potpourri of men who came to the gold fields, their recreation, the beginning of the town of Coloma and the local region of gold with Coloma, "Queen of the Mines" as the hub. The history of gold and man's eternal search for the yellow metal and the effect of the Gold Rush on the economy of the State and Nation are depicted. All the exhibits are designed to complement the outdoor exhibits and provide a fabric upon which the visiting public can more readily comprehend the significance of this historical spot.

The museum will not be a series of cases full of relics and mementos, instead, it will exhibit carefully selected objects of the Gold Rush to tell the story. Relics are interesting and should be included in interpretative exhibits when they add to the story. The house museums, the trailside exhibits, and the exhibit cases will be set up to tell a story, not to show a collection of relics.

Throughout the exhibits in the main museum building are figures of miners, trappers, and Indians to add animation. These figures provide the link so necessary for a successful exhibit; the important quotient which moves the viewer to imagine himself connected with the story.

The museum building which was described as being only a device to house exhibits has been designed with a purpose in mind. There is an information desk with a large colorful map listing points of interest and how to get to them. An auditorium able to seat about 125 people is a part of the building. The auditorium has a slide and motion picture set up which can be used for meetings or special programs. A map of Highway 49, six feet high by 20 feet long, showing the historic towns and sites and routes to and from the Mother Lode Country is also in the building. There are exhibits which can be changed, including both relics and graphic arts.

Of interest is the large oil painting under contract by the Mother Lode artist, George Mathis, of the American River near Sutter's Mill in the Spring of 1849 illustrating the miners' life in all its aspects. We feel this will add to the interest in the museum. In the community of Coloma, as in all communities, a public

museum has a definite role in forming and exhibiting our cultural heritage, and any contribution to the arts is a welcome supplement towards this goal. The Mathis painting will hang in the orientation lounge, an area where the visiting public may rest, relax and enjoy a cheery fire in the fireplace.

The future will bring a master plan development of the entire park to incorporate many ideas and plans. These plans include a cedar bark Indian house to be placed near the bedrock mortors in the park and the marking of historic sites throughout the town with informational signs. The signs will contain information compiled from research being carried out under contract by a former employee of the division, Hero E. Rensch. His report, when completed, will give a detailed study of the development of the town and its history. The future will bring many more outdoor mining exhibits as donations and public interest make more objects available to us.

Cooperation among the Division's technical staff, the district and park personnel, the concessioners, the local citizens and the County and State agencies have made it a pleasure to be associated with this project. An example of the communities participation was shown when a float was entered in a parade in Placerville this past year telling Coloma's Golden Story. The Division's museum staff helped in the design and construction. The float won a prize and a ribbon for the local boosters club. Community spirit like this makes the Interpretative story at the park easy to tell and makes the visitor want to return to the park again and again.

By Ranger Norman Wilson and Historian Jack Dyson

C O L O M A T O D A Y

At the present time, Wyoming has 59 roadside parks. Plans call for a maximum 75 parks, which maintenance division says is all it can spare maintenance money for. Public response to parks has been impressive; an empty one is rare in the summer months.

For a project barely in its infancy, the roadside-park program in Wyoming has blossomed into one of the most attractive undertakings of its kind in the nation. The state now has 59 roadside parks. Current plans call for a total of 75 in the not too distant future.

The maintenance division of the Wyoming Highway Department thinks that 75 parks is the maximum number it will be able to maintain. The division is in charge of all maintenance and most of the construction in the parks.

The 59 parks now completed and in use are strategically located throughout the state. 51 are located on U.S.-numbered highways and eight on state-numbered routes. U.S. Route 85-87, a major north-south route, has 12 parks and U.S. Route 30, a major east-west highway has nine.

Whenever possible, the department has built the parks to take advantage of natural landscaping, scenery and points of interest. One park, on U.S. Route 14 in the northeastern part of the state, was constructed so that it would provide travelers with an excellent view of famed Devils Tower.

What Others Are Doing

Another park, located on U.S. Route 85 in the eastern part of the state, was constructed near the historic Cheyenne-to-Deadwood stage route and in proximity to the fabled Hat Creek stage station. This particular park also provides a good view of the surrounding Hat Creek country. A third park was built in Saratoga Valley near Snowy Range in Southeastern Wyoming, to take advantage of the strikingly beautiful scenery along the Platte River.

The response to the roadside parks has been impressive. During the summer tourist-travel months, it is unusual to find an empty roadside park. In addition to use by tourists, many local families are in the habit of driving out to the nearest roadside park on a summer evening to eat their meal.

Seven years ago when the Wyoming department began to develop the roadside program, the department did not look upon these areas as serving a recreational purpose. Instead, it went into the program with two ideas in mind:

1. The existence of turnout areas, where drivers could stretch and relax from the rigors of a long drive, thus reducing driving tension, would be an important safety factor.

2. If people would use the trash barrels in the park areas to dispose of refuse, it might be possible to alleviate the problem of highway litter.

Naturally, it is hard to determine whether the parks have had any effect on the traffic-accident rate, but the

(continued on the following page)

ROADSIDE PARKS

Safety and Comfort

department thinks that the parks have helped to hold down the toll. And one thing is certain. The state's roadside parks have helped immeasurably in cutting down the amount of litter and trash thrown along highway rights-of-way. Proof of this is evident in the amount of trash that is collected at park sites.

The reduction in the amount of litter is of no small consequence. This year alone, the maintenance division has budgeted $29,200 for litter control.

Up until 1956, all funds necessary to sustain the roadside-park program came from what money would be spared from the maintenance budget. In 1956, with the passage of the expanded federal-aid highway act, federal-aid money could be made available for the construction of the park areas as a part of the construction contract. After construction, the parks became the responsibility of the highway department for maintenance and future improvements.

In 1959, in addition to the $30,000 that was spent for upkeep on roadside parks, an additional $25,000 was spent for improvements in the park areas. Slightly more than $30,000 will be spent for permanent improvements in these areas during 1960.

Eventually the department hopes to provide each park with nearly equal facilities. Each year a number of water wells are drilled and sanitary facilities are installed at parks where, before, only picnic tables and trash barrels existed.

In the more arid parts of the state, arbors are constructed to provide shade. In these parks landscaping projects are under way. Picnic tables, fireplaces and parking facilities are now becoming standard at many of the parks.

Maintenance of the parks is the responsibility of the district maintenance engineer, who is charged with keeping the facilities in good condition. Unfortunately, however, there are always those persons who seem to find an unnatural satisfaction in wanton destruction of equipment and property in the parks.

State Maintenance Engineer W. C. Ainsley said recently that "vandalism remains one of our most difficult problems, along with strewing litter and defacing trees and picnic tables." Mr. Ainsley's crews maintain the 59 parks in 22 of the state's 23 counties. Only Teton County, which is located in the northwestern part of the state and has a great deal of national park land in it, does not have a state roadside park.

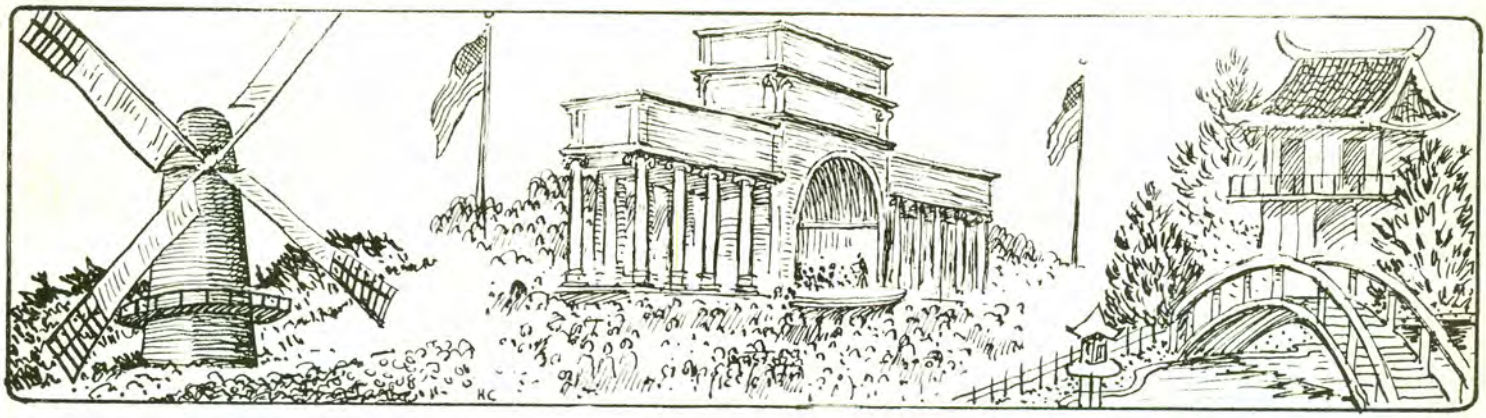
In several instances, thoughtless persons have broken tables, benches, overturned trash cans and destroyed sanitary facilities. This destructive wave reached its peak last winter when vandals not only wrecked one of the state's newest roadside parks, but also polluted the water supply.

A rundown of the facilities available at the roadside rest parks shows that ten have drinking water, another 15 have water that is not approved for drinking and the remaining parks do not have water of any kind. All but 17 parks have sanitary facilities, and all but two parks are provided with some kind of shade, either trees or arbors. 33 parks have tree shade and 24 have arbors.

22 parks have fireplaces, ranging from a single unit at several sites to three fireplaces at one park on U.S. Route 187 in southwestern Wyoming. All parks have at least one picnic table and several have as many as four. There are 128 tables in the 59 roadside parks.

The average value of each park, in land and improvements, is approximately $2500. The parks vary in size from a few hundred square feet to as much as two or three

(continued on Page 16)



The new Parks Superintendent surveyed the windswept promontory. There before him lay a thousand acres of salty waste and shifting sandhills and they called it San Francisco's Golden Gate Park.

At the age of 40, John McLaren left his native Scotland to take over his duties in America. For years he had fought, and beaten, the dunes along the Firth of Forth and lined its banks with trees. The task before him was stupendous but it did not deter him. McLaren knew how to stop the encroaching sand for he had learnt the trick as a lad of 16. When he died in 1943 at the age of 96, John left behind him one of the finest parks and esplanades any city could wish to own. 57 years after his arrival in San Francisco there were nearly two million trees, thousands of rhododendrons, shrubs and numerous waterfalls in the park. The dour little Scot had tamed Nature.

His methods of tackling the formidable sandhills was straightforward enough. Prevent the sand from shifting and then plant trees. The City Fathers thought him mad but let him carry on. He planted large quantities of sea-bent grass which would grow up through the sand, and the roots, once established, would become anchored many feet beneath the surface. John McLaren succeeded and then planted hundreds of small trees. Many hours were spent, after a windy night, digging out the little trees, rebedding them in manure and humus and sea-bent grass and replanting a whole area. But he knew that once established they would transform the coastline.

About A man

Eventually the trees rooted and grew and, because of their density, formed a fine windbreak for the rest of the park. A veritable forest appeared; there were meadows, lakes and waterfalls, and an unsightly quarry became a pleasant tree and fern-lined pond. Many new species of trees and shrubs were introduced and there was hardly a country in the whole world which was not represented botanically in the Golden Gate Park. In fact, it soon became one of the finest botanical gardens in the world.

John McLaren was at his happiest when he could show off his favorite redwood, the huge sequoia. He liked to germinate the seeds and watch them grow into 80-foot giants.

Although he had proved his worth, John McLaren and his employers did not always see eye to eye. Yet he always got his own way. There was the occasion when he noticed several fresh-water springs close to the sea just inside the park. He asked the commissioners to build him a Dutch windmill which could pump up the fresh water. They told him it would be a waste of money for in time the water would become salty. He disagreed and persisted (continued on the following page)

Mc LAREN

The Man Who Loved Trees

in his request until the commissioners finally gave way. In 1903 something like 30,000 gallons of fresh water were being pumped from the springs, and much to the amazement of the City Fathers fresh water continued to flow for years. Later, and without any hesitation, they built a second windmill.

There was nothing John McLaren would not do for his beloved trees. One day he was informed that a tramway extension was proposed and that it would run through an uncultivated section of the park. The planning department had been very particular about it. Nothing would be disturbed. He stormed into the City Hall and informed the authorities that they were wrong. The proposed line would cut right across a thickly cultivated section of the park. Without awaiting a reply he then invited the commissioners to visit the park and see for themselves. The following morning they arrived and were shown rhododendrons, shrubs, small trees and other plants growing in profusion on the very piece of land earmarked for destruction. The tramway scheme was immediately scrapped. John McLaren had won again. But what the commissioners did not know was that all through the previous night their crafty Parks Superintendent and 300 gardeners had worked extremely hard planting all those rhododendrons, shrubs and small trees.

One of his greatest enemies had always been the salt spray which was whipped up by the wind and which burnt the newly planted trees and shrubs. It was typical of the man that he should tackle the sea rather than move his plants. This amused the commissioners, for no sane man would think of trying to beat the sea. When John McLaren had finished explaining his scheme they provided enough money to build a sand breakwater. Rows and rows of logs and brushwood were embedded in the sand and John waited patiently for the Pacific Ocean to complete the task he had begun. As he forecast, it did. The tide piled up the sand into a huge and wide breakwater. The sea-bent was shown and John McLaren was proved right once again.

The city grew to love this stubborn old Scot whom Nature seemed to obey, and when he refused to retire at the age of 60, they allowed him to carry on. When the question of retirement came up again ten years later, John refused to go. The only peaceful solution was to let him retire when he wished.

There is an amusing story of one of his birthday presents towards the end of his life. The civic leaders wished to present him with a worthy and lasting memento of his association with San Francisco but were at a loss to suggest anything suitable. But when John was approached he did not hesitate. "Ten thousand yards of manure for my trees," he told them. But again the City Fathers were beaten and perhaps John was exercising some of his humor when he told them what he wanted. There was no manure to be had for miles around for he had bought up all available supplies ever since his early days. So he was given a large banquet instead and named the First Citizen of San Francisco.

K. F. Welch, Trees and Life, Summer, 1959

Each year the Division of Parks receives more than 200 requests for job applications from people who are interested in becoming park managers, but,

WANTED : One Park Manager

(Reprinted from the Ohio Conservation Bulletin)

WANTED:
Male, must be affable, a good administrator; work well with people; have knowledge in the operation and repair of heavy equipment; an understanding of construction and carpentry; know law enforcement procedures, hunting, fishing, forestry, wildlife management and natural history.

This want-ad sounds like Mr. Jack-of-all trades himself, but describes a person park visitors come in contact with every week in Ohio state parks. He does his job with such apparent ease that to most of us it seems quite simple and effortless.

Some people can even picture themselves in his uniform living an easy life soaking up the sun all summer long and sitting by a cozy fireside all winter.

This is hardly the case. His long hours, hard work and minimum pay seem almost ridiculous. The patience his job requires would be a stumbling block for most of us.

On Sundays park visitors see a uniformed outdoorsman whose sole purpose for the day is to keep them happy and safe. He appears to be very distinguished, patrolling the lake in his boat or walking through the picnic area checking to see that everything is running smoothly. He answers thousands of questions about natural history, dredging operations, plant diseases, rules and regulations.

HE'S THE doctor, lawyer and the merchant chief. He administers first-aid or will know where the nearest doctor can be reached. He fishes dogs, wallets and motors out of the lake or retrieves a small boy lost in a big woods. He may even conduct a nature hike for a group of boy scouts or interested parties. Generally he is the gracious host to a giant garden party every weekend.

While the weekend lasts this sounds very glamorous, but every party must end. Monday mornings we go back to the office with sun burns and pleasant memories to last us another week while he begins the never-ending job of cleaning up from the last weekend and preparing for the next.

Glamour and the dress uniform is gone, replaced by work clothes and a pair of gloves. He's left with garbage cans to empty, latrines to clean, litter to pick up, roofs to shingle, roads to grade, ditches to dig, machinery to repair and operate, and buildings to construct. Although this is more than enough to keep him busy, he has many hours of office work ahead of him. He must answer hundreds of requests for

(continued on the following page)

PARK MANAGER (continued from the previous page)

information, fill out time reports, equipment reports, progress reports, attendance reports, along with issuing boat and motor licenses. He makes a daily inspection of his area, checking the concessionaires, picnic tables, roads, forest and lake conditions and stopping at camping, picnic and beach areas to chat with vacationers and answering still more questions. Working with people is his vocation.

IF HIS is one of the larger areas, he has men to supervise. It means getting up at 6 a.m. to get them started on their daily jobs. As a forester he may have to diagnose a disease that has plagued tree plantations and administer a cure. The problems of game management on his area are his to solve. He confers with engineers, and construction men who are advisers visiting the area on jobs of building and improvement. He has to read plans and blueprints, understand plumbing and carpentry, but most of all be able to use good, practical judgment in planning and working with these men. They together as a team, are there to help him and he must be able to envision the whole operation. He, in a sense, is an advisor to them, for he is the one who knows the area and the people who visit it.

His hours are long--no straight 8 to 5 shift. Often he is awakened during the middle of the night to take care of an emergency--and he doesn't get overtime.

This is his daily routine Monday through Friday. Saturday his guests arrive and the cycle begins all over again. Yes, he is a patient man and has to be one who truly loves his work, for, if he didn't, he couldn't stand the pace.

He's a diplomat, an arbitrator, a supervisor and a policeman. He's a carpenter, a plumber, roofer and a dredge operator--HE'S A PARK MANAGER!

By C. Feyes, Division of Parks, from Ohio Conservation Bulletin

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WYOMING'S ROADSIDE PARKS (continued from Page 12)

acres. No accurate figure is available on total acreage, because some of the areas are simply wide spots in the right-of-way. Other sites are leased from private individuals, or from the federal government or are purchased outright by the department for the establishment of a park. In some instances a landowner donates the land.

It is apparent that maintenance, prevention of vandalism and other similar problems accompany any roadside park program. But it is even more apparent that the roadside parks have been completely accepted by the traveling public. They are becoming as much a part of modern highways as the roadway itself. Their value as rest stops, litter-control areas and recreation centers has been proved countless times.

One tourist, traveling through Wyoming with a small house trailer in tow, remarked to a highway-department employee: "These roadside park areas of yours are wonderful." Then, half-jokingly, the tourist added, "The only thing they need is a shower."

And who knows, maybe that will be next!

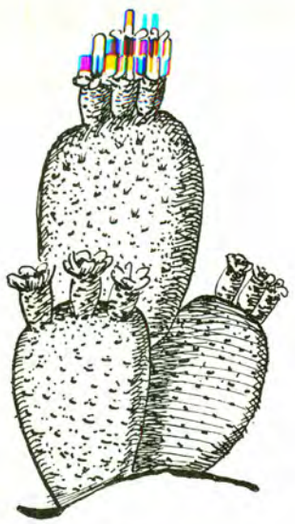
DESERT WILDFLOWERS

Desert Lily

In the desert there is much beauty. Some comes from shadows, rocks, hills, washes but the surprising beauty is that of its flowers. To understand and enjoy this beauty, one must be able to appreciate one single flower. There are no fields of flowers standing two and three feet high as far as the eye can see, just a plant bearing flowers -- sometimes only "belly plants". Those are the plants you have to get down close to the ground to see. When visiting the desert, search out the flowers. Here are some of the ones likely to be seen.

DESERT LILY Look for these beautiful, white lilies in sandy areas of the desert. They grow to a height of three feet.

SAND-VERBENA Low growing plants with rose-purple flowers. Stems and leaves are sticky and covered with small, soft hairs. Found in open sandy places and along roadsides.



Beaver Tail Cactus

EVENING-PRIMROSE Another low growing plant with white to pinkish blooms. Usually found growing in open sandy places with the Sand-Verbena.

POPPY Very closely resembles the state flower of California. Small divided-leaved plant with yellow blossoms. Found on dry, rocky slopes in the desert.

OCTILLO These tall, many-stemmed plants dot this desert landscape. In the spring, the spiney stems are usually covered with bright green leaves. The tips of the stems bear large red blossoms. This plant is not a cactus.

BRITTLE-BUSH Low, rounded bush with brittle stems growing on rocky hillsides. Flowers are bright yellow and resemble a small sunflower. Sometimes these bushes cover a hill with a golden mantle.

Evening-Primrose

AGAVE Often called Century Plant. Flower stalk is tall, up to 12 feet, and rises from a clump of short, thick, spine-tipped leaves. Flower clump is yellow. Found within the park in washes and low, rocky hills.

BEAVER TAIL CACTUS This cactus, with its paddle-shaped, flattened stems, bears pink blossoms which stand out against the brown of the desert rocks on the slopes of hills.

HEDGEHOG CACTUS The joints are cylindrical and grow in a clump. Flowers are bright crimson-magenta. Grows on rocky slopes and washes.

YIELD FROM THE SEA

shark scares skindivers

Four skindivers were spearing fish and caching them in their rubber float at Salt Point Ranch, ten miles north of Fort Ross. Working with tanks, all were on the bottom when they looked up and saw a shark about 15 feet long circling their float and its fish! The divers promptly abandoned their float and its fish and raced for shore underwater. They were successful in reaching shore with no mishaps. The operation and the shark was witnessed by the local Game Warden and a Fish and Game biologist. They assumed the shark was a "white shark" -- one most likely to attack.

John C. McKenzie, Monument Supervisor, Fort Ross SHM

pelicans arrive at beach

The largest flock of California Brown Pelicans (Occidintalis californicus) I have ever seen in this park gathered at the south end. There were approximately 200 birds with four to six-foot wingspreads. The particular fish they were after must have been running in great numbers for these large ponderous birds seemed to be diving continuously. It is quite a sight to watch these huge ungainly birds flying gracefully through the air and then plunging clumsily into the water with a terrific crash.

Maurice P. Oller, Ranger, Huntington Beach SP

lobsters, lobsters, lobsters

A fatality was nearly recorded approximately one quarter mile offshore. An employee of Orange County who has been trapping lobster here for a number of years was in the process of lifting his traps for checking and baiting. An unfamiliar heavy feeling accompanied the lifting of one of the traps, so he used more muscle and succeeded in lifting it. This is the moment when the fatality almost occured -- there were 28 lobsters in the one trap. The sight caused a lightheadedness to come over our visitor but he was able to overcome it. Eight of the total catch were of legal size but the other 20 were returned to the ocean.

William J. Walker, Ranger, Doheny Beach SP

to the rescue

Monument Guide Charles L. Vercoutere was inspecting a cottage at Vallejo Home which was in need of restoration and saw a wild animal up in the tree. The animal was in trouble so Guide Vercoutere went to the rescue -- he shinnied up the tree, tussled, was scratched and bitten, but managed to come down with the animal. It was a young raccoon near death. It had a collar around its neck, evidently put on when it was very young.

Cliff M. Bisbee, Monument Supervisor,
Sonoma Monuments SHM

hunt and peck system attracts peckers

It seems that everytime we use the typewriter, woodpeckers begin to peck on the building. Our reports will probably be written in longhand for a few weeks.

D. Keith Caldwell, Supervisor, Mt. San Jacinto SP

archaeology at work

Dr. Wallace and five graduate students from the University of Southern California brought out two important facts in just one day of work. From six pits dug carefully to a depth of six to eight inches outside the Blacksmith Shop building it is apparent that this structure or an earlier one at the same site, was not likely a human habitation, as had been speculated.

The other finding of significance was an Indian stone hammer of basaltic rock of a type in use perhaps 5,000 years ago. This implement was used to roughen the surface of the metate grinding stones. Also discovered were several mono implements, scrapers and hammers on the hillside slope across Ventura Boulevard. These artifacts are of Indian origin much earlier than the 200 Indians described in Father Crespi's journal when the Portola expedition is said to have stopped at the Encino spring.

Bill Norton, Ranger, Los Encinco SHM

buck is costly

Several shots were heard coming from the northwest section of the park. The local Game Warden was contacted and together we traced the whereabouts of the gun bearers. Two men were caught cleaning a nice three-point buck one-half mile from the park boundary. Both men pleaded not guilty and asked for a jury trial. The jury returned a guilty verdict on three charges: (1) spotlighting, (2) night hunting, and (3) loaded gun. One man received a $750. fine, a 60-day suspended sentence plus two years probation on game laws. The other man received a $700. fine, a 60-day suspended sentence plus two years probation on game laws.

Jack W. Schlotter, Ranger, Hendy Woods SP

THE BETTER RANGER (Continued from Page 4)

POLICE POWERS TRAINING

For the first time in the history of the Division, a course specifically designed for training field employees in their understanding and use of police powers was held at the California Highway Patrol training center in Sacramento. With the assistance from the Highway Patrol, the Attorney General's Office, and others, more than 100 key field personnel obtained a much better understanding of the police functions of our State Park Ranger staff. Also, for the first time in history, the Division is authorized to use a citation form which requires appearance of a defendant at a specific time in a Justice Court. This will permit our rangers to appear at a time more convenient and will not take them away from their duties when they are most needed at the park.

INVESTMENT OF PRIVATE CAPITAL IN CONCESSIONS

Although not exactly a first, state policy has prevented the Division from encouraging private capital to invest in State park concession developments. Under a policy recommended by the Department of Finance, the first contracts have been entered into whereby private capital will invest in major developments in state park areas. The first major contract of this sort has recently been completed for the development of a food and beach equipment rental concession at Leo Carrillo Beach State Park. Several smaller ones have been done on a mobile basis and the Division is still considering larger installations for the near future.

So, to all of you -- a Most Happy Christmas and Successful New Year, and a sincere THANK YOU for all of your efforts in dealing with new, different, and unique operations problems.

Earl P. Hanson

EARL P. HANSON,

Deputy Chief, Operations

AUTUMN IN THE

NORTHERN REDWOODS

reprinted from

SUNSET

This months supplement is a reprint from the October, 1960 issue of Sunset Magazine.

It is a fine article covering many of our Northern Redwood State Parks.

News and Views Supplement
December, 1960

Sunset
THE MAGAZINE OF WESTERN LIVING
OCTOBER 1960

Autumn in the Northern Redwoods

In the valleys of the giants, summer's laughter has faded away and the "No Vacancy" signs have disappeared. The autumn sunlight slanting into the public redwood groves finds no glinting cars or trailers, dusty umbrella tents, or campers' laundry hung out hopefully to dry, but only deserted picnic tables already camouflaged by a mantle of fallen branchlets. All through the northern redwood country, things are quieting down again after the four-month tourist season.

If you're a lifelong Westerner, "redwood" brings to mind the tall coast redwood tree, *Sequoia sempervirens*—not its more massive cousin, the giant sequoia or Big Tree, sometimes called "Sierra redwood."

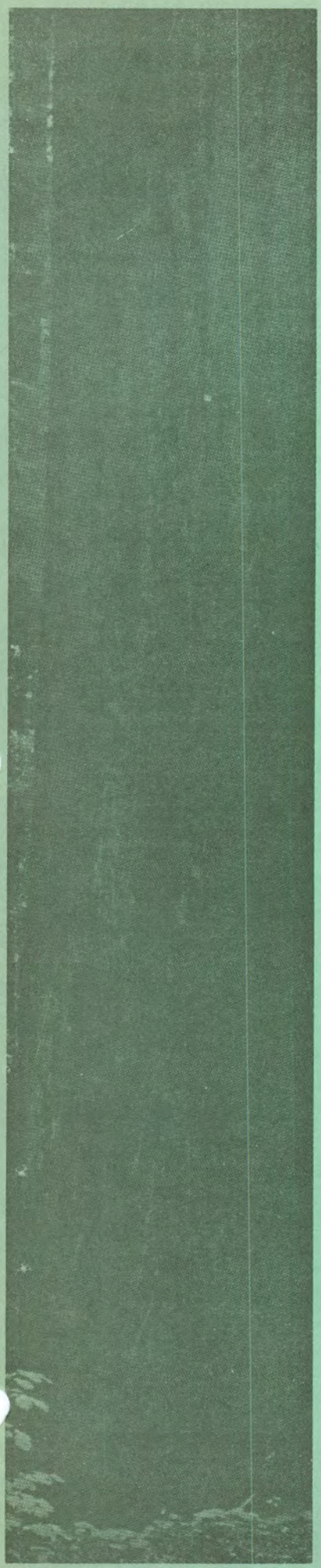
Perhaps you have seen the coastal redwoods almost as far south as San Simeon, or even north of the Oregon line.

In half a day's drive north or south of San Francisco, you can find samples of the original forest. Armstrong Redwoods State Park, near the Russian River, is one of the few that are not likely to be disappointing. In Muir Woods National Monument, a few miles north of the Golden Gate, excesses of people and pavement give you an idea of how far the demand for "nature" exceeds the supply.

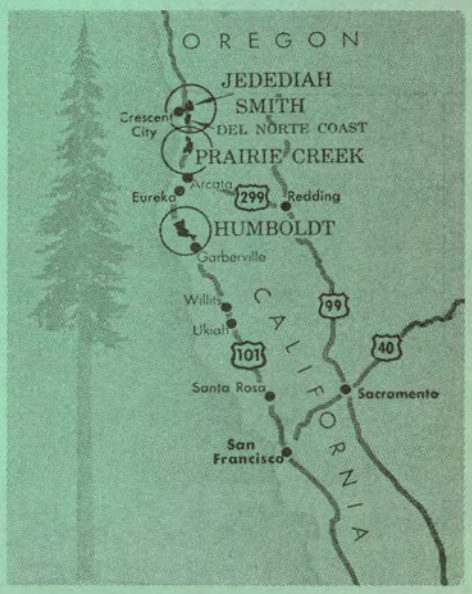
In the Santa Cruz mountains south of San Francisco, where a few protected 300-foot trees still survive, only your imagination can give you a picture of the forests of a century ago; the felled trees went into the erection of the San Francisco that burned in 1906. Nowadays, to find something representative of the unique climax forest that once covered nearly two million acres of coastal California, you must head for the four biggest state parks of Humboldt and Del Norte counties.

If you're of the persuasion that a family visiting the redwoods ought to have a square mile or so to itself, this is the season to go. Highway traffic thins out now, but lodgings—including woodsy "garden motels" with a charm of their own—are still open for business, with reduced off-season rates.

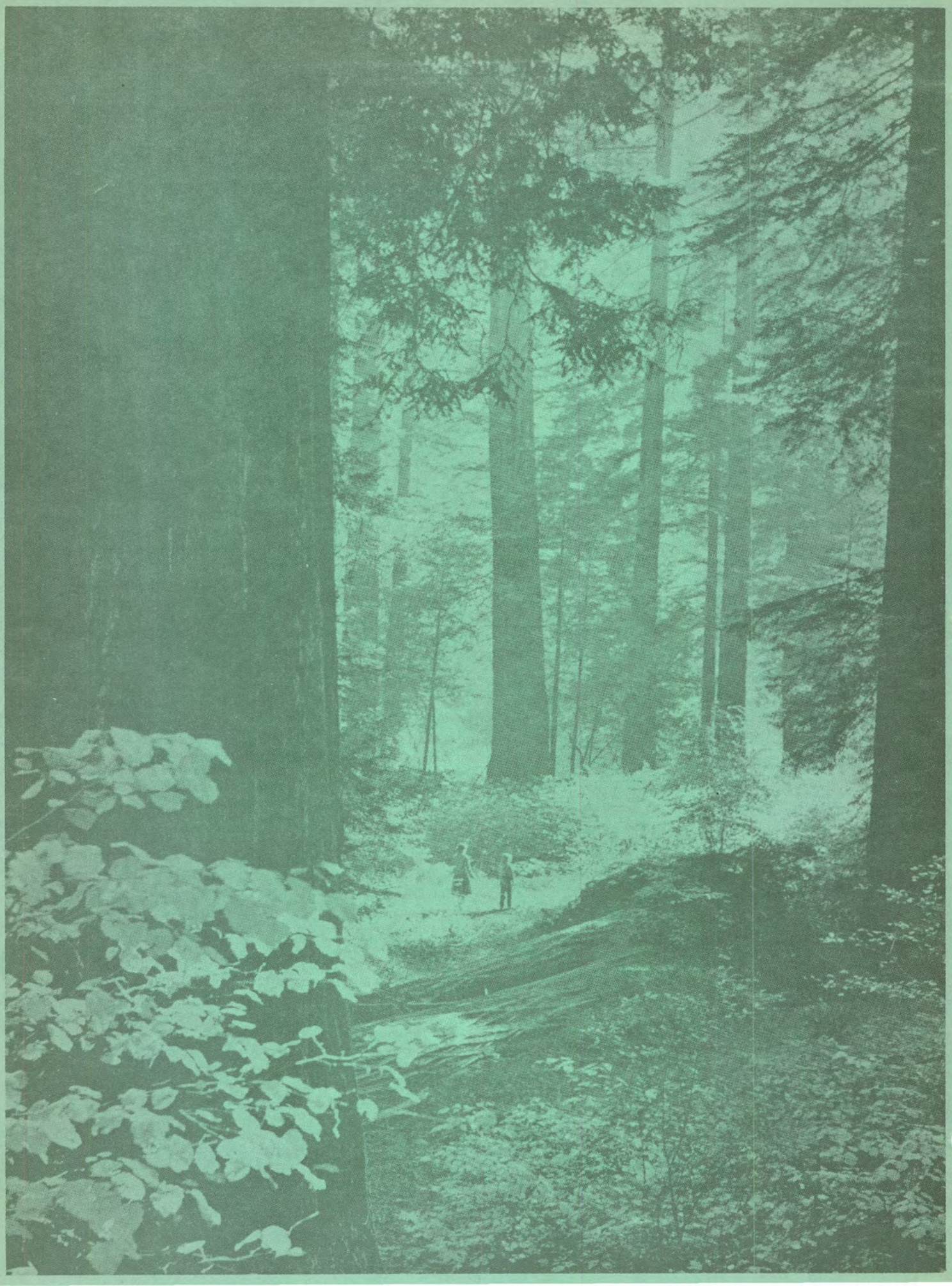
In each state park described on the following pages, at least one of the campgrounds will be kept open all year (except in Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park, where there is no camping). On the winding campground roads, where your tires crackle along in fallen maple leaves or roll silently over soft redwood needles, you have your choice of one stopping-place after another. Whether you're staying a week or an hour, forget about looking for "something to do," close your ears to the background noises of highway traffic, and let the cathedral forest restore your soul.



Autumn comes *to the Nelson Grove, beside South Fork of the Eel River. There will be days like this—and turning leaves—from now to December*



Circles *mark northern redwood state parks*



The Northern Redwoods . . .

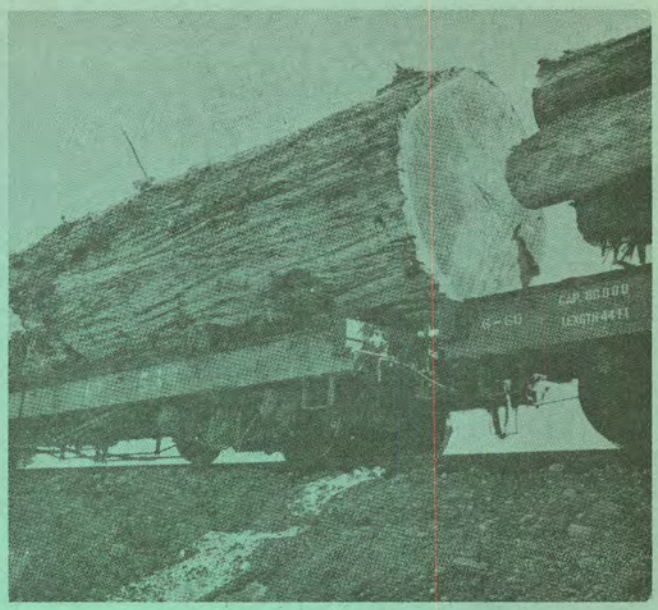
This is timber country . . . sawmill country

Entering Del Norte County from Oregon, you're aware of redwood trees and redwood stumps almost as soon as you cross the California line. And driving north from San Francisco on U.S. 101, you meet the first of the many signs proclaiming "Redwood Highway" long, long before you see a redwood tree. If your memory of the "Redwood Empire" goes back 15 years or more, you'll see marked changes as you drive north on the Redwood Highway.

Just beyond Asti, 86 miles from San Francisco, you get your first glimpse of the "portable mills" that sprang up by the hundreds during and after World War II. Many of them, having used up their timber supply, are already abandoned.

Now that many mills no longer use logging railroads, trucks hauling logs and lumber are much more numerous than they used to be along the Redwood Highway. They're very noisy through the redwood groves, where the trees seem to echo and intensify their sound.

The first virgin redwood grove on U.S. 101 is at Underwood Park—private land where you pay a 50-cent admission fee.



One redwood log—*fraction of a tree trunk—occupies standard-gage flat car at Scotia. Durable heartwood of older logs is highly favored as a building material, continually in demand*

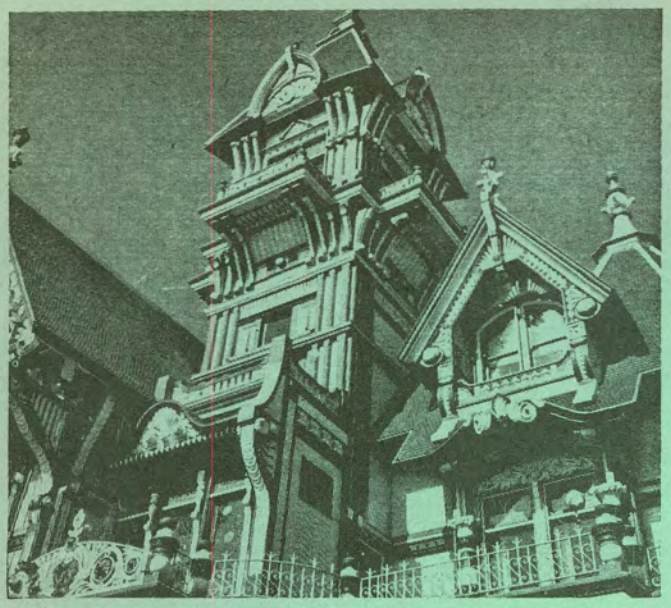
You drive to the stocky Chandelier ("drive through") Tree, through which a tunnel was cut to admit the narrower cars of a generation ago. You should steel yourself for the squeak of chrome rubbing against wood if you try to inch your current model through; it is helpful to station someone out in front to guide you.

In a region of old stumps and slash now partly masked by sprouting tanoaks, Lane's Redwood Wonderland (25-cent en-

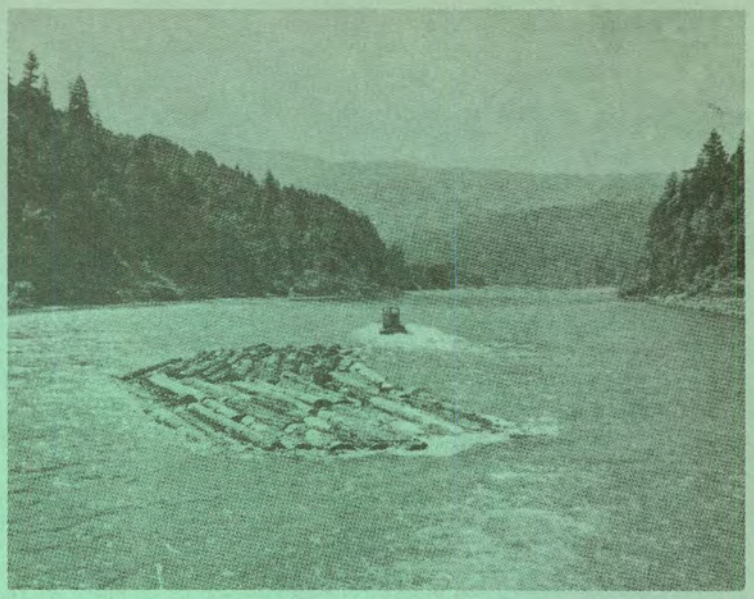
Generations of Westerners have driven the Redwood Highway

1920 *They were calling it the Redwood Highway even then—this one-lane asphalted trace on which automobiles first went safely through the redwood country between Eureka and Crescent City. Two segments of it are still in use in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. One leads to the "Big Tree" and the other, shown here, to the Corkscrew Tree*

1930 *Here is the classic Highway that brought worldwide fame to the redwood parks in the 1920's. Most of it is covered up by slightly wider, slightly straighter pavement of present U.S. 101, but two bypassed sections remain intact in the Humboldt Redwoods State Park: this half-mile strip in the Franklin K. Lane Grove and one mile in the Nelson Grove*



Classic *of redwood construction is the Carson mansion, built in Eureka in 1884. It houses a private club; you can walk close enough to see the carved "gingerbread" (2nd and M streets)*



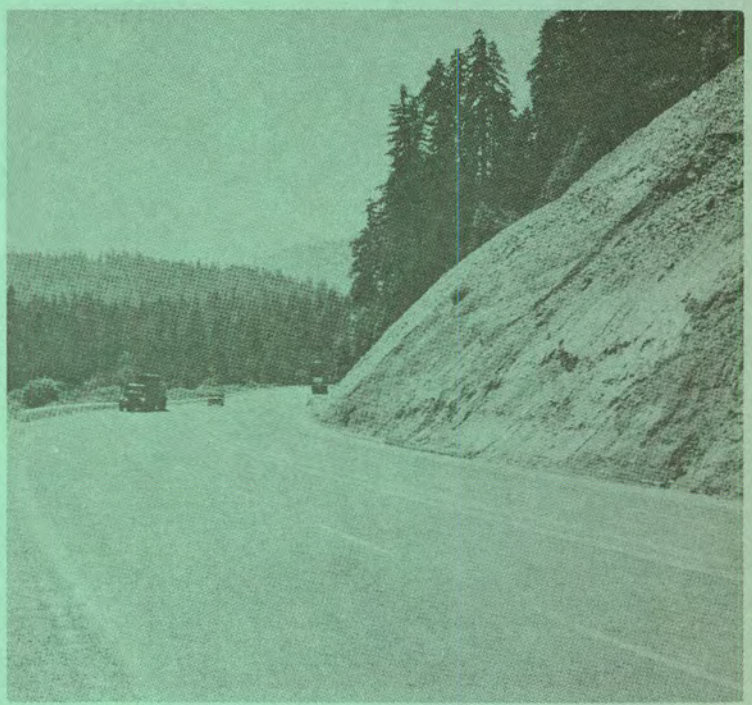
Romance *of old-time logging persists along 32 miles of lower Klamath River, where tugs still tow rafts to mill at Klamath. Many logs are small Douglas firs spurned by early loggers*

trance fee) is a holdout island of big redwoods. You can stretch your car-cramped legs for 20 minutes or so on a level nature trail that is thoughtfully signed with accurate forest information; and there is an outstanding display of old-time logging pictures.

Lumber companies point out potential hazards to bystanders in logging areas, and they don't encourage people to come in on their own to watch the felling of trees. They recommend calling a lumber company office or the California Redwood Association in Eureka if you'd like to arrange a guided tour. But once logs are delivered to the mill, there's no mystery about redwood production: most of the large mills are open to visitors. Largest and most accessible mill on the Redwood Highway is that of Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia. Mondays through Fridays, at the logging museum in the center of town, you can get passes for self-guiding tours of a section of the vast plant.

. . . *watched it change from primitive trace to modern freeway*

1950 *Traditional U. S. 101 still carries the bulk of northwestern California's through traffic. For years, this two-lane road has been gradually widened and straightened. Where parallel four-lane freeway is not completed, this is still the road you'll drive this autumn. Except for large logging and lumber trucks, non-summer traffic is surprisingly sparse*



1960 *New four-lane section is spacious and speedy, but it takes a wide cut through the Avenue of the Giants section of Humboldt Redwoods State Park. Putting new wide highway through publicly-owned park land may be economical, but forest damage is irreparable. Much of older two-lane highway, out of the picture to left, has become a scenic parkway*

The Northern Redwoods . . .

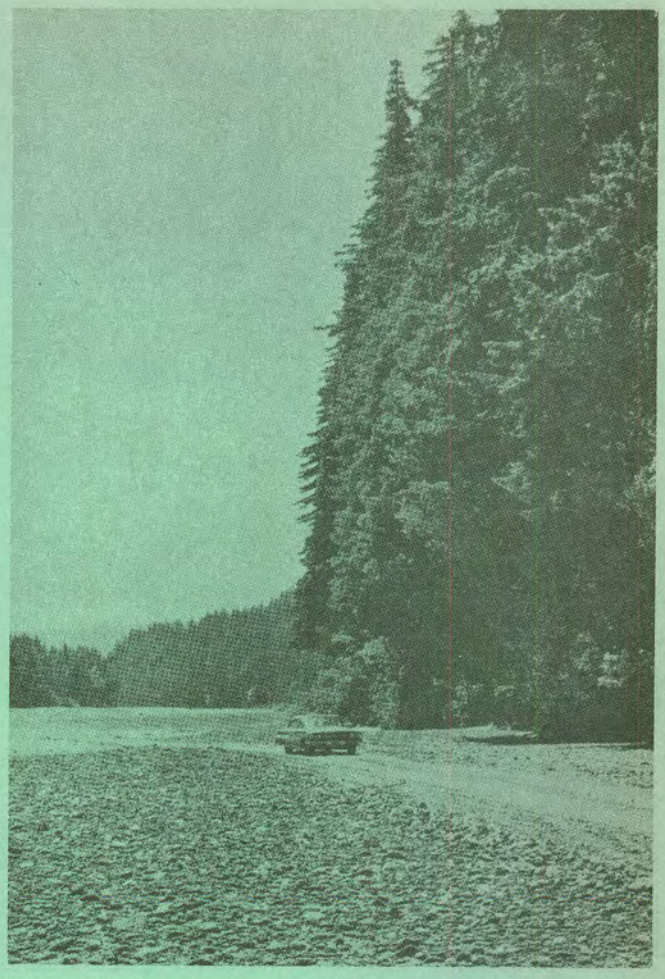
The story of the forest parks

As you pass through miles of dedicated groves—each named for an individual or an organization—you may wonder how these prime fragments of original forest came into public ownership.

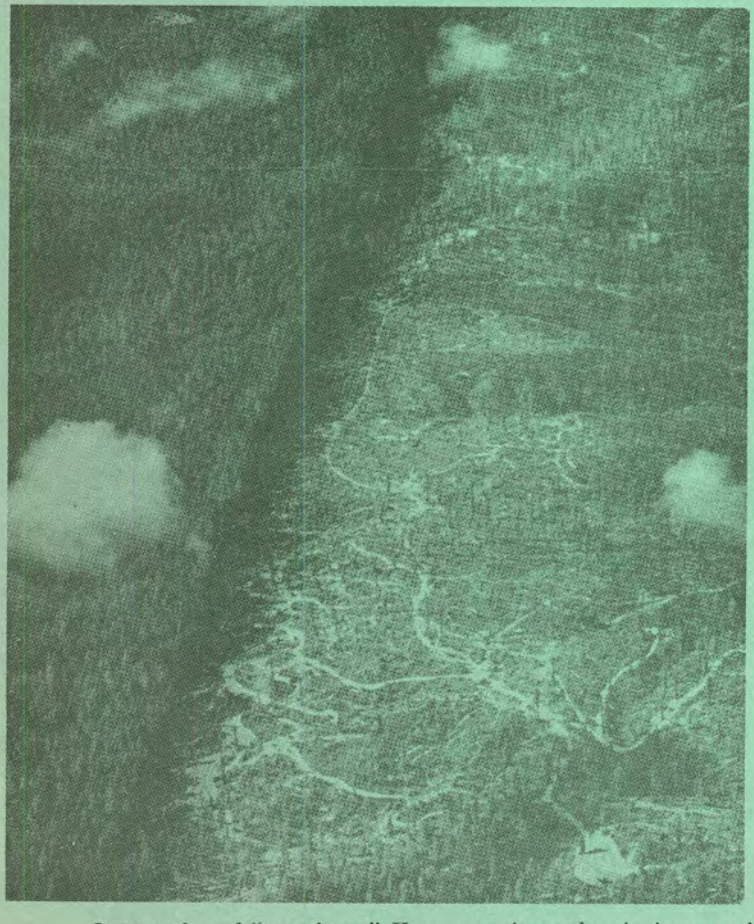
To tell the answer in simple terms, these forest parks in the northern redwood country exist primarily because the Save-the-Redwoods League has raised millions of dollars (sometimes augmented by matching state funds) to buy the land from private owners and turn it over to the state. The tireless campaign began 42 years ago, when John C. Merriam, Madison Grant, and Henry Fairfield Osborn, determined to save some examples of the dwindling redwood forests while there still was time, founded the League. The Founders Grove and Founders Tree are named for these men; groves along the highway and along park roads honor major donors of purchase funds.

The League's work still goes on, but it grows more difficult as land and timber prices climb. Many of the beauty spots you assume to be within the state park system are not protected at all. In some cases, the owning timber companies are postponing the logging of choice tracts in the expectation that money to buy and preserve them in parks will be forthcoming.

If you would like to know more about the timberland acquisition program in the redwood country, write to the Save-the-Redwoods League, 114 Sansome Street, San Francisco 4.



Wall of redwoods. *Beside the Eel River along the Avenue of the Giants, trees have branched thickly, screening forest interior*



State park *and "tree farm." Here, seen from the air, is part of the boundary between Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and private land logged by relatively conservative modern methods*

No. 1 OF THE BIG FOUR:

As you enter Humboldt County from the south, you come to Richardson Grove State Park, long a favorite summering-ground for San Francisco Bay Area families. Here are swimming-holes along the Eel River's South Fork, highly developed campgrounds, and resort buildings that you won't find in any of the parks farther north. Here, too, you can see the log described in *The Story Told by a Fallen Redwood,* by Emmanuel Fritz (a pamphlet published by the Save-the-Redwoods League and sold—for 20 cents—right here at the park).

Humboldt Redwoods State Park, scattered along 35 miles of U. S. 101 between Garberville and Redcrest, begins unobtrusively across the river from the highway, at the Whittemore Grove. To reach it, turn off at Redway, on the Briceland road.

On U. S. 101, beyond Miranda, the South Fork groves are fairly continuous to the junction with the main Eel, with major breaks at Myers Flat, Weott, and the new freeway overpass that has cut a tremendous swath between the Canfield and California Federation of Women's Clubs groves. At Burlington, in a dark copse of second growth, an all-year campground adjoins the park headquarters. Rangers on duty will give you information on other parts of the park, and, as the fall color show proceeds in the next few weeks, can tell you where to look for the best displays.

The Founders Grove. Suddenly, north of Weott, you're out of the vaulted groves and riding a glaring new four-lane highway—and wondering, perhaps, what happened to all the trees. Near here is as good a place as any for your first communion with the redwoods.

Take the "Avenue of the Giants" turnoff to the Founders

Beaches *are widest in fall, as the water level drops in quiet South Fork of the Eel. Here at Gould Bar, you can picnic in peace and quiet, wade across the river to the virgin woods on other side, or try for autumn steelhead migrating this month*

Humboldt Park is a marvelous collection of groves

Grove parking area, starting point for the short trail to the Founders Tree. For many years people considered this the world's tallest tree, at 364 feet; more accurate measurement has brought the figure down to 347 feet. Today nobody will say for sure just which is the tallest tree, but the present pretender to the honor is an unnamed 359-footer in Bull Creek Flat. Only the mountain gum *(Eucalyptus regnans)*, in Australia, and the Douglas fir, in the Pacific Northwest, approach the coast redwood's height; and thousands of redwoods are taller than the tallest of either of these species.

The loop trail beyond the Founders Tree is short, but it gets you well into the solemn depths of the forest. Here are the delicate living things that thrive only in this full and undisturbed forest habitat—shade-loving herbs such as the saxifrages, the sugar scoop, fat and slim solomon, and the familiar redwood sorrel, and a host of mosses, fungi, and ferns. For a handy illustrated guide, get a copy of *Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers of the Redwood Region*, by Willis L. Jepson (also published by the Save-the-Redwoods League—20 cents—and sold in this park).

Avenue of the Giants. Turn off the freeway (or simply *stay* off, if you're driving out of the Founders Grove) where signs direct you to either end of the Avenue of the Giants. Here a bypassed section of old U. S. 101 is already serving as a model of what the Division of Beaches and Parks hopes is in store for the rest of it, in the redwood groves. You can drive it as slowly as you wish now, with no fear of speeding traffic. As long as you stay in your car and keep moving, you can enjoy the illusion of having the whole country to yourself (when

Ragged outline *of Humboldt Redwoods State Park reflects land acquisition problems; smaller pieces are scattered along highway south of map. To north, new freeway parallels old 101*

you stop, the spell may be broken by the buzz of through traffic on the new highway a few yards up the hillside).

A side road takes you out to the wide pebble beach of the Eel. Here, instead of being enclosed and overwhelmed by close-up redwoods, you can stand back and look at them from top to bottom. Where pebbles show at the surface, you can drive safely on the beach, but don't venture onto the sand.

Rockefeller Forest. A side trip to the Bull Creek flats will be a highlight in your redwood holiday, despite flood damage that has reduced the primeval forest from 500 acres five years ago to 435 acres today. Recent logging of the upper Bull Creek watershed was followed by some of the heaviest rainfall in years. In the past five years, winter runoff has been bringing down debris that has raised the bed of Bull Creek fully five feet, forcing the stream to swing widely from side to side and cut far back into its banks. More than 500 of the big redwoods, undermined by the stream, have already fallen.

The state is in the process of buying 18,000 acres of upper watershed and is directing a drastic clearance of Bull Creek's stream bed to protect Rockefeller Grove from future damage. From the main road through the Rockefeller Forest, you can take a narrow side road to the spot shown on our cover this month, a stone's throw from bulldozed Bull Creek on the one side and the world's tallest known tree on the other. You may be surprised—or shocked—to discover that the trucks removing gravel now use the bed of Bull Creek as a roadway.

Across the river. Where the highway follows the east bank of the South Fork between Weott and Myers Flat, it puts you within easy striking distance of some of the finest experiences the redwood country still has to offer. Even in summer, not many people cross the fords and footbridges to the solitude of the Children's Forest, Canoe Creek basin with its superb Garden Clubs of America Grove, and other virgin park lands across the river. If you value a brief escape from the sights and sounds of civilization, be prepared for wading.

The other parks. *In the northern redwood region, only a few of the state parks actually preserve major stands of redwoods. Here is one of the open, cheerful picnic sites at Patrick's Point*

Nature trail. *This inviting path between towering sword ferns takes you through half a mile of Prairie Creek's superb forest*

No. 2: *Prairie Creek is a*

From Clam Beach to Orick, the highway plays peek-a-boo with the ocean, offering a variety of diversions outside the redwood groves: clam digging on Clam Beach at low tide, rockhounding for moonstones and agates, a lighthouse to visit at Trinidad, sandy beaches and dunes and coves that invite beachcombing, and a string of three lagoons (Big, Stone, Freshwater) where you can put a boat in the water or roam the enclosing breezy sandbars.

At both ends of Prairie Creek State Park, you see recently cut-over hills—vivid reminders of what would have happened to this nine-mile strip of forest if it had not become part of the state park system.

Anyone who has camped at Prairie Creek is likely to love it best of all the redwood parks. It does have more than its share of special wonders, two of which are immediately evident: the marvelously beautiful creek itself, and the broad expanse of meadow (locally, "prairie")—still owned, in part, by a logging company—where almost everybody stops to observe the band of native Roosevelt ("Olympic") elk that stays there most of the time.

If you are camping, this is as pleasant a place as you can find. Take your time choosing a site, keeping in mind that the shade that's so inviting at midday may be none too cheerful at sunrise on a crisp fall morning.

The nature trail. The state park interpretive program of campfire gatherings, slide shows, nature-talks, and ranger-guided walks is discontinued after Labor Day. But at Prairie Creek you can be your own guide by picking up a plant identification leaflet at the park office and referring to it as you come to the numbered stakes along the nature trail. One end of the trail is a few yards behind the office. The other is just across the log bridge from the campground.

Prairie Creek, farther north and nearer the ocean than Rich-

It's not all redwoods. *Maples, delicately draped with clubmosses, frame log bridge across Prairie Creek (at low ebb, in shadows)*

On the beach. *Alders, neatly pruned by sea winds, line beach road west of Prairie Creek Park. Gold Bluff rises behind them*

campers' favorite... magnificent in its variety

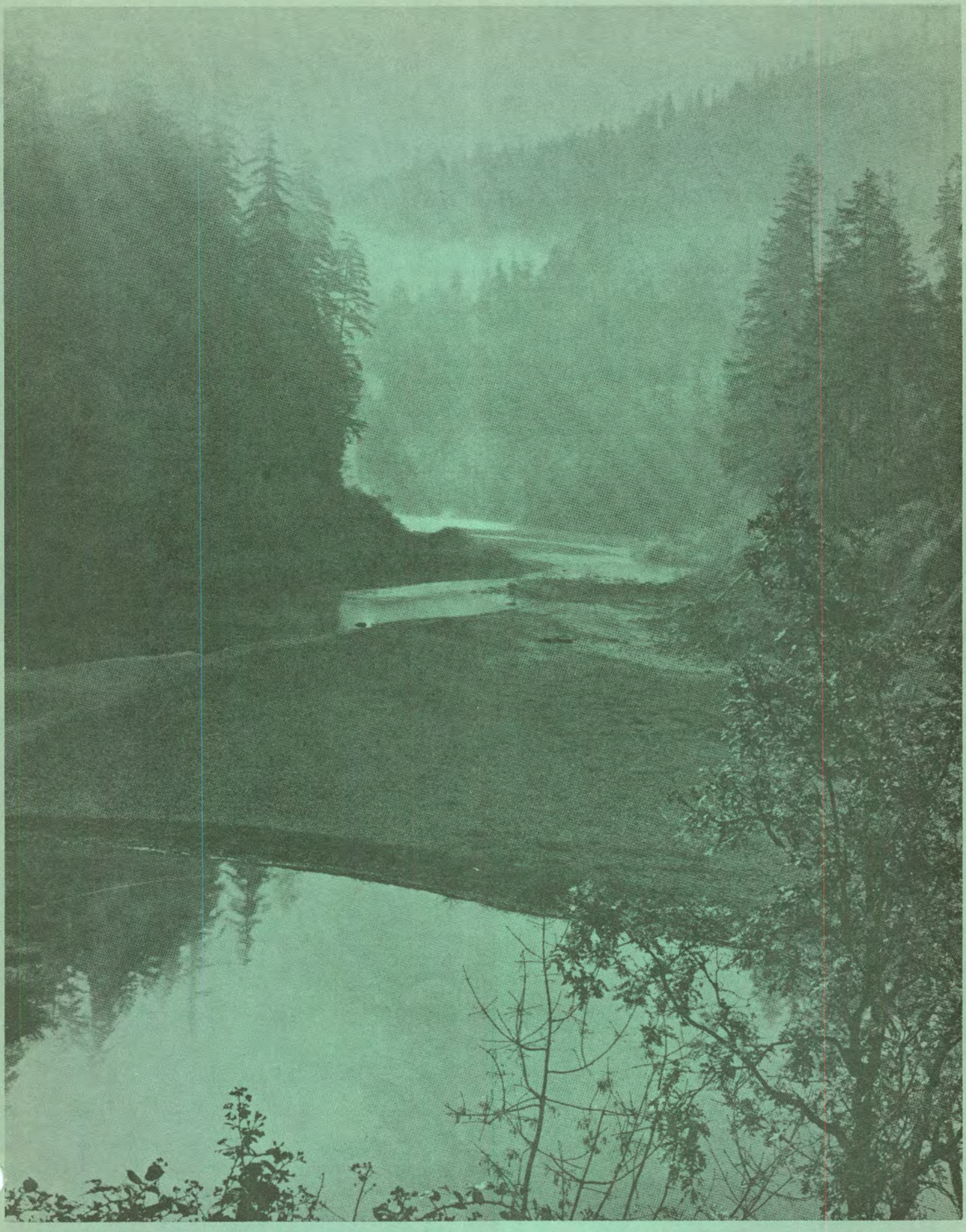
ardson Grove or Humboldt Redwoods, has rain-forest overtones. You encounter more luxuriant mosses and lichens, and many of the ground-cover species that you find on the wet side of the Olympic Peninsula in Washington. And, along with the redwood and Douglas fir that make up the bulk of the coniferous forest farther south, you'll see Western hemlock, lowland fir, and Sitka spruce. Although about 100 inches of rain falls on Prairie Creek most years, high ground to the west protects it from most of the chilly ocean winds and fog.

The ridge road. Three-tenths of a mile north of the campground entrance, a road goes east. It winds up the hillside for three miles, through magnificent forest that contains some dedicated redwood groves complete with memorial plaques, and then suddenly breaks out of the woods into logged-off country. One-tenth of a mile from the highway on this road, you come to an offshoot signed "Big Tree Parking." Turning north, you soon realize that the narrow track you are following is—or was—paved. It is a remnant of the original Redwood Highway. The "Big Tree," 17 feet, 7 inches in diameter, might go unnoticed among the Big Trees of the Sierra, but it is truly a giant here among the coast redwoods.

Gold Bluff. Drive south on U.S. 101 to a side road signed "Davidson's Dairy" (well outside the park, almost 3 miles south of the camp entrance). Follow this road past the dairy, through cut-over land, and past a small lake, to the beach. From this point, a broad flat strand backed up by picturesque cliffs (Gold Bluff) stretches north for more than five miles. If you're a surf angler or a glass-float collector, here is a happy hunting ground. This strip of land between the ocean and the main body of Prairie Creek State Park is not yet in public ownership, but there is high hope it soon will be.

Both the beach and the crest of the palisades are being eyed as possible freeway routes.

Irregular boundaries, *typical of redwood parks, hamper administration at Prairie Creek. Recent addition is nearly detached segment at lower left: logged-off land for future campgrounds*



The fog . . . and the trees

Morning fog *lifts from South Fork of Eel River, on a typical autumn day. Note extremely low level of stream—hardly more than a trickle, between pools. Photograph from U. S. 101 in Humboldt Redwoods*

THE BIG FOUR; Nos. 3 and 4: *The coastal forest and the skyline forest... Del Norte and Jedediah Smith*

In Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park you enjoy both a drive through inland forest on two-lane U. S. 101 and vistas of the rugged Pacific shore from high turnouts south of the wooded section. This is the one forest preserve in the north that has been left alone—with no campgrounds or visitor centers as yet.

Northeast of Crescent City, if you take U. S. 199 toward Grants Pass, you come to Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, which presents the rare spectacle of a skyline ridge still tightly furred with giant redwoods. You wind through the hilly Weber Grove and then out onto a magnificent flat, where some of the most imposing redwoods of all stand among loose growths of vine maple, salal, Oregon grape, and ferns reaching far above your head. There is no entrance or exit sign to tell you, but this superb two-mile strip is private land owned by a logging company that is already cutting the trees just across the river.

Your great discovery at Jedediah Smith will be Mill Creek, paralleled by the longest non-streamlined road (4.9 miles) in the northern redwood parks. To reach it from U. S. 101 in the grandest manner, take the Elk Valley Road from the south end of Crescent City for one mile, turn off toward the Crescent City Indian Reservation, and continue straight ahead—due east—to where the road winds up the sudden 400-foot rise to Howland Summit. From there, you start down an easy grade for one of the most wonderful drives of your life—all the better if you have an open-top car.

Nickerson Ranch. A trail sign, "Nickerson Ranch," marks the point where the trail (popular in summer) leaves the Mill Creek Road. The abandoned ranch is in an open flat—sometimes a pleasant change from the relative darkness of the forest. A topographic map (U. S. Geological Survey's Crescent City sheet) will be useful here.

The Stout Grove. The narrow road continues down the canyon toward the Smith River (one of the best fall steelhead streams; season May 31 to February 28). At last you come to the short side road (marked) down into the Stout Grove, where you come face-to-face with a whopper redwood named the Stout Tree. But don't let your on-foot exploration end with that; every pathway in the modest network between parking area and river can open your eyes to new wonders.

Camping in the Redwoods

There are no accommodations except campgrounds in the northern parks, but you will find comfortable lodging within easy commuting distance of all of them. Even if you do go prepared to camp, you might want to look over some of the inviting wayside hostelries, just in case you run into cold or rainy weather.

In the campgrounds, routine state park rules apply. Daytime admission is 50 cents per car; the overnight charge is $1. Dogs and cats are taboo. You can buy firewood; you are not permitted to gather any. Facilities are listed in Sunset Western Campsite Directory *(Lane Book Company, Menlo Park, California, 1960; $1.50).*

For thumbnail descriptions of accommodations and points of interest along the way, write to the Redwood Empire Association, 46 Kearny Street, San Francisco, and ask for its free Redwood Highway tour folder.

Redwood Highway *turns inland at Crescent City, to follow U.S. 199. Prime forest along river north of highway is not in park*

Base *of Stout Tree is protected by rail fence made from fallen redwood. Tree is 20 feet in diameter and stands 340 feet tall*

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 17, NO. 12

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Reprinted from the October, 1960 issue of
SUNSET MAGAZINE.

N E W S A N D V I E W S

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

Will Rogers, Jr., Chairman (Malibu); Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); Joseph C. Houghteling (Sunnyvale); Alfred J. Stern (Palo Alto); Karl Wray (San Clemente); Harold L. Zellerbach (San Francisco).

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NEWS and VIEWS

A Special Report

Program For

CALIFORNIA'S BEACHES AND PARKS

JANUARY 1961

STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

PARK COMMISSION
Will Rogers, Jr., Chairman
Malibu
Leo Carrillo
Santa Monica
Mrs. Gertrude G. Harriman
Hemet
Joseph C. Houghteling
Sunnyvale
Alfred J. Stern
Palo Alto
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San Clemente
Harold L. Zellerbach
San Francisco

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE PARK COMMISSION
1125 TENTH STREET, SACRAMENTO 14

EDMUND G. BROWN
Governor
of
California
DeWITT NELSON
Director
Natural Resources
CHARLES A. DeTURK
Chief
Division of Beaches
and Parks

January 2, 1961

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
Governor, State of California
State Capitol Building
Sacramento, California

My dear Governor:

You have asked the undersigned to submit to you a bold, dynamic, and detailed program for the development of recreation on the State level.

Herewith is the result of our study, which we submit to you and the Legislature as our recommendation for orderly development and continued acquisition to meet the increasing needs of the increasing population of our State.

It will require the full cooperation of all agencies, especially the Department of Public Works to which we are required by law to submit all development projects in excess of $50,000; the Attorney General who processes condemnation actions; and, the Department of Finance through which staff requests are processed to the Legislature.

This program is designed to remember the citizen of California who diligently and industriously, honestly and willingly contributes his share of labor and income to the common good.

Sincerely,

Will Rogers

Will Rogers, Jr.,
Chairman

DeWitt Nelson

DeWitt Nelson, Director

Charles A. DeTurk

Charles A. DeTurk, Chief

Excerpt - Address to the Legislature

"During the last two years we also have stepped up the development of beaches and parks, with special emphasis on recreation.

"A new long-range plan for further beach and park acquisition and development has been prepared and will be submitted to this session of the Legislature for your consideration.

"As California's population steadily rises, one of state government's most important functions is to insure that the great majority of our residents who settle in urban areas still have easy access to the magnificent beaches, rivers, forests and wilderness areas which make California one of the most scenic and varied leisure centers of the world.

"We must, and will, do the job."

Edmund G. Brown,
Governor

New State Park Program

The competition among state agencies for the scarce dollar will be rugged and intense this year. State income is down and demands for services are up.

First on the scene with its own program is the State Division of Beaches and Parks which today handed the governor a $150 million proposal to acquire vast new acreages of beach, mountain and desert land and to build the accompanying facilities.

MUCH OF the land the division seeks will be lost forever to recreational use unless acquired now. And every year the acquisition program is put off, land costs will be higher.

Use of state parks has soared almost beyond belief. While population is up 49 pct. since 1950, attendance at state parks has zoomed an incredible 359 pct.

Areas once remote have been brought within brief travel time of the major urban areas with the construction of new freeways. The average Californian has more money and more leisure. In growing numbers he is packing his family into the car for a get-away-from-it-all excursion into the great outdoors.

Right now we simply don't have enough parks to meet the demand. The division points out that on the July 4 weekend last year 27,000 families, some of whom had driven long distances, were turned away because camping areas were full. There were so many people seeking the simple pleasure of driving through Big Sur park that the park had to close its gates.

NATIONALLY, other states are faced with the same problem and are trying to meet it. New Yorkers voted a $75 million recreation and conservation bond issue last November. In three years, Iowa, acting under a new law, set aside 132 county parks, forests or hunting and fishing areas. California, where superior climate beckons more people outdoors, has an even more critical need.

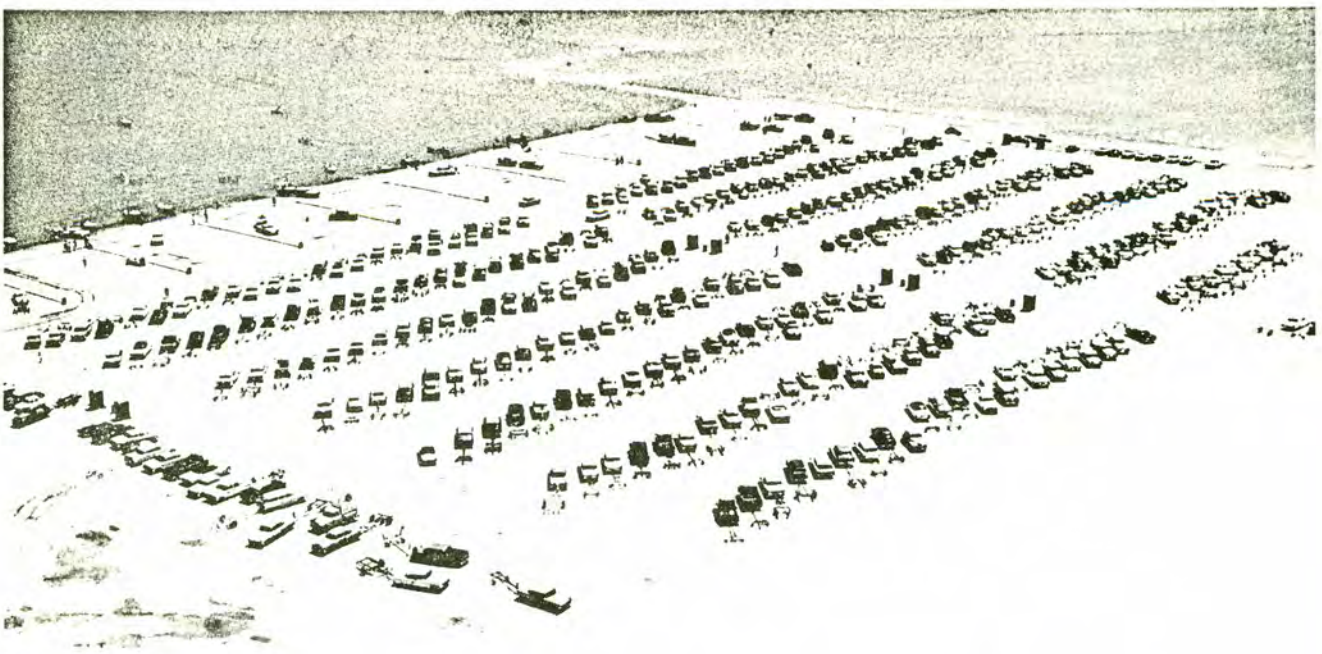
The Park Division's proposals are the results of a long and careful study, covering the length and breadth of the state. They deserve the most sympathetic attention from the Legislature.

San Francisco

News

Call-Bulletin

January 3, 1961



Folsom Lake State Park

We believe the State Park System is serving Californians well.

We do not subscribe to the theory that all who visit State Parks seek a camping opportunity, or want to swim or boat or engage in any other activity.

Through this program we hope to better accommodate those that do camp and water ski and hike and ride and swim. It is imperative that we do make a move toward providing for their wants, for they are the wants of citizens who work hard and support honestly and industriously, the economy under which we prosper.

But besides these more active citizens, there are those who visit the parks merely for the inspiration they provide, merely to see the great Redwoods and to witness to their own satisfaction the heights to which these trees soar and the girth to which they grow. Over one million Californians glory in the grandeur which is Emerald Bay each year, yet only 240,000 camp on its shores. Many hundreds of thousands, many millions of Californians do no more than the one million at Emerald Bay. They are content to have remaining to them, open to their use at their pleasure, a bit of the heritage which the pioneers found in such abundance and which is fast, O so fast, disappearing.

We must build camps, but we must also acquire lands which are free from fences and encroachments of man, for free men who need spiritual as well as physical strength.

We believe this a balanced program. It provides for acquisition of land, much of it purely recreational in nature, some of it dedicated to the principle that not all that is California must be defaced in the name of progress.

It provides for camping, some 15,000 more campsites than exist at this publication date. It asks for financial support to build these, and boat ramps, and swimming areas and picnic tables and rest rooms and roads and lifeguard towers and museums and parking lots and the host of other necessities which

provide for the diverse wants of a diverse citizenry.

It will cost money. We suggest it will cost about $150,000,000 during the next five years. But before such an expenditure is labeled, heed these figures:

In the past nine years California has spent $256,074,832 for prisons, reformatories, camps for law breakers and for mental hospitals.

California has in the same period spent $3,321,152,000 on highways and freeways.

California has spent $757,742,996 on capital outlay programs not including the University of California, during the past nine years.

Only $46,292,197 has been spent for capital improvements, including the acquisition of land, for the beaches and parks of California in the same period.

We do not pretend that the cost of this program will end with the expenditure of $150,000,000. Operational costs will rise with each new park. The decision to move ahead must be weighed carefully, and we are confident it will be by the Executive and the Legislative branches of the government.

We can only point out that last year, 1960, on one weekend, Independence Day, no less than 27,000 families were turned away because there were not enough camps. Still more found it impossible to gain entrance to beaches for a picnic or a swim. At one park, Pfeiffer-Big Sur, the demand to merely drive through, to walk through, was so great that the park was forced to close its gates. The Summer is like that, all over the system, except in the desert, where the Winter is popular. And on the Sunday after Armistice Day last year, 1960, which is the visiting season in the desert, 40,000 persons flocked into the big, broad Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. Even in a big park like Anza-Borrego, that is a lot of people.

We submit this program for due consideration, by all of California. We believe it is in the best interests of all Californians. In this regard, may we call your attention to the following sections:

Who camps in State Parks?

Where do they come from, and where do they go?

THERE IS A NEED- - -

THERE IS A NEED

BECAUSE . . .More people have more cars . . .BECAUSE . . . There are improved highways and freeways bringing the parks within minutes where it once took hours, and hours where it once took days . . .BECAUSE . . . Incomes have gone up, with more dollars available to buy camping equipment, and boats, and horses . . . BECAUSE . . . There are fewer working hours and more leisure hours today than there were a decade and score of years ago . . .

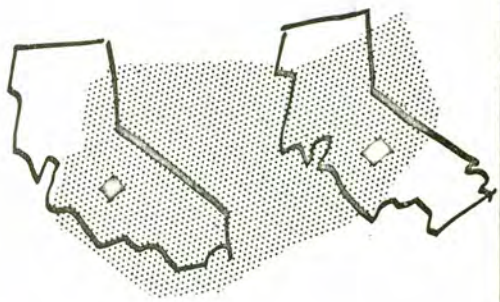
BECAUSE . . . Of that indefinable, that manifest desire of Californians of all social, cultural, and economic backgrounds to seek the outdoors, to camp away from the hurly burly of urban life, to be closer to the grandeur of nature as it is exemplified no where better than in California . . .These are some of the reasons why there is a need . . . and the State Park Commission seeks to provide additional land and facilities for those who use the state parks.

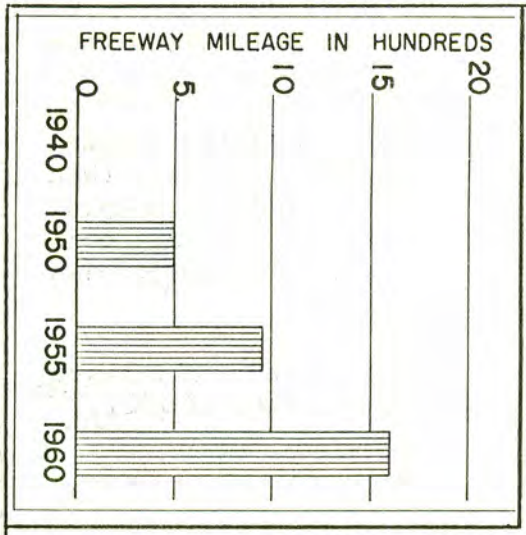
In 1950, California's population was 10,586,223 In 1960, it was 15,800,000.	A Gain of 49%

In 1950, State Park Attendance was 6,608,000. In 1960, it was 25,000,000.	A Gain of 359%

YET

In 1950, State Park Acreage was 581,629 acres. In 1960, it was 692,284 acres.	A Gain of 19%





The increase in automobile registration and in freeway mileage, both of which bring the parks so much closer to so many people, has been tremendous and amazing.

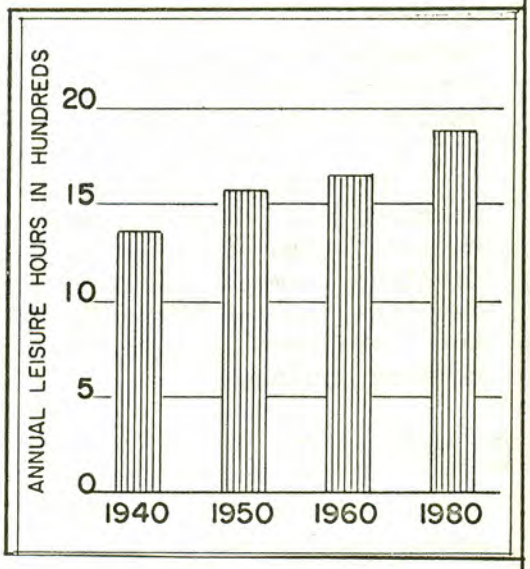
Freeway mileage has increased from nothing in 1940 to over 1,500 miles. In the last ten years it has increased 1,100 miles.

Automobile registration has risen from 4,000,000 in 1950 to 6,667,000 in 1960. The number of licensed drivers has increased from 5,104,054 in 1950, to 7,935,988 in 1960.

Working conditions and income have greatly effected State Parks. The graph at the right indicates the increase in leisure hours on an annual basis.

Working hours have dropped since 1940, and the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Labor project that they will decrease to about 36 hours in 1980.

The income of Californians on a per capita basis has increased steadily. In 1950 the income per capita was less than $1,900. In 1960 the per capita income was over $2,700.



WHO CAMPS IN CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS?

The latest survey made by the McClatchy Newspapers in their three circulation areas, provides a most manifest answer. There is no reason to believe that the figures will not hold true and representative for all sections of California.

61,832 families in Metropolitan Sacramento owned camping equipment. 22,493 of these families bought their equipment in a 12 month period ending in March, 1960.

City	Planning Vacations	By Auto
Sacramento	67.9%	85%
Fresno	64.8%	85%
Long Beach	70%	77%
Modesto	58%	87%
San Jose	63%	83%

Of the Sacramento families earning over $7,000 annually, no less than 56.9%, or 26,472 families, camped. 51% of the families making over $5,000 but less than $7,000, owned camping equipment.

Where did they go? The chart on Page 8 indicates their destinations.

27,451 families in Fresno owned camping equipment. 8,346 of these families bought their

	Sierra Nevada Area	Cent.No. Coast	L.A. Area	No. Calif.	So. Calif.	No. Choice
Sacramento	27%	22%	21%	11%	14%	5%
Fresno	10%	33.5%	20%	20%	8%	8.5%
Modesto	27%	22%	20%	11%	11%	9%

equipment in a 12-month period ending in March, 1960.

Of the Fresno families earning over $7,000 annually, no less than 59.1% or 10,117 families, camped. 46.9% of the families making over $5,000 but less than $7,000 owned camping equipment.

When did they go? The chart below indicates the time of year.

9,806 families in Modesto owned camping equipment. 3,475 of these families bought their equipment in a 12-month period ending in March, 1960.

Of the Modesto families earning over $7,000 annually, no less than 68.8% or 3,503 families, camped. 51.7% of the families making over $5,000, but less than $7,000, owned camping equipment.

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.	Rest
Sacramento		32%	30%	10%	10%	18%
Fresno		33%	31%	9%	11%	15%
Long Beach	19%	24%	23%	10%	1%	23%
San Jose	15%	33%	30%	13%	2%	7%
Modesto		30%	27%	21%	14%	8%

CAMPING FAMILIES, ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jedediah Smith Redwoods SP	2,377	1,943	930	10,584	786	1,674	682	9,737	662	641
MacKerricher Beach SP	2,770	11,949	2,191	11,143	186	2,687	289	4,796	475	351
Donner Memorial SP	310	6,698	1,654	14,584	586	1,499	269	6,026	527	672
Castle Crags SP	227	2,749	724	15,814	620	1,592	413	8,228	579	310
McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial SP	352	2,036	682	12,269	393	1,013	165	5,168	403	372
Mount Diablo SP	0	124	21	8,899	62	341	72	1,075	114	124
Samuel P. Taylor SP	227	992	83	16,382	62	579	207	5,974	620	434
Pfeiffer-Big Sur SP	83	1,571	248	31,669	14,264	3,225	2,522	33,530	2,646	1,695
Santa Cruz Beaches SP	289	6,202	951	38,119	2,687	13,809	455	7,401	951	620
Turlock Lake SP	31	227	72	8,559	362	1,468	72	2,884	155	134
Carpinteria Beach SP	0	465	124	4,558	713	4,217	3,690	46,326	899	1,489
San Clemente Beach SP	93	651	62	3,318	248	1,302	434	48,620	2,233	6,605
Cuyamaca Rancho SP	0	0	0	496	124	207	165	11,659	60,032	3,514
Salton Sea SP	41	248	124	1,137	186	124	103	25,096	1,447	5,685

Counties of Origin

1 - North Coast Counties
2 - Sacramento Valley Counties
3 - Sierra Nevada and Siskiyou Counties
4 - San Francisco Bay Counties
5 - So. Central Coast Counties
6 - San Joaquin Valley Counties
7 - So. Coast Counties
8 - Los Angeles Metropolitan Counties
9 - San Diego County
10 - South East Counties

Governor Edmund G. Brown, early in 1960, instructed the California State Park Commission to present to him no later than January 1, 1961, a bold and dynamic program to meet California's recreational needs on a State level. Commensurate with his request, the California State Park Commission set general policy guide lines for the Division of Beaches and Parks in the development of this comprehensive five year continuing program.

Here are the general policy guide lines under which this program was developed.

This is the general policy guide as developed by the California State Park Commission so that it will afford to an increasing population the opportunities for recreation in the outdoors.

1) The plan must be based upon what the present System accomplishes for California's 15,800,000 citizens, the experience of the Division of Beaches and Parks, and the needs as expressed in the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee Report.

2) While the plan definitely must emphasize development and interpretation, especially in the next few years, it must be just as definite on the protection and preservation of California's scenic landscape. Preservation of unique irreplaceable scenic values must have first consideration. Developments must be consistent with such values and must not involve major modification of lands, forests, or water in these outstanding areas. The over-use of these most popular natural areas, averaging as high as 30%, may be resolved in part by better design and control, or by the development of areas almost exclusively for recreational use.

3) The plan must provide for and give priority to the orderly and rapid development of existing units of the State Park System through master plans which will include provision for:

a) Substantial increase of overnight facilities during the next five years.

b) Substantial increase of day-use facilities in the next five years, including facilities for boat launching, picnicking, swimming, nature study, and sight-seeing.

c) Providing services where feasible through concessions in accordance with the policies recommended by the State's fiscal and administrative advisers; provide for adequate State control of concession operation.

d) Proper consideration of the historic, natural or archeological values involved in all areas and their appropriate interpretation.

e) Rapid development of beach parking lots where use warrants, including purchase of necessary land where at all possible. These should be State operated, if financed by State funds.

f) The retention of existing standards of maintenance and operations.

4) Revenues from operations shall be continued at no less than their present level to provide for 30 to 35% of actual operating expenses.

5) Adequate signing on highways and turnoffs directing motorists to State Park areas shall be developed in cooperation with the Division of Highways.

6) The plan will ask for an interpretative museum in representative areas of the State. Such museums are presently planned and appropriated for Donner Memorial, Morro Bay, and the Marshall Gold Discovery State Parks. Such museums shall include modern methods of display including slide projection and tape recordings for the purpose of informing visitors, particularly school children.

7) The plan must provide for continuing review of standards for overnight camping, particularly along the coastal beaches. The judgment as to what is proper space for a camp should be based upon avoiding unpleasant conditions, yet allowing the maximum amount of camping at the beach with a reasonable degree of privacy for each camping party.

8) The acquisition of areas and land for inclusion in the State Park System is to be considered along the following lines:

a) Where necessary to make good, operable units of existing parks. This should be implemented especially along the coastline (where such a program is under way) as in Santa Cruz, San Mateo, and San Diego Counties.

b) Where exist outstanding and representative scenic and botanical areas, such as that supporting the California Bristle Cone Pine, believed to be nature's oldest living thing.

c) The addition of major areas to provide major facilities for outdoor recreation, including open spaces.

d) Development of reservoirs should be continued where feasible. The reservoir must be of statewide importance.

9) The plan must take cognizance of the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan; the extended use of beach parking lots and other pilot projects to examine the administrative and operational problems involved.

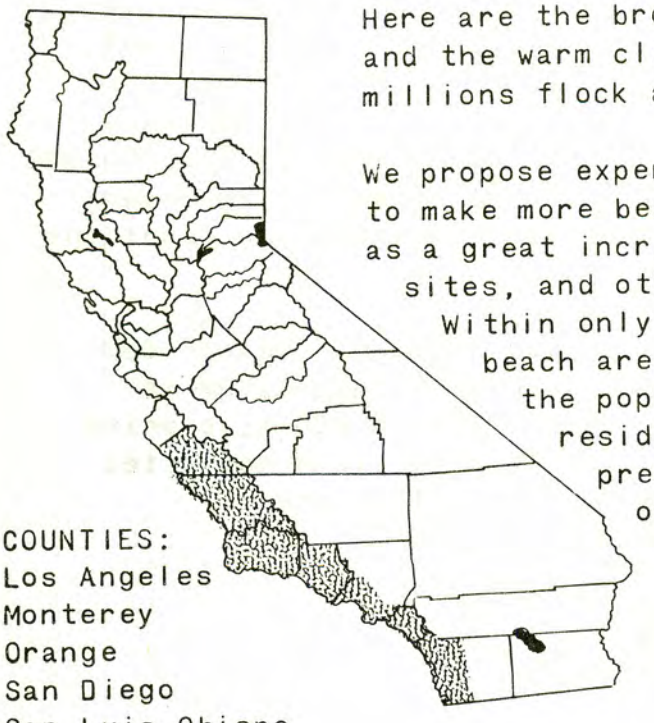
10) The plan should provide for the development of roadside parks where conditions warrant. It is the firm conviction of the State Park Commission that roadside rests along the State highways should be planned, developed and operated by the Division of Highways.

11) The plan must encourage gifts; contributions through the State Park contingent fund; acquisition of excess federal property for recreational purposes, through permit, lease, or purchase.

12) Provision must be continued for organized group activities, particularly organized youth groups. Such facilities should be developed on plans similar to those for family camping and picnicking so as to enhance the outdoor experiences of such organized groups.

13) The plan assumes an average annual budget of $30,000,000 for construction and acquisition.

South Coast



Here are the broad sandy beaches and the warm climate to which millions flock annually.

We propose expenditure of $35,500,000 to make more beach available as well as a great increase in camps, picnic sites, and other necessary facilities. Within only a few miles of these beach areas, over 65 per cent of the population of California reside. The demand upon our present facilities has been overwhelming. The demand for beach camping has been great.

COUNTIES:
Los Angeles
Monterey
Orange
San Diego
San Luis Obispo
Santa Barbara
Ventura

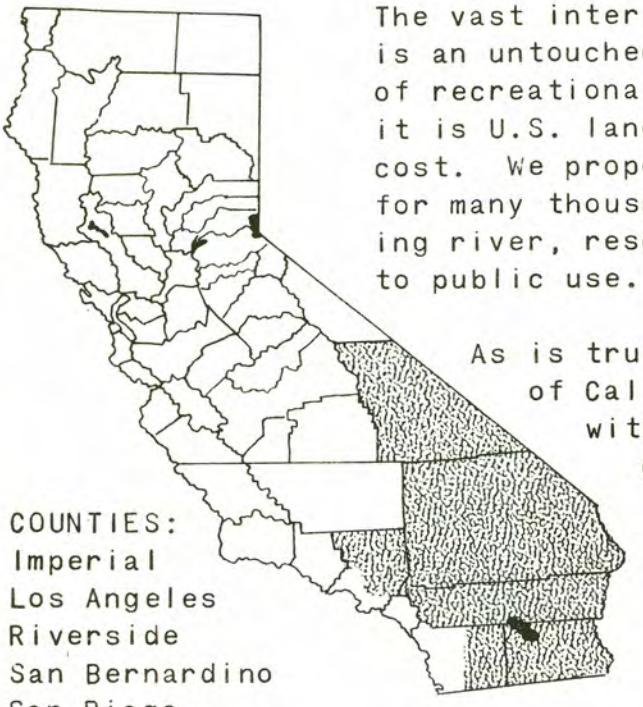
CAMPSITES:	
Present	1,135
Proposed	4,259
Total	5,394
ATTENDANCE:	
1960	5,614,305
Estimated	14,875,000
COST	
Estimated	$35,380,000

See Page "A" for breakdown of individual areas.

South Coast Area	1958 Supply	1980 Requirements Minimum	1980 Requirements Optimum
Picnicking			
Family units	18,684	47,000	95,500
Group picnic grounds	163	400	720
Camping			
Family units	4,282	10,000	25,500
Group camps	101	316	539
Swimming			
Shoreline feet	138,139	299,000	366,109
Boating			
Trailer access units	185	650	1,526
Non-trailer access units		225	946
Winter Activities			
Skiing			
Slope (acres)	426	310	483
Parking spaces	875	2,325	3,623
Snow play			
Slope (acres)	2,700	900	1,469
Parking spaces	5,290	14,500	22,035

From the Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee Report

Southern California, Mountain & Desert



The vast interior of Southern California is an untouched paradise for development of recreational opportunities. Much of it is U.S. land, available at moderate cost. We propose expenditure of $21,700,000 for many thousands of acres of land opening river, reservoir, desert, and mountain to public use.

As is true for the South Coast, 65% of Californian's population is within a 100 to 200-mile drive of this too long neglected recreation area.

COUNTIES:
Imperial
Los Angeles
Riverside
San Bernardino
San Diego

CAMPSITES:

Present:	570
Proposed:	4,121
Total	5,691

ATTENDANCE:

1960	1,692,900
Estimated	8,780,000

COST:

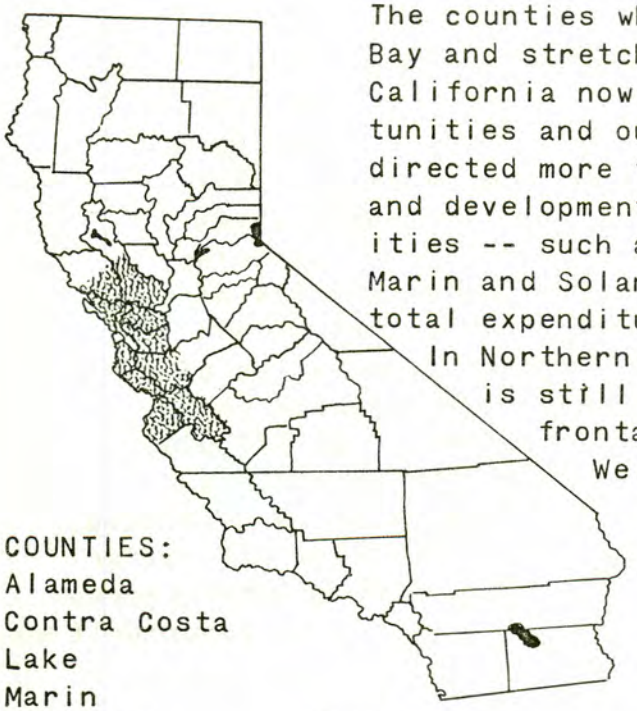
Estimated	$21,700,000

See Page "A" for breakdown of individual areas.

Southwest Desert and Mountain Area	1958 Supply	1980 Requirements Minimum	1980 Requirements Optimum
Picnicking			
Family units	5,613	10,000	22,800
Group picnic grounds	54	105	254
Camping			
Family units	3,971	8,000	28,000
Group camps	233	432	675
Swimming			
Shoreline feet	27,554	58,000	132,574
Boating			
Trailer access units	147	415	822
Non-trailer access units		55	248
Winter Activities			
Skiing			
Slope (acres)	452	757	1,459
Parking spaces	3,715	5,678	10,942
Snow play			
Slope (acres)	2,577	1,800	2,460
Parking spaces	4,970	28,550	36,900

From the Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee Report

Bay Area & Central Coast



The counties which surround San Francisco Bay and stretch along the Central Coast of California now offer many camping opportunities and our program here is therefore directed more toward acquisition of land and development of day-use and picnic facilities -- such as at San Mateo and Santa Cruz, Marin and Solano beach areas. We propose a total expenditure of $23,200,000.

In Northern California the opportunity is still at hand to acquire beach frontage at reasonable costs. We should not hesitate. Our guide should be the realization that we did not acquire lands in Southern California years ago when the price was low.

COUNTIES:

Alameda
Contra Costa
Lake
Marin
Monterey
Napa
San Francisco
San Mateo
Sonoma
Solano
Santa Clara
Santa Cruz

CAMPSITES:

Present	621
Proposed	2,425
Total	3,046

ATTENDANCE:

1960	5,324,817
Estimated	10,055,000

COST

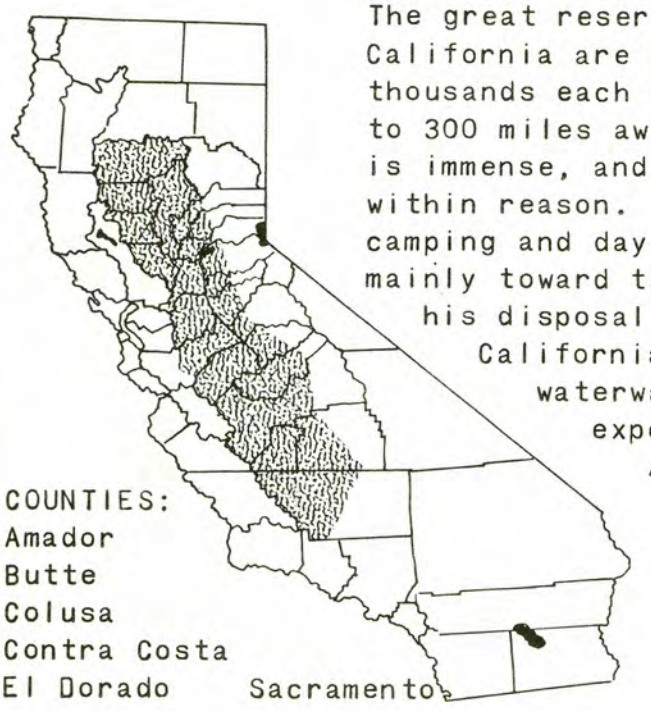
Estimated	$23,200,000

See Page "B" for breakdown of individual areas.

Bay Area and Central Coast	1958 Supply	1980 Requirements Minimum	1980 Requirements Optimum
Picnicking			
Family units	16,838	29,500	54,800
Group picnic grounds	88	290	512
Camping			
Family units	1,908	3,800	10,800
Group camps	84	193	602
Swimming			
Shoreline feet	52,867	85,000	232,838
Boating			
Trailer access units	228	575	1,328
Non-trailer access units		185	561
Winter Activities			
Skiing			
Slope (acres)	-	-	-
Parking spaces	-	-	-
Snow play			
Slope (acres)	-	-	-
Parking spaces	-	-	-

From the Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee Report

Valley, River & Reservoir



The great reservoirs and rivers of California are beckoning to more thousands each year, many from 200 to 300 miles away. Opportunity here is immense, and land costs are still within reason. Our proposal covers camping and day-use, but is directed mainly toward the boater who has at his disposal in this section of California over 2,000 miles of waterways. We propose an expenditure of $5,575,000. After the California water plan is developed, this area will offer even greater recreational opportunities.

COUNTIES:

Amador	
Butte	
Colusa	
Contra Costa	
El Dorado	Sacramento
Fresno	San Joaquin
Glenn	Sutter
Madera	Tehama
Merced	Yolo
Placer	Yuba

CAMPSITES:

Present	286
Proposed	1,400
Total	1,686

ATTENDANCE:

1960	3,633,967
Estimated	5,650,000

COST:

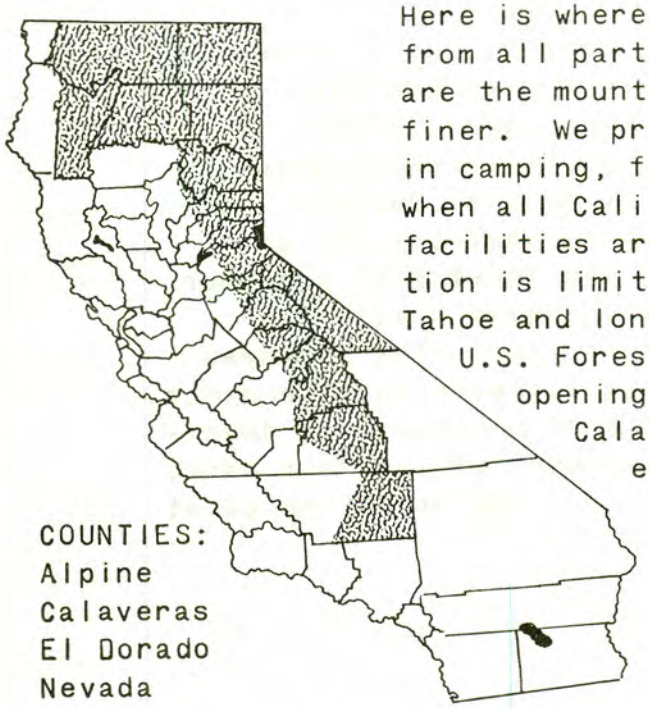
Estimated	$5,575,000

See Page "B" for breakdown of individual areas.

Central Valley and Valley Rivers	1958 Supply	1980 Requirements Minimum	1980 Requirements Optimum
Picnicking			
Family units	13,243	24,000	42,300
Group picnic grounds	122	168	251
Camping			
Family units	5,000	10,700	32,200
Group camps	111	161	238
Swimming			
Shoreline feet	7,632	16,000	112,646
Boating			
Trailer access units	641	800	1,306
Non-trailer access units		20	167
Winter Activities			
Skiing			
Slope (acres)	441	246	288
Parking spaces	1,680	1,845	2,160
Snow play			
Slope (acres)	125	165	397
Parking spaces	1,100	2,475	5,955

From the Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee Report

Sierra, Siskiyou & Cascade



Here is where everyone wants to visit, from all parts of California, for here are the mountains and there are none finer. We propose a substantial increase in camping, for there is no summer day when all Californians seeking camping facilities are accommodated. Acquisition is limited to acreage near Lake Tahoe and long-term permits from the U.S. Forest Service. We propose opening of the South Grove at Calaveras. Our total capital expenditure in the area is proposed at $8,950,000.

COUNTIES:
Alpine
Calaveras
El Dorado
Nevada
Placer
Plumas
Shasta
Tuolumne

CAMPSITES:	
Present	744
Proposed	1,747
Total	2,491
ATTENDANCE:	
1960	803,928
Estimated	1,760,000
COST	
Estimated	$8,950,000

See Page "C" for breakdown of individual areas.

Sierra Nevada, Cascade, Siskiyou	1958 Supply	1980 Requirements Minimum	1980 Requirements Optimum
Picnicking			
Family units	3,072	5,200	7,600
Group picnic grounds	44	27	31
Camping			
Family units	12,599	25,000	60,300
Group camps	154	280	530
Swimming			
Shoreline feet	14,681	34,000	89,621
Boating			
Trailer access units	257	500	837
Non-trailer access units		5	17
Winter Activities			
Skiing			
Slope (acres)	2,228	1,802	2,772
Parking spaces	7,870	13,515	20,791
Snow play			
Slope (acres)	4,222	475	1,255
Parking spaces	2,496	7,125	18,825

From the Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee Report

North Coast

An increase in camping and day-use facilities is suggested but most important are two acquisitions -- at Bull Creek, which Governor Brown directed the Division of Beaches and Parks to save from destruction; and Gold Bluff, a long stretch of grandeur on the rocky, rugged coast. An increase in facilities foresees a large increase in attendance. We also propose full development of the four parks on the Mendocino Coast.

COUNTIES:
Del Norte
Humboldt
Mendocino

CAMPSITES:

Present	969
Proposed	1,399
Total	2,368

ATTENDANCE:

1960	1,695,000
Estimated	3,470,000

COST

Estimated	$14,320,000

See Page "C" for breakdown of individual areas.

North Coast Area	1958 Supply	1980 Requirements Minimum	Optimum
Picnicking			
Family units	1,099	1,500	1,900
Group picnic grounds	10	10	15
Camping			
Family units	1,308	2,500	5,900
Group camps	18	18	30
Swimming			
Shoreline feet	5,330	8,000	27,755
Boating			
Trailer access units	32	60	357
Non-trailer access units		10	54
Winter Activities			
Skiing			
Slope (acres)	4	10	38
Parking spaces	50	75	285
Snow play			
Slope (acres)	0	25	39
Parking spaces	0	375	585

From the Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee Report

En route camping areas, or areas in which overnight camping is restricted to no more than two consecutive night's occupancy, are new to California. Long experience indicates that they will be most welcome, especially in such areas where touring is an integral part of the vacation. We propose the following:

ON THE ROUTE OF THE 49ers,
California 49, IN THE MOTHER LODE.

Here is a heritage of which all Californians are proud. Thousands each year tour the Mother Lode, and there is a need for public-owned campgrounds the length and breadth of this colorful route. We believe they should be located as follows:

In Nevada or Sierra County, at the Northern end of California 49.

At the Marshall Gold Discovery State Park, in the center of the Mother Lode.

In Tuolumne or Mariposa County, at the southern end of California 49.

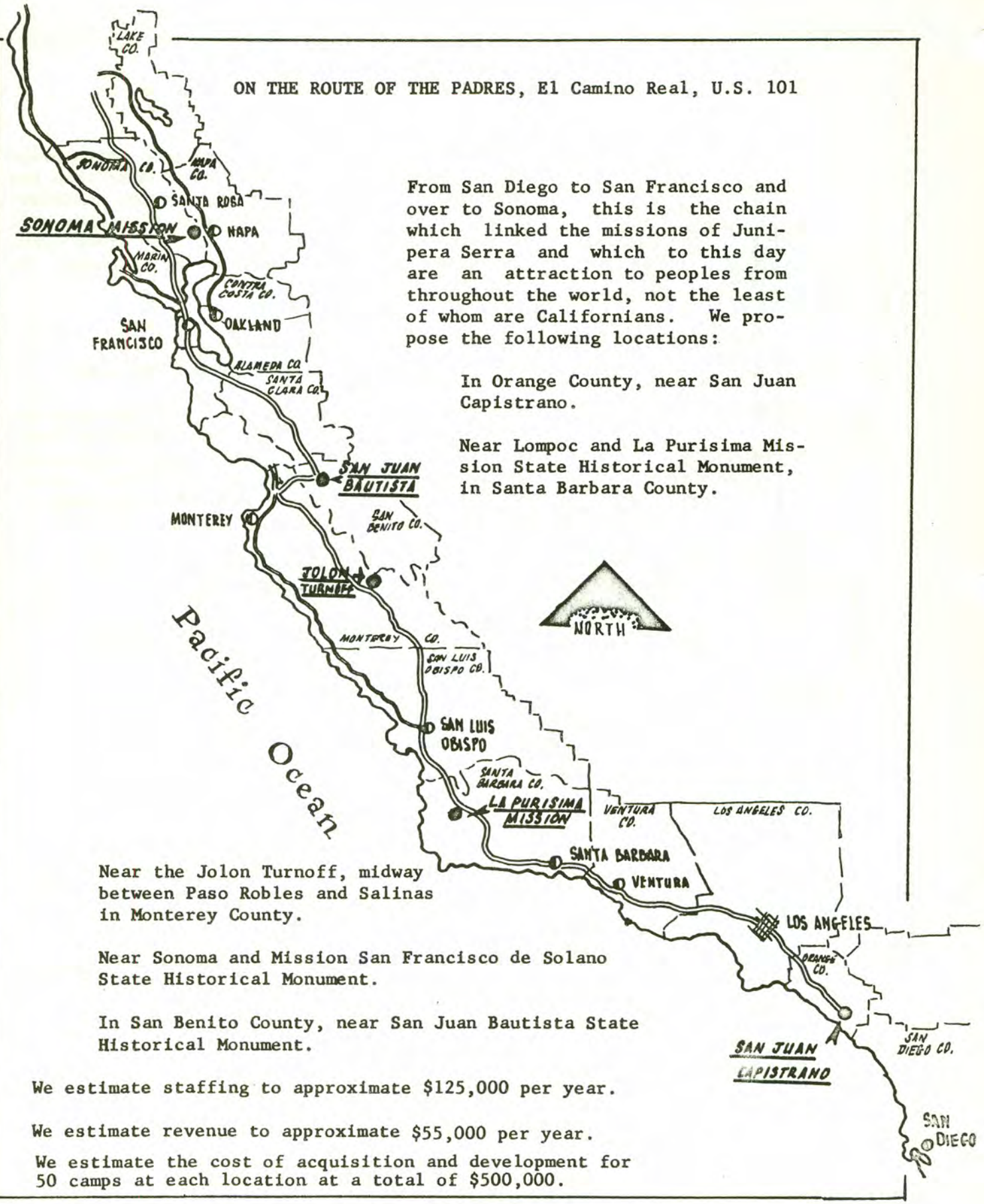
In Amador County near Sutter Creek.

We estimate costs of acquisition and development for 50 camps at each location at a total of $425,000.

We estimate staffing at approximately $80,000 per year.

We estimate revenue at approximately $25,000 annually.

ON THE ROUTE OF THE PADRES, El Camino Real, U.S. 101



From San Diego to San Francisco and over to Sonoma, this is the chain which linked the missions of Junipera Serra and which to this day are an attraction to peoples from throughout the world, not the least of whom are Californians. We propose the following locations:

In Orange County, near San Juan Capistrano.

Near Lompoc and La Purisima Mission State Historical Monument, in Santa Barbara County.

Near the Jolon Turnoff, midway between Paso Robles and Salinas in Monterey County.

Near Sonoma and Mission San Francisco de Solano State Historical Monument.

In San Benito County, near San Juan Bautista State Historical Monument.

We estimate staffing to approximate $125,000 per year.

We estimate revenue to approximate $55,000 per year.

We estimate the cost of acquisition and development for 50 camps at each location at a total of $500,000.

California Highway One

California Highway One is one of the few scenic, colorful and enchanting highways in the United States. It wends along the coast between Santa Barbara and Humboldt counties, opening views of magnificence and, sometimes, frightening beauty as it edges north and south several hundred feet straight up from the sea below.

The Division of Beaches and Parks is hopeful that three large areas of opportunity are given scenic protection and developed to some extent for park purposes. These are:

1. Portions of The Mendocino Coast.

2. The San Mateo Coast between Santa Cruz County line and Half Moon Bay.

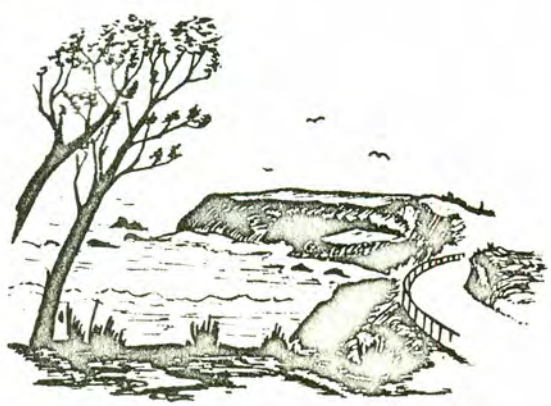
3. The Monterey-San Luis Obispo Coast from Cayucos to Carmel.

We have proposed the acquisition of some lands among the San Mateo Coast on another page of this report. We have also proposed some minor acquisitions on the Mendocino Coast.

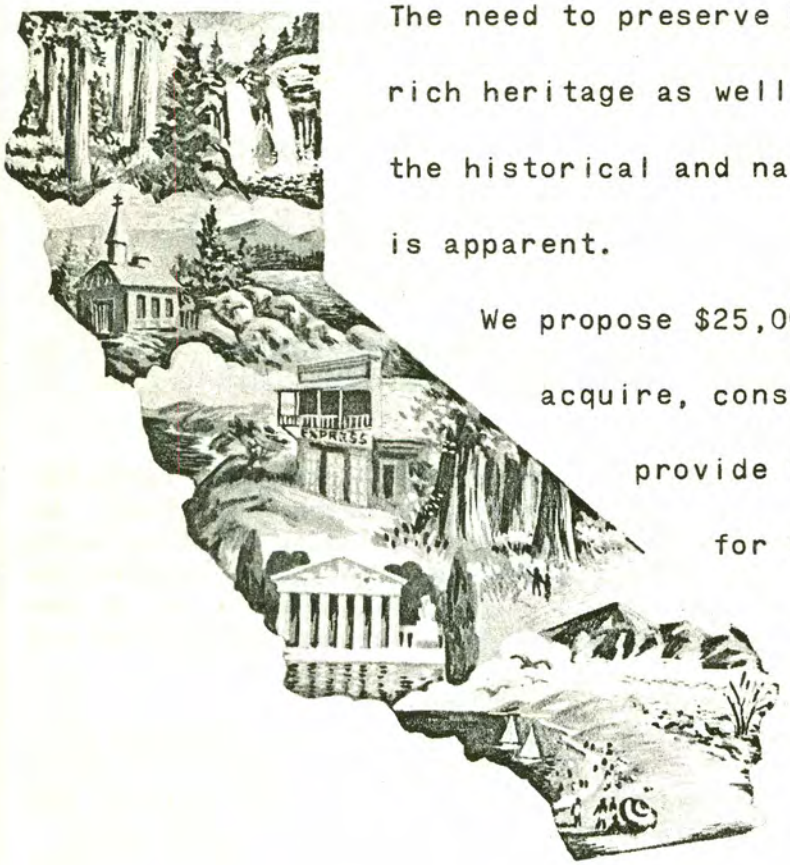
We propose the acquisition of lands coastal to the highway and lying between Point Lobos Reserve State Park and the Carmel River Beach State Park. We also propose development of the beach area for day-use, including dressing rooms, picnic tables, etc. It is anticipated that within the acquisition proposal we will develop some camping, but such camping will be so located so as not to mar the view in this locale, which has been called "the greatest meeting of land and water in the world."

We also propose that full consideration be given to the purchase for protection and development purposes of that property west of the highway and lying between San Carpoforo Creek and the Community of San Simeon and between San Simeon and Cayucos. This is probably the most accessible bit of rugged coastline in California which is still protected enough to permit swimming, is free of developments almost its entire length, is warm, offers splendid fishing, is within half a day's drive of 6,000,000 people.

We estimate the cost at $10,000,000.



Historical & Natural History



The need to preserve California's rich heritage as well as interpret the historical and natural history is apparent.

We propose $25,000,000 to acquire, construct and provide facilities for the people of California to enjoy.

Historical Restoration:	
Major Areas	$14,300,000
Minor Areas	3,700,000
Natural History:	
Museums and exhibits	$ 7,000,000
Total	$25,000,000

Natural History Museums

California has the most abundant and diversified natural history display of any state in the Nation. Preserved in the State Park System are outstanding areas representative of the seven natural landscape or biological provinces into which California is generally divided. The museum plan as here submitted is to develop a major museum-visitor center in each of the seven natural provinces, These facilities would serve to interpret the important features of the entire locale.

Here is a list of the seven natural provinces and a discussion of the park areas selected as the most desirable locations for the museums:

1. The Coast Redwoods. ($650,000)
   In Humboldt Redwoods State Park.
   An educational center, in the heart of the Coast Redwoods, to interpret the origin of the California State Park movement, provide exhibits on the life of the Coast Redwood forests, the geology, the location and use of recreational facilities, the Indian and human history of the province, and the administration of natural resources in California.

2. Shasta-Cascade Volcanic area.($400,000)
   In Castle Crags State Park.
   In the shadow of Mt. Shasta, here is an opportunity to interpret the geological features of the region, and the effect of volcanic activity in the colorful history of the State.

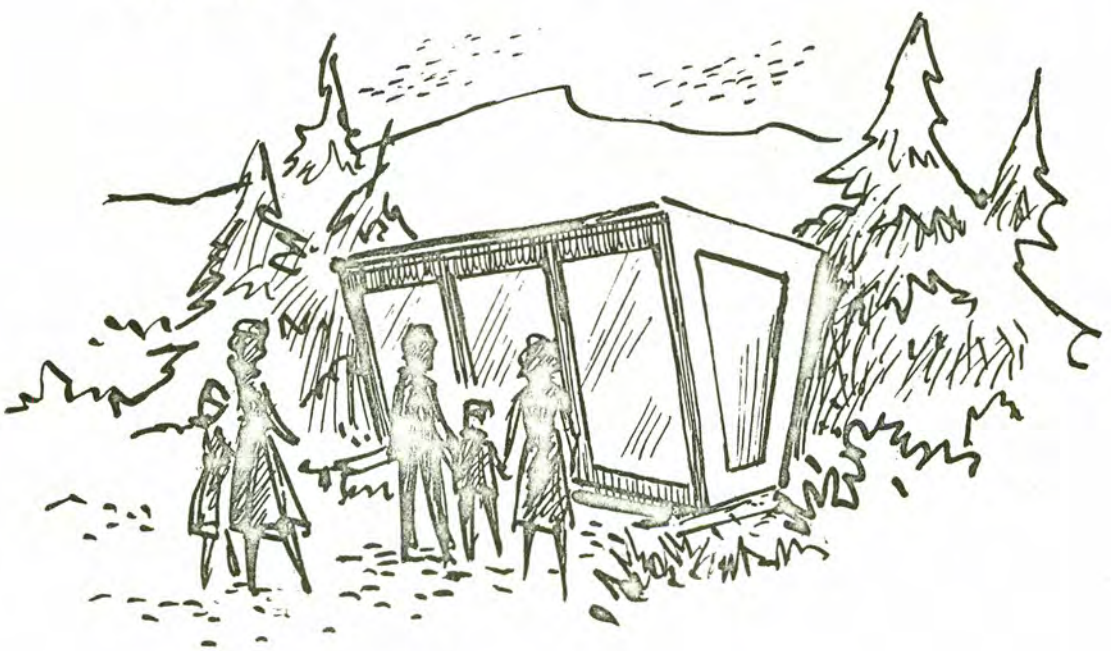
3. The Sierra Nevada. ($400,000)
   In Calaveras Big Trees State Park.
   Exhibits would include the history of the discovery of the Sierra Redwood and other material concerning the natural history of both redwoods native to California. Calaveras provides an ideal setting to describe the formation and development of the great granitic batholith of the Sierra Nevada and the forest growth with other features typical of the area.

4. The Central Coast Range-Foothill Area. ($400,000)
   In Mt. Diablo State Park.
   Here are excellent opportunities to describe the oak-pine-chaparral-savannah floral communities of the Central Coast Ranges and adjacent foothill areas. The geologic strata of Mt. Diablo contain numerous fossils attesting to its underwater origin. More of the land area of California can be seen from the top of Mt. Diablo than from any other location in the State.

5. The South Central Coast. ($80,000)
Construction is underway at the Morro Bay Museum (Senate Bill) 1451, 1957, Erhart). This museum is designed to interpret the outstanding natural and historic features occurring in the general area between Monterey Bay on the north and Point Conception on the south.

6. The South Coast. ($400,000)
In Torrey Pines Beach State Park.
The rare Torrey Pines, one of the few remaining south coast salt marshes with its varied and interesting flora and fauna, the recreational opportunities afforded by the south coast beaches, features of the south coast mountain ranges would be included in the exhibit program.

7. The Desert and Desert Mountain. ($550,000)
In Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.
The Colorado Desert is the most colorful and has the most prolific display of both physical and natural science phenomena to be found in any desert in the world, and Anza-Borrego Desert State Park is in the heart of this grand desert. Featured here are unique and fragile values representative of California's fast diminishing desert areas. It is considered to be much richer in scenic, natural, physical, and historic value than the Mojave Desert. This area enjoys year around popularity, with emphasis, of course, on the fall, winter, and spring. The desert wildflower display in the spring is without peer anywhere.



Smaller Museums

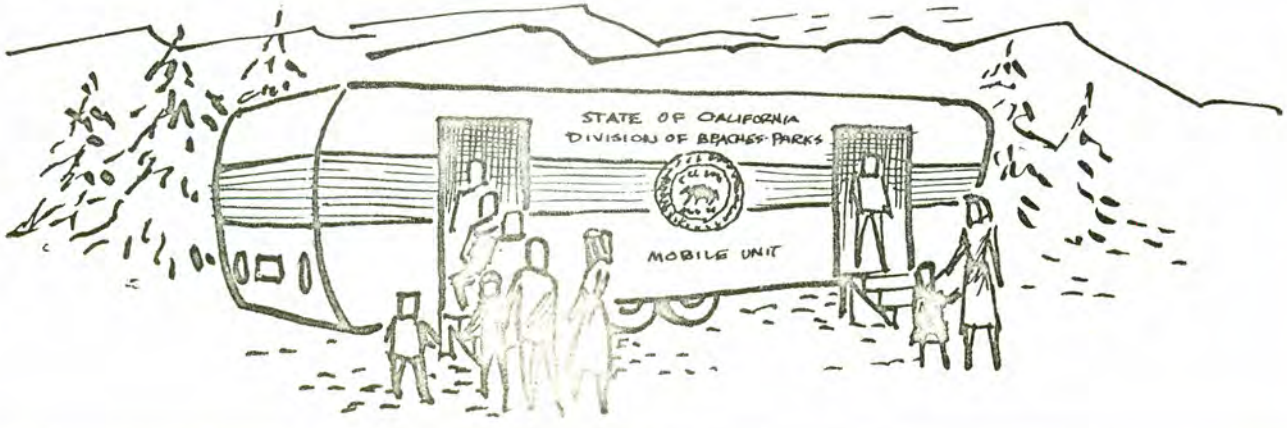
Small interpretive centers, or museums, are included in this proposal to graphically point out significant aspects of an area.

Exhibits would be prepared in the Division exhibit laboratory and would be simple but descriptive. Elaborate exhibits would be restricted to the larger museum installations already detailed. Through graphic presentations and discussions with naturalists the smaller museum will be an extremely important interpretive medium through which the public will better understand California.

These museums, at a total cost of no more than $30,000 each, are requested for the following parks:

Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park
Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park
Patrick's Point State Park
Richardson Grove State Park
MacKerricher Beach State Park
Samuel P. Taylor State Park
Portola State Park
MacArthur-Burney Memorial Falls State Park
Caswell Memorial State Park
D. L. Bliss State Park
Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park
Palomar Mountain State Park
Mt. San Jacinto State Park
Cuyamaca Rancho State Park
Point Lobos Reserve State Park
Standish-Hickey State Park
Robert Louis Stevenson Memorial State Park
Henry W. Coe State Park
Joshua Trees State Park

We propose six interpretive trailers, 40' in length with orientation, natural history and historical exhibits to be used at county fairs and expositions and for schools, as part of interpretive education exhibit.



position of the various agencies and the overall administration of these reservoir areas and water surfaces which will be created by the State Water Plan, and this matter very shortly will be the subject of serious consideration by the three primary agencies, the Department of Water Resources, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department of Fish and Game. The agencies feel that the administration of the water surface, as well as the complications involved and the cost of these operations, has not been fully recognized by the Legislature or others connected with the program.

The Division of Beaches and Parks will keep a careful eye on all opportunities and potentials, and will integrate into its program, to the best of its ability as it is financially defined, the recreational elements of the State Water Plan.

Those features which have been under particular study have been the Oroville area with its two or perhaps three after bays, the five Upper Feather River Reservoirs, which have been thoroughly studied by the Division of Beaches and Parks, are currently cooperating in the planning, Cedar Springs Reservoir, and Perris Reservoir. The Delta transportation system is being closely watched as to how it may reflect upon recreation use of the Delta area; study the possibility of utilizing the canals for a water-borne transportation and recreation system which might be supported by wayside stops and public facilities installed adjacent to the banks.

Other Potential State Park Properties Which Have Statewide Importance

We have not detailed all of the areas which are of State Park potential. Indeed, it will be noted that our proposals for the next five years suggest heavy development of present park areas, with acquisition limited to the "rounding out" of present park properties. There are some exceptions, such as San Bernardino and Riverside counties, but for the most part, we are concentrating on adding to and developing those properties we now own.

During the next five years we propose a most careful evaluation of potential park properties in those counties which presently are not represented in the State Park System. Many of the counties have within their boundries areas of extremely fine quality and quantity which are of statewide importance.

Many counties have petitioned us with suggestions. We have not completed evaluation of these properties because of staff restrictions. We will move ahead on these as quickly as we can. We anticipate being able to suggest to the Legislature in 1962 and 1963 that some of these be included within this program.

Immediate Cooperation is Needed for use of United States Lands

The potential use of lands now within Federal ownership for State Park purposes is immense. At the present time, approximately 50 per cent of the land mass in the State of California is in Federal ownership.

Generally, these Federal lands fall within jurisdiction of the following agencies:

1. The Department of Defense
2. The General Services Administration
3. The Bureau of Land Management
4. United States Forest Service
5. The Bureau of Reclamation

These lands are areas with the highest recreational potential still remaining in the State of California. They are primarily in desert areas where values are relatively inexpensive and where existing Federal laws would enable State acquisition not to exceed 50 per cent of the appraised value. Truly great opportunity for the establishment of adequate recreation areas exist on these Federal lands.

In most but not all cases, the decision as to how and the power to grant permits or to withhold permits and the establishment as to price are administrative and within the authority of the respective executive and legislative branches of the State and Federal Government.

We believe the State should initiate action at the highest executive and legislative levels to gain this use through permit, lease or purchase at nominal fees of unused, surplus or valuable park lands now in Federal ownership. Only in this manner can the full potentiality of recreation use of suitable and selected lands be obtained at a minimum cost to the taxpayer. We believe that this land suitable for recreational development and open space for public use, or having displays of outstanding public interest, should be sold, leased or made available to the State on long-term permits rather than remain unused and largely unprotected merely because ownership rests with another agency.

In establishing the California State Park System the State of California has currently acquired lands and development to the extent of 135 million dollars. The State has acquired at least 14 million dollars worth of virgin Redwood property, has spent over 20 million dollars acquiring ocean frontage, and 35½ million dollars acquiring inland parks. We currently have a 150 million dollar five year program ready for action by the current, 1961, session of Legislature. Nevertheless, we feel that there are two areas of great national interest in California where the Federal Government should give financial assistance to the State. Other than the C.C.C. program, there have never been payments, subsidies,

nor financial assistance in pursuing park and recreational programs. Since the Pacific Ocean coastline has been recommended by the U. S. Recreation Study to be in public ownership, and since the Pacific Coast properly should be a possession of the people of the United States for their use and enjoyment forever, we feel that in this seacoast acquisition the Federal Government should participate to the limit of their financial ability. We feel the same way about the necessary acquisition of additional virgin Redwood lands or lands necessary to protect the present public Redwood holdings. These, too, represent national assets irreplaceable and found in no other area of the world.

We repeat, in these categories, coastal and Redwoods, we feel that Federal participation is absolutely necessary if the people of the United States are to have these two assets to enjoy. California has more than done its share of acquisition and development of both. California is also completely willing and able to take care of its basic recreational responsibilities and to provide its basic recreational lands. We believe this statement is verified by the fact that we have already spent 135 million dollars in the State Park System and are recommending another 150 million dollars for the next five year period.

Here are some other areas of vast importance where we believe cooperation must be extended by the Federal government.

In 1959, the Recreational Withdrawal Act of 1926 was amended which increased the available acreage limitations from the Board of Land Management to States from 640 acres annually per State to 12,800 acres annually per agency of a given State for the years 1959 to 1960-1961.

This means that an actual acquisition program can be undertaken in the general public domain. All lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management not subject to withdrawal by other Federal agencies for other purposes, are available under this Recreational Withdrawal Act. This includes many of the projects which have been listed in this program. It is particularly true in the desert areas which include Cima Dome, Camp Cady, Black Opal Canyon, Alabama Hills, Redrock Canyon, Colorado River, Anza-Desert, Imperial Sand Hills, Mecca Hills and many others. Existing parks which can benefit are Mount Diablo, Robert Louis Stevenson, which would take in and expand over Mount Saint Helena in its entirety, Los Angeles County Joshua Trees, and others.

One of the great advantages of acquisition under the Federal Withdrawal Laws, is that the property will come to the State or the purchasing agency at 50 per cent of its appraised evaluation. Many of these lands are relatively inexpensive when compared to metropolitan properties, and have the great potential for recreation in that the terrain is suitable, the climate pleasant, the expanse large, and all are major park projects for the future. This is a good investment for the State of California compared to other lands which might be considered desirable on a short range type of program. Here are the opportunities to acquire the most outstanding remaining lands.

These lands contain many ecological areas which are not presently represented in the Park System, as well as geographic distributions not presently represented.

In general, this program covers the more remote areas throughout the State, but it seems unreasonable not to consider seriously the great potential and opportunity which exists in these now remote areas. This is banking land for the future, and we believe it would be short sighted not to take advantage of these opportunities.

Reconsideration or revision of present policy for issuing special use permits on U. S. Forest Service lands for State Park purposes. Following the recommendations of the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee, there will be significant State Park areas to be established in Southern California. Much of the high value recreational land is held by the U. S. Forest Service and if we are to pursue a policy of acquisition and development as a part of our $150,000,000 five year program it will be necessary for us to acquire through use permits, or otherwise, larger tracts of land than the Forest Service's present policies allow us to control. State Parks presently affected are:

a. Plumas-Eureka State Park
b. Grover Hot Springs State Park
c. Proposed enlargement of Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park. The Forest Service holdings in this area are being offered to private land owners to trade for other lands wanted by the Forest Service in Los Padres National Forest.

Review of need of military holdings which have high recreational or historical importance to the State Park program. Specific military areas are:

a. Camp Joseph H. Pendleton Military Reservation - San Diego County.
b. U. S. Navy Amphibious Training Base - Eleventh Naval District (Coronado-Silver Strand area) - San Diego County

These two areas, through the foresight of the Military, include some of the finest beach property in Southern California. Both areas are generally in their natural condition and are undeveloped. Provisions for long-term permit or lease by the State of California would allow the Division of Beaches and Parks to make truly significant recreational development to serve the millions of people not now served with recreational and camping facilities on our Southern coast.

c. Golden Gate Project - San Francisco and Marin Counties.

1. Fort Point
2. Fort Berry
3. Fort Baker
4. Fort Cronkhite

These are old historic forts, not completely abandoned, but nearly so. These should be carefully evaluated by the Defense Department and their extremely high recreational potential recognized.

d. Bombing and target ranges in Southeastern section of California. Due to the extreme need, especially in California, for recreational lands and opportunities a discriminatory look should be given to the relative values of land for recreation or target practice.

Surplus Property Act - restoration of priority procedure as originally provided in the 1944 Act with full recognition to be given to the historical and recreational provisions provided for in the Act when lands are to be acquired for State Park purposes. Re-evaluate specifications for qualifying historical areas for State Park or Historical Monument purposes. State Park projects presently under consideration and affected are:

a. Golden Gate Project.

It seems that the State of California should have the opportunity to choose on a first priority basis lands for park and recreational use which have become surplus to the Federal Government's needs. The loss of the priority procedure in General Services Administration land disposal activities has made it almost impossible to acquire the proper and necessary lands for recreation by either the State, counties, or cities.

Beach Erosion Control Program should be modified to provide for 50 per cent Federal Government participation on State-owned beaches devoted to State Park purposes. State Parks presently affected are:

a. Doheny Beach State Park
b. San Buenaventura Beach State Park
c. Twin Lakes Beach State Park.

The Operations Function

The operations function of the Division of Beaches and Parks is that which delivers the end product to the visiting public. More than 600 permanent employees are involved in the field operations and this is augmented by at least 1/3 during the visitor season.

The standards that have been set for services to the public through the field's operation staff have been a hallmark for the Division of Beaches and Parks for more than 30 years. It is largely these standards that have brought about great public interest in the State Park System and further development and expansion of its facilities. The State should endeavor to maintain these high standards so that the public may continue to enjoy an experience in the out-of-doors that might not otherwise be provided for them. At the present time, the operations budget of the Division is approximately $10,000,000. As new properties are added to the System, this amount must increase.

The Division cannot be expected to maintain the present standards without adequate operation of new facilities. A number of important states in the United States have learned to their great distress that neglect of their state park areas has now found them in a difficult situation from which they cannot emerge without the immediate expenditure of vast sums of money which can be obtained only by going into debt.

The operation of the State Park System costs the general taxpayer less than seventy-five cents per Californian per year. A good part of the services are being paid for through the collection of facilities use fees from those who actually make use of the facilities.

Financing and Conclusions:

This program calls for an expenditure of more than $150,000,000 for capital improvements to the State Park System--the acquisition of land and the construction of facilities. On preceding pages, the program proposes to accommodate the industrious and productive members of the economy who each year are being turned away from State Parks because of increasing attendance without an accompanying increase in land or facilities. The population of California is set at 15,800,000, but even as this last page is being prepared, the Department of Finance informs us that the State's population is now well over the 16,000,000 mark.

To those who each summer must face the public and tell them "sorry, full" after they have traveled long distances anticipating the experience of camping in the woods, the mountains, and the rugged coast, the seashore, and the desert, there is nothing more pressing than providing as quickly as possible the needed facilities and the open space. The Division of Beaches and Parks is well aware of the increasing demand by all agencies, such as Corrections and Youth Authority, Mental Hygiene and Social Welfare, Highways and Education for more funds. The decision as to how much is appropriated and to which agency and for what purpose rests solely with the Legislature, and we are not so presumptious as to indicate that this program should be financed by this means or that. However, the State Park program is of such importance to the public, that the Legislature should be in a position to act directly on appropriations.

For that reason we ask that the State Beach and Park Fund be abolished, and that the Division of Beaches and Parks be financed through a direct appropriation from the General Fund. We ask that the State Park Contingent Fund be retained, so that agencies and individuals might continue to contribute land and cash for specific purposes. More than $15,000,000 has been realized through the Contingent Fund.

We will make every effort to keep revenues within a reasonable balance of our operational costs -- on a statewide basis. It cannot be done on an individual park basis because of varying factors.

Some states finance park programs through bonds, revenue and general obligation. Some have special forms of taxation, but this again establishes a special fund type agency which we feel is inadvisable for a program so sensitive to the general welfare of 16,000,000 people.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Because California is a dynamic, growing and changing state, many areas that are listed will be lost because of developments adverse to this program; other areas not presently listed will have to be selected.

It must be recognized that changing conditions such as subdivision developments, increasing land values, industrial expansion can alter this program very drastically. For example, we suggest acquisition and construction of camps in a

particular area, with a cost estimate of $5,000,000. If finances are not made available soon after the project is suggested, the cost of the particular project area might rise to $10,000,000. This would make the project financially unfeasible. Insofar as construction of camps, day-use facilities and other public use facilities, this program as suggested is feasible and practical. Experience has shown that lack of local enthusiasm, subdivision and industrial encroachment, commercial developments, and a number of other factors might alter the conditions so that a project becomes unfeasible. Often it would be in the best public interest to abandon the project.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Our main concern, which we again stress, is the fact thousands are turned away every day of the vacation period and on many, many weekends. The program goes a long way toward alleviating a serious recreational deficiency. We are confident the Legislature will authorize this program, financing it on an annual basis so that in five years it will be completely financed.

We ask sanction of this program and Legislative direction.

NEWS RELEASE---Program for California
Beaches and Parks
State of California
Division of Beaches and Parks
December 30, 1960

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, January 2, 1961---The California State Park Commission proposed a broad expansion of the State Park System including acquisition of land "before costs are beyond reason and fiscal responsibility", and the establishment of approximately 15,000 campsites during the next five years.

The park expansion proposals were presented to Governor Edmund G. Brown. The Governor requested the report "to establish guide lines for providing our citizens as quickly as possible opportunities to vacation in our State Parks, which at the present time are lacking."

The report was compiled under the direction of Charles A. DeTurk, Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks. DeTurk assumed guidance of the California State Park System 18 months ago.

The California Park Commission anticipates presenting a continuing program each year. After the initial five year proposals submitted at this time are completed, expenditures will be considerably reduced but would continue at such a rate as to meet the continuing need of a growing State.

If adopted, the program calls for a total of about $150,000,000 at "1960 land and construction prices," but will provide:

1. Vastly improved and expanded camping facilities on southern California beaches.

2. Adequate opportunity for California families to vacation in a State Park rather than being turned away in almost every area on any given Summer day because the park is full.

3. Approximately four times the present available picnic facilities at popular week end and day-use areas, such as the San Mateo beaches and southern California beaches not suited for camping.

4. En route camping parks, a pilot proposal with a series of four on the Route of the 49ers (State Route 49 through the Mother Lode), and the Route of the Padres (U.S. 101 from San Diego to Sonoma).

The report covers six geographical areas, plus historical restoration, and the proposal for en route camps. The six areas are:

1. Central Valley and Valley Rivers
2. Northern Redwoods
3. Southern California Beaches
4. Sierra Nevada, Cascades, Siskiyou
5. Southwest Desert and Mountains
6. Bay Area and Central Coast

The program was submitted to the Governor by DeTurk, Will Rogers, Jr., Chairman of the Park Commission, and DeWitt Nelson, Director of the Department of Natural Resources.

The report states that if funded, the proposals can be completed within five years with the full cooperation of other governmental agencies, especially the Department of Public Works and its Division of Architecture. "This means", DeTurk said, "that if we have legislative indications that the program will be funded, we can establish our work program so that within three years at the outside, and two years in most instances, a project will be finished -- including acquisition and construction of facilities."

Close cooperation with the Federal Government in the disposal of public land is necessary, the report states. It specifies certain areas where lands suitable for park purposes are available and should be made available so as to save California (and other states in similar circumstances) huge financial outlays.

The report points out that California has expended vast sums for redwood acquisition and for beach acquisition, both of which are of national importance. It asks Federal action in the acquisition of beach lands in cooperation of further development of redwood areas.

The report states that expansion of state services such as prisons, youth reformatories, mental hospitals, highways, and social welfare, have far outdistanced the providing of recreational facilities through the State Park System for the "wage-earning, wage-producing members of the community who contribute so significantly to the establishment of our economy."

It stresses that state park facilities are overloaded during vacation periods and warm, sunny weekends sometimes to the extent that park gates are closed to even the casual sightseers who are not interested in camping or picnicking.

The program is fiscally gauged into five broad general categories:

1. Acquisition of new properties and expansion of existing parks, about $75,000,000.

2. Establishment of approximately 15,000 additional campsites, which includes roads, water and sewage systems, campsites, rest rooms, swimming facilities, etc., about $30,000,000.

3. Expansion of picnic and day-use facilities, including boating, swimming, and riding and hiking facilities, about $25,000,000.

4. Completion of historical restoration at such famed and significant California sites as Pueblo de Los Angeles, Columbia, San Juan Bautista, Monterey, Fort Ross, La Purisima, San Francisco Maritime State Historical Monument; and initiation and completion of restoration in Old Sacramento, about $25,000,000.

5. Establishment of a series of museums in such areas as the Redwoods, the Sierra Nevada, the Anza-Borrego Desert, the Bay Area, among seven; a series of 30 interpretative centers in various parks, including exhibits; establishment of an Indian Village and Indian Museum at the new State Fairgrounds sites, all at an estimated $7,500,000.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BEACHES, including Los Angeles, Monterey, Orange, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties:

PARK OR PROJECT	COUNTY	AMOUNT
Doheny Beach State Park	Orange	$5,500,000
San Clemente Beach State Park	Orange	4,500,000
Pt. Sal Beach State Park	Santa Barbara	1,300,000
Trancas Canyon Project	Los Angeles	2,500,000
Emma K. Wood Beach State Park	Ventura	750,000
San Diego Beaches State Park	San Diego	1,250,000
Pismo Beach State Park	San Luis Obispo	300,000
Morro Strand Beach State Park	San Luis Obispo	200,000
Bolsa Chica State Park	Orange	1,750,000
Carpinteria Beach State Park	Santa Barbara	1,000,000
Leo Carrillo Beach State Park	Los Angeles	150,000
Morro Bay State Park	San Luis Obispo	3,250,000
San Buenaventura Beach State Park	Ventura	100,000
Huntington Beach State Park	Orange	880,000
Ocean Beach State Park	San Diego	1,000,000
Torrey Pines State Park	San Diego	500,000
Santa Monica Beach State Park	Los Angeles	5,000,000
Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park	Monterey	3,800,000
McGrath Beach State Park	Ventura	500,000
San Simeon Beach State Park	San Luis Obispo	300,000
El Capitan Beach State Park	Santa Barbara	900,000
TOTAL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BEACHES		$35,380,000

MOUNTAINS AND DESERT, including Imperial, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties:

PARK OR PROJECT	COUNTY	AMOUNT
Black Opal Project	San Bernardino	$2,750,000
Temecula Hills Project	Riverside	1,750,000
San Bernardino Mountains Project	San Bernardino	2,500,000
Joshua Trees State Park	Los Angeles	700,000
Palomar Mountain State Park	San Diego	500,000
Anza-Borrego Desert State Park	San Diego	$1,000,000
Lake Elsinore State Park	Riverside	1,500,000
Cuyamaca Rancho State Park	San Diego	500,000
Mitchell Caverns State Park	San Bernardino	250,000
Mt. San Jacinto State Park	Riverside	1,750,000
Cima Dome Project	San Bernardino	3,500,000

MOUNTAINS AND DESERT CONTINUED:

PARK OR PROJECT	COUNTY	AMOUNT
Colorado River Project	Imperial	2,500,000
Salton Sea State Park	Riverside	2,500,000
TOTAL MOUNTAINS AND DESERT		$21,700,000

CENTRAL VALLEY, including El Dorado, Sacramento, Colusa, Placer, Fresno, Madera, Yuba, San Joaquin, Yolo, Sutter, Butte, Glenn, Tehama, Contra Costa and Merced Counties:

PARK OR PROJECT	COUNTY	AMOUNT
Caswell Memorial State Park	San Joaquin	$ 275,000
Marshall Gold Discovery State Park	El Dorado	800,000
Folsom Lake State Park	El Dorado - Placer	950,000
Sacramento River Project	Sacramento, Colusa, Yuba, San Joaquin, Sutter, Butte, Glenn, Tehama, Contra Costa	2,200,000
Millerton Lake State Park	Fresno - Madera	1,000,000
Indian Rocks Project	Amador	350,000
TOTAL CENTRAL VALLEY		$5,575,000

BAY AREA, including Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Monterey, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Solano, Lake, Napa, Marin, Alameda and San Francisco Counties:

PARK OR PROJECT	COUNTY	AMOUNT
San Mateo Beaches State Park	San Mateo	$4,250,000
Big Basin Redwoods State Park	Santa Cruz	4,000,000
Santa Cruz Beaches State Park	Santa Cruz	4,500,000
Robert L. Stevenson State Park	Napa	700,000
Angel Island State Park	Marin	800,000
Tomales Bay State Park	Marin	100,000
Stinson Beach State Park	Marin	500,000
Clear Lake State Park	Lake	1,000,000

BAY AREA CONTINUED:

PARK OR PROJECT	COUNTY	AMOUNT
Boethe-Napa Valley State Park	Napa	$ 350,000
Sonoma Coast State Park	Sonoma	750,000
Salinas River	Monterey	500,000
Henry Coe State Park	Santa Clara	400,000
Los Coches Rancho SHM	Monterey	75,000
Portola State Park	San Mateo	350,000
Sugarloaf Project	Napa - Sonoma	1,000,000

BAY AREA CONTINUED:

PARK OR PROJECT	COUNTY	AMOUNT
Mt. Diablo State Park	Contra Costa	250,000
Butano State Park	San Mateo	400,000
Armstrong Redwoods State Park	Sonoma	125,000
Benicia Beach State Park	Solano	1,300,000
Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park	Santa Cruz	250,000
Mt. Tamalpais State Park	Marin	600,000
Alameda Project	Alameda	1,000,000
TOTAL BAY AREA		$23,200,000

NORTHERN REDWOODS, including Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte Counties:

PARK OR PROJECT	COUNTY	AMOUNT
Bull Creek Project	Humboldt	$2,500,000
Gold Bluff Beach Project	Humboldt	2,500,000
Humboldt Lagoon Project	Humboldt	1,000,000
Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park	Humboldt	450,000
Humboldt Redwoods State Park	Humboldt	1,500,000
Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park	Del Norte	1,000,000
Standish-Hickey State Park	Mendocino	600,000
Trinidad Beach State Park	Humboldt	500,000
Benbow Lake State Park	Humboldt	500,000
Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park	Del Norte	370,000
Admiral Wm. Standley State Park	Mendocino	100,000
Little River Beach State Park	Humboldt	150,000
Patrick's Point State Park	Humboldt	225,000
Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park	Humboldt	1,000,000
Mendocino Coast Project	Mendocino	1,175,000
Hendy Woods State Park	Mendocino	750,000
TOTAL NORTHERN REDWOODS		$14,320,000

SIERRA - CASCADES, including Calaveras, Plumas, Tuolumne, Shasta, Nevada, Placer, Alpine, and El Dorado Counties:

PARK OR PROJECT	COUNTY	AMOUNT
Calaveras Big Trees State Park	Calaveras	$1,950,000
Plumas Eureka State Park	Plumas	1,450,000
McArthur Burney Falls Mem. State Park	Shasta	275,000
Castle Crags State Park	Shasta	1,125,000
Donner Memorial State Park	Nevada - Placer	150,000
Grover Hot Springs State Park	Alpine	1,000,000
D. L. Bliss - Emerald Bay State Parks	El Dorado	3,000,000
TOTAL SIERRA - CASCADES		$8,950,000

Statement of Policy

The function of the California State Park Commission is to

ACQUIRE, PRESERVE and DEVELOP

for the INSPIRATION, USE, and ENJOYMENT

of the PEOPLE of CALIFORNIA,

a balanced system of areas of outstanding

SCENIC, HISTORICAL and RECREATIONAL importance

Oh Lord God, when Thou givest to Thy servants to adventure any great thing, grant us also to know that it is not the beginning but the continuing of the same until it is thoroughly finished which yieldth the true glory.

--- Sir Francis Drake,
Upon entering the
Golden Gate, 1579

N E W S A N D V I E W S

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

Will Rogers, Jr., Chairman (Malibu); Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); Joseph C. Houghteling (Sunnyvale); Alfred J. Stern (Palo Alto); Karl Wray (San Clemente); Harold L. Zellerbach (San Francisco).

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NEWS and VIEWS

February 1961

STATE OF CALIFORNIA · DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

C H I E F L Y S P E A K I N G

The time is near when the citizens of California who are so vitally interested in the furthering of a good state park program, the development of recreational areas, the protection of properties against encroachment, the preservation of the grandeur which is still quite abundant, the retention of the coastline for public use, the utilization of the vast waterways of the state for public use must join together in a common spirit and make their voice heard in the land.

The group would be spokesmen for no less than 90 per cent of the population, not the least of whom would be those hundreds of thousands who never get into the "country" but who live happily in the knowledge that it is still there if they ever want to go. This holds true for our parks, wilderness, wild streams, forests, lakes, seashore and craggy headlands.

It appeared to be an underlying theme at the National Conference on State Parks last September, this urgency to band together. Matt Huppuch of the U.S. Corps of Engineers, and Tom Morse, the superintendent of state parks in North Carolina, among others, outlined the subject in their discussions. Many of us talked about it at dinner and social hours. We can now do something about it.

Consideration should be given to the formation of a citizens advisory committee on parks which would form the leadership for a crusade against adverse use and form the ground work for a program for the enhancement of our recreational opportunities. This detail will have to be settled, and will be. But the point is that the time is at hand. If in its deliberations on the "Program for California's Beaches and Parks" the Legislature should decide to put a bond issue before the public, the advisory committee becomes even more essential.

I take the liberty here of gleaning some of the thinking of Tom Morse and Matt Huppuch. With their thoughts, I will let the matter rest. If you have any suggestions, please speak out, for the formation, organization and presentation of such a community of men and women devoted to the principles mentioned in the opening paragraph is of absolute and vital importance. The ideas of all will enable the establishment of a strong, energetic group. Of course, as we all know, we have a cause against which only a few hold a grievance.

MATT HUPPUCH, Project Management Section, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

". . .There are certainly more people in America today than ever before, who are genuinely interested in the promotion of public parks at

(Continued on the following page)

CHIEFLY SPEAKING (Continued from the previous page)

all levels of government and in the provision of ready access to our streams and lakes and ocean fronts. These people are giving their support, sometimes devoting a large measure of their leisure time to the promotion of metropolitan, regional and state park and open space areas.

". . .The majority of families are concerned only with a place that they can go to picnic, to boat, to camp, or to rest their weary bones and minds. They don't particularly care who provides their needs or what name is on the entrance sign. They are concerned only with the fact that there is a need for more public lands, a need for more basic facilities and a need for reasonable maintenance. . .Properly approached, many of the present members of leagues, boating, skiing and camping organizations would lend support. . .There are thousands of Americans who have given great support to the "Keep America Beautiful" program whose interest could be broadened. . ."

THOMAS W. MORSE, Superintendent of State Parks, North Carolina

"In these times, an enormous amount of interest is being focused on outdoor recreation. No other phase of natural resource use is receiving more attention than the recreational use of natural resources. The National Park Service, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, Resources for the Future, Inc., the American Forestry Association and many other agencies--public and private, nationwide and local--are devoting a great deal of study and thought to what has been called the 'Crisis in Outdoor Recreation.'

"No matter what agency makes it, no matter whether it is national, regional or local in scope, each report contains the same conclusion: that there are not now nearly enough outdoor recreation areas to meet current demand and that the shortage will be even greater in the future unless the acreage devoted to State parks and other outdoor recreation areas is greatly increased.

"This leads to the inevitable conclusion that the most important job. . .is to use every means at its disposal to encourage and aid all appropriate governmental agencies, private organizations and individuals to conquer the crisis in outdoor recreation."

CHARLES A. DE TURK, Chief

This month begins the first Better Ranger articles of the new year, so we are taking the privilege of presenting the first in a series of comments from the Better Rangers.

The following is an excerpt of a memo from Superintendent James P. Tryner to the Deputy Chief of Operations. It speaks for itself, although edited very slightly.

> "To remain in good conscience, I must reiterate my recommendation that if it is not possible to furnish personnel for the operation of new facilities, we must defer opening them to the public until the needed personnel can be made available. I do not believe that we can afford to jeopardize our present level of services by further spreading an additional work load among existing personnel.
>
> "I have observed, in recent years, a minor but clear-cut deterioration in the level of our services, which has been brought about principally by earlier efforts at this very thing. We have reduced the frequency of rest room cleaning in many areas from twice a day to once a day; it is frequently impossible for existing personnel to stay ahead of the litter problem and, as a result, many of our public use areas are badly littered a good portion of the time; our ranger and park attendant personnel complements have not kept pace with our public contact needs and, as a result, many of our contact stations are now staffed with seasonal personnel at the park aid level; many comfort stations through the Division no longer carry paper towels because operating personnel have found that the maintenance problems caused by the use of these towels now exceed the capacity of their personnel to deal with them; many of our contact stations are operated on a part time basis because adequate personnel are not available to keep them open
> (Continued on the following page)

Sentinel
Santa Cruz, California
January 4, 1961

THE SENTINEL

EDITORIALS

Park Development

Plans for a multi-million dollar development of state beaches and parks in Santa Cruz county are included in the 150 million five-year program submitted by the state park commission.

As one of the leading recreational areas in the state, it would only be natural for the county to share in a growth program designed to provide recreational areas for the state's growing population.

Today about 3,300,000 persons visit the state beaches and parks in Santa Cruz county or about one out of every sixth visitor in the entire state system gets his recreation in a park or beach in Santa Cruz county.

Scheduled in the proposed development plan are $4,000,000 to add 2500 acres to Big Basin state park and provide a gateway to the sea along the Waddell canyon plus $350,000 for increased facilities at Henry Cowell Redwoods state park and $4,500,000 to add 785 acres to the state beaches between Twin Lakes and Sunset beach, including upland parking areas to allow for more recreational facilities along the beaches.

While there is no doubt that additional land is required for parking facilities and the proposed increase in Big Basin park to allow for a better use of the available camping areas plus the gateway to the ocean to connect Big Basin to the Cabrillo highway, there is still some question as to how much land the county can afford to have leave the tax rolls.

At the present time, the state owns 13,234 acres in its beaches and parks system in the county or 4.71 per cent of the available land within the county. An increase of 3385 acres would bring the state ownership up to 16,619 acres or 5.91 per cent of the county's land total.

However, there is also the point that the beaches and parks add considerable value to the county and are used to provide facilities for several million visitors each year.

Under the new program as proposed by the division of parks and beaches and the state park commission, the parks in the county would be able to serve another million-plus visitors.

It is necessary to take a rather broad look at such a plan as we cannot be too local minded so that we fail to see the problem as a Californian. By the same token it might be well for the legislature to take another look at the proposed "in lieu" tax measures which would reimburse counties for some of the tax base loss to state acquisition.

Nevertheless, it would be well for careful scrutiny to be made into a plan to increase state park holdings in the area in order to make sure that the proposed land acquisition is necessary and will fit well with the plans to expand and improve the recreational facilities.

There is no doubt that more parking is needed at Seacliff and in other beach areas while the acquisition at Big Basin of the Berry Creek Falls and a highway to the ocean to connect with the Cabrillo highway and the beaches along the coast would make a magnificent park operation.

When you consider that attendance at state beaches and parks in the county is nearly three times as great today as it was a decade ago you realize how imperative it is to provide adequate facilities for not only the citizens in California today, but those who will be here in the years ahead.

The state has proposed an extensive program of land acquisition and development which would cost about $30 million a year for five years. It is rather doubtful if the entire program will gain the approval of the administration or the legislature, but more than likely some start will be made in the near future.

Unfortunately, the amount of recreational facilities in southern California does not nearly meet the needs of the poulation in that area so that some expensive acquisitions must be made before it becomes financially impossible to acquire the land.

It is an extremely complex program because there is a shortage of available funds both for expansion of present facilities and the acquisition of new land. The state may be reluctant to consider spending $150 million in the next few years.

Of course, if there are delays, the development program will probably become even more costly and we will either have to pay more money for the same amount of land or get considerably less than can be acquired at this time.

It would appear that the best solution would be to adopt a moderate program which can be met without too severe a drain on funds and still maintain facilities that will meet the growing demands of a population which appears to be making more and more use of the state's recreational facilities.

This cannot be done, however, if the state gets involved in such expensive projects as Squaw Valley which found all of the state's development concentrated in one project.

Antelope Valley Press
Palmdale, California
January 8, 1961

LOOKING AHEAD

It is comforting to note — via a recent news release — that the State of California, Division of Beaches and Parks is proposing a broad expansion of the State Park System including acquisition of land "before costs are beyond reason and fiscal responsibility" which includes the establishment of approximately 15,000 campsites during the next five years.

The program, the result of a survey requested by Governor Edmund G. Brown, if adopted, calls for a total of $150,000,000 at "1960 land and construction prices." It is divided into six geographical areas and our mountain and desert area is one of them. Among them is Joshua Trees State Park at $700,000.

This is good news. Parks, beaches, deserts, mountains and scenery are the prime lures to attract tourists. To accompany these natural or cultivated scenic attractions it is essential to provide adequate, comfortable and even luxurious accomodations for your guests. Adequate park trailer areas, restaurants specializing in good food, well cooked and featuring dishes indigenous to the area. Nothing is more disconcerting than driving along the ocean highways and being unable to find restaurants featuring sea food. In this great Antelope Valley, with our abundance of poultry, especially turkeys, with our excellent tree crops, it would be a pity indeed if a tourist was unable to get turkey, some good fried chicken; real country fresh eggs; peaches, pears and other fruits in season.

We repeat we are glad the state is going to improve its park system. For we in the Valley have much to offer the tourist. We are more than a connecting link between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky mountains, we occupy an area that should and will attract thousands of tourists who will not merely pass through but stay with us — share the beauties we take for granted — which will thrill them no end.

And . . . as statistics show, many a tourist came back to live in the community he enjoyed while on a visit — and quite a few have either moved their place of business to the tourist sector that they enjoyed or opened a branch in the area.

We too must look ahead. We must plan now to expand this tourist business. We are getting some wonderful national publicity regarding the B-70 and have for years been getting Edwards Air Force Base date lines in newspapers all over the land.

We have the scenery: the sunshine: the highways, the spirit of hospitality. We must keep alert to the potential in tourist business that exists; see that our facilities are all they should be and share with others what we have here in the form of scenery so that they, in turn, can leave some of their vacation cash with us.

When we hear capable persons preach to us that we should diversify our industries in Antelope Valley — which is, of course true, we must remember that the tourist industry is one form of diversification that pays off with a minimum of investment in cash but with a maximum investment in hospitality, friendship and understanding.

Herald
Mt. Shasta, California
January 5, 1961

As We See It

State Park In Siskiyou?

Two weeks ago the Mount Shasta Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to find possible state park sites in this area.

This week we have a story from the state Division of Beaches and Parks, listing the proposed new parks and improvements for the next five years, and there is nothing mentioned for Siskiyou county.

We believe the state is overlooking some of the best possibilities for park sites as long as Siskiyou county is not considered.

The Chamber committee has already started work on the project, and any suggestions are welcome.

It is not too late to suggest to the state the inclusion of a new park or parks for Siskiyou.

Times
Palo Alto, California
January 4, 1961

EDITORIALS

Let's get park land while we still can

A five-year, $150-million plan for expansion of the state park system was handed to Gov. Edmund G. Brown this week.

When the governor asked leaders of the State Park Commission and top state officials to draft the plan, he called for "a bold, dynamic and detailed program." Although we find the building of a program around a politician's adjectives distasteful, we must admit that the product fits the order.

Why do California's parks need such an infusion of capital? Beaches and Parks Division Chief Charles A. DeTurk points out in the report that on the 1960 Independence Day weekend 27,000 families were turned away because there were not enough camps. Still more could not gain entrance to beaches for a swim or a picnic. Gates of one park, Pfeiffer-Big Sur, had to be closed because the demand merely to drive through was so great.

In the last decade, California population went up 49 per cent and state park attendance — spurred by higher family incomes and more leisure time — rose 359 per cent. Yet park acreage gained only 19 per cent.

The two key considerations in projecting a program are present demand, which is of runaway proportions, and future demand, which promises to go on zooming as state growth continues.

So the plan assigns half the capital outlay, or $75 million, to acquiring new land. The remainder is earmarked to quadruple campsites, expand day-use facilities, complete historical restoration and build natural history museums.

Heavy emphasis is laid on buying more beach lands, especially in Santa Cruz and San Mateo counties.

"In Northern California," the report observes, "the opportunity is still at hand to acquire beach frontage at reasonable costs. We should not hesitate. Our guide should be the realization that we did not acquire lands in Southern California years ago when the price was low." To this we say a fervent amen.

Big Basin Redwoods State Park is down for $4 million in expansion and improvement, and lesser sums are listed for other splendid Central Coast parks.

When the tax pie is sliced, parks tend to be served last unless a definite wedge has been marked out for them. This plan points the way to make such a provision. And its price tag—$30 million a year on the recommended pay-as-you-go basis— is not too high for California.

News
Dunsmuir, California
January 5, 1961

Editorial . . .

LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT STATE PARKS AND BEACHES

California State Park Commission has just released a very comprehensive program for development of Parks and Beaches in the sunshine state.

The report was compiled from the offices of Chief of the Division Charles DeTurk. DeTurk is the new chief of the division, taking control of the program eighteen months ago.

If adopted the program calls for an expenditure of about $150 millions and will provide a wonderful variety of projects.

The program will include the following six major areas:

1. Central Valley and Valley Rivers
2. Northern Redwoods
3. Southern California Beaches
4. Sierra Nevada, Cascades, Siskiyou
5. Southwest Desert and Mountains
6. Bay Area and Central Coast

The program if funded by the state will present a program that will cover about five years' development.

"The report states that expansion of state services such as prisons, youth reformatories, mental hospitals, highways, and social welfare, have far outdistanced the providing of recreational facilities throughout the state Park System for the 'wage-earning, wage producing' members of the community who contribute so significantly to the establishment of our economy."

The acquisition of properties will amount to about $75 millions. Establishing of about 15,000 new campsites about $30 millions. Expansion of picnic and day-use facilities another $25 millions would be spent.

The program in its many ramifications will bring some variety of projects such as have been mentioned and include musuems, exhibits, complete restoration of historical sites, etc.

The entire proposal has given the extreme southern California areas about $60 millions in new monies designated.

In the Redwood areas Humboldt County will be included in 10 projects at the tune of about $10 millions. Del Norte about $1,370,000, while Mendocino County will receive about $2,500,000, according to the reports.

Plumas will receive about $1,450,000 while Shasta County will also be granted $1,400,000.

There is real concern that the northernmost county, Siskiyou, is to receive absolutely nothing in these proposals.

Perhaps the legislators that represent Siskiyou County have been overwhelmed by the special interest groups of the south and the coast areas and compelled to keep quiet, or they have been sitting on their you-know-what and allowing the great Shasta mountain paradise area to go to pot, for reasons known only to them.

The most wanted recreation area in the state is situated in this county with the largest Ski Bowl development in the U. S. plus more hunting and fishing areas with perhaps the only vast primitive area left in the state, lies in wait for some help from the tax monies that are available for development.

This vast county area is literally a web of back country roads that the logging industry has made available and need only a little development to get the tourist through to these wonderful streams, lakes, and hunting grounds. The camping sites are numerous.

The reference to a "Nasty Political Situation" by the transcript released recently, that put the kibosh on the COPCO Lake proposal for a state park site perhaps has something to do with the Siskiyous being left high and dry on this Parks and Beaches program.

The inference is "If you don't do as I say, you can go without anything."

The paper here has had no communications from our legislators on any of the possibilities of Park and Recreation development in the past four months, save that dug out or coming through representatives from the County Supervisors.

What is the reason that Siskiyou is left out completely?

It would seem that the people we elect to our legislature would be most concerned with the areas that need help economically than those that already are overcrowded with people and have no problem economically. Likewise these same areas people would like to travel to such areas as Siskiyou, but we get the complaints every day that "you need facilities here, there are no accommodations or roads that we can use."

The only way Siskiyou will get action is for the people to do something about it . . . . and that can only come through the pressure on the legislators to do a job for us or else.

This program represents work that will cover the next five years. How long will it be before we get help according to the schedule if we do not act now?

Tribune
Redwood City, California
January 7, 1961

State Park System Needs Expanding

A five-year, $150 million plan for expansion of the state park system was handed to Gov. Edmund G. Brown this week.

When the governor asked leaders of the State Park Commission and top state officials to draft the plan, he called for "a bold, dynamic and detailed program." Although we find the building of a program around a politician's adjectives distasteful, we must admit that the product fits the order.

Why do California's parks need such an infusion of capital? Beaches and Parks Division Chief Charles A. DeTurk points out in the report that on the 1960 Independence Day weekend 27,000 families were turned away because there were not enough camps. Still more could not gain entrance to beaches for a swim or a picnic. Gates of one park, Pfeiffer-Big Sur had to be closed because the demand merely to drive through was so great.

In the last decade, California population went up 49 per cent and state park attendance—spurred by higher incomes and more leisure time—rose 359 per cent. Yet park acreage gained only 19 per cent.

The two key considerations in projecting a program are present demand, which is of runaway proportions, and future demand, which promises to go on zooming as state growth continues.

So the plan assigns half the capital outlay, or $75 million, to acquiring new land. The remainder is earmarked to quadruple campsites, expand day-use facilities, complete historical restoration and build natural history museums.

Heavy emphasis is laid on buying more beach lands, especially in Santa Cruz and San Mateo counties.

An outlay of $4,250,000 is proposed for San Mateo Beaches, State Park. The money would pay for acquisition of several thousand feet of shoreline, including areas at Montara, Half Moon Bay, Pescadero and Bean Hollow, as well as uplands parking space. This project would tie in with a $4 million extension of Big Basin and a $400,000 development of The Butano. In addition, Portola State Park is down for $350,000.

"In Northern California," the report observes, "the opportunity is still at hand to acquire beach frontage at reasonable costs. We should not hesitate. Our guide should be the realization that we did not acquire lands in Southern California years ago when the price was low." To this we say a fervent amen.

When the tax pie is sliced, parks tend to be served last unless a definite wedge has been marked out for them. This plan points the way to make such a provision. And its price tag—$30 million a year on the recommended pay-as-you-go basis—is not too high for California.

Telegram-Tribune
San Luis Obispo, Calif.
January 6, 1961

Enchanting View

Between San Carpojo creek and the community of San Simeon and between San Simeon and Cayucos is located what the state park commission has called "the most accessible bit of rugged coastline in California which is still protected enough to permit swimming, is free of developments almost its entire length, is warm, and offers splendid fishing . . ."

Then the commission offers the real punch line, this bit of coastline is "within half a day's drive of 6,000,000 people."

That's a pretty good-sized market for our recreation attractions. Along this same coastal area of course, are also Hearst castle, Morro rock, and all sorts of boating and camping opportunities.

The state park commission, in its report to the legislature this week, includes the Monterey-San Luis Obispo coast from Cayucos to Carmel in a long range proposal to develop the attractions of highway 1.

"California highway 1 is one of the few scenic, colorful and enchanting highways in the United States," reads the commission report. "It wends along the coast between Santa Barbara and Humboldt counties, opening views of magnificence and, sometimes, frightening beauty as it edges north and south several hundred feet straight up from the sea below.

"The division of beaches and parks is hopeful that three large areas of opportunity are given scenic protection and developed to some extent for park purposes. These are:

"1. Portions of the Mendocino coast.

"2. The San Mateo coast between Santa Cruz county line and Half Moon bay.

"3. The Monterey-San Luis Obispo coast from Cayucos to Carmel."

Altogether the park commission estimates that it would need $10,000,000 to develop these coastal regions along highway 1, which has been called "the greatest meeting of land and water in the world."

How soon these developmenis may come would be hard to say, but eventually this is certain to become one of the world's great recreation areas.

One thing that the public needs to keep in mind is that the natural beauty of this area, as well as public access, can only be maintained by public ownership. This need not conflict with development of extensive private facilities such as motels and restaurants, but the public should be prepared to resist turning this rugged coastline into a hamburger alley.

Valley Times
North Hollywood, Calif.
January 9, 1961

Right Time For Huge State Park Program?

STATE PARK OFFICIALS have proposed a five-year, $162 million program which would more than double state park and beach facilities. The program is needed, they say, to provide the facilities "before costs are beyond reason."

Currently, park expansion is financed through a special fund made up primarily of state tidelands oil royalties, which have declined steadily in recent years. The new proposal calls for the Legislature to act directly on park appropriations, taking them from the state's general tax funds. An alternate proposed was bond financing.

Two years ago the Legislature voted $220 million in new taxes, but recent business setbacks have sparked warnings that the state's revenues this year may fall nearly $100 million below original estimates.

ADEQUATE PARK FACILITIES are always desirable. But, with the lawmakers facing reductions in the state's income, now does not seem to be the time to adopt such a park program. As in a family's budgeting, a swimming pool would, in most cases, be a desired addition to any home, but it is not ordered when the family needs the available money for roof repairs or an overhaul job on the family car.

School and highway needs, for example, seem far more pressing than doubling the state's park facilities at this time.

The alternate proposal, bond financing, would probably gain little support now. Tax bills are already high, and where a voter might readily see the need for spending more for needed schools or sewers, he would probably hesitate to raise his own taxes at this time for additional state parks.

Union
Grass Valley, Calif
January 6, 1961

Nevada County Fares Poorly in Park Planning; It's Still not too Late for Gold Hill

Nevada county, which has much to offer in scenic beauty and historical background and served as the heart of the gold mining industry for 100 years, fared very poorly in the recently announced broad expansion of the State Park System.

When Charles A. DeTurk, chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks announced a program of $150,000,000 at 1960 land and construction prices and a total of 15,000 campsites during the next five years, Nevada county received short shrift mention in all but two instances.

These were Donner Memorial State Park, $150,000, allocated to Nevada-Placer counties, for construction of a historical and interpretative museum; and possibly the site of one of four campsite areas "On the Route of the 49ers" on Highway 49 from Mariposa to Hallelujah Junction in Plumas county. Provision would be made for 50 individual camper locations.

But it is not the Division of Beaches and Parks that is to be blamed for any lack of recognition of Nevada county's historical sites, scenic canyons or lake country. The responsibility rests upon we here at home to interest the state division in what is here. There are certain procedures to follow and certain standards to be met.

But it is quite evident that there has been considerable activity for Division of Beaches and Parks recognition in favored areas. These could be pointed out as the beaches of southern California, desert playgrounds of southern California; the redwood country of the central coast; the redwood country of the north coast and assorted historical monuments.

The obvious 'missing link" in the 96-page brochure that Division of Beaches and Parks issued in describing the expanded program suggested to Governor Brown and the state legislature is that of California's Gold Rush Days. Only inclusions at present are: Marshall Gold Discovery State Park; Plumas-Eureka State Park; Donner Memorial State Park; the proposed "On the Route of the 49ers" campsites; Columbia Historic State Park — and there you have it — a pretty shallow showing for the state's most colorful episode.

State park enthusiasm has dwindled to a new low here. Within the last 10 years there was a serious effort to get the Quartz Gold Marker area recognized as a state park. An energetic committee progressed the proposal up to the point just short of getting property title and then met great handicaps. But the gold mining situation is changed today. Perhaps it is not necessary to reserve an area for a potential shaft, which would have been beneath the proposed museum building. Perhaps the land could be reasonably obtained. On the basis of historical background, the Gold Hill Marker site readily qualified. It just couldn't meet some of the other requirements at the time. Other local areas which have been mentioned for state park possibilities are Malakoff Diggin's; Manzanita Diggin's; the crest of Banner Mountain; some of Nevada county's famed lake country.

Each year it will get increasingly more difficult to carve out potential state parks against the tide of an increasing population desiring hill and mountain homes. Perhaps one more effort should be made for the Quartz Gold Marker State Park and mining museum with probably a corridor to Grass Valley's huge Pelton wheel.

Daily Commercial News
San Francisco, California
January 16, 1961

Affairs of State

By Henry C. MacArthur

RECREATION PLANS

The move of the state division of beaches and parks to expand and develop the properties for which it is now responsible, may in the future, be a boon to that portion of the public which enjoys vacations via the camping route. For many years, the division has been weak in providing camp sites for the public. Opinions have differed on the reasons. Some have contended that the division was too busy building plush houses for its employees to be concerned about the public. Others held that insufficient funds were available to install camp sites.

However, when Charles DeTurk assumed command of the division, he immediately set forth plans for better usage of the parks and beaches, and now has come up with a development which in five years, could add more than 15,000 camp sites to the facilities of the parks.

This is no small item when it is estimated by the division of recreation that there are now, including federal, state, municipal and private camp sites, only 29,000 available.

The cost of a camp site, according to DeWitt Nelson, director of the state department of natural resources, averages approximately $1,000. This includes not only the construction of a cooking base, table, and food locker, but also a pro-rate for site development, needs, water, rest rooms and other expenditures necessary to provide a place for the camper to throw his tent.

The cost of a camp site has risen in the past ten years. Although many people feel this is too high a cost for a site, experts are of the opinion it is a normal cost when the extra facilities are pro-rated into the total.

The beaches and parks program then, would amount to an overall figure of approximately $1,500,000 if carried to its completion. Progress, of course, will depend on the extent to which the legislature provides funds for campsite development.

But in any event, the camper has more to look for-

(Please turn to Page 15)

Affairs of State

(Continued from Page 4)

w[illegible] to insofar as state parks are concerned than he has since the division was created. Past park commissions, while claiming sympathy for the public, appeared to be more interested in maintaining the "natural beauty" of the parks, rather than converting them into usable sites for the public.

A prime example in years past was D. L. Bliss Park at Lake Tahoe, which at the time contained more than 900 acres of land, and less than 90 camp-sites, and the division of beaches and parks refused to permit camping in the area unless a site was assigned. Acreage in this area eventually is expected to grow to 2300, with 750 camp sites. At present, there are 275 instead of 90 sites available.

It is undisputed that the state beaches and parks development will be costly. However, it is felt that if the state wants to sponsor public parks, which it apparently does, that the funds to be expended should be disbursed for the benefit of the people who intend to use the parks.

DeTurk apparently feels the same way, and from his proposed five-year plan, his efforts are being pointed in this direction.

Park decision a gratifying one

Herald
Benicia, California
January 5, 1961

If the state division of beaches and parks can hold to its announced plan, Southampton Bay west of here will be developed as a state park within the next five years.

Benicia city officials have been cognizant for some time that actual work on development of the site, a $1.3 million undertaking, only awaited the final go-ahead signal by beaches and parks officials.

That signal seems to have been given, finally. The division apparently intends to develop the Southampton Bay area as a picnic ground, for day use recreation, and as a boat-launching ramp.

With proper development, the site is ideal for all these purposes. And we note with some satisfaction that the division intends to acquire land east of the present boundaries of the proposed park in order to develop the area fully.

This recreation facility, it should be remembered, is not being developed purely for the use of Benicians. If that were the case, there would be little object in attempting to rush it through to completion.

Southampton Bay was chosen as the locale of beach recreation area because it stacks up as one of the few remaining sites for such development that are both available and acceptable.

We can't think of a better use for the land, and we can't think of a better spot, moreover, for the development of a boating facility. When Carquinez Strait finally is rid of the poisonous pollution that has plagued it for decades, it will be one of the finest scenic waterways in California.

For those reasons, the Herald urges all haste in completing the park project.

Times
Santa Maria, California
January 6, 1961

The Great Outdoors

Man, in the process of building great sky-scraping cities linked together by ribbon-like miles of concrete, and standing on the brink of conquering outer space and the planets beyond, still prefers the scenic outdoors life of his forefathers.

This is the essence of a report made to Governor Brown this week by the California Park Commission.

Outlining a five-year program calling for expenditures of well over $150 million, the commission's report comments that all who visit state parks seek to camp, swim, boat or engage in activity.

"There are those who visit the parks merely for the inspiration they provide, merely to see the great Redwoods and to witness to their own satisfaction the heights to which these trees soar and the girth to which they grow," the report states.

Over one million Californians glory in the grandeur of Emerald Bay, yet only 240,000 camp on its shores. They are content to have open to their use, at their pleasure, a bit of the heritage which the pioneers found in such abundance, the commissioners wrote.

The drawing powers of the parks is noted in statistics which report 27,000 turned away on Independence Day and another 40,000 flocking to Anza-Borrego Desert State Park on Armistice Day.

Among the developments proposed by the state commission is the long-sought Pt. Sal Park 11 miles west of Santa Maria.

This would cost $1,300,000 for parking, picnic and campsites on a proposed 4,500 acres stretching across the vast sand dunes along the ocean front. Estimated annual attendance at this park is 240,000.

That a park is a fine asset to an area has long been demonstrated by the County's Waller Park. The well-kept area south of the city averages nearly 5,000 persons per Sunday during the summer months and packed a record-breaking 16,660 into its tree-shadowed borders last Easter.

There has been talk of a second regional park in the airport area and Councilman Curtis Tunnell has requested the county to add another 100 acres to the Waller Park site to accommodate the crowds.

The State Park Commission's report clearly outlines the need for more park areas. Since 1950 the state's population has increased 49 per cent; its park attendance has shot up 359 per cent, but its park acreage has only increased 19 per cent.

During the past 10 years California has spent $256 million for prisons, reformatories and mental hospitals; more than $3 billion for highways and freeways and $757 billion on capital outlay, not including University of California.

During this same period only $46 million was spent for capital improvements, including land acquisition, for the beaches and parks of California.

The expansion of state services should be encouraged to include the wage-earning, wage-producing, park-viewing members of the community who contribute to significantly to the establishment of the state's economy.

Times Herald
Vallejo, California
January 4, 1961

State Parks Need Camps

If the State of California is to acquire the necessary lands for adequate park and recreational purposes, the suggestion of the State Park Commission to Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, deserves more than cursory consideration. Land values in the state are rising day by day, and locations suitable for state parks and for recreational purposes are limited. There are a few isolated sectors along the coast which would fit into the State Park system, and these should be acquired before a group of speculators get possession of them.

The Park Commission outlined a five-year plan and a fund of $150 million to promote it. These funds would be used to purchase desirable properties, to restore historic monuments and provide campsites in sections where camp facilities are unable to accommodate the campers who seek this type of outing. Along State Route 1 are many sites of magnificent beauty. South of San Francisco are some choice coastal areas which, if improved, would be within easy driving range of thousands of people.

The Mendocino Coast has many spots in their natural state which would add greatly to the State Park system, and which may not be available at a later time. This seems to be an opportune time to prepare for future needs, and money invested in these choice sites will not be wasted, as real estate properties are constantly increasing. What they will be when California boasts 20 million or more people we leave to the imagination. With 16 million people already calling California home, and growing monthly, the 20 million mentioned is justified.

Each season notes additional campers seeking admission into California's limited resources. The warm climate which extends through several months is an open invitation to get into the hills or to the coast and try camping. Love of the great outdoors is a California trait, and it should be encouraged.

Tribune
Healdsburg, California
January 5, 1961

Sonoma county's unparalleled recreational potentials won husky state recognition this week in the state park commission's $150 million statewide recreational proposal.

The commission proposed spending more than $6.2 million over a five-year period to increase and improve recreation potentials and facilities in Sonoma, Mendocino and Lake counties.

Sonoma's share of the mid-Empire millions include the spending of $1 million to transform the 3,200-acre state-owned Sugarloaf Ridge southeast of Healdsburg into a major recreation area.

The expenditure of $750,000 to increase the acreage and improve the present facilities at Goat Rock in the Sonoma Coast State Park.

Some $1250 to improve the facilities at the Armstrong Redwoods.

State park status for the Petrified Forest and the expenditure of $100,000 to develop day-use recreation.

And continuing restoration and development of several of the county's historical projects including the Jack London Historical State Park and the Petaluma Adobe State Historical Monument.

Significantly, there is no mention of the Bodega Bay area in the state commission's proposals.

This indicates a far more realistic approach than that displayed by the county supervisors in making a gesture of developing Bodega Bay and at the same time destroying its potentials by turning it over to industry.

The state's omission of Bodega Bay from its multi-million dollar development project should at least make the supervisors realize recreation is big business. In the long run not only far more substantial and rewarding business, but bigger business, than atomic plants.

In contrast to the lack of conscience displayed by county and state politicians in allowing the Sonoma's Bodega Bay natural resources to be destroyed by industrial "development,' it is reassuring to see that Congressional representatives are backing legislation which would establish a 53,000-acre Point Reyes National Seashore in Marin county. This legislation will be re-introduced when the 87th Congress convenes this month.

Companion bills will be introduced in the U. S. Senate and the House of Representatives by Senator Clair Engle (D-Calif.) and Congressman Clem Miller (D-Corte Madera).

The area of Point Reyes Peninsula involved includes wide, sandy beaches; wave-sweft caves and offshore rocks; steep coastal bluffs; upland and sand dunes and grasslands, and a magnificent fir and pine forest.

An outstanding segment of unspoiled seashore still remaining on the Pacific Coast, Point Reyes Peninsula is located some 30 miles north of San Francisco.

New legislation will include minor revisions of Point Reyes legislation introduced in the last Session of Congress by both Senator Engle and Congressman Miller.

The Senator Interior Committee held hearings on the project in April of 1960 in Kentfield, California, and the Department of Interior subsequently approved the seashore proposal.

New legislation will authorize the Secretary of the Interior to obtain land and create the area and to provide for its management as a national seashore.

Tribune,
San Diego, California
January 14, 1961

San Diego Needs Long-Range Plan for Parks Development

THERE IS MUCH TO CHEER IN the California State Park Commission's proposal for a five-year program of improvements and expansion of San Diego County beach, desert and mountain parks.

The long-range program for this county would entail the spending of $5.85 million. Statewide, the commission announced a $150-million program at 1960 land and construction prices which would include the establishment of about 15,000 campsites.

Recreation is big business in San Diego County. It is sensible, therefore, that we think ahead and plan on a scale as befits a multimillion-dollar tourist industry.

THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD WILL permit a thoughtful and well-coordinated approach to our park needs in the future.

The $5.85 million will permit substantial construction, as outlined in the commission's proposals.

For example, it is proposed to spend $1.25 million for construction of 250 campsites at La Costa Beach at Carlsbad, and 250 at San Elijo Beach at Cardiff, with day-use parking areas, fire rings, picnic sites, lifeguard facilities and dressing rooms.

Half a million dollars is earmarked for Torrey Pines Beach State Park, including parking spaces, dressing rooms, water and lifeguard facilities on the beach, and additional facilities for the bluff area.

Half a million dollars each is also proposed for improvements at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park and Palomar Mountain State Park.

Ocean Beach State Park is currently budgeted at $650,000. The commission said to complete this park would require $100,000.

One million dollars was proposed for establishment of a 200-unit camping area in the Culp Valley area of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, plus continuing acquisition of small pockets of land within the present park boundaries.

ANOTHER COMMENDABLE FEATURE of the commission's report pertaining to San Diego County was a proposal for natural history museums "to interpret the important features of the locale" at Torrey Pines and Anza-Borrego.

These areas have many unique features which should be preserved. The museums would be educational, and would be tourist attractions.

In a similar forward-looking spirit, the Mission Bay Park Commisston has recommended a $1,032,000 capital improvement program for 1961-62.

These improvements range from soil preparation and landscaping to fishing and boating facilities.

Money spent for improvement in Mission Bay and the county's parks and campsites is a sound investment. Over the years, many times more money will come back to San Diego than we are now planning to spend—either directly in use fees, or indirectly by stimulating the whole economy, or through the intangible benefits of all who use our beaches, parks, mountain and desert playgrounds.

THESE ARE PRICELESS NATURAL endowments San Diego enjoys. We can best insure our future enjoyment of them by planning ahead wisely now and spending prudently as much money as necessary.

Once lost to other uses, parks can rarely be recovered.

Herald Express
Los Angeles, California
January 10, 1961

The Wide-Open Spaces

To oldtime Californians, who could almost walk out of their back doors into the wide-open spaces of nature, the increasing snarl of park and recreation traffic in this state is somewhat confusing.

And yet, unless California and the metropolitan areas herein do a major job of planning on the setting aside of parks and beaches and other playgrounds in the immediate future, we are going to be in trouble.

The State Division of Beaches and Parks has proposed to the governor that $150 million be set up to purchase large new acreages of beaches, mountain and desert land to convert them into park areas.

Only a few years ago, we heard the prediction that in the not too distant future the Southern California beaches area population growth would become so explosive that there wouldn't be any beach room left all the way to the Mexican border.

That prediction rapidly is coming true. Fortunately, State of California and County of Los Angeles has been moving to set up a number of these beach areas for public use in recent years. But not enough, perhaps.

More golf courses and playgrounds should be created in both the city and county of Los Angeles before it is too late and the land prices become exorbitant. More beach areas should be set aside and others, including Los Angeles Park and Recreation Department's Cabrillo Beach at San Pedro, saved from encroachment of other enterprises.

Luckily, we have considerable area left in Griffith Park for city use, although most of that still available is mountainous.

While population is up in California nearly 50 per cent since 1950, state parks attendance has soared 359 per cent.

We don't have enough state parks to meet the demands.

Last July 4 weekend, 27,000 families, some of whom had driven long distances, were turned away from state parks because the camping areas were completely filled.

In California, one of whose claims is that it has the nation's finest, all-year-round climate and recreation area, let it never be said that we have missed the boat because we forgot to do big park planning before it was too late.

Record
Stockton, California
January 6, 1961

Guide for Needed Park Development

Caswell State Park on the Stanislaus River near Ripon is described by the State Park Commission as the truest park of all "representing the valley as it was before agriculture." The commission hopes in the next five years to construct 200 additional campsites at Caswell for a total of 300 at a cost of $275,000. Attendance is predicted at 200,000 persons annually.

We cite this program because it is closest to Stockton among the many projects presented to the Governor by the commission in a 150-million-dollar blueprint of development. Expenditure of nearly 2 millions at Calaveras Big Trees State Park is contemplated in the report, and Grover Hot Springs, near Markleeville is listed for a million dollars.

Four accomplishments are proposed in the report: (1) Improved and expanded camping facilities on Southern California beaches. (2) Adequate opportunity for California families to vacation in state parks instead of being turned away in crowded areas. (3) Creation of four times the present picnic facilities at popular weekend and day-use areas. (4) Construction of en route camping parks along State Route 49 in the Mother Lode and U.S. Highway 101. All told, the program would add 15,000 campsites to the state park system.

The commission amply documents its contention that the park system has been grossly shorted in capital improvements as compared with expenditures for other state purposes in the past decade. In that period some 257 million dollars have been spent for prisons, reformatories and mental hospitals, for example, but only 46 millions for beaches and parks. Park attendance in 1960 was 3¼ times that it 1950, but park acreage was only 19 per cent greater.

We hope the state administration and the Legislature are appropriately responsive to the Park Commission's persuasive statement in behalf of preserving and developing scenic and recreational areas for public use.

Exponent
Reedley, Calif.
December 8, 1960

SETTING US AN EXAMPLE?

An election development which should be of considerable interest to Californians was the approval given by New York voters, by a three-to-one majority, to a $75 million bond issue for recreation.

The losing race which is being run by the State Division of Beaches and Parks with the State's expanding population has turned the thoughts of many persons toward a bond issue as a supplement for the Division's lagging revenues from State tidelands oil royalties.

The New Yorkers, with their bond issue money will acquire predominantly open or natural lands for conservation and outdoor recreation. Of the total, $2(million is allocated for lands for State parks, $15 million for State conservation and recreation lands other than parks and $40 million as grants to cities, counties towns and villages for 75 per cent of the cost of acquiring local parks if the local governmental units provid the remainder.

If the New Yorkers feel they have a problem in providing enough open space for present and future generations, Californians have an even greater problem. Our State parks hang out "no vacancy" signs early in the day in the summer season. Our four national parks are sometimes crowded to the point of suffocation despite Mission 66. Our 18 million acres of national forests do not have nearly enough campsites to meet the demand, even now.

We could do worse than study the New York example and ponder especially that three-to-one majority.

News Call-Bulletin
San Francisco, California
January 3, 1961

New State Park Program

The competition among state agencies for the scarce dollar will be rugged and intense this year. State income is down and demands for services are up.

First on the scene with its own program is the State Division of Beaches and Parks which today handed the governor a $150 million proposal to acquire vast new acreages of beach, mountain and desert land and to build the accompanying facilities.

MUCH OF the land the division seeks will be lost forever to recreational use unless acquired now. And every year the acquisition program is put off, land costs will be higher.

Use of state parks has soared almost beyond belief. While population is up 49 pct. since 1950, attendance at state parks has zoomed an incredible 359 pct.

Areas once remote have been brought within brief travel time of the major urban areas with the construction of new freeways. The average Californian has more money and more leisure. In growing numbers he is packing his family into the car for a get-away-from-it-all excursion into the great outdoors.

Right now we simply don't have enough parks to meet the demand. The division points out that on the July 4 weekend last year 27,000 families, some of whom had driven long distances, were turned away because camping areas were full. There were so many people seeking the simple pleasure of driving through Big Sur park that the park had to close its gates.

NATIONALLY, other states are faced with the same problem and are trying to meet it. New Yorkers voted a $75 million recreation and conservation bond issue last November. In three years, Iowa, acting under a new law, set aside 132 county parks, forests or hunting and fishing areas. California, where superior climate beckons more people outdoors, has an even more critical need.

The Park Division's proposals are the results of a long and careful study, covering the length and breadth of the state. They deserve the most sympathetic attention from the Legislature.

Journal & Placer Co. Republican
Auburn, California
January 5, 1961

Local residents who travel out of state by automobile are quite often heard to compare camping and park facilities of other states with those available on state and national lands within California. It almost goes without saying that the comparison is not favorable to the Golden State.

Possession of this first hand knowledge by these traveling Californians and vacationists and campers who are somewhat limited to trips within the state should lead to great interest in a proposal being made by the California Division of Beaches and Parks. A report compiled under the direction of Charles A. DeTurk, chief of the division, urges the acquisition of land before costs are beyond reason and fiscal responsibility, for the establishment of about 15,000 campsites during the next five years.

At 1960 land and construction prices, the program calls for the expenditure of about $150,000,000. This would be an expensive project but one well worth the money, if it means vastly improved camping facilities and adequate opportunity for California families to vacation in a state park rather than being turned away in almost every area on any given summer day because a park is full. The funds would provide about four times the present available picnic facilities at popular weekend and day-use areas, according to DeTurk. En route camping parks, including a series of four on the Route of the 49'ers, Highway 49 through the Mother Lode, would be included.

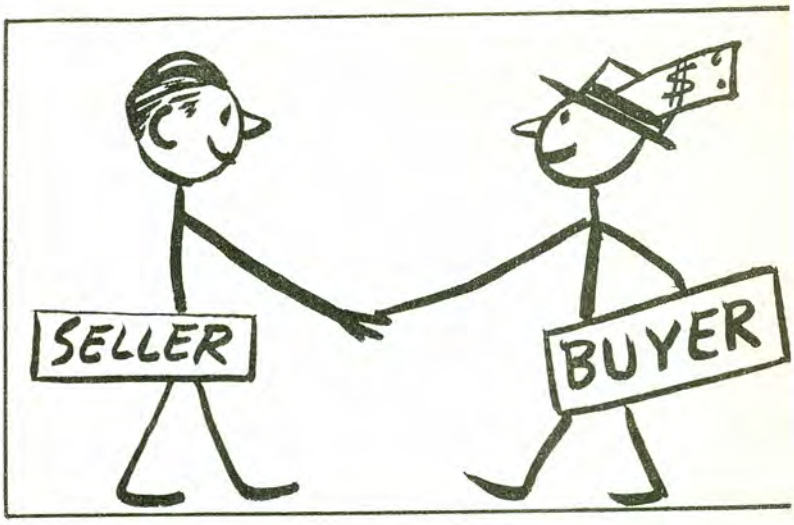
DeTurk, Will Rogers, Jr., chairman of the park commission, and DeWitt Nelson, director of the department of natural resources, reported that by working in close cooperation with other state and federal agencies, California could buy land and complete a project within two or three years.

The expansion of state services such as prisons, youth reformatories, mental hospitals, highways, social welfare and so on and on, has so far outdistanced the provision of anything for old John Q. Wage Earner and Producer that we wonder if it isn't about time to do something for him.

The division's study is a timely one, and it is to be hoped that it will result in something more than just another report.

LAND ACQUISITION :

the process



This article will continue our discussion of the activities and responsibilities of the Land Section. In the normal course of events after the appraisals have been received, reviewed and approved, the project is then assigned to the Negotiation Section for acquisition and final processing to become a part of the State Park System.

Each Land Agent in the Land Section offices in Sacramento and Los Angeles is assigned an area of responsibility and all projects within that area are the responsibility of a particular Land Agent to acquire. Upon receipt of an assignment of a project, the Land Agent will normally contact the appraiser, sometimes an independent fee appraiser or a staff appraiser, depending upon the assignment, and arrange for a review in the field of the appraisal. During this review the Land Agent and the appraiser discuss and observe thoroughly all of the land to be acquired within the project and review the sales data which the appraiser has gathered in arriving at his opinions of value.

When the Land Agent feels that he is thoroughly familiar with the project and the area in the immediate vicinity, he will begin to contact the owners of the property. Often times these owners are absentee owners. This is normal because the land which we acquire is usually vacant or forested, and often large companies and corporations are the owners.

At the time the assignment is made to the Land Agent he is supplied with the fixed price reflecting the fair market value of the property as determined from appraisals which is the price to be offered to the owner. This has been arrived at after review of the appraisals, recommendations from the Senior Appraiser and consideration of many other factors by the Supervising Appraiser and consideration of many other factors by the Supervising Park Land Agent. The Land Agent will then contact the owners for preliminary discussions relating to the acquisition of the particular property. Often times there are considerations in addition to price which will be paid, such as, the establishment of mutual property lines, arrangements for future access to remaining lands, and other considerations which the property owner may wish to have in addition to the amount of money which he will receive.

On occasion it is possible that the transaction will be consummated on the Agent's first visit, although this is the exception rather than the rule, and normally negotiations will be continued over the period of time required to close the transaction or determine that it is necessary to exercise the powers of eminent domain. If this becomes necessary, the Land Agent will submit his conclusions and recommendations to the Supervising Park Land Agent and gather the material necessary for submission to the Attorney General so that he may file the action to acquire the property by adjudication of the courts.

(Continued from the previous page)

The discussions with the property owners leading to the agreement on price is only one of the many facets of conducting negotiations. Due to the nature of the property which we normally acquire, title problems are often times involved. It is the responsibility of the Land Agent assigned to the project to resolve all of the title problems to the satisfaction of our own Title Section and to be acceptable by the Department of Finance. Some of the problems encountered in this field are clouds established many years ago by various and dubious means, such as, squatting, adverse possession, use of roads, deficient documents which distribute estates, and the claims of surviving heirs.

The problems of mineral rights is becoming more and more time consuming because of the wide spread exploration for oil and gas. More and more the Land Agent is met with the request that the owner be permitted to retain the mineral rights to the property to be acquired. Under the statutes governing the acquisition of property, the minerals may be reserved by the grantor of the property if he agrees not to disturb the surface of the ground. When a mineral reservation is agreed to, a clause is inserted in the deed reserving the future mineral discoveries to the property owner, but without the right to drill or excavate from the surface. This means that any future activity in this regard must be done by whipstock or slant drilling.

In addition to the establishment of new mineral interests, the problem arises of existing mineral rights which have been retained by previous owners. In that the State cannot acquire land which is subject in any way to the surface being disturbed, these rights must either be eliminated or modified to meet the requirements of the existing statutes. This very often leads to locating people in many parts of this country and even abroad. Quite often these rights go back many, many years and there are many descendents of the original beneficiaries of these rights and it is necessary to either contact each interested individual or to file a suit to eliminate the interest.

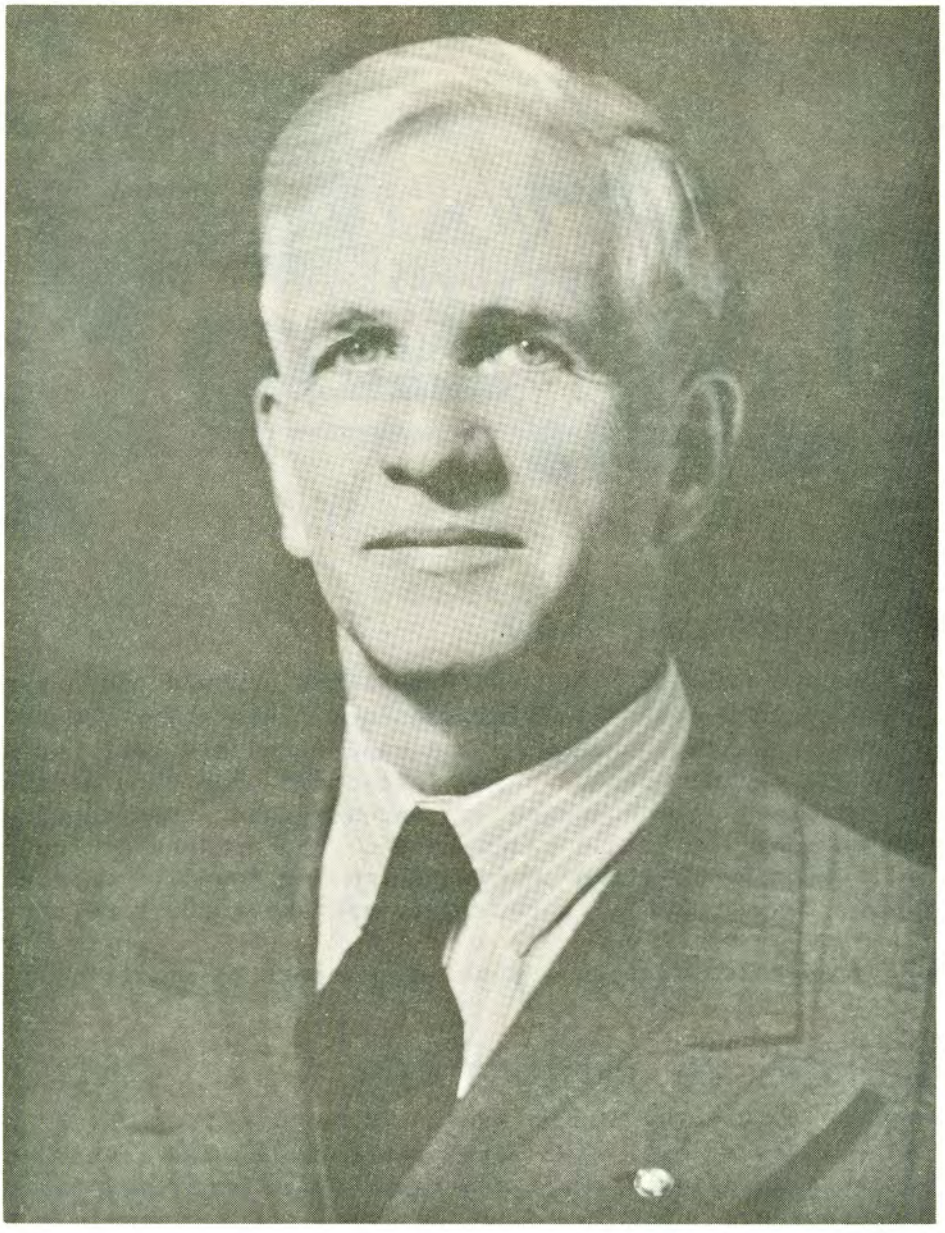
When the price has been agreed upon and all of the matters affecting the title have been eliminated and the Land Agent has secured the signatures of all parties having an interest in the property, he assembles these documents together with title reports, maps of the property, and any supporting instruments which are necessary to clearly support and justify the acquisition of the particular property to the satisfaction of the Department of Finance.

All of these documents are transmitted to our own Title Section who review and pass on recommendations regarding the transaction to the Supervising Park Land Agent.

This normally concludes the negotiating stage of any property acquisition and, of course, these same steps are followed through until the entire project is completed, or all available funds have been expended. If for some reason it is not possible to acquire the property through our negotiating procedures, it then becomes necessary to refer the matter to the Attorney General's office for acquisition through the powers of condemnation. The same general procedures are followed until an impasse has been met with the property owner either as to price or objectionable matters affecting the title. The Land Agent must secure all the necessary documents to be presented in court, cooperate with the Land Agent who will handle the liaison with the Attorney General's office, and continue negotiations right up to the date the matter goes to court.

In addition to the actual acquisition of real property for park purposes, the Land Section is responsible for the Riding and Hiking Trail Program to

(Continued on Page 18)



ARTHUR CONNICK DIES

Arthur Connick, banker, insurance executive, and conservationist, died after a brief illness, December 2, 1960, at the age of 78 years.

Mr. Connick served on the State Park Commission under Governors Young and Rolph. He was President of the Save-the-Redwoods League from 1951 to the time of his death, and was one of the founders of the League as an active member for over 40 years.

He was a native of Eureka, and moved to Berkeley in 1929 where he was active in many civic functions, such as being on the board of directors of the Berkeley YMCA for 25 years.

The people of California, as well as the Nation, are fortunate that men such as Arthur Connick put forth the effort to save one of God's great gifts to mankind--the giant Redwoods of California. His work will long be remembered.

"no" really means no!

A man appealed to me for aid in locating four tire valves and a tire pump, and he said he needed a wire to by-pass his ignition lock. His story was that while he was parked to cut a tree, "parties unknown" had vandalized his car, stranding the man, his wife and his small child. It was a sad reflection upon this neighborhood. But I found out that a neighbor had objected to unrestrained tree cutting and told this man he was not welcome on the land. Unimpressed, the trespasser cut five trees and went for a sixth. When he returned to his pickup, he found it a little difficult to start but he managed to get things on the road just about the time the Deputy Sheriff arrived.

Supervisor John C. McKenzie, Fort Ross State Historical Monument

other duties as required. . .

An air of mystery was felt early one morning. Three campsites which had housed nearly 20 Girl Scouts were in shambles. Two large tents which had contained cooking equipment and supplies were down. The small pup tents which were used for sleeping were in various stages of disorder. Looking over the scene, I was very puzzled and began to wonder where the occupants had gone. It wasn't long before the activities of the night became clear. When I entered the shop, on the floor, all around the gas heater were a score of Girl Scout filled sleeping bags. The girls had been awakened during the night by a saturating downpour and sought refuge, so with the help of a "kind-hearted Ranger" (Kent Hartwell) they had a dry, peaceful night.

Ranger W. J. Walker, Doheny Beach State Park

three cheers

The famous slogan, "The Marines have landed and have the situation well in hand" certainly applied at Bolsa Chica State Park. At 0900 two hundred battle-hardened Marines launched an all-out attack against "Joe Litterbug" on the three-mile stretch of Pacific Electric property adjacent to Bolsa Chica. This three-mile stretch was the last stronghold of the famous "Tin Can Beach." Bolsa Chica and Huntington Beach State Parks assisted in the campaign by supplying three trucks and a beach scoop with operators. By 1200 the Marines had control of the situation, and had completely eliminated the enemy. 14 truck loads of debris were hauled from the battleground.

Supervisor Ronald C. McCullough, Bolsa Chica State Park

no firearms in park?

We put up a scare-crow dressed as a Ranger to stand guard over the filter pit to keep the ravens from pecking holes in the polyethylene cover. A couple of park visitors used him for target practice before he could scare the ravens. He has 29 holes in him, but a most loyal Ranger -- still on duty with holes in his hat, and his badge badly bent.

Supervisor Carl Whitefield, Salton Sea State Park

of times past

Descendents of the Dalton Brothers paid a visit to the Monument. They promised to give us some old "wanted" posters. One of the gang always carried them with him on raids.

Supervisor Roy E. Mealey, Shasta State Historical Monument

a long, thirsty trip

Our garbage cans which are placed along the coast are doing a very good business from distant areas. One of our customers left neatly wrapped shopping bags from a San Anselmo Market. In the bags were 200 beer cans with the bottoms and tops removed so the cans could be flattened out to make for easier packing.

Supervisor Melvin L. Badger, Sonoma Coa t State Park

we speak the same language, but

Our radio-equipped patrol boats turned up an interesting type of hunter. Two men, dogs, and assorted weapons were contacted in the process of landing on the Island. When they were asked if they had seen the "NO HUNTING" signs, they said sure they had seen them but they were just hunting "coons". It was really hard trying to explain that "NO HUNTING" signs mean no hunting.

Supervisor David W. Redding, Franks Tract State Park

some days are like that

On our way back from a trip to Fresno late in the afternoon, Park Attendant Jim Markusen and I stopped to help two women stranded on a deserted stretch of road with a flat tire. We didn't have a lug wrench the correct size so one of the women told us her husband was back at the ranch about a half-mile away. Thinking that we could tell the husband and he would come back and take over the job of changing the flat, we were completely flabbergasted when he handed us the correct size wrench and said he didn't have time to change the tire. Almost speechless I figured at least we were making friends for the Division until after we had finished the chore and one of the women asked us which camp we were from and we told her Millerton Lake State Park--with that she said -- "Oh, my boy is at Fort Ord".

Ranger Allan Hibsch, Millerton Lake State Park

LAND ACQUISITION (continued from Page 14)

which two Land Agents are assigned (one in Sacramento and the other in Los Angeles) to work with the Development Section in the planning and acquisition of the Riding and Hiking Trail Program. We further have the responsibility of appraising and commenting upon easements over State park lands which are requested for various purposes. Any and all incidental matters arising which pertain to the acquisition, use and value of land is referred to the Land Section for study and recommendations. At the conclusion of our function in the over-all development of the State Park System, the land is then ready for the Development Section to proceed with the recommendations, or the initiation of developing and improving the property for use by the public.

Harold L. Elliss, Associate Land Agent, Sacramento

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FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A JOINT NEWS CONFERENCE BY PRESIDENT-ELECT JOHN F. KENNEDY AND REPRESENTATIVE STEWART L. UDALL ANNOUNCING THE SELECTION OF THE ARIZONA CONGRESSMAN AS SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, AS PERTAINS TO PARKS.

Mr. Kennedy: I am extremely gratified to announce the appointment of Stewart L. Udall of Arizona as Secretary of the Department of Interior.

This is a major department of the Government. There are over 50,000 employees in the Department of Interior. Last year its budget spent over $800 million, and it reaches into the life, directly or indirectly, of every citizen of the United States.

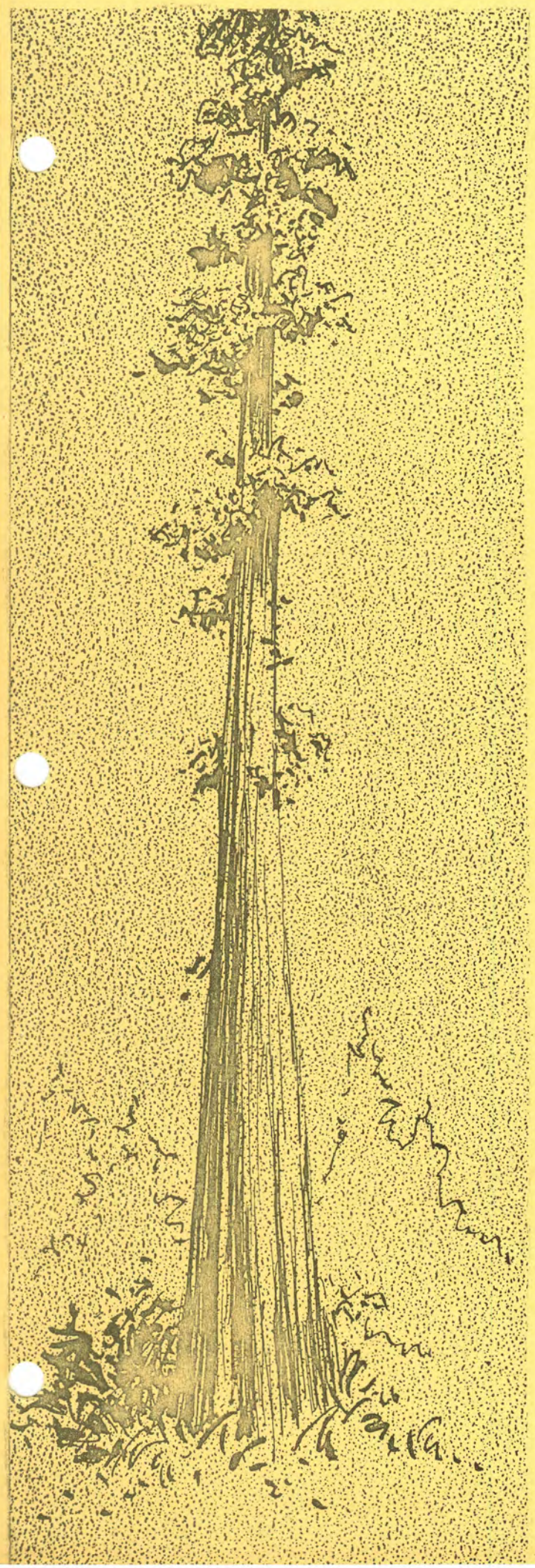
The Department of Interior is concerned with the orderly and effective development of the resources of the United States, in order that the people now living in this country and the people who will come in later years may enjoy the heritage which nature has provided for all of us.

I think we are particularly fortunate to have in the Department of Interior the services of a dedicated, responsible, progressive American who has lived in the West, who recognizes the vital stake that the nation has in the development of the resources of the United States, and it is a source of satisfaction to me, coming as I do from Massachusetts that the two Americans in this century who did more to develop the resources of the West were two Easterners, both from New York, Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin Roosevelt. Both of these men, and many, many others, recognized that these are not resources of one section of the United States or of another. They are national resources and must be constantly surveyed in order to make sure that we are making maximum use of them.

A question directed to Mr. Udall: Congressman, would you feel that under the Department of Interior set-up that the states and the cities will now become closer partners with regard to recreational areas?

Mr. Udall: Well, I think one thing that was commented on by Senator Kennedy and others during the campaign is that our population is outrunning our recreational resources. I think we need to make a new breakthrough, a great new effort. We have some plans that we will formulate and hope to put into effect later.

Mr. Kennedy: I want to emphasize that. We haven't got much more time to get land for parks. We have one at Cape Cod that we are anxious to do, and time is running out. These areas are all being built up. I would say this is probably one of the last chances we would have.



THE REDWOODS OF CALIFORNIA

Coast Redwood
Sequoia sempervirens

Sierra Redwood
Sequoiadendron giganteum

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

Many millions of years ago, representatives of the trees we now call Redwoods appeared among the plants of that period. As the climatic conditions of the earth gradually changed through geologic time, the Sequoias and their deciduous cousins, the Metasequoias or Dawn Redwoods, came to be important and widespread among the trees of the Northern Hemisphere. This fact has been definitely established by the discovery of fossils in New Jersey, Connecticut, North Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Greenland, France, Germany, Siberia, Alaska and other diverse locations. Owing to the subsequent Ice Age and other radical changes in the climate and topography of the earth, these trees then gradually became more and more restricted in their ranges. Sequoia is now confined to California and extreme southwestern Oregon; while Metasequoia was known only from fossils and was believed long extinct, until the dramatic discovery of living specimens in central China in 1944.

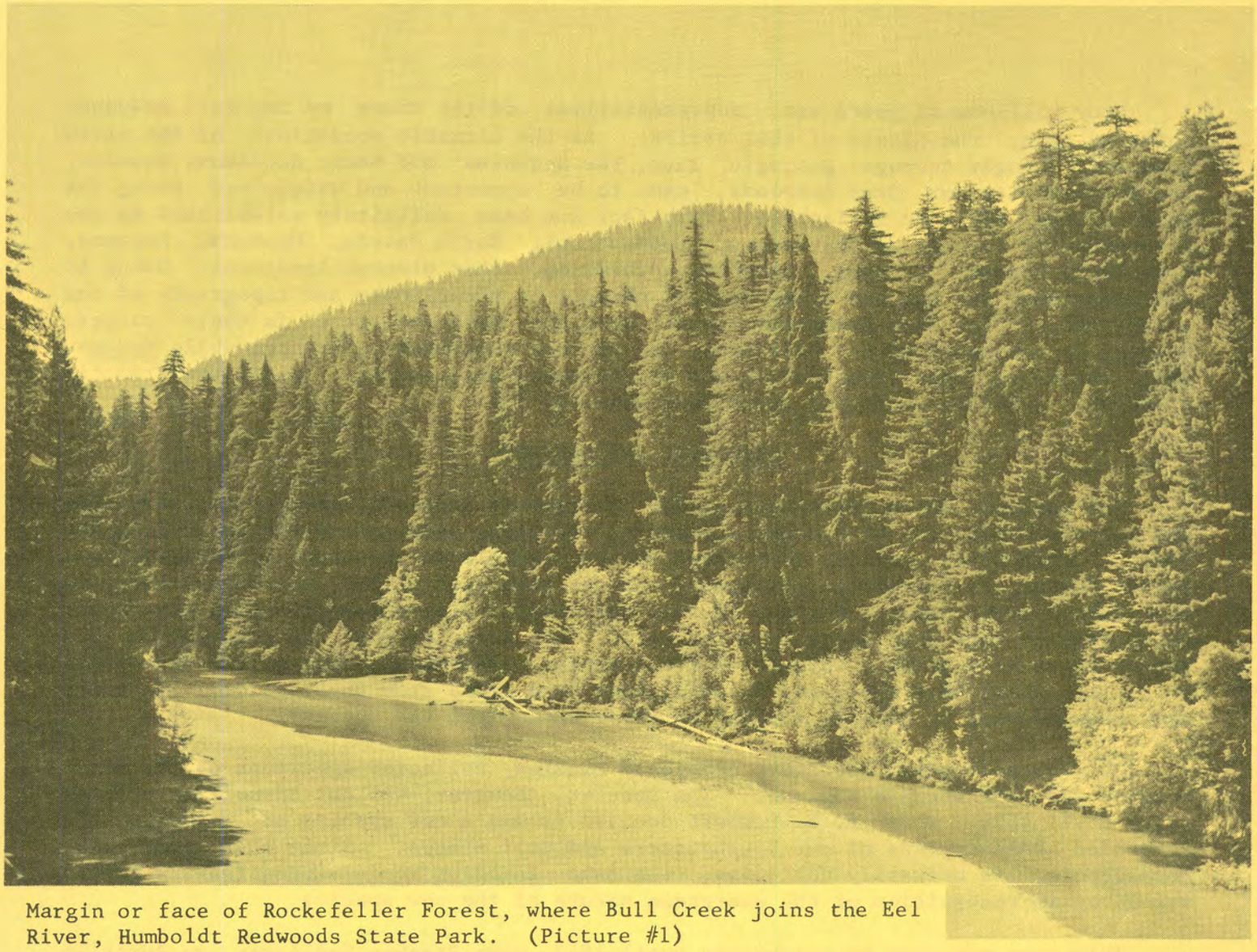
DISCOVERY AND NAMING

The earliest known discovery of the California Redwoods occurred in 1769, when the Portola expedition of Spanish explorers, traveling overland up the coast from San Diego, reached the vicinity of present-day Watsonville on the shore of Monterey Bay. Father Crespi, a Franciscan missionary and the recorder of the expedition, noted in his journal under date of October 10 that the coastal plains and low hills were "well forested with very high trees of a red color, not known to us." He goes on,"In this region there is a great abundance of these trees, and because none of the expedition recognizes them, they are named Palo Colorado (red tree) from their color." Thus the name Redwood was, in effect, applied to these trees from the outset.

In 1794 an English botanist, Archibald Menzies, collected specimens of the Coast Redwood and sent them to England. The species, however, was not classified botanically until 1824, when A. B. Lambert decided it was a new species of Taxodium, the so-called Bald-Cypress of our Southeastern and Gulf States. Since that group, like Metasequoia, is primarily deciduous, the name Taxodium sempervirens (always green) was given in recognition of the evergreen nature of the new species.

This name was used by scientists until 1847, when Stephen Endlicher, an Austrian botanist, determined that this tree was not a Bald-Cypress, but a member of an entirely new genus. Endlicher was a linguist as well as a botanist, and through his studies of language had learned of the remarkable Indian alphabet devised by the Cherokee Indian, Sequoyah. The botanist apparently thought that this unusual Red Man should be honored by having his name applied to the great red trees--both of which were natives of the same little-known continent. The new genus was therefore named Sequoia, and the new species thus became Sequoia sempervirens. This classification was accepted by other botanists. Through usage, the name "Redwood" was also accepted as the Englist name of the tree.

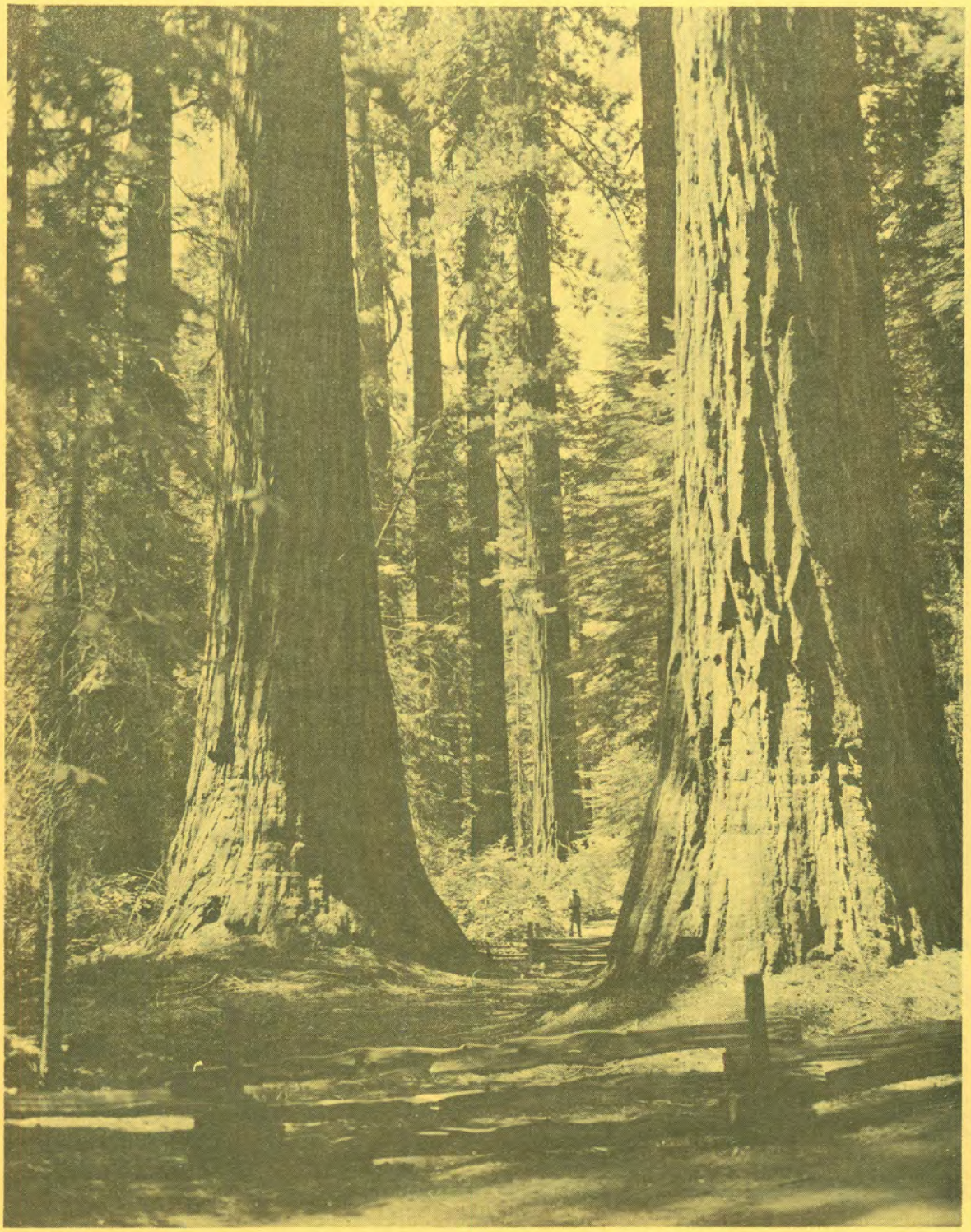
Because of its proximity to the coast, it was natural that Sequoia sempervirens should have been the first species of redwood discovered. As settlement extended farther inland, however, people came into contact with large trees in the Sierra Nevada that resembled those of the coast but were much greater in bulk. The earliest record of such a discovery was in 1833, when the Joseph R. Walker exploration party passed near the Tuolumne and Merced Groves and a journal entry was made concerning the trees. Although the journal was published in 1839, this record passed unnoticed. In 1852 A. T. Dowd, a hunter, discovered the Calaveras North Grove while pursuing a wounded bear; and it was this discovery which served to bring the Sierra Redwood to the attention of the world.



Margin or face of Rockefeller Forest, where Bull Creek joins the Eel River, Humboldt Redwoods State Park. (Picture #1)

The discovery of this new species of giant red-barked tree seemed to arouse greater excitement among botanists than had the discovery of the coast species. The English botanists again were the first to receive specimens for classification; deciding that it represented a new genus, they called it Wellingtonia gigantea, after the Duke of Wellington, whose victory over Napoleon at Waterloo was then still in the minds of everyone. American botanists, considering it a new species of Bald-Cypress, and being equally patriotic, applied the name Taxodium washingtonianum. The disagreement was settled in 1854 when the French botanist, Decaisne, determined the tree to be another species of Sequoia, and called it Sequoia gigantea. Although technicalities of botanical nomenclature have caused some confusion with respect to this species, the latter name has been in wide botanical use in America for several decades.

Modern intensive studies of the botanical characteristics of the two species of Sequoia led to the realization that there are more and greater differences between them then had been previously supposed. The late Professor John T. Buchholz concluded that these differences were of such a nature that the two species could not



Sierra Redwoods in Calaveras North Grove, Calaveras Big Trees State Park (Picture #2)

properly be retained in the same genus, and that therefore the Sierra Redwood (being the second of the two to be classified) must be called something other than Sequoia. Accordingly, in 1939 he published a new botanical description of the Sierra Redwood and applied to it the new name Sequoiadendron giganteum. This name was intended to disrupt as little as possible the wide familiarity of the tree as Sequoia gigantea, and yet to fulfil the botanical requirement of a new generic assignment. (The suffix dendron is the Greek word for "tree". The second term of the name necessarily remains unchanged, being altered only to the extent of its Latin grammatical ending.) Most botanists appear to have recognized the validity of Buchholz's work; and we must therefore conclude that the correct scientific name of the Sierra Redwood is now Sequoiadendron giganteum.

The first English or non-technical name applied to this species was "Mammoth Tree", which was used in the earliest literature. This was replaced by the plainer term "Big Tree", sometimes written "bigtree", and much later by "Giant Sequoia", both

Interior of Coast Redwood Grove on river-bottom land, Humboldt County.

(Picture #3)

of which names are still in use. Agencies of the California Department of Natural Resources, in order to help clarify the distinction between the two species, have adopted the newer and more distinctive term "Sierra Redwood", to designate Sequoia - dendron giganteum. At the same time Sequoia sempervirens, long familiar simply as Redwood, now becomes "Coast Redwood" for better distinction.

SIERRA REDWOOD - DESCRIPTION

The Sierra Redwood occurs along the west slope of the Sierra Nevada of California, between elevations of 4,500 feet and 8,000 feet; and extends from Placer County, in the north, to the southern part of Tulare County. Within this 250-mile strip, the trees occur in isolated groups called "groves", of which there are approximately 75. Only eight of the groves are north of the Kings River, so the bulk of the distribution of this species is in Tulare and southern Fresno Counties. It always occurs in association with trees of other species,--principally White Fir and Sugar Pine, but commonly also Incense-Cedar, Ponderosa Pine, and California Black Oak. (Picture #4)

The Sierra Redwood averages 250 to 275 in height, but sometimes taller trees are found. The tree commonly attains a diameter of 15 to 20 feet, above the great basal swell, but occasionally grows to a size of over 25 feet. Maximum diameters at ground level are from 30 to 40 feet. The roots supporting this bulk do not penetrate downward much more than six feet, but laterally they reach out 200 to 300 feet. This lateral spread, however, varies with the age of the tree and with soil conditions. Occasionally roots lie so close to the surface that a part of their length is exposed.

Although a thickness of more than three feet is known, the bark of Sierra Redwood is usually between four and eight inches thick on the upper truck and 18 to 24 inches near the base, and on mature trees is so deeply furrowed as to give the trunk the appearance of an immense fluted column. The rich, cinnamon-red coloring sometimes takes on a faint purplish sheen, particularly on young trees or in sheltered locations. The soft, fibrous, almost stringy consistency of the bark would seem to be a rather imperfect protection for so rugged a body. Nevertheless, it is so well adapted for its function that it contributes greatly in enabling the trees to resist the ravages of fires and insects. The bark is almost asbestos-like in its resistance to fire. (Picture #2)

The wood of the Sierra Redwood is a salmon pink color, becoming a rich, dark maroon when exposed to the air. It is so brittle that it breaks transversely with almost no splintering. Because of this brittleness, the wood is not important commercially, being very inferior in strength to that of the Coast Redwood. Although quite soft, the heartwood is practically invulnerable to decay and insect attacks, as it contains much tannin. Because of this durability, fallen trees lie upon the ground for centuries without showing appreciable signs of decay, following the disappearance of the whitish sapwood, which is not durable. The almost complete lack of pitch causes the wood to burn slowly, compared to that of most conifers. This quality, together with the resistance to decay and insects, has helped to make possible the long survival of individual Sierra Redwoods, despite numerous devastating forest fires. The tree seems equipped by Nature for great endurance both as an individual and as a race.

Although long publicized as the "oldest living things", the Sierra Redwoods must now take second place in this respect to the much smaller Bristlecone Pines (Pinus aristata) of the high ranges of the Great Basin, now demonstrated to be at least 4,600 years of age. The oldest authentic age record for Sierra Redwood is about 3,200 years; but there are excellent reasons for believing that the oldest living specimens are approximately 4,000 years of age.

The leaves of the Sierra Redwood are one-quarter to one-half inch long, and are attached to the stem like closely-arranged, sharp-pointed scales. The flowers are in tiny catkins, of which the staminate (male) and ovulate (female) are borne on the same stem. In early spring the pollen, which is wind-disseminated, is often so abundant as to color the snow a rich yellow.

Two years are required for Sierra Redwood cones to mature. They are from two to three inches long, and egg-shaped. The scales are woody and remain attached to the cone. When mature, the cone is bright green, but as it dries it becomes yellow-brown in color, and the scales separate to liberate the seeds. These tiny germs of Sequoia life are only one-quarter inch long, borne about 200 to the cone, and are so light that 90,000 of them are needed to weigh a pound. The tree may produce fertile seeds from the time it is 75 years of age, and then continuously throughout its life.

Between the cone-scales with the seeds is a purple crystalline substance that is particularly characteristic of the sequoia cone. The value of this substance to the cones or the seeds is not completely known, although chemical analysis has shown it to be almost pure tannin. When dissolved in water, it forms a purplish dye. Experiments conducted by Walter Fry indicate that seeds soaked in this solution retain

Sierra Redwood in Balch (County) Park, Tulare County. (Picture #4)

their fertility longer than unstained seeds, and have higher percentages of germination and survival.

As thousands of cones are produced by a mature tree, it would seem that the profusion of seed should result in abundant young growth. The contrary, however, is actually the case, because the seeds, even when perfectly suited for germination, require a seedbed of mineral soil for the seedlings to become well established. Under ordinary conditions, there is a very remote possibility of the seeds' sprouting, because the forest floor is covered with a deep layer of forest litter which prevents

the flake-like seeds from reaching the soil. If the soil beneath the litter is exposed by fire, uprooted trees, or clearing, Sierra Redwood seedlings often sprout very thickly. Under such conditions the young redwoods may overtake and crowd out the young pines and firs with which they are associated. The Sierra Redwood reproduces only from seed.

COAST REDWOOD -- DESCRIPTION

The Coast Redwood is restricted to the summer fog belt of the California Coast Range, from the extreme southwestern corner of Oregon southward to the Santa Lucia Mountains near the southern boundary of Monterey County. This species thus grows in a belt 450 miles long and up to 40 miles wide; the maximum elevation is usually about 2,000 feet. It reaches its best development in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, on flats and river-bottoms sheltered from the coastal winds, where, unlike the Sierra species, it forms dense, pure stands of tremendous volume and impressiveness. (P#1&3)

The redwood of the Coast Range attains an average height greater than that of the Sierra species, and may reach 350 feet. The tallest known tree in the world is a Coast Redwood growing on Bull Creek Flat in Humboldt Redwoods State Park; it is 359 feet tall. In diameter, however, the Coast Redwood seldom grows larger than 16 feet. This difference in size reflects a correspondingly lesser age, as the Coast Redwood only occasionally attains 2,000 years. The oldest recorded specimen was a little over 2,200 years old.

The root system of the Coast Redwood is comparable to that of the Sierra tree,--broad and shallow. The fact that the most sensitive parts of the root system lie only a few inches below the ground surface makes these trees unusually vulnerable to anything that tends to compact the soil around them. It is for this reason that automobile traffic is eliminated or greatly restricted within the State Park groves; and that visitors on foot are urged to remain strictly on the prepared trails.

In its general character the bark of the Coast Redwood bears a resemblance to that of the Sierra species, in that both are fibrous, reddish-brown, and strongly fluted. Coast Redwood trunks lack the lively cinnamon-red shade, however, being a more somber brown, with sometimes a slight grayish or purplish cast. Also, bark thickness is usually only eight to 12 inches on the lower trunk. Strong resistance to fire is characteristic of the bark of both species.

The wood of S. sempervirens is nearly the same in color and durability as that of S. giganteum, but is much less brittle, and hence better adapted for lumber purposes. While the Sierra Redwood, because of the brittleness of its wood, has never been an important lumber species, even when heavily logged in early decades, the Coast Redwood has been highly valued for this purpose from the outset. The wood is adapted to a wide variety of uses, and even bark and sawdust are now being utilized for special purposes. The Coast Redwood lumber industry is among the most important in the State, and the species ranks third in California lumber production, accounting for nearly a fifth of the total volume produced.

In external appearance, the most conspicuous difference between the two species is in the foliage. The leaves of the Coast Redwood are arranged along both sides of the twigs so as to form flat sprays, somewhat suggestive of the leaf-arrangement of White Fir. The redwood leaves are darker green, more sharply pointed, and somewhat stiffer than the fir leaves. Coast Redwood foliage from the upper branches of mature trees often resembles the foliage of Sierra Redwood, with short, scale-like leaves densely clothing the twigs. Sprays like this may be found on the ground after windy weather.

The cones of the Coast Redwood mature in one year instead of two, and are about one inch long, or one-quarter to one-third as large as those of the Sierra Redwood. Seeds of both species are similar, except that those of the coast tree are somewhat smaller and slightly darker than those of the Sierra species.

Reproduction of Coast Redwood takes place by both seeds and root-crown sprouts. The Coast Redwood is one of a very few coniferous trees that possess the characteristic of sprouting to any marked degree. When a Coast Redwood is felled or otherwise killed, young trees sprouting from the stump form a circle of new trees, the origin of which may be noticeable long after the original stump has disappeared. The Sierra Redwood does not sprout.

PRESERVATION

Preservation of outstanding forests of Coast Redwood led directly to the establishment of the California State Park System; while preservation of Sierra Redwoods was associated with the creation of some of the earliest national parks. Sequoia, Yosemite, and General Grant National Parks were established in 1890, after tremendous effort by early conservationists, the first and last named being created primarily for the preservation of Sierra Redwoods. General Grant National Park was absorbed by the larger Kings Canyon National Park upon the creation of the latter in 1940. About 90% of Sierra Redwood lands are now in public ownership, mostly within national parks and national forests. Of this species, only the two Calaveras groves are in the California State Park System, both being within Calaveras Big Trees State Park. The Calaveras North Grove, acquired in 1931, is easily visited; but the larger South Grove, purchased in 1954, is not yet accessible to the public. The first unit of the Calaveras Parkway, designed to connect the two groves, is already open at this writing; but its completion, making access to the South Grove possible, awaits further appropriation of funds by the Legislature.

The first state park in the Coast Redwoods was established in 1901 at Big Basin in Santa Cruz County, largely through the efforts of the Sempervirens Club of San Jose. In 1918, in the face of advancing logging operations in Humboldt County, which at that time were very devastating in nature, the Save-the-Redwoods League was organized to raise funds for the acquisition and preservation of some of the finest Coast Redwood stands. Legislation passed in 1927 to establish the State Park System as such, as well as a subsequent bond issue ratified by the voters, and later appropriations by the Legislature, recognized the principle of matching donations for the acquisition of lands for state park purposes. Millions of dollars have accordingly been given for the establishment of state parks, the great bulk of these funds being for the preservation of Coast and Sierra Redwoods, and much of it in the nature of memorial gifts.

State parks in the Coast Redwood forests now total about 72,000 acres, and constitute by far the largest area of this species being preserved essentially in natural condition. The great bulk of the remainder, well over a million acres, is in private ownership, and a large proportion of this is now being managed for the perpetual production of timber products.

Because the Redwoods were at one time widespread in the Northern Hemisphere and are now restricted to a very limited range in California, they are popularly looked upon as vanishing species. However, considering the phenomenal vigor displayed by young trees of both kinds, and the remarkable ability of older trees to resist natural enemies and to recover from their attacks, it seems evident that both species are well adjusted to their present environments and are likely to thrive for many milleniums to come.

Edited, revised, and corrected,
November, 1960, by Frederick A. Meyer,
State Park Forester

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The Redwoods of California

N E W S A N D V I E W S

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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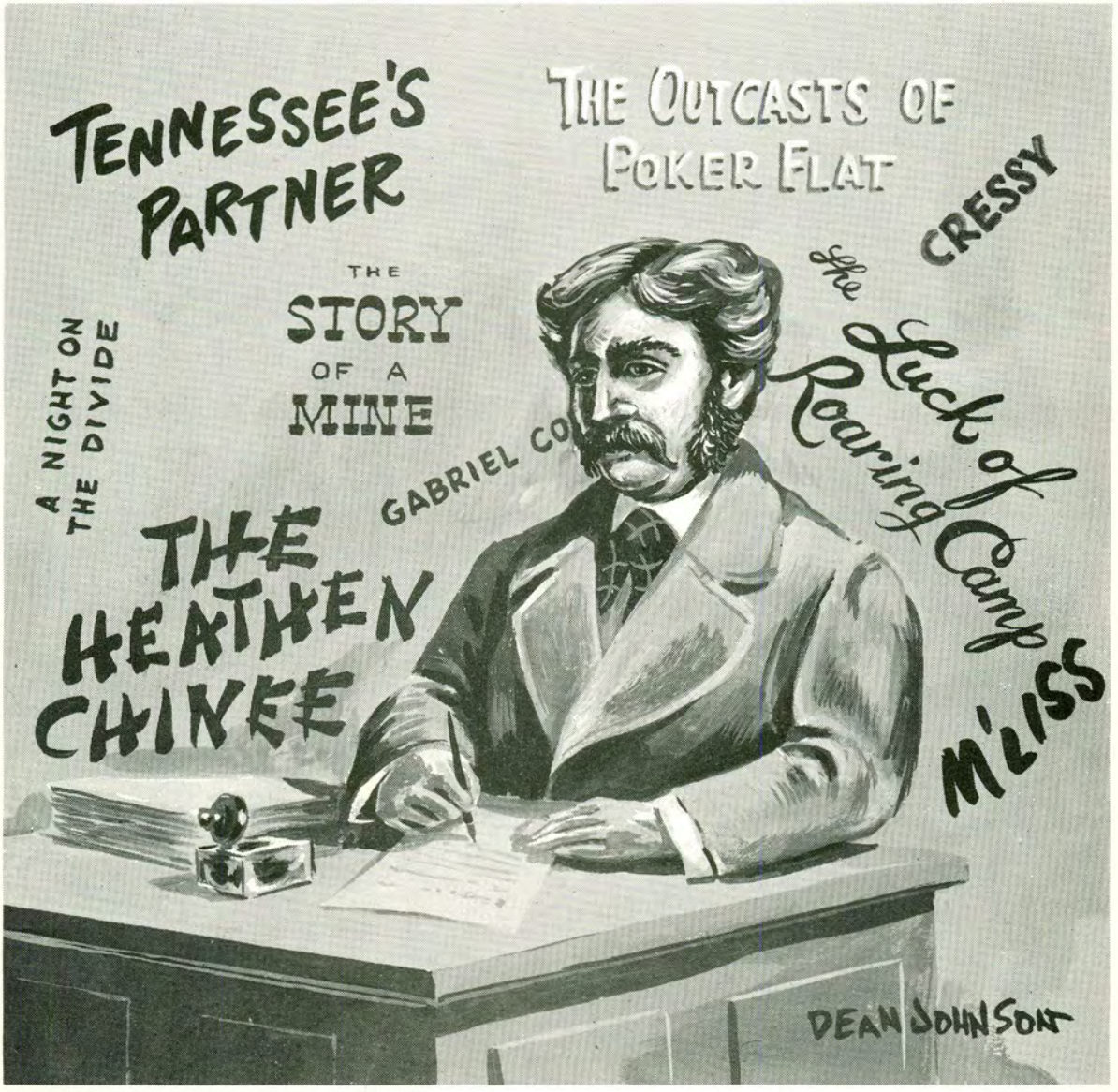
NEWS and VIEWS



MARCH 1961

STATE OF CALIFORNIA . DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

Chiefly Speaking

The contribution of Clyde Newlin to the Better Ranger column which follows this article, as well as the presentation by James Tryner in the same space last month, offer serious and sincere food for thought to those dedicated and devoted to providing a short fortnight's vacation or a pleasant weekend for millions of hard-working, industrious Californians.

While prisons with more prisoners get more guards, mental hospitals with more patients get more technicians, more highways with more cars get more patrolmen, our parks with an ever increasing attendance now extending into longer periods of the year are getting fewer rangers, park attendants and park aides. The situation is acute.

What are we to do?

There are many paths upon which we can chart our future. Certain obvious routes are not in the public interest and as difficult as it might be to do so, we must remain on other roads.

For example, if a new camping area is completed by contractors or through our own labors, we cannot allow it to remain unopened. Indeed, we will not do so without specific legislative instruction. Yet opening a camping area of 50 new sites without an increase in personnel may well mean dirty camps, dirty rest rooms, unsafe conditions for park visitors insofar as rowdyism and molestation are concerned, more danger of fire, abuse of our park areas and the eventual destruction of their magnificence. I am of the firm conviction that those who use our parks, and many in the executive and legislative branches of our government are frequent users, will not permit continuance of such conditions once they are subjected to it. I am hopeful that reason will prevail first and not allow such conditions to occur and thus blacken the reputation built up so zealously by all of you for so many years, a reputation of excellence unrivalled anywhere in the United States--and so admitted by all who know.

It is something special to the ladies that they are able to keep clean while camping, that they can keep the youngsters reasonably clean during a weekend or a fortnight. It is particularly joyful to all to know that in going to any of our parks you won't be going into a trash barrel littered with papers, beer bottles, and cigaret butts. It is especially comforting to know that rowdyism is not tolerated, that a youngster is as safe in our parks as at home. It is a vacation when one can loll in the sun, with the full knowledge that a lifeguard has his eye on the children or adults, and one isn't required to be on edge, on lookout every second of the long vacation day.

Last year, actual count attendance in our parks was 24,476,376. I suspect it was a mite higher, but will not argue the point. Our total support budget was almost $10,000,000, of which one must substract roughly $1,000,000 which was paid in fees by

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park users. That means that OUR TOTAL SUPPORT BUDGET AMOUNTED TO 37 CENTS PER PARK VISITOR.

Thus we provided the working citizen at phenomenally low cost to him, a splendid opportunity for relaxation. The park user who cost the state 37 CENTS to maintain parks, also can learn from this year's legislative analyst report that the administrative cost alone per law violator in adult and youth institutions last year was from $300 to $400 each.

This comparison is all well and good--but it does not solve the problem which is upon us. The legislative analyst in his report also made the following comments about us:

> "We have previously pointed out that there is considerable disparity in the deployment of personnel in the state park system. The Division of Beaches and Parks is now undertaking a study of its deployment methods. We would expect the Division of Beaches and Parks to be able to present to the Legislature in the 1962 Session a comprehensive survey of its personnel deployment, with the view to making some adjustments in its table of organization."

I am hopeful we will supply the answers. It will take new thinking, open thinking not confined to a narrow path or hallowed in the "we've done it this way for years--we'll continue to do it this way" argument. We must study this and other personnel problems, work with the analyst's office and the Legislature, as well as with our own administrators.

Both the Governor's Office and the Legislature have shown excellent cooperation with the Division of Beaches and Parks in all our many problem areas. It is up to us to return such confidence in managing our assets and our appropriations that we continue to do a job that merits the satisfaction of the public, and the confidence of the Administrative and Legislative branches of government.

We can retain our magnificence, and we will. We can and we will energetically pursue a program of high standards. But I am sure we can and will do it with a revitalized program conceived in broad-gauged thinking by all of us--thus providing to our supporters, the people, more for less. We trust they will also support us, however, when we show them we can only do so much more for so much less, beyond which we need their assistance in maintaining the grandeur of California, the peace of the parks, the wholesomeness and recreational benefits of a vacation, or a weekend away from home.

Charles A. DeTurk, Chief

Here is the second in a series of comments from the Better Rangers.

This month we give you excerpts from a memo from Superintendent of District 3, Clyde Newlin.

"The Division of Beaches and Parks over the years, has built up a fine reputation on quality and level of service which has been provided park visitors, and we are continuing to try to maintain this quality and level of services in each of our park units in District 3. However, if we are to be successful in this, unit personnel staffing requirements in relation to current park workload requirements must be reviewed.

"Let us take Columbia Historic State Park staffing and workload for example: In 1957, a State Park Ranger II was added to the Columbia staff. We recognized and justified the addition of this position in our budget requests of 1954, 1955 and 1956 before the addition was granted. By 1958 the State owned 78 buildings in Columbia, plus an extensive water supply system and sewage disposal plant which served the town's people of Columbia in addition to the State's needs. Also, there were several exhibit buildings like the restored Wells Fargo building which required daily care in order that it might be kept open for interpreting part of the Gold Rush period in California history to the park visitors.

"By January 1, 1960, the State had acquired a total of 124 buildings in Columbia, some of which have been restored and require daily care plus the maintenance of historical interpretive materials. As you can see, our park unit staff at Columbia had 46 additional buildings placed under their care for maintenance, protection and maintenance without having any corresponding increase in personnel. Now the time has come when we must make a

(Continued on the following page)

determination of how we are going to carry out our responsibilities of operating the water system, sewage system, fire department, maintenance, care and protection of the park structures and facilities and provide for the park visitor and other public services at Columbia, without additional staff or curtailment of visitor services through not being able to keep buildings, like the restored school house, open for visitor use.

"Another example of this staffing problem occurs at Turlock Lake, where we are in effect operating two park units in one, with the campground and contact station on one side of the highway and a picnic area, boat launching ramp, concession area and contact station on the opposite side of the highway.

"This latter contact station was added in 1960 in order to establish and maintain some control over use of the picnic area and boat launching facilities and to reduce the vandalism, the personal attack on park visitors and car clouting and theft that had been prevalent in the park up to that time. Since the establishment of the control through the contact station in May of 1960, there has not been a single case of vandalism, personal attack on park visitors, car clouting or other theft brought to the attention of our Park Supervisor. And in addition, the elimination of these adverse elements has resulted in park visitors making many complimentary remarks pertaining to the Division of Beaches and Parks. The establishment of this contact station made it necessary to have additional help at Turlock Lake this past season. Since Turlock Lake's Staff consists of four permanent personnel and only six man months of seasonal personnel to handle the maintenance, care and protection and provide for visitor use of the facilities, an additional 20-man months of seasonal park aid is the minimum required to maintain the quality and level of services established by the Division of Beaches and Parks. We shifted seasonal park aid funds from other park units this past year to get the job done; however, we will be unable to do this in the coming year as the visitor use, maintenance, care and protection, workload in the other units has increased, making those seasonal funds unavailable for use at Turlock Lake State Park. Here again, we are faced with the necessity of either eliminating this added control contact station, or obtaining additional staffing if we are going to be able to operate in this year. As you know, the installation of this contact station resulted in increasing the income of Turlock Lake State Park from approximately $7,000 a year to over $17,000 a year, an increase in income of some $10,000.

"Another example is Marshall Gold Discovery State Park. We have just opened the new interpretive center. The operation and maintenance of this added facility will require at least two additional personnel be assigned to Marshall Gold Discovery State Park. During the past year, we have had one of our District Carpenters working full time at Marshall Gold Discovery State Park doing building, maintenance and repair; and in addition, we have used our two District Equipment Operators and personnel from other park units from time to time in an attempt to provide minimum maintenance, care and protection and visitor services at Marshall Gold Discovery State Park. Again the time has come when we must re-evaluate the quality and level of visitor services that can be made available to park visitors to determine staff requirements.

"It is anticipated by July 1st that Caswell Memorial State Park will be an operation with 67 campsites and 43 picnic units and a visitor contact station with only two permanent personnel and six man months of seasonal park aid. Again personnel staff augmentation will have to be made if we are to operate this unit and provide the quality and level of services established by the Division of Beaches and Parks.

"Brannan Island State Park has three permanent personnel and 24 man months of seasonal

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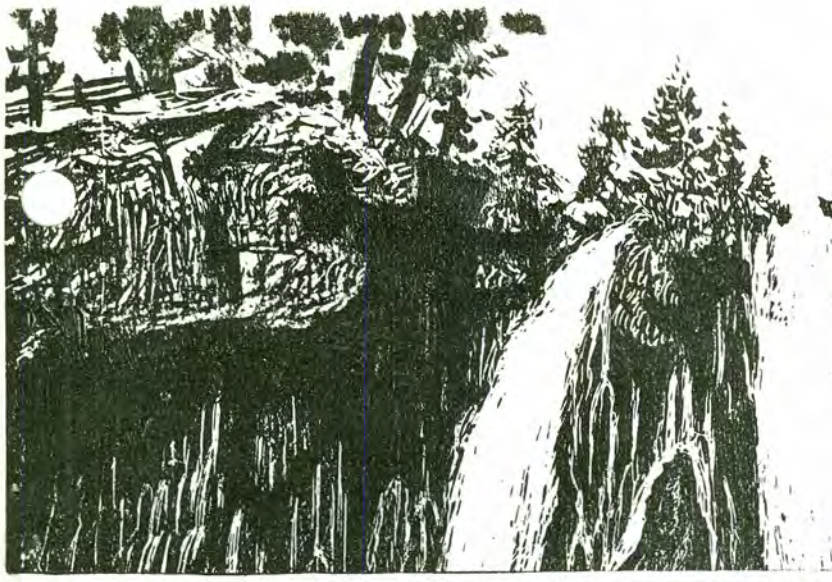


Burney: Bald Eagle, Falls, lots of country

Everyone has his favorite and among those who have tasted the enchantment of the golden summers at McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park there are few who would adventure elsewhere. To them the park and the surrounding wonderland has so much to offer that a score of vacations will still leave areas of beauty and grandeur unexplored.

The park is one of the oldest in the State Park System. It rests a few miles from Burney in Shasta County and for all practical purposes is equal distance of an hour's drive from Mt. Shasta and Mt. Lassen. Within the circumference of that circle the vacationist, the sightseer, the geologist, the fisherman, the hiker, the admirer of the grandest works of nature will be rewarded beyond thinkable measure.

The details of the surrounding country will have to be left to the traveler, but may he be assured it is interesting, pleasant and, repeating, rewarding. He must see for himself. As for the park, this is what he'll find within its 400 plus acres:

1. A long, broad mountain lake of considerable depth, icy blue and icy cold, too. It is a heaven for water skiers, boaters and for fishermen interested in black bass, among other species. Some say an occasional brown trout is hooked. As for swimming, it is fine for the swimmer but the beginner and all youngsters must be wary for the banks descend rather sharply. The park provides boat ramps, has plenty of parking for boat trailers and cars at lakeside.

2. A wonder of nature is Burney Falls, over which thunders more than 200,000,000 gallons of water a day, rolling white water which booms out of the ground from springs some few hundred feet above the falls. The twin-waterfall is 129 feet high. In the warmest summer there is one spot on the hewn-stair route down to the foot of the falls when nature's own air conditioning is always working and the spray from the falls, though far enough away to prevent getting wet, keeps the air at a constant temperature of around 65 degrees.

3. 112 campsites, with 50 of these camps to open this summer. In addition, picnicking spots are provided in several areas, for the passer-by touring the country side. Within the park is a small store which provides some sundries, some food

(Continued on the following page)

items and has snacks and sandwiches.

4. A wild, intense country trailed for hikers beneath a forest of Ponderosa Pine, Incense Cedar, Douglas Fir, willows and Aspen. Along the creek, ferns abound--even growing luxuriously on the moist edges of Burney Falls and into them flit another marvel of nature, black swifts, who nest beneath the falls.

Regretfully, one of the truly inspiring exhibitions of the area is giving signs of moving elsewhere, although evidence on this score is not yet final or even conclusive. The great symbol of the United States of America, the Bald Eagle, is still seen in the Fall of the year, swooping down on Lake Britton preying upon his food. In the Summer, his flights are more scarce because of the increased boating taking place on the lake. Consider a sight of this great bird a treat.

Yet, as far as can be determined the birds still nest in the area, with a couple of the nests within park boundaries. But the too-curious should move with restraint and stay far from the nests. Any disturbance of the nest, the tree within which the nest lies, or any move to harm the birds calls for a $500 fine, a jail term and "lifetime probation". As far as authorities are concerned in Shasta County, the law means what it says and is enforced to the letter. This is the State penalty. The U. S. also frowns on any disturbance and a U.S. Commissioner may levy a fine of $500, with a jail term up to six months also possible.

The weather is just great. The days sometimes get quite warm, for the altitude is only about 3,000 feet above sea level. Yet the atmosphere is definitely high mountain and the nights always cool to blanket-needed temperatures.

To the geologist and geographer, McArthur-Burney Falls is enticing. The park lies generally on a lava plateau of comparatively recent date. The Pit River (which feeds Lake Britton) is one of the few rivers on the Pacific slope which penetrate the main Sierra-Cascade mountain chain, draining the interior plateau or Great Basin. It is the most southernmost watercourse to do this. The result of this gap between two different biotic areas, the Sacramento Valley to the west and the Great Basin to the east, causes an interesting overlapping of flora and fauna.

Of the fauna, there is an occasional bear. But he isn't around much, concentrating his activities in the Castle Crags State Park to the west, where he is a definite attraction as he meanders in search of food. Deer abound, and in season just seem to know that the park is a refuge, frequenting the area in very, very large numbers. Smaller animals are plentiful.

The area was first inhabited by the Achomawi Indians who dug pits to trap animals, and hence the name Pit River. John McArthur settled along Pit River in 1869. In May of 1920 Frank and Ethel McArthur deeded 160 acres to the State of California. Three years later, the State purchased another 175 acres, and today the total acreage is 485.

Spring water is piped throughout the park. Comfort stations are conveniently located; they include laundry and shower facilities. Each campsite has a stove, food locker and table facilities. Fuel for the stove may be brought into the park by visitors, or purchased at the contact station. It is against park rules to pick up or burn or use downed wood.

The Division is forwarding to California newspapers weekly a series of feature stories on the various parks within the System. This article on McArthur Burney Falls Memorial State Park was one of those sent during January, 1961.

Castle in the Mist

High on a hill overlooking the tiny California seacoast town of San Simeon, the towers of fabulous Hearst Castle rise out of the early morning mist.

On the right, one of the lamps which adorn the walls of the movie theatre.

The zebra are remnants of the huge private zoo that once was part of this incredible estate.

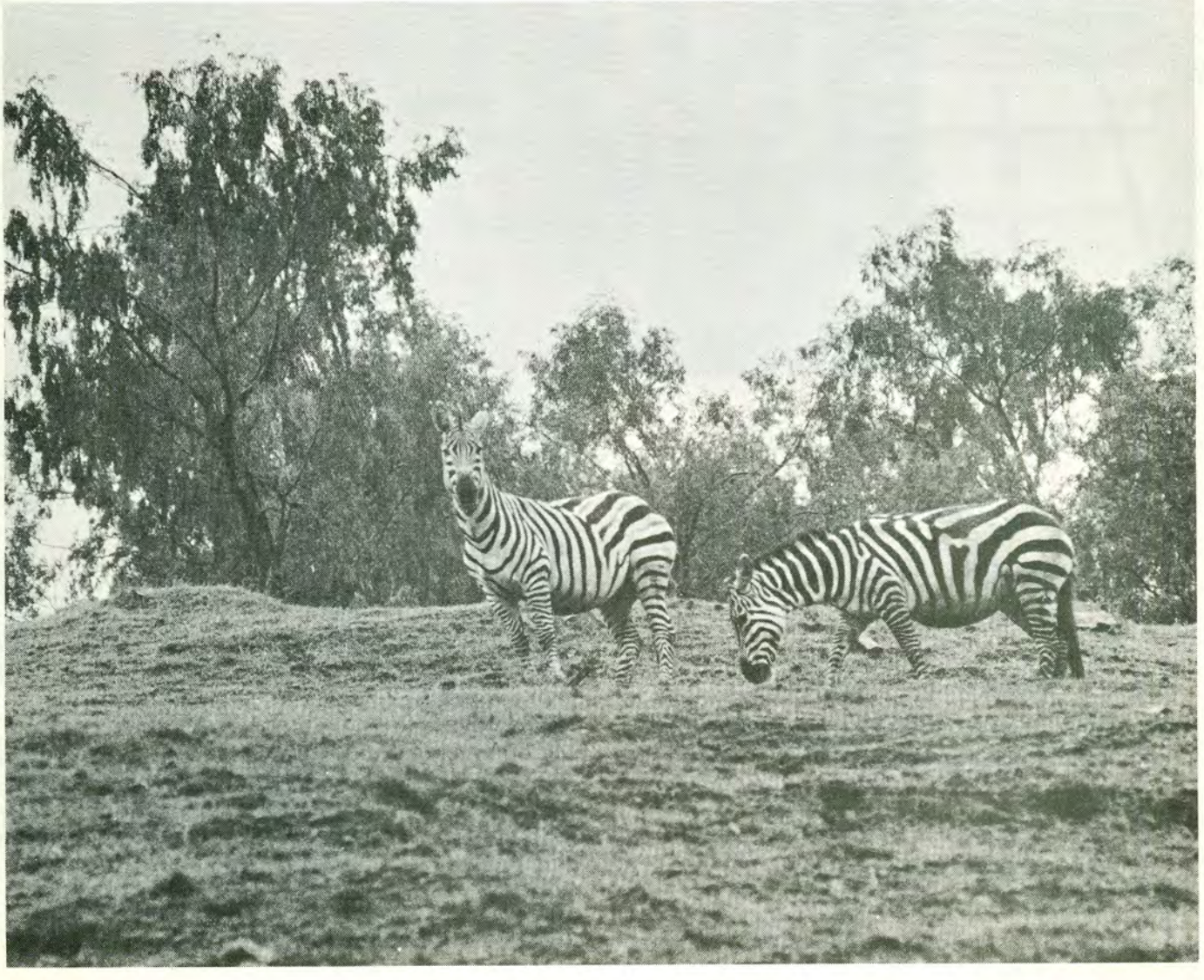
Graceful marble pillars are reflected in continuing lines on the damp walkway that circles the Neptune Pool. In the mist, the colonnade transcends time and space.

Most intriguing of the California State Parks is the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument, an Occidental Shangri-La poised on a mountain top.

Until the Hearst family deeded the "Enchanted Hill" to the State in 1958, the remote castle claimed comparatively few visitors--and by invitation only. These included President Calvin Coolidge, Winston Churchill, George Bernard Shaw, and many Hollywood stars. Meanwhile, thousands of travelers passing the castle on Coast Highway One contented themselves with viewing curiously through dime-in-the-slot telescopes.

Today, anyone with the price of a ticket and the patience to wait, can tour the magnificent grounds and buildings where the late William Randolph Hearst is said to have spent a million dollars a year for 50 years building the medieval-like monument.

A heavy white mist blanketed the Santa Lucia Mountains the morning these pictures were taken by Bob Fraser. It was quiet and lonely, beautiful and mysterious, wrapped in a wispy fog that seemed to conjure the ghosts from another era.



The million-dollar Neptune pool looks uninviting in the damp morning air. Formed of white marble faced with verd-antique marble, the pool is encircled by a colonnade which leads to the ancient Greek temple visible in the background and shown on Page 8.

The unreality of a misty morning transmutes the many statues of the Castle. . .they seem to come alive.

By
Dan Scannell

(as printed in Westward, a Kaiser Steel publication)

Encroachment:
NATIONAL GROUP LISTS PARK LAND OFFENDERS

Of all the problems which beset the administration of parks, the most serious is the encroachment upon park properties.

A 12-person Committee was appointed and made public its findings late in 1960. The Committee represents the National Recreation Association, American Recreation Society, American Institute of Park Executives, and the National Conference on State Parks.

The survey was launched to determine the nature and extent of encroachment of park areas and facilities, the causes, what has been done about it, what measures have been successful in preventing encroachment, and what plan of action is needed on a nationwide basis to meet the problem.

To accomplish this, a sampling survey of local, state and federal agencies having responsibilities for managing recreation and park lands and waters were contacted. Data were compiled, analyzed and evaluated, leading to the adoption of Committee findings.

DEFINITION OF ENCROACHMENT

For purposes of the Survey and the Findings, encroachment refers to the unjustified diversion, loss of, modification of, reduction in size or condition of any public recreation-park land or water area or facility. The term does not apply to planned and acceptable changes in park land which are advantageous to the recreation-park system.

STATEMENT OF COMMITTEE FINDINGS ON ENCROACHMENT

1. The nationwide survey of the nature and extent of encroachment was a sampling survey and did not fully reflect the extent and seriousness of encroachment cases which have occurred or may occur. Additional and continuing research is necessary to determine the full extent of encroachment throughout the national park systems. The sampling survey did reveal substantial evidence of existing and threatened encroachment sufficient to support the Committee Findings.

2. The study showed that encroachment of recreation and park lands and waters has been increasing at an alarming rate and shows no sign of diminishing. Rather, there is striking evidence that it is steadily increasing.

3. Data obtained by the Committee with reference to limited cases of encroachment show losses of land and facilities valued conservatively at $9,000,000.

4. The chief Encroachment offenders were found to be:

   a. Highways

   b. Private, commercial and industrial enterprise including sub-divisions, parking lots, buildings, etc.;

(continued on the following page)

c. Schools;

d. Varied public and quasi-public agency purposes such as fire stations, armories, parking lots, hospitals, as well as well-known private agency functions.

5. Factors which recreation and park agencies reported as influencing encroachments:

a. Apparent unavoidability;

b. Cheaper to grab open park lands than to acquire other land;

c. Failure to publicly interpret recreation values;

d. Failure of the recreation-park agency to plan and develop their lands;

e. Political expediency;

f. Ineffectiveness of the recreation-park department.

6. There was substantial evidence revealing that when an aroused citizenry, community agencies, and recreation and park authorities take concerted action, including use of existing legislation, to prevent unjustified encroachment attempts, they have been stopped. Such action is strongly urged by the Committee.

7. Early consultation and planning with encroaching agencies may result in mutually beneficial modification of plans and is recommended to recreation and park authorities.

8. In every instance where recreation and park land is to be taken for non-conforming uses, the holding authority should receive adequate compensation for replacement land and development.

9. Constant and close cooperation by recreation and park agencies with planning authorities and other land use agencies engaged in similar functions was found to have resulted in limited serious encroachment and such course of action is highly recommended by the Committee.

10. Federal, state and local legislation is needed for the protection of park lands from the many sources of encroachment. Local legislative bodies are urged to adopt a clear-cut policy declaring their intent to fully protect park lands, or in case of diversion to non-conforming purposes, to insure adequate replacement in kind.

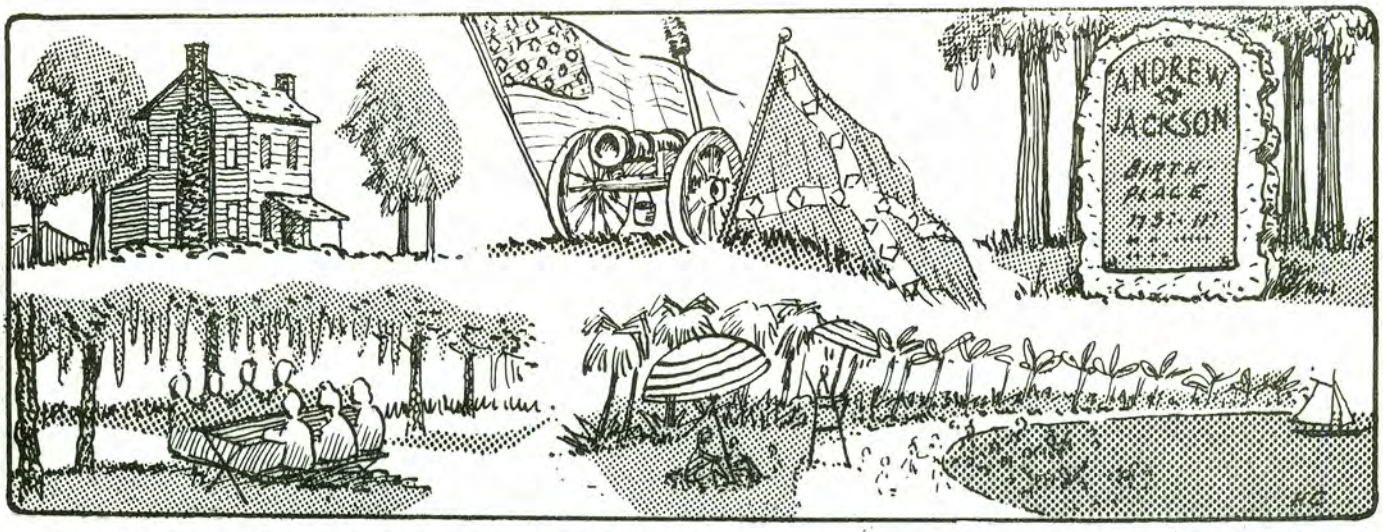
PLAN OF ACTION ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

1. Drafting of sample legislation for use by recreation and park authorities and their legislative bodies.

2. Immediate amending and strengthening of the Federal Highway Act to provide for adequate protection to park lands affected by the expanding highway program.

3. Immediate support by the Committee and the four national organizations in the preservation of our National Capital Park System, which includes the nation's priceless and beloved historic shrines, monuments, memorials, central areas of inter-

(Continued on Page 18)



South Carolina is pointing with pride to its ever-growing system of state parks. They now total 26, and all are under the supervision of the State Commission of Forestry. Many of the parks are in a setting of rare natural beauty, and most of them provide numerous types of recreation for South Carolinians as well as out-of-state visitors. Some have cabins for rent.

One example of park facilities in an outstanding scenic setting is Hunting Island State Park, 14 miles east of Beaufort, where U.S. 21 terminates on the Atlantic shore. There, in the state's southern corner, are 5,000 acres of picturesque parkland. Hunting Island's wide stretches of sandy beach are studded with pine, palmetto and liveoak, giving the place an odd, semi-tropical air. There is good swimming here, and when cooler breezes blow, visitors can comb the beach for interesting shells and driftwood, go surf fishing, pay a visit to the old 136-foot high lighthouse or just loaf in a hammock strung between a pair of palmettos.

What Others Are Doing

In one section of the park, visitors can lease lots and build their own beach houses. Seaside cabins also can be rented throughout the year; they are fully equipped, except for bed linen and silverware, and rentals range from $45 a week during the summer months to $30 a week during the off-season.

At a few of the parks, the historical significance transcends everything else. Two of these are the relatively new Andrew Jackson State Park in Lancaster County and Rivers Bridge Confederate Memorial State Park in Bamberg County.

The newest park in the system, Rose Hill in Union County, also falls into this category. The area, which has been converted into a state park just in time for the beginning of the observance of the Civil War Centenial, is the site of Rose Hill, the ante bellum home of William Henry Gist. He was the Governor of South Carolina at the time of its secession from the Union.

The Gist home stands majestically on high ground between the Tiger and Enoree Rivers. Legend has it that the three-story mansion of brick and masonry was spared by Sherman's troops for the simple reason that they could not find it.

Mr. Gist built Rose Hill in 1828, 30 years before he became Governor. It gets the name Rose Hill because roses were cultivated so carefully and abundantly in the gardens. The house overlooks a 15-

(Continued on the following page)

SOUTH CAROLINA
Parks

acre grove of oak and hickory trees. A small part of the grove has been cleared for a parking area.

The Gist home has 12 enormous rooms, and double porches at the front and the rear. Its Corinthian columns are in keeping with the architecture of the time, and there is a winding stairway inside. The doors are carved and the floors are hewn, and the over-size parlor has a large, open fireplace. The kitchen is in another building behind the house; this was the custom of the time.

The 390-acre Rivers Bridge Confederate Memorial State Park should prove of particular interest to Civil War buffs, for it was in this area that a small band of Confederate soliders staged a valiant holding action against General Sherman's XVII Corps on its march to Columbia. The park is situated about seven miles east of Sycamore on State Route 641.

A museum at the park contains an extensive and interesting collection of relics, documents and exhibits pertaining not only to the holding action itself but also to the Civil War in general and to life in South Carolina at that time. The park also has facilities for swimming and picnicking.

Another South Carolina park associated with a war is Kings Mountain State Park. The Battle of Kings Mountain, a turning point in the American Revolution, was fought at what is now Kings Mountain National Military Park, which is near the state park. The latter is 12 miles north of York on State Route 161. It has facilities for swimming, boating, fishing and camping.

Other than Rose Hill, the newest state park in the system is Andrew Jackson State Park. It lies eight miles north of Lancaster on U.S. 521. Buildings in this 350-acre park are copies of the architecture of "Old Hickory's" time, and the atmosphere reflects the frontier life of 1750-1850. The structures include a two-story museum, a shelter for use by school groups and family gatherings and a superintendent's residence. Future plans call for a village street complete with a tavern, blacksmith shop, village pump and various craft shops.

The museum contains relics, documents and some furniture of the Jackson era, in addition to some authenticated items from "Old Hickory's" estate. The objects on display include a miniature bronze replica of the famous esquestrian statue of Jackson by Clark Mills. The original Mills statue was dedicated in 1853; it stands in Lafayette Square, across from the White House in Washington.

Also in the Jackson Park Museum is an oil copy by C. G. Stapko, Washington artist, of the portrait Thomas Sully painted of Jackson in 1845. The original Sully painting hangs in the National Gallery of Art in Washington. And within the park area itself is the site where the James Crawford home stood and where, according to the generally accepted, or South Carolina, story, Jackson was born on March 15, 1767.

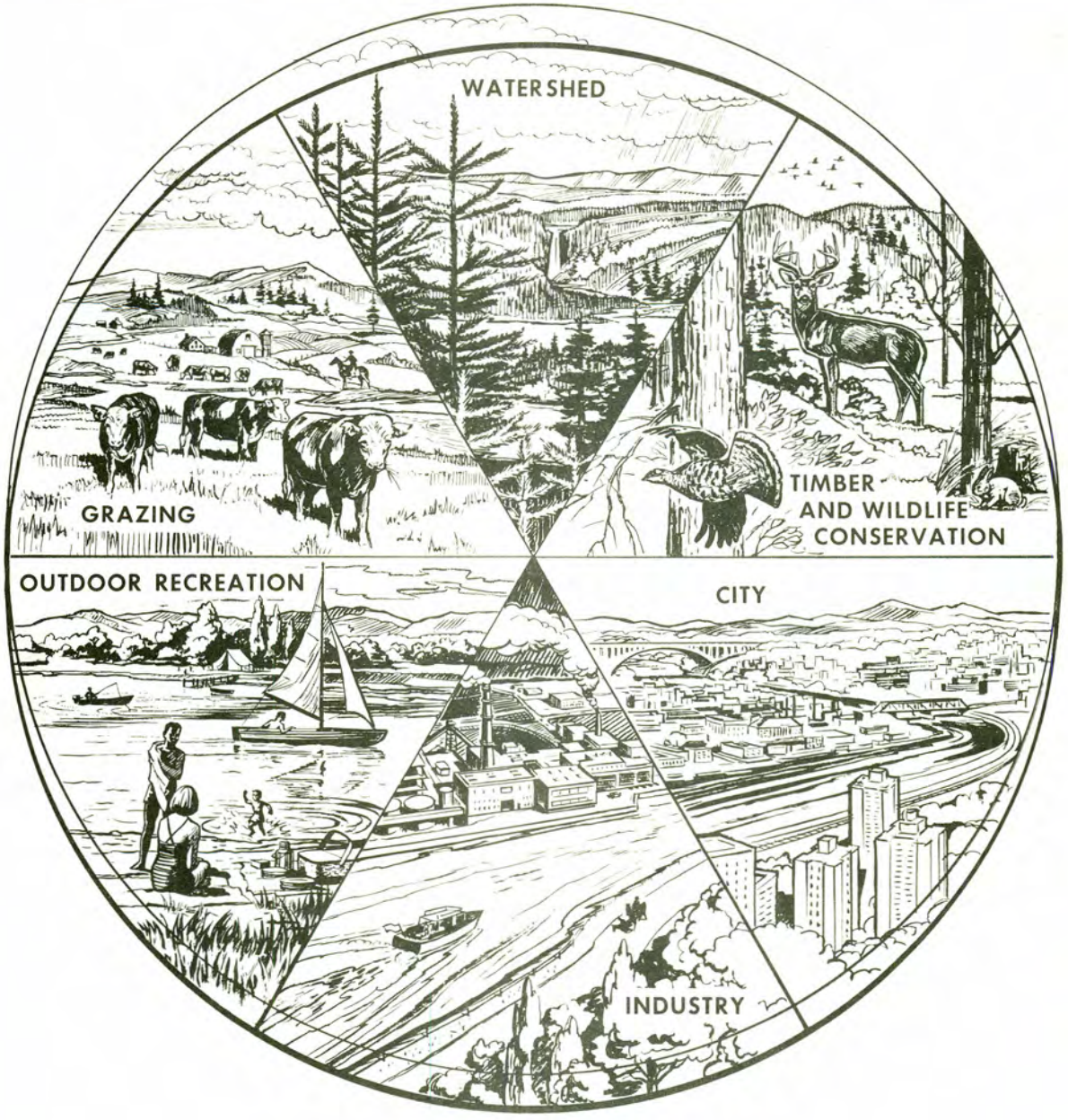
The other spot where some contend Jackson was born is a few miles farther east--and across the line in North Carolina. Nobody, however, disputes that he was born in the immediate area.

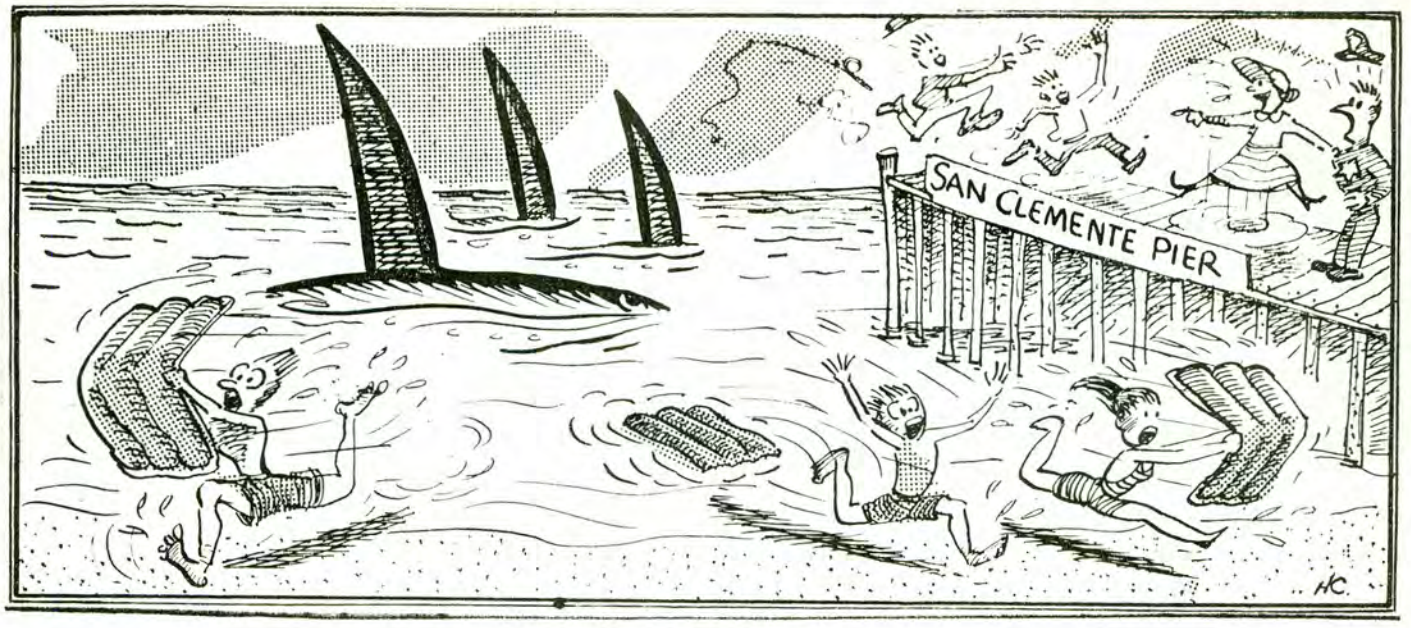
Within South Carolina, and just a few miles from Jackson State Park, is Waxhaw Presbyterian Church. This was established in the Seventeen Fifties by Scotch-Irish pioneers from Pennsylvania. Buried in the church cemetery are Andrew Jackson, Sr., father of the President, and General William R. Davie, Revolutionary War hero, a Governor of North Carolina and the founder of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In fact, so many illustrious figures of history have come from this narrow "panhandle" strip of Lancaster County that it is sometimes referred to as a "cradle of genius."

RANGER RICK ANNOUNCES—

NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK
MARCH 19-25, 1961

SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION AND ITS STATE AFFILIATE





a herd of submarines

A herd of approximately eight to 12 killer whales were reported by Park Attendant Hogan on their way up the coast. A quick call to the San Clemente Police Department resulted in several surfers asked to get out of the water near the city pier. These huge mammals have been known to attack ships, piers, or anything that happens to strike their fancy. They were approximately 50 yards from shore when first observed. They can easily be recognized by the huge dorsal fin. One in this group had a dorsal fin estimated to be eight feet tall. The police may have been skeptical when they received Park Attendant Hogan's call, but about a minute later when they received a call from a woman reporting a submarine was at the end of the city pier bouncing up and down, they changed their minds.
Ranger Raymond F. Spicer, San Clemente Beach State Park

home on the range

The other day we escorted two large families through the park and they were given a conducted tour of the ranch yard. One lady asked "Where do you keep the food for the animals?" When she was told that there were no animals connected with the Ranch, she said, "I don't mean that, I mean the wild animals."
Park Supervisor Wesley M. King, Henry Coe State Park

new way to make a living

There have been many uses for our fire rings, but using them to burn telephone cable to salvage the copper is a new one to us. Suspecting that all was not right, we called the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office to see if a possible theft had taken place. We were informed that a man and wife were apprehended during the early morning hours burning the cable to obtain the copper. The source of supply happened to be several thousand feet of newly installed cable for the new telephone service to the Jenner area. They had taken the cable from the poles and cut it into three foot lengths to facilitate handling.
Supervisor Melvin L. Badger, Sonoma Coast State Park

yield from the field

mother's helpers

We have begun to install tire stops in front of the "Mother Orange Tree." We hope that these stops will prevent cars from rolling into the posts and chain which is there now. Also it may help to bring a little order into the parking situation in front of the tree.
Ranger James M. Doyle, Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park

they looked good upside down

Before the final placement of our new ornamental porch lights, we decided to show them to Mr. Moon Lee for interpretation, and it is a mighty good thing that we did, we were about to install them upside down! The lanterns are now installed, right side up and mean "Happy Thoughts". A good slogan for the office.
Supervisor William Hill, Weaverville Joss House S.H.M.

State Park Ranger James H. Richardson of San Diego Beaches State Park has submitted a series of cartoons entitled --- "Ranger Joe" which we will reproduce in this column.

News and Views welcomes contributions from the field.

ENCROACHMENT OF RECREATION AND PARK LANDS (Continued from Page 12)

related government buildings, parks and mall from encroachments.

4. Nationwide campaign of education, information and promotion to emphasize and dramatize the encroachment problem and to alert the public to the dangers to local, state and federal park systems from encroachment, through feature stories and editorial stories in the press, and on the radio and television.

5. Publication of the Committee Findings in the professional publications of the sponsoring organizations: National Recreation Association, American Recreation Society, American Institute of Park Executives, and National Conference of State Parks.

6. Establishment of liaison with the American Institute of Landscape Architects, American Institute of Planners, American Institute of Architects, American Municipal Association, and related recreation and civic organizations including PTA's, Women's Clubs, etc. requesting the Findings to be published in their publications and the inclusion of the Encroachment topic on their agenda in future conferences.

7. Establish a certain file of park encroachment cases available to local, state and federal authorities and to continue to receive information on encroachment from affected agencies throughout the United States.

8. To stimulate recreation and park executives to make themselves available for radio and television interviews, public and private meetings and conferences to discuss the issue of Encroachment fully with the citizens directly affected.

9. Development and dissemination of a professionally prepared, illustrated publication in pamphlet form for nationwide distribution, jointly sponsored by the four national, recreation-park organizations which conducted the Encroachment Study.

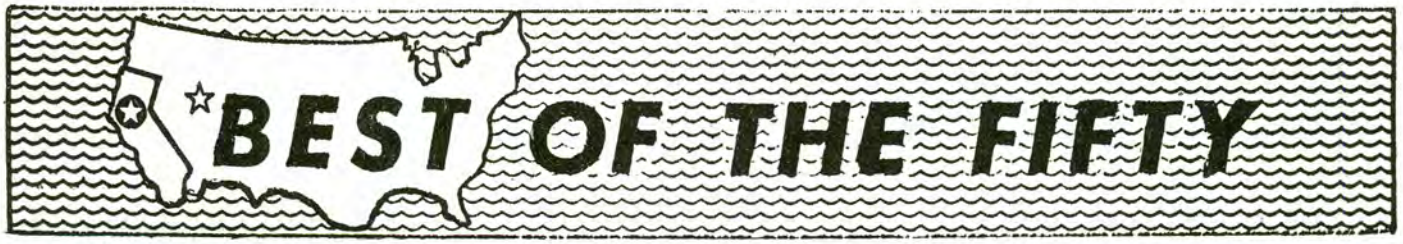
++++++++++++++++++

THE BETTER RANGER (Continued from Page 4)

personnel to operate a boat launching ramp where as many as 200 boats are launched in a single day, 50 campsites, 25 picnic units, a contact station, and extensive young tree plantings which require constant care and watering. And in addition, our personnel there have been putting in extensive time in completing the finishing of the camp and picnic areas while at the same time providing for visitor services.

"We are hopeful that we can initiate a collection of day use and boat launching fees in the immediate future. However, the collection of these fees under the existing staffing situation will present a considerable number of operating problems because Brannan Island is used extensively by fishermen who enter the park at daylight to launch their boats and leave around dark in the evening which means that the park will have to be manned around 16 hours a day.

"We are presently gathering information which we believe will be helpful in justifying the staffing requirements of the park units in District 3 of the Division of Beaches and Parks."



The legal principle that the condemnation of land for highway purposes is all inclusive is based on a premise exercised by attorneys interested in that field of endeavor. Its validity insofar as the desecration of park properties, and especially park properties acquired through donation for a particular and exclusive purpose, has never been challenged and subsequently ruled upon by the highest court in the commonwealth and nation. Insofar as this layman can determine, the Supreme Court of California and the Supreme Court of the United States are so far mute: no case has been carried to them wherein a donor challenges the right of other agencies to usurp properties given in trust.

There is presently before the courts a claim involving payment of funds to a donor, but this is not the same as mandamus and cease and desist from use of property because of the clauses which contain absolute and unmistakable language setting aside parcels for park purposes. Who can guess, who should venture into the field of speculation on what the highest court of the land would do in the latter?

The argument is forwarded by those inclined to adverse use that the statutes are clear. Indeed they are. But they have never been challenged. They may be unconstitutional. And until they are challenged, those of us charged with the responsibility of administering trusts such as lands at Prairie Creek and D. L. Bliss, among others, must assume that the trusts are to us as manifest as are the statutes to those interested in pursuing privileges allegedly given them by the statutes.

The fact that the law makes a statement, that the law was established by the Legislature does not make it constitutional. Many a statute has been upset in court! And in the particular statute which counselors interested in the highway program cite, remember it was made law upon the insistence of the counselors of another day who were interested solely in the furthering of a highway program. That was a long, long time ago and before the protection of our magnificence became so acute. Regretfully, Californians interested in the richer qualities of our cultural makeup had not banded together, as they are beginning to do now. Had they spoken out then, the eminent domain privilege may not have been so generously proffered.

May we again call to attention a few lines from the August, 1960, News and Views, relative to the tragedy and victory at Walden Pond.

"Take heart, all ye who love California.

"Far across the land in the Commonwealth where once those embattled farmers stood by the rude bridge and fired the shot heard round the world, there has been fired another shot.

"Its target is not mistakeable.

"Conservationists, backed to the edge--and with their beloved Walden Pond, a bit of magnificence and historic land in Concord devoted to park use, about to be des-

(continued on the following page)

THE BEST OF THE FIFTY (Continued from the previous page)

ecrated even beyond further recognition as a park--have gone to court.

"And have won!

"The Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the state's highest court, in mandamus proceedings, have told the trustees of Walden Pond to cease and desist in allowing adverse use and. . .

"'judgment is to be entered commanding the commissioners from further violation of the provisions of the deeds of gift as. . .and to take action. . .by replanting, landscaping, and erosion prevention work to reduce the damage already caused to the pond area and the adjacent woodlands.'

"Indeed, take heart all of you who have the same affection for your beloved California as those proper Bay Staters have for their beloved Massachusetts and who have given property to the commonwealth so that those who will follow might also enjoy the splendors which God has bestowed upon the landscape and which in this lifetime have been enjoyed so heartily.

"The indiscriminate destruction of lands deeded to governments by its citizens as gifts is a violation of a sacred trust, a trust binding on the integrity of the government and those who make up the government--the people.

"As the Massachusetts justices noted, there can be proper use of such land.

"'. . .this interpretation permits necessary maintenance. . .removal of fallen trees, planting of new trees, repair. . .of damage by visitors, and carefully planned and placed, well concealed, inconspicuous construction of essential structures.

"' On the other hand, this interpretation requires that structures, roads, vehicles, and concessions shall not be placed on the shores and adjacent woodland area in a manner and to an extent inconsistent with the donor's primary purpose. . .'

"There are those in law who wonder if the charge placed upon the commissioners at Walden holds true to those with the power to condemn. Who can condemn park land?

"The Superior Court down at Monterey held that even education was not a higher use of land. Could there be anything of more value than education? And if education is not of sufficient cause to destroy park land, there is no other! As we noted in this space almost a year ago, no one has seen fit to challenge the Monterey decision.

"Can we in California disagree when during the next two or three years there will be before us decisions as to the highest, the most positive use and defense of California's landscape?

"Should not those who love the grandeur of California now stand with the embattled conservationists by the proposed bridge which arches the flood at Emerald Bay? Let them echo the immortal words of Marshall Petain, the Grand Frenchman of another generation, as he stood at Verdun in the face of the heaviest enemy concentration of that horrible conflict: 'Il ne passeront pas.'"

. . .AMC

ATTENDANCE FIGURES FOR 1960

The supplement this month lists the attendance at State Parks, Beaches and Historical Monuments.

The comparative figures for the past four years continue to show increased visitor use.

News and Views Supplement
March, 1961

SUMMARY
TOTAL ATTENDANCE
JANUARY 1, 1957 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1960

	1957	1958	1959	1960
State Parks	8,729,510	11,203,355	12,652,381	14,171,484
State Beaches	6,384,253	6,986,985	7,911,294	8,470,970
State Monuments	1,094,235	1,532,490	1,630,491	1,833,902
Total Attendance	16,207,998	19,722,830	22,194,166	24,476,356
Increase in attendance		3,514,832	2,471,336	2,282,190
Percentage of increase		21.69%	12.53%	10.28%

	1960
State Operated Parks	24,476,356
Locally Operated Parks *	55,190,923
Total 1960 Attendance	79,667,279

*Figures submitted by local jurisdictions

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
COMPARATIVE ACTUAL STATE PARK ATTENDANCE
JANUARY 1, 1957 TO DECEMBER 31, 1960

STATE PARK	1957	1958	1959	1960
Angel Island State Park	757	5,291	9,529	22,225
Anza-Borrego Desert State Park	189,600	439,829	469,001	550,811
Armstrong Redwoods State Park	181,099	198,673	223,848	236,071
Benbow Lake State Park (*6-59)			19,785	17,558
Big Basin Redwoods State Park	567,815	553,153	692,422	660,388
Bothe-Napa Valley State Park (*6-60)				4,160
Brannan Island State Park (*1-57)	66,041	113,791	137,927	146,269
Calaveras Big Trees State Park **	252,636	206,278	237,475	142,562
Castle Crags State Park	63,579	58,883	32,955	53,595
Caswell Memorial State Park	111	2,923	8,268	49,712
Clear Lake State Park	75,240	79,328	111,507	111,430
Columbia Historic State Park	542,940	484,297	623,630	558,393
Colusa-Sacramento River State Park (*8-57)	10,190	22,919	23,735	31,315
Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park	51,497	34,528	55,441	47,932
Cuyamaca Rancho State Park	505,405	518,973	511,990	497,733
D. L. Bliss State Park	84,957	81,478	106,393	108,419
Donner Memorial State Park	174,671	236,856	216,026	214,015
Emerald Bay State Park	50,132	87,632	107,724	120,973
Folsom Lake State Park	931,187	1,308,243	1,928,720	2,176,005
Lake Natoma Unit (*6-58)		60,812	241,030	228,641
Franks Tract State Park (*6-60)				5,443
Fremont Peak State Park	26,553	21,563	27,077	24,139
George J. Hatfield State Park	12,345	9,180	14,267	14,608
Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park	23,164	27,333	33,147	29,373
Grover Hot Springs State Park (*8-59)			1,805	14,135
Hendy Woods State Park (*1-60)				8,248
Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park	246,657	237,021	230,900	242,521
Henry W. Coe State Park (*12-59)			92	3,116
Humboldt Redwoods State Park ***	255,440	307,970	609,249	1,232,666
Jack London Historical State Park (*9-60)				30,804
Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park	182,000	101,721	122,753	133,377
Joshua Trees State Park (12-59)			1,130	4,007
Lake Elsinore State Park (*2-58)		204,026	35,151	42,569
Marshall Gold Discovery State Park	200,416	280,995	199,622	211,738
McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park	48,737	56,718	62,575	103,703
McConnell State Park	24,583	21,765	26,524	30,128
Millerton Lake State Park **** (*11-57)	14,907	844,515	792,029	645,169
Mitchell Caverns State Park (*11-59)			868	6,533
Morro Bay State Park	742,695	803,660	828,375	808,295
Mount Diablo State Park	167,155	283,382	217,502	226,049
Mount San Jacinto State Park	47,757	42,654	56,859	53,554
Mount Tamalpais State Park	356,514	398,994	296,620	268,510
Palomar Mountain State Park	133,173	157,697	190,513	198,469
Patrick's Point State Park	91,890	142,171	152,260	145,222
Paul M. Dimmick Memorial State Park (*7-57)	5,509	10,330	3,980	16,372
Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park	335,244	339,024	414,369	441,188
Plumas Eureka State Park (*6-59)			15,944	28,685
Point Lobos Reserve State Park	140,375	142,954	147,514	137,814
Portola State Park	122,132	115,423	136,383	152,816
Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park	189,761	217,643	240,151	237,879

STATE PARK ATTENDANCE (continued)

STATE PARK	1957	1958	1959	1960
Richardson Grove State Park	412,649	423,933	415,230	371,289
Russian Gulch State Park	57,335	58,163	67,310	67,635
Salton Sea State Park	136,774	226,401	329,359	405,072
Samuel P. Taylor State Park	130,005	172,005	222,400	193,697
Sonoma Coast State Park	296,417	324,125	308,685	314,850
Squaw Valley State Park (*4-60)				633,037
Standish-Hickey State Park	30,591	33,224	47,102	64,650
Tahoe State Park	37,392	42,658	52,576	44,100
Tomales Bay State Park	89,683	104,578	85,565	73,613
Torrey Pines State Park (*7-57)	139,743	230,659	136,892	178,050
Tule Elk Reserve State Park	3,137	3,361	3,633	4,461
Turlock Lake State Park	152,545	222,752	214,460	169,138
Will Rogers State Park	128,375	100,870	154,104	176,555
Total State Parks	8,729,510	11,203,355	12,652,381	14,171,484
Increase in attendance over prior year		2,473,845	1,449,026	1,519,103
Percentage of increase over prior year		28.34%	12.93%	11.93%

*Month opened to public by State Division of Beaches and Parks
**Method of counting changed from traffic counter on entrance road to actual count
***New freeway completed in 1960
****1960 decrease due to low water level

STATE PARKS OPERATED BY CITIES AND COUNTIES
1960 ATTENDANCE

STATE PARK	1960
Alamitos Beach State Park	44,659
Arroyo Burro Beach State Park	211,023
Asilomar Conference Grounds	153,670
Dockweiler Beach State Park	3,985,030
Gaviota Beach State Park	215,198
Goleta Beach State Park	187,055
Indian Creek State Park	5,575
Knowland State Arboretum and Park	273,500
Los Angeles State Arboretum	385,804
Las Tunas Beach State Park	62,675
Lummis Home State Historical Monument	909
Manhattan Beach State Park	3,802,850
Placerita Canyon State Park	93,500
Point Dume Beach State Park	closed
Point Sal Beach State Park	none
Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historical Monument	2,118,400
Redondo Beach State Park	1,920,395
Refugio Beach State Park	266,992
San Francisco Beaches State Park	
Baker Beach	100,000
Phelan Beach	517,914
Santa Monica Beach State Park	35,312,407
Surfriders Beach State Park	573,325
Will Rogers Beach State Park	4,920,042
Zumdowski Beach State Park	40,000
Total Local Operated State Parks	55,190,923

The above is a partial list of attendance figures supplied by city and county governments. The attendance for the following parks was not made available to us.

Avila Beach State Park
Cayucos Beach State Park
Corona Del Mar Beach State Park
Kern River State Park
Malibu Lagoon Beach State Park
Mission Bay State Park
Montgomery Memorial State Park
Ocean Beach State Park
Puddingstone Reservoir State Park

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N E W S A N D V I E W S

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

Will Rogers, Jr., Chairman (Malibu); Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet); Sterling S. Cramer (Yosemite); Joseph C. Houghteling (Sunnyvale); Alfred J. Stern (Palo Alto); Karl Wray (San Clemente); Harold L. Zellerbach (San Francisco).

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NEWS and VIEWS

APRIL 1961

STATE OF CALIFORNIA · DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

Chiefly Speaking

Among many there is a misconception of the Division's role in community economics where our parks, monuments or beaches might be located. I believe the time has come to dissipate any such thoughts, for facts do not bear them out. Contrary to general opinion even among the most informed, the activities of the Division of Beaches and Parks DOES CONTRIBUTE considerably to the economic well-being of an area, even of a region.

One of the prime examples is the state park at Squaw Valley, which is being used by thousands. (that the area is being used by thousands each weekend is attested too manifestly for challenge in the pages which follow). According to our concessioner, with whom we look forward to very amicable relations in the years ahead, approximately $250,000 is spent annually for supplies in Sacramento nearest and largest supply center for most items. According to the most conservative estimates, this is multiplied ten times in the area in which it is spent for subsequent services, goods and materials. (Multiplied 30 times, according to the State Chamber of Commerce)

This $2,500,000 or $7,500,000 is for goods, services and materials and does not include wages which are paid to the concessioner's employees or to park personnel. It does not include the money these folks spend for living in the area, or for gasoline and other taxable items which they purchase. I will not attempt an estimate.

Similar situations exist everywhere. The News and Views article of last July on the tax benefits alone which accrue to San Luis Obispo County because of the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument -- a vast increase over what it was before it "was taken off the tax rolls" -- also did not go into detail on the wages which are paid to the members of the Castle staff, or the staffs which have been employed because of more restaurants, motels, etc. in the area. The houses they build, the supplies they acquire far exceed anything at Squaw Valley and I dare say the main supply points -- San Luis Obispo and Monterey -- are well aware of the economic godsend the castle has been. Such examples abound.

Redwood parks in Humboldt County attract millions of visitors to Humboldt County -- which if they were on the tax rolls and cut over for timber values, they would not do -- and also provide a payroll of men, plus nearly half a million dollars for supplies and services. Multiply that by ten and see how much we contribute to the economy of the country. I speak straight forward because we are contributors, not takers. We are not leeches on the economy of any area in which we participate, bar none.

Last year there were 25,000,000 visitors to state operated parks, a minimum figure. All of the accounting so far detailed does not take into account the additional money spent in restaurants, at gasoline stations, in motels, on sightseeing,
(Continued on the following page)

for theatres, drinks, clothes and other odds and ends spent while these visitors are away from home. If they spend only $10 per person per vacation in Humboldt County, and counting only park users and not those who might come into the county to see a park but for some reason are not counted as park visitors, we have another $20,478,420 spent there. And its "new money", too. Last year, for instance, 20% of all traffic on U.S. 101 in the North Coast area was from Los Angeles. 50% of the campers in Del Norte County and 45% of the campers in Humboldt were from Los Angeles. There are lots of hidden assets not yet tapped. The virgin timber land may be "off the tax rolls" but not even the most oppressive of property taxes could make up the loss to the county were they to be put "on the tax roll" and cut over by loggers and this scenic grandeur and drawing power removed from the county's natural assets.

The logging people are in the logging business, and to be competitive, tax conditions must be favorable, among other things, with tax concessions given others elsewhere.

If there were no State Parks in Humboldt or Del Norte Counties, the local taxpayers would necessarily need to make up the difference that the over two million visitors to those parks may pay in sales and gasoline taxes, as well as local taxes paid by those who own and operate businesses that serve these visitors. A most conservative estimate of the economic value of these park areas is no less than $12,500,000 annually. (one-half of the total visitors from outside the area, spending $1 each while in the area, times ten -- 1/3 of the figure used by the State Chamber of Commerce in arriving at the value of the money spent in a community.)

After all, California's year for the production of gold was 1852 -- $85,000,000 and 1960's tourist travel was ten times that! All this and with a bonus of $12,000,000 in gasoline taxes added from recreational travel within the State.

Charles A. DeTurk, Chief

This month we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of Superintendent Jess T. Chaffee who has just completed that length of service with the Division of Beaches and Parks.

Jess is one of those "Better Rangers" who has come up through the ranks having started his service with the Division on April 1, 1935, as a TAU laborer at Big Sur State Park. He worked for only six months, as he had no civil service status at that time. On July 1, 1936, he was appointed Custodian at Humboldt Redwoods State Park on a TAU basis where he served for four months. Then, on February 1, 1937, he received his permanent appointment as Custodian at Pfeiffer Big Sur Redwoods State Park.

Since that time Jess has moved on up in the Division the slow difficult way (as if there were any other way). In 1938, he was appointed Assistant Warden at Big Sur, later was transferred to Mt. Diablo, and was appointed Warden in charge of that park on April 1, 1942. He was granted in that year a military leave of absence, served at the 60th Base Headquarters, Stockton Field, and was reinstated as a Ranger III with the Division in December of 1945.

Our records show that Ranger III Chaffee served a tour of duty in charge of Big Basin Redwoods State Park prior to his being appointed Assistant District Superintendent under Superintendent Lee Blaisdell in Monterey in November of 1947.

Four years later, upon the retirement of Lee Blaisdell, Jess became Superintendent of what was then designated as the South Central District; has been the Superintendent of that District for the past ten years. This makes Jess Chaffee the oldest incumbent District Superintendent in the point of service with the Division. Percy French, Lee Blaisdell and Guy Fleming served longer as Superintendent, but are retired.

(Continued on the following page)

THE BETTER RANGER (continued from the previous page)

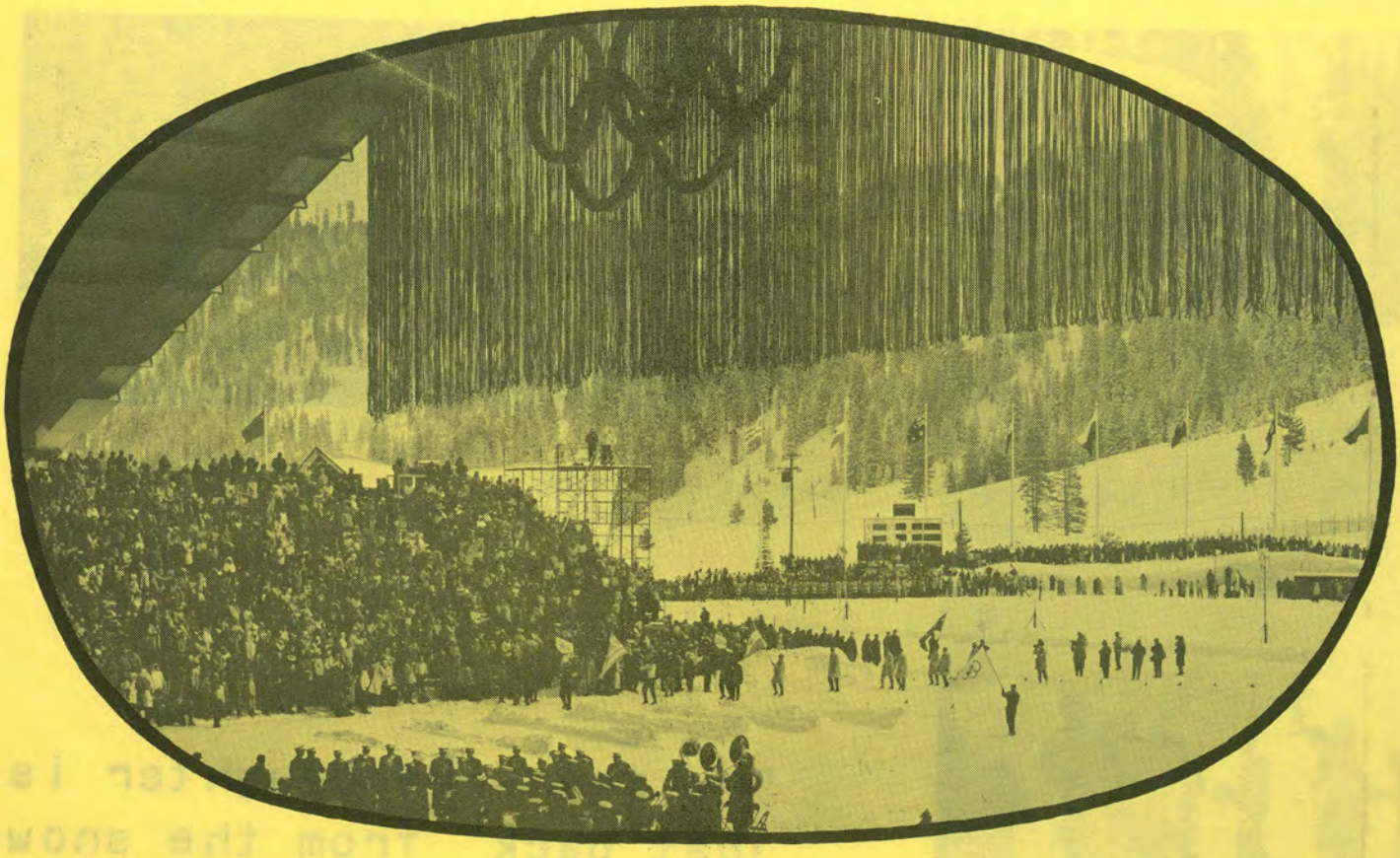
While Jess was at Monterey, he was called to Sacramento for a special assignment in charge of developing the now expiring five-year master plan of parks. His original assignment in Sacramento, intended to last about six or eight weeks, was stretched into six months. Jess claims he learned enough about state procedures, policies, and road blocks to last him for some time to come. He believes he can be most effective as the Superintendent of District 4 as the former South Central District with adjusted boundaries has come to be known.

In addition to receiving five additional working days of vacation, Jess has joined that celebrated group of Division employees headed by Everett Powell and Vice Presidented by Ronald Miller who have more than 25 years of state service. To my knowledge the only other employee of this Division having had 25 years of service with the State is the recently retired Jack Fleckenstein.

It is significant to note that Jess, along with many others who have advanced through the Division, had a tour of duty at Big Basin Redwoods State Park. In Jess' case, it lasted only six months as park supervisor before he was elevated to Assistant District Superintendent. All of the other District Superintendents have had a fling at Big Basin, even though Jim Tryner did not actually work in the park, as former District Superintendent of District 4, he has quite a finger in the Big Basin pie. Most of the Assistant Superintendents also had a tour of duty at Big Basin. When it comes to Sacramento Headquarters office, Everett Powell, Jack Knight and Yours Truly received some of our basic park experience at Big Basin. Although Jack Knight worked only briefly in the park, a matter of a few days, he got his share of head bumps in connection with that park when he was Superintendent of District 4.

All of us join, as I know you do, in congratulating one of our Better Rangers on his 25th anniversary of service with the Division and in wishing him continuing success in his splendid career. Good Luck, Jess.

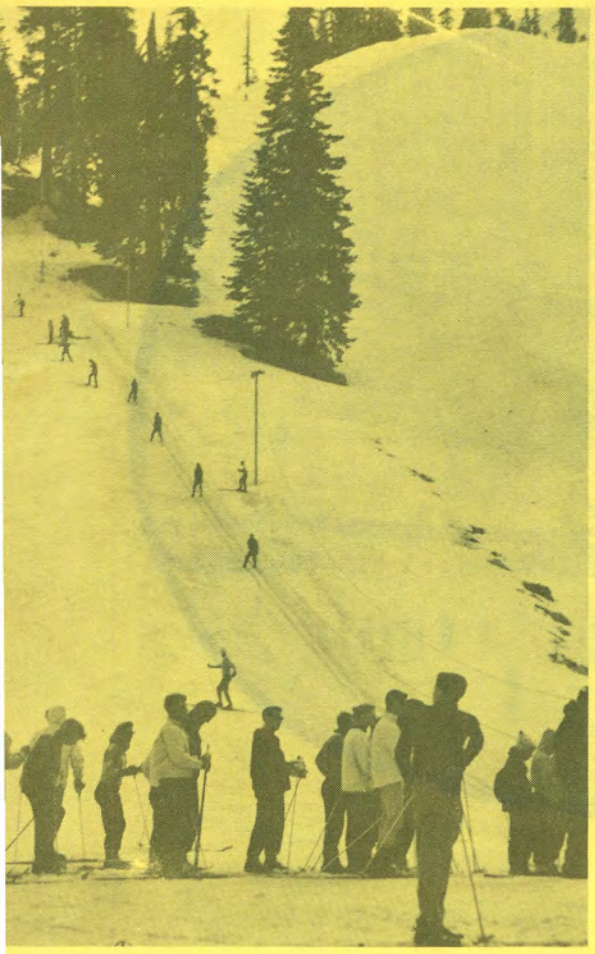
Earl P. Hanson,
Deputy Chief, Operations



1960

SQUAW VALLEY

1961

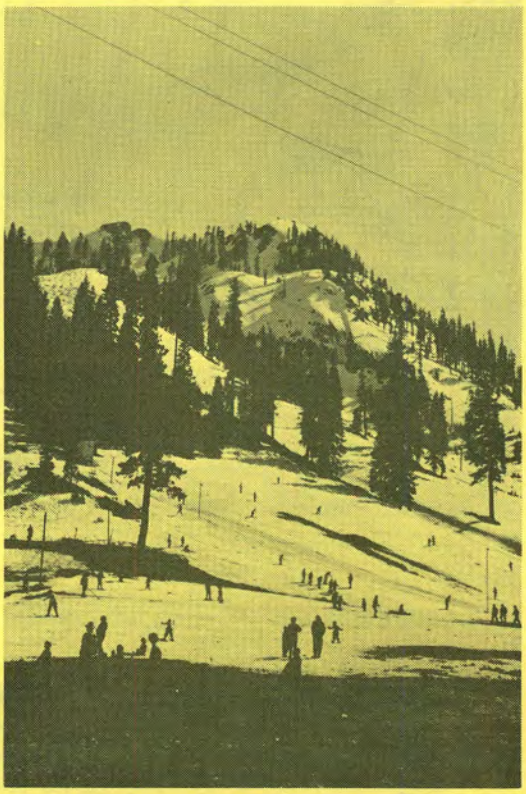


"My teen-age daughter is just back from the snow country and she tells me that Squaw Valley 'is really swinging, dad.'

"By 'swinging' she means happily, rocking, crazy, ding-donging, jumping, the most."

Art Rosenbaum
San Francisco Chronicle

AS MANY AS 10,000 FLOCK TO ROMP IN SQUAW'S SNOW



"More people go to Squaw Valley now than they did during the Winter Olympic Games last year," was a remark I heard when I skied there a week ago.

Looking around at row after row of cars and lines of big busses parked in the same places as they were in February, 1960, I'd say the crowds are about as large as during the Olympic Games, but the distribution is different.

During the Games, the mountains were almost barren of people and the valley seething with people. Now, the hills are dotted with skiers and the valley is largely vacant. Attendance has reached as high as 10,000 on a recent Sunday.

The Olympic Village, which was built to house visiting Olympic skiers and skaters, is now operated by the Squaw Valley Improvement Corp. under a long-term agreement from the State Division of Beaches and Parks. Fred Onerato is the general manager and Chris Burmer manages the hotel. "We feel that winter sports should be available to everyone," said Burmer. "And by catering to vast crowds, we can keep our prices low."

Each of the 300 rooms at the Village Hotel has a double and a single bed. Rates are $8 a night for one or two persons, $10 for three persons. Special midweek rates are offered. All the rooms were booked for the Easter Week holidays.

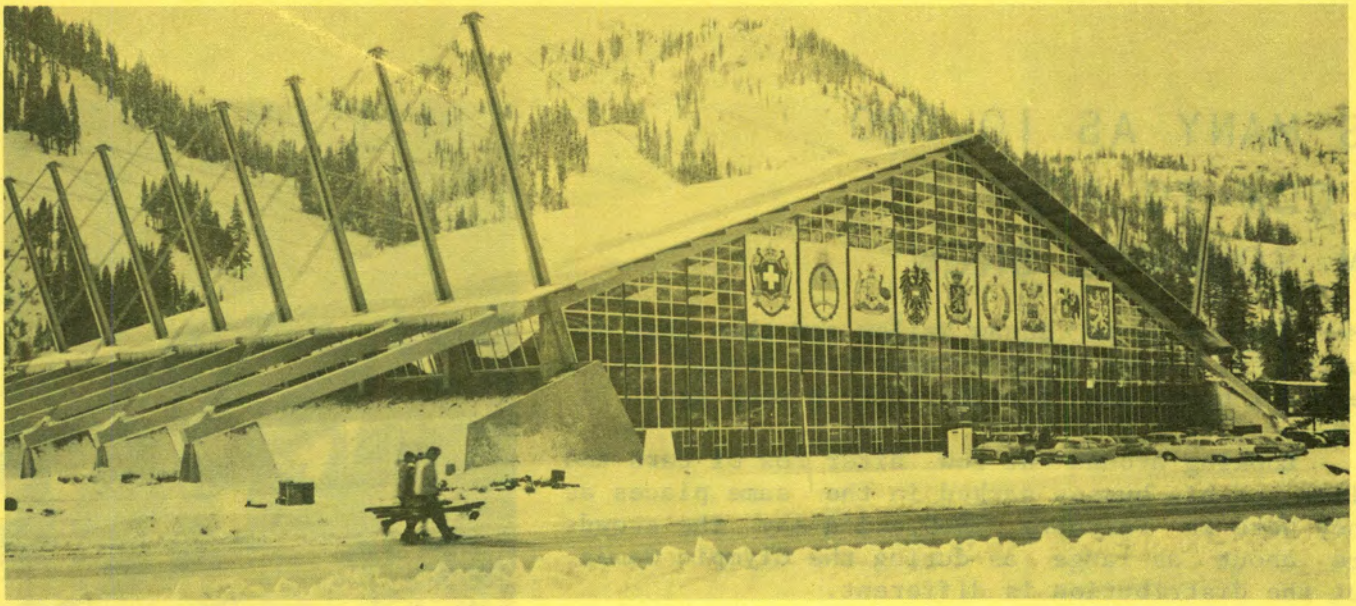
Inside the Olympic Village swimmers loll around the heated 65 by 44 foot swimming pool. Other skiers laze outside their heated cabanas. Some are waxing skis, others playing cards and several are reading with their backs to the warm sun. Nearby scores of kids live it up in their play area. Sleds, discs and toboggans swish down the small hill. Adjacent to the village is a new 400-foot rope tow for beginners.

There is a weekly schedule of ice hockey games in which teams with members from Sacramento Valley towns, including Marysville, participate. When special events are not occupying the ice, skating is open to the public in the $3 million Blyth Arena.

Something new, that wasn't available to the people attending the Olympic Games, are the sleigh rides for families and kids on weekends. You can hear the sleigh bells echoing from the slopes of Papoose Peak and KT-22 mountain. Also, dog sled-rides may give you an experience you'll never forget.

The hub of the area is still Squaw Valley Lodge where many memories of exciting Olympic history will always be remembered.

(This article appeared in many northern California newspapers entitled "Weekend Skier" by the Snow Sport)



WHAT'S DOING?

winter:

skiing
skating
swimming
sightseeing
sleigh rides
tobagganing
chair lifts

summer:

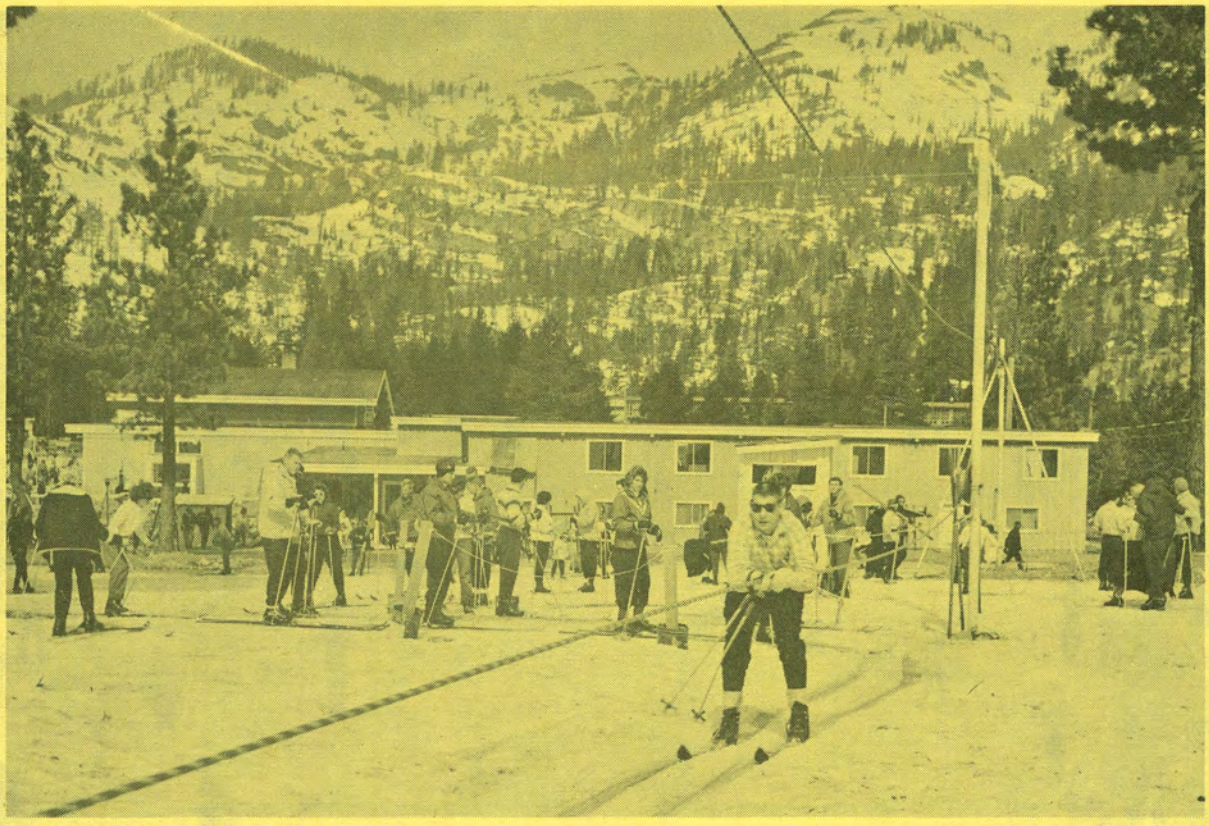
hiking
swimming
chair lifts
festivals
horse shows
ice skating
hockey
and. . .

IT'S POPULAR. . .

Over 27,000

skaters to

date in 1961



"Such items as leases, contracts and investigations are of little concern to skiers or snow turtles. They want to go where the action is. . .

(and the concessioner's ideas include) "bunny ski areas, swimming pool, recreation rooms, Hof Brau style warming huts, theatre-in-the-round and music festivals at Blyth Arena, combo music, amateur nights . . . in other words, action for the whole family, winter and summer."

San Francisco Chronicle

The Wilderness Conference in San Francisco was distinguished through the presence of Governor Brown, Mr. Justice Douglas of the United States Supreme Court and by Stewart Udall, the articulate and energetic Secretary of the Interior.

If the Conference accomplished nothing else (which isn't true because it accomplished a great deal) it surely must have settled the problem at Emerald Bay. For the Chief Executive of California, elected by the people and responsive to the people, made it quite clear on matters pertaining to Lake Tahoe.

He deplored the conditions which exist there, and the loss of that area's magnificence. He assured a press conference audience overflowing in the Palace Hotel's Presidential Suite, that California would do nothing, absolutely and positively nothing, which would contribute to further impairment of the area's beauty and charm. He further remarked that the truism on hindsight is regretfully true--Lake Tahoe should have been brought into the National Park System two score or more years ago, when it was unchallenged in its finery.

The Governor did not mention Emerald Bay. But the remarks on Lake Tahoe, his promise, his order that nothing further be accomplished which will destroy the little that is left in grand magnificence on the California side of Lake Tahoe, surely apply.

Where else on the California side does charm remain as at D. L. Bliss or Emerald Bay? Nowhere, if the question must be answered. And remain it will---so stated the Governor to the press at the Wilderness Conference.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

On the future of California State Parks, the Governor said that he was about to make up his mind on the financing of the $150,000,000 program conceived and submitted by Chief DeTurk to the State Park Commission, which forwarded it to the Governor. He made it clear that parks were essential to the well-being of this state--that they were on equal footing with schools, mental hospitals and other services required of State government. They will not be slighted, he said.

The Governor said that he felt the program should take between ten and twelve years -- or, roughly, $15 to $18 million a year on developments.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

On urging by the Governor, Secretary Udall indicated it would not be too long before lands along the Colorado River are made available to California and Arizona for recreational development, especially state parks.

To the North, the Redwoods - To the West, the Ocean -To the East Clear Lake - But why Go Anywhere but Here ?

In Southwestern Mendocino County lies an area destined to be one of the most outstanding recreational areas in California. This area is called Anderson Valley, with a length of 12 miles and a width of three miles, and is surrounded by steep forested slopes. The main access is by State Highway 128 north from the function of Highway 101 at the town of Cloverdale. From the northern part of the valley, Highway 128 leads on through a living tunnel of giant Coast Redwoods and emerges at the junction with State Highway 1 at the mouth of the Navarro River.

What makes this valley a gateway to a recreational future? Why will the future bring forth the name of Anderson Valley in newspapers, magazines, recreational maps and pamphlets? Why? Because within the valley lies a park with a future.

Hendy Woods State Park -- a living answer to the ever increasing needs of the conservationist and recreational public. Hendy Woods is graced with over 11,000 feet of river frontage. Within the interior of this park are located two outstanding groves of virgin Coast Redwoods Sequoia sempervirens from which this park takes its name.

The history of Hendy Woods goes way back to the Indians that roamed this area and followed the watercourse in search of the salmon and steelhead that flourished there. In the late 1800's a gentleman by the name of Joshua Hendy first claimed this beautiful area as his own. He found something within the peace and quiet of these fern-encrusted groves that made him vow that no saw or axe would ever lay bare the inner bark of these giants, and true to this word he was, for as long as the land was his the trees were never harmed.

After Joshua Hendy passed on his nephew, Samuel Hendy, inherited the land, the luxuriant growth, and the giants. Samuel Hendy carried on with the protection of the groves until need prompted him to sell his holdings to the Pacific Coast Lumber Company.

California was growing now and the need for lumber was great. Down came the giant trees in the outlying areas and off to the mills they were hauled to be reduced to the sizes and shapes needed throughout the growing state. But a strange thing was happening, timber was cut and removed from all sides of the big groves, but never was an order given to attack the giants standing there. With the passing of time and the restlessness of men, the land once again was sold, this time to the Albion Lumber Company, and once again came the sound of ripping buck saws, the shouting of men to their heaving and pulling oxen, while in the background echoed the sounds of falling giants. Once more the cutting and hauling went on around the majestic groves but no step was taken against their domain.

Time and its years moved on and the land was sold to the Southern Pacific Land Company on June 6, 1930. Peace and quiet returned to the serenity of a Coastal forest, and new growth of life began to return to the cutover area. 18 years the peace reigned broken only by the laughter of local people picnicking among her cool moss covered floor. August 18, 1948, was again the date of a sale. This time the land was purchased by the Masonite Corporation and new sounds were carried by the winds.

The whine of the chain saw and the throbbing of the bulldozer vibrated the earth near the serene and peaceful groves. Closer and closer they moved seeking out the best of the seasoned timber and at the very edge they stopped. Once again no one was asked or ordered to move with axe or saw against these sentinels standing there. Then, you might say freedom came to the Redwoods in August, 1958, for the land was sold to the people of California as their future public park.

Today Hendy Woods stands as she did hundreds of years ago, a living example of the ancient past. Wildlife freely roam her darkened corridors, such animals as the Columbian Blacktail deer, raccoon, weasel, cottontail rabbit, gray fox, skunk, bobcat, and others. Among her outstretched branches dart the bird life seeking protection and food, few of which are the Steller Jay, Varied Thrush, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Western Pileated
(continued on page 14)

HENDY WOODS STATE PARK (continued from the previous page)

Woodpecker, the Great Horned Owl and many, many more. Her floor is streaked with color at almost any season of the year, from the spring wild flowers such as the Fox Glove, Western Azalea, Oxalis, Trillium, Clintonia, Wild Ginger, Red-Wood Orchid, and on through the color spectrum to the dainty multi-colored fungi that line the floor in winter.

Soon facilities will be developed here for the protection and the recreational enjoyment of this beautiful area. It is anticipated that the facilities will be ready by the summer of 1963, with a beginning of 92 campsites and 25 picnic units. These will be placed on the wooded flats that surround the giant groves. The groves themselves will have within their boundaries a loop foot trail so that thousands may relax and stroll among the giants and ferns. No other man-made structure is scheduled to defile her ancient appearance. The recreational endeavors will include swimming, hiking, fishing, horseback riding, and just plain relaxing.

Is Hendy Woods well known? It must be, for even though very little, if any, information has been printed about it, word of mouth must have found many ears--over 8,000 people visited this young area in 1960. They came from many cities, states, and foreign countries, and as they left they were vowing to tell their friends of the beauty they had seen and said they themselves would be back.

Hendy Woods is in a very desirable location. For one thing, it is only 16 miles to the cool shores of the Pacific Ocean, where abalone may be found, as well as surf fishing being popular. A day at the beach is wonderful relaxation and when the cool evening fog moves over the coast, a short drive and a few minutes returns one to Anderson Valley and Hendy Woods. When the naturalist programs come forth in the ensuing years, there will be nature hikes through the giant groves of trees and moisture laden ferns, and stories will be told how these trees came to be what they are today, and what they can mean to us. When the summer sun sinks behind the towering green hills, sounds will echo through the valley from happy singing voices enjoying an evening campfire program within the shadows of the giant trees.

There is no doubt that this is the park with the future, and the future is now, already the visitation grows, and will continue to grow for they will come, they will enjoy, and they will return.

Jack Schlotter, Ranger I
Hendy Woods State Park

> Thousands of tired, nerve-shaden, overcivilized people are beginning to find out that going to the mountains is going home; that wilderness is a necessity; and the mountain parks and reservations are useful not only as foundations of timber and irrigating rivers, but as fountains of life.
>
> . . .John Muir

NEWS COMMENTS

A Better Wave of the Future

(The following article by Col. Allen Griffin, publisher of the Monterey Peninsula Herald, is very well done relative to Old Monterey and the redevelopment project being undertaken there.)

For many years to come, urban renewal of redevelopment in several forms will be a gigantic influence and a growing process of transformation in American cities, probably the chief factor selected in Washington to sustain and prolong the coming boom, once the latter is started.

Meanwhile, redevelopment agencies whose programs have already been accepted in Washington are being urged to get on with the job. The Seaside agency recently received such a suggestion from President John F. Kennedy, although it has been getting on with its job very nicely and is advertising blocks of property for sale.

All over the United States cities will take advantage of this opportunity to replan and re-mold blighted and decaying areas. San Francisco is an example, where the Golden Gateway Project will be a glittering city within the city, and where the Western Division will produce a series of new neighborhoods to replace the shabby acres whose old buildings have now been removed.

This is a big thing, an opportunity to be seized, and we should be proud that it has been seized here--just as the people of Philadelphia are proud of the Society Hill Project that spreads from the near vicinity of Independence Hall all the way to the Delaware River.

It is the machinery of federal participation that has made possible this revolutionary concept of the improvement of outworn areas of cities. Federal grants for planning, substantial federal grants and loans for purchase and demolition of property, a liberal concept of "matching" funds, and the authority to exercise eminent domain in the acquisition of property for resale and redevelopment--this combination provides the new power to enable cities to make improvements never before within their legal or financial capacity.

In short, what kings and emperors once could do for their own glory and aggrandizement, the American people now can do to improve or completely change their environment in city areas that otherwise had no hope for betterment.

That may be "socialism" to some, but to others it is a liberation of free enterprise, because that is where it ends.

This newspaper welcomed the federal approval of the Custom House Project with enthusiasm--and concern.

The concern is real, and it is shared by many people, probably by members of the Urban Renewal Agency itself as well as by its critics or by critics of the entire idea.

A major concern is to preserve the flavor of the Old Town while renewing its vitality and interest and eliminating the spread of blight that had taken over nearly

(continued on the following page)

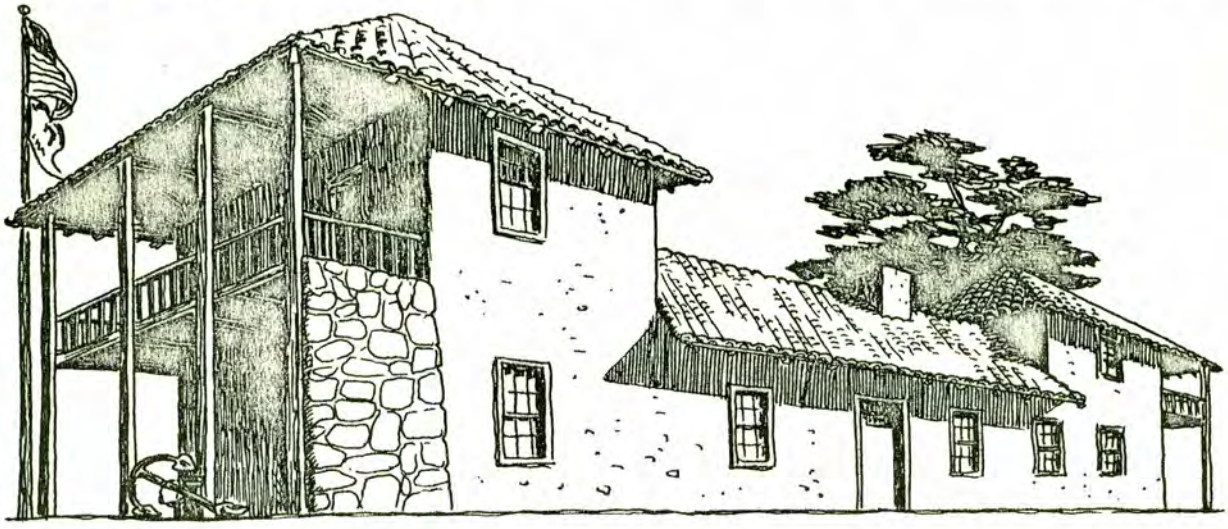
half of Alvarado street, the hub of the Monterey Peninsula. That means not only the preservation of landmarks that have been known, respected and valued as such, but the creation of a harmony of relationships between the old and the new.

Another concern is the resettlement of business establishments and people in houses and apartments, so as to minimize the hardships imposed upon people whose businesses and places of residence are wrested from them.

This is a tough phase and a touching one, although it is the same thing that happens wherever the power of eminent domain is exercised, whether to clear land for a highway (Del Monte Grove has had that experience), a park, or any other public work required by government for social, civic or traffic purposes.

A legitimate concern is that the future occupants of a redeveloped area serve the purposes for which the plan for the area has been devised, to the advantage of the economy of the city, to the benefit of the taxpayers, to the improvement of the amenities of life within the town.

And still another concern is the financial one--that the costs and that the sale or sales turn out to be as estimated.

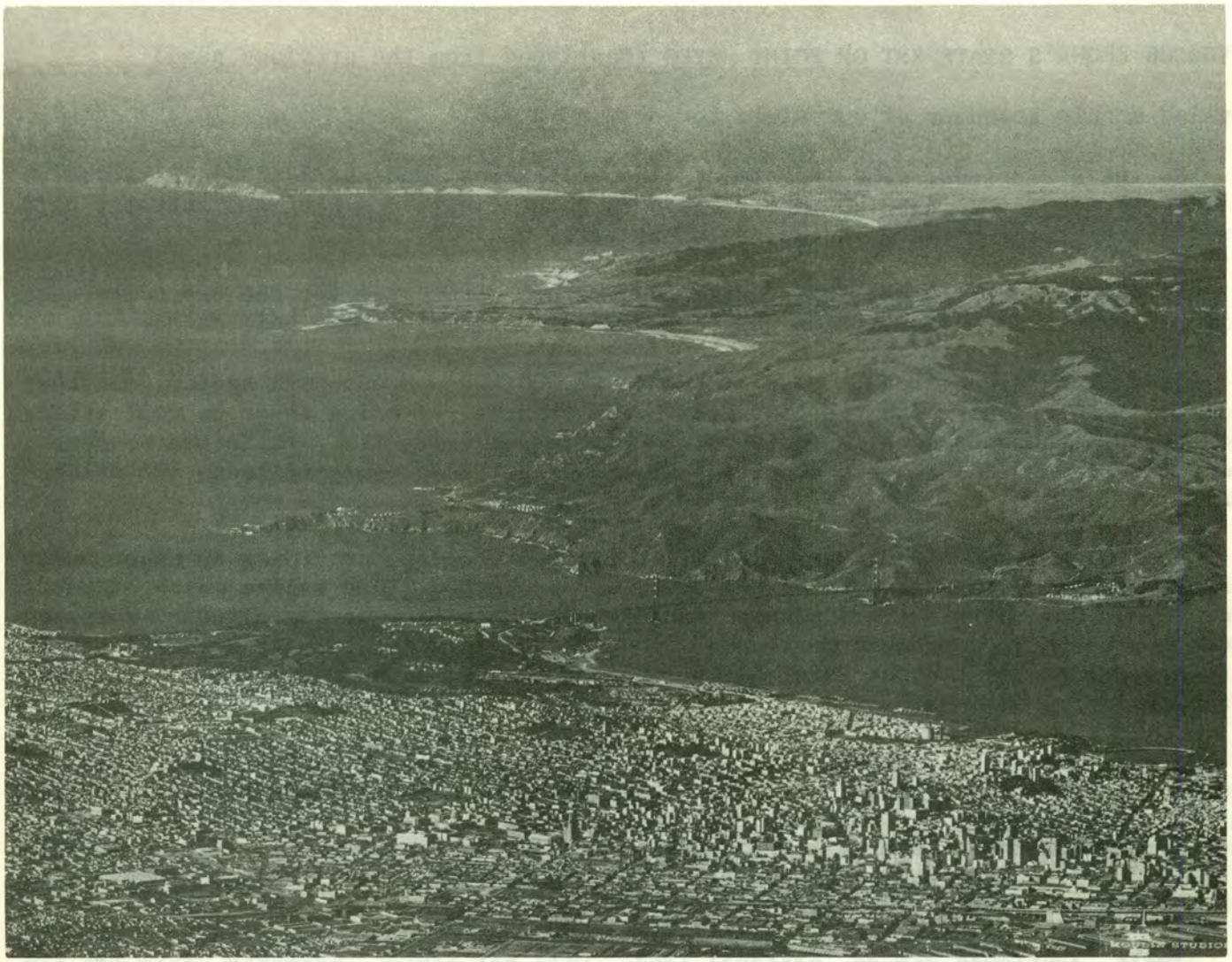


CUSTOMS HOUSE

The development of the Custom House Project, despite all of our concerns, is what Monterey has needed.

The effects will be far-reaching, as a tremendous advance in all of the central downtown will accompany this massive improvement or quickly follow. Without reference to urban renewal, the Monterey Savings and Loan Assn., for instance, plans early consummation of a striking improvement on Alvarado street and the restoration of the St. Charles Hotel on Tyler. The pushing through of Bonifacio street, even as a walkway, from Alvarado to Calle Principal will add four business corners and will accelerate pedestrian activity. It should be completed before demolitions on lower Alvarado street begin. And more will follow.

It will be an awful sight for a while as buildings come down and the rubble is cleared away, but we look to Alvarado street becoming in five years one of the most beautiful "small town" streets in the world. Why not? The incomparable setting of the Custom House Project area with its handsome landmarks affords the opportunity for the finest expression of the arts of planning, architecture and landscaping. It is up to us to rise to that challenge. -- A.G.



GOVERNOR BROWN'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

To the Honorable Members of the United States Congress:

I would like, first, to call your attention to a dramatic example of the eroding effect of time and the cost of delay in terms of our dwindling supply of recreation space.

Last April, when a subcommittee of the United States Senate met in a schoolhouse a few miles from Point Reyes, I said in a prepared statement that our Division of Beaches and Parks was paying $1,200 per linear foot for beach properties in some areas of California. Today, less than a year later, the price for that same property is $1,500 -- more than $100 an inch.

There is one other example of the cost of delay. At that time, the area was intact. Today, the blades of bulldozers are scraping at one corner of the proposed Point Reyes National Seashore area for a subdivision.

Action is needed. And California must look to the Congress to preserve the grandeur of this peninsula because the shoreline belongs as much to the people of Maine and of Kansas as it does to the people of California.

Through the years, California has invested heavily in its beaches and parks. We have made every effort, even during the hard depression years, to preserve the un-

(Continued on the following page)

rivaled scenic grandeur of our state for all.

At today's prices, our investment in our beaches and parks, by conservative estimate totals some $350,000,000. This is about five times what was actually paid for the properties which we began buying as early as 1902.

We now have before the California Legislature a program for the expenditure of $150,000,000 in park acquisition and construction during the next half decade.

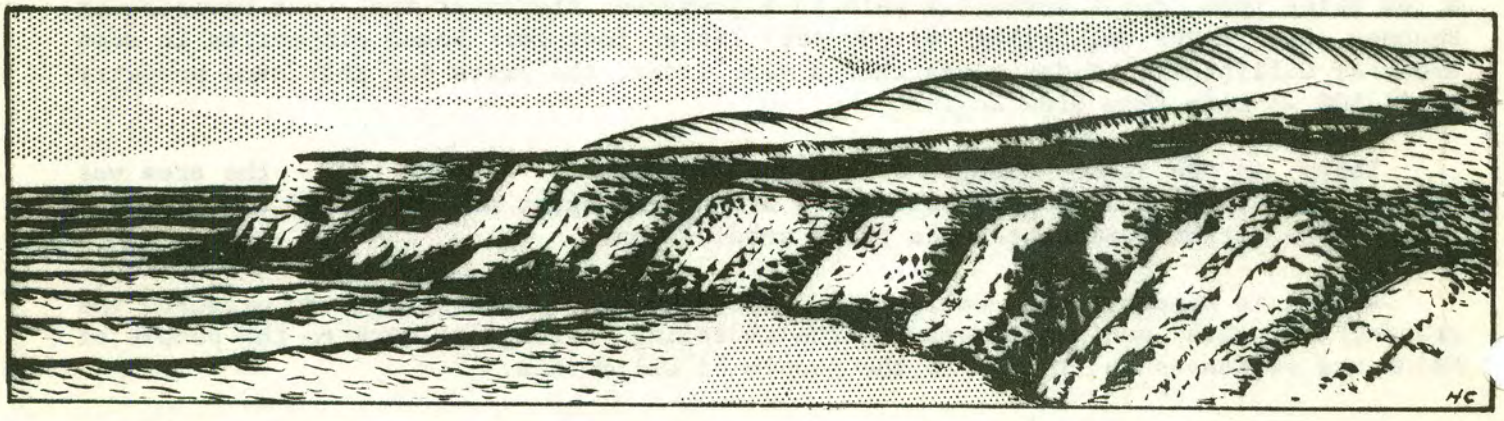
Next fiscal year alone, we will spend $8,000,000 on our park system, and that will be a relatively lean year for California's parks. I bring these to your attention to allay an apprehension that California is not doing its part in the preservation, the retention, and the providing to all of our scenic magnificence and wilderness.

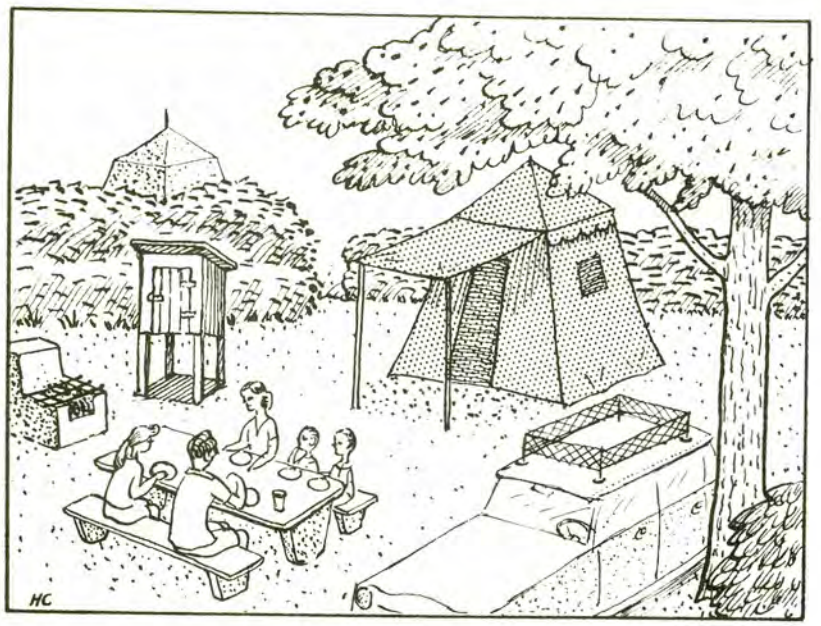
The Point Reyes plan is a full, well-conceived program, providing an opportunity for recreation within an hour or two drive of 6,000,000 in a region which attracts some 12,000,000 out-of-area visitors annually. At such time as the military releases lands now in their ownership on the Golden Gate, state acquisition there will tie in with federal acquisition at Point Reyes, joining the two in a historical, scenic and recreational wonderland.

I will not dwell on what you will be acquiring insofar as acreage, types of scenic beauty, weather conditions, etc., are concerned. That is adequately cared for in the report prepared by the National Park Service. I will state that I have personally been in the area many times and have enjoyed it tremendously. I am especially pleased to find that the proposal calls for the retention of pastoral lands. They are an integral part of the scene of Point Reyes.

Their continued use as pastoral lands will not remove property from the tax rolls, for possessory interest will continue. Indeed, the acquisition of these lands will enhance the economy of Marin County by a great percentage. The developments inside the park bearing possessory interest, and developments such as motels, lodges, restaurants, service stations, etc., which will increase many-fold outside the park, will produce tax revenues far in excess of anything foreseen by the local agencies.

Edmund G. Brown,
Governor
State of California





A CHALLENGE TO PARKS

The popularity of family camping brings with it some "headaches" for campers and park administrators alike. To the camper using public facilities it means crowded campgrounds--or even worse, being turned away from a chosen park. To the park administrator the popularity of camping brings sudden demands for more campsites and more elaborate facilities, plus the real problem of park maintenance and the protection of scenery and landscapes.

The latter is the more serious. While it takes more months to build facilities, it takes centuries to "build" a forest or meadow with its natural balances. There is every reason to believe that family camping is no passing fancy. It will not fade as hula hoops or rock and roll have done, only to be replaced by counterparts.

Family camping provides basic needs; it is healthy and in keeping with the function of parks. Park administrators who yearn for the "good old days" of relatively few visitors--and day visitors at that--are showing signs of senility.

Campers and visitors would do well, however, to be more sympathetic to the problems of park administrators. Park budgets for capital improvements, park maintenance, and the hiring of additional personnel has not kept pace with the explosion of park attendance. Park entrance fees, fees and charges for use of facilities, and enabling legislation that permits the sale of revenue bonds for the improvements of facilities will help alleviate the financial problem.

The major weakness has been the lack of long-range planning. This weakness has been found in all branches of government--federal, state, and local. The hasty construction of campsites without regard to design and location may be worse than a shortage. Park planning is necessary to insure adequate facilities and to protect park values and natural features. This caution is no license for dilly-dallying. Immediate steps must be taken to provide the necessary facilities and park protection. Park users should expect to pay the bill and get their money's worth.

If visitors are fully to enjoy the natural, scenic, and historical features of a park, they must spend more than a day or weekend in the park. One to two weeks is a minimum. Encouragement of longer stays calls for more elaborate facilities--clean sanitary facilities, hot showers, and laundry facilities. Overused and poor sanitary facilities lead to obnoxious odors, and soiling of the woods after dark. Good sanitary facilities are, therefore, essential to the health of the camper and to the

(Continued on the following page)

A CHALLENGE TO PARKS (continued from the previous page)

protection of the park.

Park superintendents are fast losing the idea that there is "always room for one more". A park has a carrying capacity. Can a pasture support an unlimited number of cows or a field grow an unlimited amount of corn?

Extended visitations provide an excellent opportunity to acquaint the camper with the history and features of a park and the objectives of the park system. Thus parks may render a service to themselves and to the visitors by means of a good educational program. Movies before clubs and school assemblies and park literature are not substitutes for interpretive programs within the park itself.

Park naturalists and historians, trailside museums, and in-place exhibits are needed as badly as camping facilities. Education must keep pace with facilities. Why build school buildings if teachers are not hired and teaching is not done?

The burden of providing campsites should not fall upon national and state parks and forests. County parks, forest preserve districts, and even city parks can and should provide campsites with the necessary supervisions and maintenance whenever such parks lend themselves to family camping. This would help provide a buffer and save overused facilities. Certain facilities could be restricted to overnight use or weekend use. Adequate supervision can control the "neckers", sex perverts, tree choppers, litterbugs, and the "Tobacco Road" campers that park superintendents abhor. The positive values of good family camping that are practiced and engaged by the vast majority of campers must not be sacrificed for the actions of the minorities.

Park visitors have an obligation to protect the park and campsite. Park areas are too precious to misuse. Like natural resources they are ours to use and manage in such a way that they shall be available to future generations. Youngsters of the future might well be tempted to wear a coonskin cap under a space helmet and roast marshmallows over an open fire.

The primitive love of a wood fire, the smell of the forest, the sound of lapping waves on a beach, and the thrill of a fish taking the bait will not then be lost by future generations living in a world of increased technology.

Outdoor living is good for the soul; it calms and repairs the nerves, and refreshes the spirit. Governments have come and gone over the centuries, but man's love and kinship with the land and his dependence upon the natural resources shall endure forever.

By Howard W. Weaver,

From Family Camping

Peace on Earth

Throughout the civilized world people were resting this eve before Easter in the anticipation of the Holy Morning to follow. BUT NOT HERE. At 7:50 p.m. some joker tossed what is now thought to have been some sort of military explosive device from the U.S. 101A bridge connecting the two areas of our park. We firmly believe the river is six inches wider now, the resulting crater measures ten feet in diameter and is nearly three feet deep. Water and muck were thrown upon the highway to such an extent that a motorist passing at the time of the explosion had to stop and clean his windows before he could continue on his way. I wouldn't say that Supervisor O. G. Short's nerves are shot, but we are experiencing some difficulty in prying his limp body from the office ceiling.

Ranger William J. Walker, Doheny Beach State Park

Nice Kitty

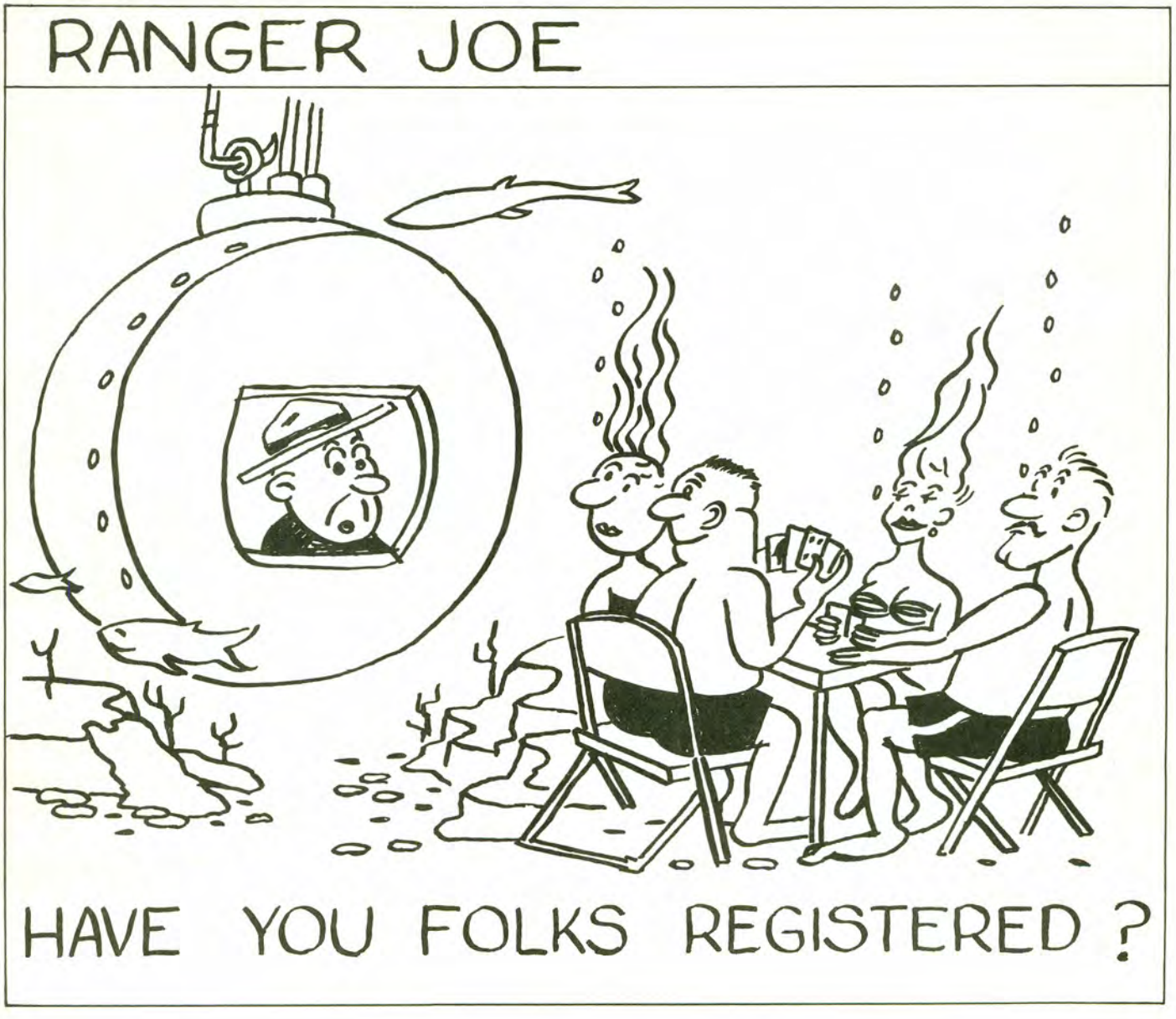
Recently one of our neighbors was awakened in the night by sounds of an animal fight outside his window. The growls were a bit too intense for a dog. But on the chance that it might be a dog killing a sheep, he used a flashlight to view the scene. He could see a struggling shape. The next morning he found a dead deer with its head crushed. A neighbor across the street was aroused the next morning and when his wife opened the front door, she came face to face with a mountain lion sitting on the porch apparently waiting for a coon to emerge from under the porch. The lady was so surprised that she couldn't do more than close the door. After all, one doesn't see mountain lions on porches every day. When she finally could talk, and tell her husband, the cat had disappeared.

Supervisor John C. McKenzie, Fort Ross SHM

Some Traffic Jam

Due to a major slide on U.S. 101 traffic was routed from Liggett Valley through Fort Bragg to Willets for the past five days. Restaurants and service stations, motels and hotels have been doing a booming business in Fort Bragg. The days were not without incident. Several truck trailers fliped over, many trucks got stuck on grades and there were a number of minor accidents. One gasoline tank truck trailer fliped near the park and before the trailer could be righted, 57 trucks and one bus were tied up for nearly three hours.

Supervisor D. D. Andrews, MacKerricher Beach SP



By Ranger James H. Richardson, San Diego Beaches SP

Positive Thinking

A patrol truck seems to have a good effect on some people. A party of men who had just come in from fishing and were getting into their large, expensive car and about to leave when I drove up. Beer cans lay all around the car. The minute they saw me, they all jumped out, picked up the beer cans and put them in a sack in the car. I thanked them for cleaning up the area and everyone went away happy.
Ranger Jewel N. Caughell, Folsom Lake State Park.

Guess They're Right

A couple and a small child came to the window at the park headquarters looking for a restroom. They said, "We went over to the Nature Lodge but all we found there was stuffed birds and things like that."
Ranger Walter F. Martell, Big Basin Redwoods SP

CAMPING SUPPLEMENT

News and Views

April 1961

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

	PARK ACREAGE	ELEVATION	CAMP UNITS	PICNIC UNITS	S - SWIMMING F - FISHING	B - BOATING BL - LAUNCHING BR - RENTALS	RIDING & HIKING TRAILS	S - STATE RANGER C - COUNTY OPERATED	NATURALIST LIFEGUARD	
Castle Crags State Park	5,331	2,023	59	21	SF	-	H	S	-	6 Mi. S Dunsmuir, U.S. 99
Clear Lake State Park	560	1,400	80	28	SF	-	H	S	-	3 Mi. NE Kelseyville, Soda Bay Road
Donner Memorial State Park	353	5,950	154	38	SF	L	H	S	-	2 Mi. W Truckee, U.S. 40
Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park	149	400	26	34	SF	-	H	R	N	35 Mi. SE Eureka, St. Rt. 36
Grover Hot Springs State Park	440	5,840	12	5	F	-	-	S	-	4 Mi. W Markleeville
Humboldt Redwoods State Park	23,462	150	190	80	SF	-	H	S	N	42 Mi. S Eureka, U.S. 101
Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park	9,539	125	102	40	SF	-	H	S	N	9 Mi. NE Crescent City, U.S. 199
McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial SP	485	3000	118	58	SF	LR	R&H	S	N	11 Mi. N Burney, St. Rt. 89
MacKerricher Beach State Park	283	50	70	-	F	-	-	S	N	3 Mi. N Fort Bragg, St. Rt. 1
Patrick's Point State Park	425	200	128	32	SF	-	RH	S	N	30 Mi. N Eureka, U.S. 101
Plumas Eureka State Park	2257	5175	30	0	SF	-	RH	S	-	5 Mi. W Graeagle, off U.S. 40 A
Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park	9568	250	100	25	F	-	H	S	N	6 Mi. N Orick, U.S. 101
Richardson Grove State Park	751	400	184	18	SF	-	RH	S	N	9 Mi. S. Garberville, U.S. 101
Russian Gulch State Park	1122	0	35	15	F	-	H	S	N	9 Mi. S Fort Bragg, St. Rt. 1
Standish-Hickey State Park	635	800	150	7	SF	-	RH	S	-	1 Mi. N. Leggett, U.S. 101
Tahoe State Park	14	6250	40	8	SF	L	R	S	-	14 Mi. N. Tahoe City, St. Rt. 28
Van Damme Beach State Park	1826	0	82	0	F	-	-	S	-	14 Mi. S. Fort Bragg, St. Rt. 1

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

CAMPSITES DESIGNED FOR VACATIONERS

The population of California is estimated by the Department of Finance of the State of California and by the Secretary of State at over 16,000,000. It is continuing to grow at the rate of 500,000 a year and no competent observer foresees a decline in this growth pattern.

Land in California becomes more scarce each year and park lands more scarce than agricultural land and agricultural land still more scarce than industrial land. Thanks to farsighted citizens and members of the Legislature through the years, California stands in fair shape insofar as the number of state parks and the area of state parks is concerned. Many believe it could be better, but considering that each acre costs X number of dollars and dollars are a precious product of the toil of Californians, its citizens have done right well. In 1957 20,457 acres were added to the park system. In 1958 7,665 acres were added. In 1959 59,000 acres were added. In 1960 over 15,000 acres were added.

These lands were acquired for public use to be developed for public use. And when added to the park system they are the raw and beautiful landscape which enables California to be known throughout the world as a place of grace and beauty. But it is because of this outdoor charm, this unrivalled beauty thousands of citizens are desirous of camping--most of them during the summer months--in the midst of Redwood groves, on the shore of majestic Emerald Bay and Lake Tahoe, in the brilliant Anza Desert, on the peaks, valleys, rivers and plains of this Golden State.

Within the financial means available to it through appropriations for development by the Legislature, the Division of Beaches and Parks, the operating function of the State Park Commission and the Department of Natural Resources, is doing the best it can to develop the parks for camping and picnicking and recreational use.

All State Park campsites are planned and developed with one purpose in mind--to afford Californians and out-of-state guests an opportunity to vacation. Not to be bunked next to a trailer or tent less than three feet away, and yet with camp facilities and the opportunity to picnic, hike, swim or just relax. And free from traffic noise and reminders of city living insofar as possible. Through the years the Rangers have been told by campers that what the state is currently providing in the way of campsites and facilities is what California campers want. The fellow and his wife and youngsters do not want the crowded campsite and would rather wait a day or two for a site where a degree of privacy exists.

This booklet gives general information. If specific information is desired as to riding and hiking trails, flower blooming seasons, park and road conditions, it is suggested you write directly to the park supervisor.

Rest room facilities are provided in all California State Parks where developments have been made and where camping and picnicking facilities are provided.

A reservation system is not maintained for camping and picnicking. All facilities are provided on a first-come, first-served basis. However, organized groups may make reservations at those parks where group areas are located by writing directly to the park supervisor.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

	PARK ACREAGE	ELEVATION	CAMP UNITS	PICNIC UNITS	S - SWIMMING F - FISHING	B - BOATING BL - LAUNCHING BR - RENTALS	RIDING & HIKING TRAILS	S - STATE RANGER C - COUNTY OPERATED	NATURALIST LIFEGUARD	
Armstrong Redwoods State Park	440	171	21	104	-	-	-	S	-	23 Mi. W. Santa Rosa, St. Rt. 12
Big Basin Redwoods State Park	11,033	1,000	260	90	F	-	R	S	N	23 Mi. NW Santa Cruz, St. Rt. 9
Brannan Island State Park	224	25	50	-	S-F	L-R	-	S	-	3½ Mi. S Rio Vista St. Rt. 12
Calaveras Big Trees State Park	5,436	4,700	128	250	S-F	-	-	S	N	25 Mi E Angels Camps, St. Rt. 4
Caswell Memorial State Park	258	40	67	43	S-F	-	-	S	-	4 Mi. SW Ripon, U.S. 99
Colusa-Sacramento River State Park	61	60	15	25	S-F	L	-	S	-	City of Colusa
D. L. Bliss State Park	947	6,820	118	-	S-F	-	-	S	N	33 Mi. S Truckee, St. Rt. 89
Emerald Bay State Park	567	6,800	100	-	S-F	-	-	S	N	33 Mi. S Truckee, St. Rt. 89
Fremont Peak State Park	244	10	10	23	-	-	-	S	-	11 Mi. S San Juan Bautista
George J. Hatfield State Park	46	62	7	23	S-F	-	-	S	-	29 Mi. NW Merced, 5 Mi. E Newman
McConnell State Park	74	104	17	18	S-F	-	-	S	-	12 Mi. SE Turlock, U.S. 99
Millerton Lake State Park	6,551	600	107	102	S-F	L-R	-	S	L	21 Mi. NE Fresno, St. Rt. 4
Mt. Diablo State Park	2,167	3,850	55	255	-	-	R&H	S	-	26 Mi. E. Oakland, via Walnut Creek
Mt. Tamalpais State Park	1,364	2,586	25	61	-	-	R&H	S	-	7 Mi. W Mill Valley, off U.S. 101
New Brighton Beach State Park	63	50	90	22	S-F	-	-	S	-	4 Mi. E Santa Cruz St. Rt. 1
Paul M. Dimmick Memorial Grove State Park	12	45	28	-	S-F	-	-	S	-	6 Mi. W Navarro, St. Rt. 128
Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park	800	575	218	92	S-F	-	R&H	S	L	35 Mi. S Monterey, St. Rt. 1
Portola State Park	1,665	450	60	106	S-F	-	H	S	N	20 Mi. W Palo Alto, Page Mill Road
Samuel P. Taylor State Park	2,484	250	60	128	S-F	-	R&H	S	N	15 Mi. W San Rafael
Seacliff Beach State Park	84	15	25	115	S-F	-	-	S	-	8 Mi. E Santa Cruz, St. Rt. 1
Sonoma Coast State Park	698	0	30	9	F	-	-	S	-	21 Mi. W Santa Rosa St. Rt. 1
Sunset Beach State Park	292	50	50	55	F	-	-	S	-	4 Mi. W Watsonville, St. Rt. 1
Turlock Lake State Park	228	248	25	60	S-F	L-R	-	S	-	23 Mi. E. Modesto, St. Rt. 132

STATE PARK FEES

Fees and charges have been adopted to help contribute to the cost of the operation and maintenance of various services and facilities in the California State Park System offered by the Division of Beaches and Parks.

These services and facilities may be different in particular units but include picnic sites with tables, stoves and sufficient space for vehicles, campsites, sanitary facilities, improved boat launching ramps, surfaced parking areas, piers for fishing, boat mooring facilities, special trailer sites with hookups, fire rings, and other beach facilities as well as police and fire protection, lifeguard services, educational services in season and informational literature.

Here is a partial list of fees pertaining to camping and picnicking:

$1.50 Per trailer and automotive vehicle for parking overnight in improved trailer sites at: Anza-Borrego Desert, San Clemente Beach, Seacliff Beach, Carpinteria Beach, Morro Bay, and Pismo Beach State Parks.

$1.00 Per automotive vehicle with or without trailer for camping overnight in all State Parks with established campsites.

$1.00 Per automotive vehicle and two horses per day at riding and hiking trail camps accessible to vehicle travel; $.25 per each additional horse.

$1.00 Per boat per day for use of small boat mooring facilities at Angel Island State Park.

$ .50 Per automotive vehicle per day for day-use facilities that may be provided, i.e. picnicking, surfaced parking areas, beach facilities, etc.

$ .50 Per boat and boat trailer for use of boat launching facilities and boat trailer parking areas where such facilities are provided.

$ .25 Per person per day at Angel Island State Park. No charge for children under 12 years of age.

$ .10 Per person per day for use of facilities for group picnicking or overnight camping when accompanied by a leader who will sign as responsible for the group.

$ .10 Per person entering State Parks on foot, if day-use facilities such as tables, stoves, and other developments are utilized.

Fuel prices:
Presto Logs, Instant Fire Pak, one carton.....$ .50
Sacked fire wood, one sack (35 lb. minimum).....$1.00
One bundle fire wood, one cubic foot.....$ .50

NOTE: The above charges and fees are applicable only to State Park units which are operated by the Division of Beaches and Parks.

Some local agencies operate Beach State Parks and charges and fees applicable to those units are established by the particular agencies under an operating agreement with the State are not listed hereon.

	PARK ACREAGE	ELEVATION	CAMP UNITS	PICNIC UNITS	S - SWIMMING F - FISHING	B - BOATING BL - LAUNCHING BR - RENTALS	RIDING & HIKING TRAILS	S - STATE RANGER C - COUNTY OPERATED	NATURALIST LIFEGUARD	
Anza-Borrego Desert State Park	469,388	745	96	34	-	-	R&H	S	N	94 Mi. NE San Diego, N or St. Rt. 78
Carpinteria Beach State Park	42	0	92	83	SF	-	-	S	L	12 Mi. E Santa Barbara, U.S. 101
Cuyamaca Rancho State Park	20,735	4960	181	145	F	-	R&H	S	N	50 Mi. E. San Diego, St. Rt. 79
Doheny Beach State Park	62	0	115	60	SF	-	-	S	L	1 Mi. S Dana Point, U.S. 101A
El Capitan Beach State Park	111	0	65	25	SF	-	-	S	L	20 Mi. W. Santa Barbara, U.S. 101
Emma K. Wood Beach State Park	17	0	200	0	SF	-	-	S	-	2 Mi. N Ventura, U.S. 101
Gaviota Beach State Park	9	0	80	0	SF	L	-	C	-	30 Mi. W Santa Barbara, U.S. 101
La Costa Beach State Park	14	0	187	0	SF	-	-	S	L	Encinitas, U.S. 101
Leo Carrillo Beach State Park	1578	0	100	0	SF	-	-	S	-	22 Mi. N. Santa Monica, U.S.Alt. 101
Mitchell Caverns State Park	83	4300	6	0	-	-	-	S	-	23 Mi. NW Essex, Off U.S. 66
Morro Bay State Park	1477	0	96	30	F	LR	-	S	-	13 Mi. N San Luis Obispo, St. Rt. 1
Mt. San Jacinto State Park	12,919	5500	33	13	S	-	R&H	S	-	Idyllwild, 54 Mi. E. Riverside
Palomar Mountain State Park	1,887	5300	51	36	-	-	R&H	S	N	30 Mi.NE Escondido, Palomar Mountain
Pismo Beach State Park	643	10			SF	-	-	S	L	Pismo Beach, U.S. 101
Refugio Beach State Park	35	0	85	-	SF	-	-	C	-	22 Mi. W Santa Barbara, U.S. 101
Salton Sea State		-234	50	25	SF	BRL	R&H	S	L	24 Mi. SE Indio, St. Rt. 111
San Clemente Beach State Park	109	0	50	73	SF	-	-	S	-	City of San Clemente

CAMPING LIMITS, SUMMER 1961

Limits on the number of consecutive days campers may use the more than 4,000 individual campsites within the California State Park System during the 1961 summer season follow. The summer season is from June 1 to September 30.

7 Continuous Calendar Days

Carpinteria Beach State Park
Doheny Beach State Park *
El Capitan Beach State Park
Morro Bay State Park
New Brighton Beach State Park
Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park
Pismo Beach State Park
San Clemente Beach State Park *
Seacliff Beach State Park

10 Continuous Calendar Days

Armstrong Redwoods State Park
D. L. Bliss State Park
Donner Memorial State Park
Emerald Bay State Park
Grover Hot Springs State Park
Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park
Samuel P. Taylor State Park
Sonoma Coast State Park
Tahoe State Park

15 Continuous Calendar Days

Big Basin Redwoods State Park
Brannan Island State Park
Calaveras Big Trees State Park
Castle Crags State Park
Caswell Memorial State Park
Clear Lake State Park
Cuyamaca Rancho State Park
George J. Hatfield State Park
Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park
Henry W. Coe State Park
Humboldt Redwoods State Park
La Costa Beach State Park
MacKerricher Beach State Park
McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial SP
McConnell State Park
Millerton Lake State Park
Mt. Diablo State Park
Mt. San Jacinto State Park
Patrick's Point State Park
Paul M. Dimmick Memorial Grove SP
Portola State Park
Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park
Richardson Grove State Park
Russian Gulch State Park
Standish-Hickey State Park
Sunset Beach State Park
Turlock Lake State Park
Van Damme Beach State Park

* Summer Camping Season starts May 20

NOTE: In all other state parks having camping facilities, continuous occupancy is limited to 30 calendar days.

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PHOTO CREDITS: Pages 5,6,9 and 10 -- San Francisco Examiner

NEWS and VIEWS

MAY 1961

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

C H I E F L Y

S P E A K I N G

It has been a new experience for me to go through this much of a regular session of the State Legislature. I have been amazed at the amount and volume of work which the legislators have been able to go through and accomplish and, at the same time, equally amazed at the amount of detailed study which they, as representatives of the people, have been able to make on the many subjects which confront them. I would like to take this opportunity to say that the Legislature has been aware of the problems of the Division of Beaches and Parks and has approached these problems with a spirit of sympathetic understanding.

For instance, our budget for support which includes all our operating and maintenance funds, as well as all our funds for future planning, has received the genuine support of the Budget Division of the Department of Finance, the Legislative Analyst's Office, and all committees in both the Senate and the Assembly to which it has been submitted. Although our request for funds for capital outlay was reasonably small when compared with the job that we are expected to accomplish, nevertheless our capital outlay budget request for some six million dollars has met with an equally understanding attitude in all sections of State government where it has been submitted. There has been less than one per cent of that budget recommended for elimination.

This is ample evidence that both the executive and the legislative parts of the government of California are aware of the need for park and recreational land, aware of the need for the proper operation of such areas as are under our direction, and that they are further aware of the shortages in both land and developments which exist in the State Park System. They have been willing to provide alleviation for this problem to the extent of the available funds in the General Fund. For this we thank them and we hope that the public in general realizes the great demand which is made on the legislative body for the provision of funds for a great variety of purposes. Our budget represents a fair share of California's total income toward providing land, development, and management of a State Park System in a great State like this.

Senator Randolph Collier of Siskiyou County has introduced legislation to make it possible for the Division of Beaches and Parks, with the consent of the State Park Commission, to add a new type of recreation area to those already developed and managed by the Division. This would be an area known as a State Recreation Area, not as a State Park, in which one of the reasons for establishing the area would be the provision of major outdoor activities, including hunting and fishing, as a part of the overall planning and management program. This will enable the Division to work closely with the Department of Fish and Game in the establishment of some really fine

(continued on the following page)

and outstanding area along the California side of the Colorado River where all such activities are compatible and where there is adequate space for every major outdoor pursuit.

Legislation has also been introduced to provide for the purchase of water to fill the now empty Lake Elsinore in order to provide a 3,000 acre lake for active outdoor water based recreation. Such legislation would have been completely impossible a decade ago, but it is my belief that many more people are now aware of the solid economic benefits to a community when a well-used park or recreation area is developed in it. This project alone would do a great deal toward lifting the economic depression which has descended on the town of Elsinore since the lake no longer provided water. The recreational benefits alone are vast to contemplate, since there are at least 45,000 registered small boats within an hour's time of Lake Elsinore and well over 100,000 registered small boats within a 150-mile radius of this location. The majority of such boat owners at the present time must go from Los Angeles County to the Salton Sea or the Colorado River in order to fine adequate, spacious, and uncrowded water surface for fishing, boating, water skiing, and related activities.

The Federal Government, too, is aware of the growing need for recreational land and the lack of adequate funds on the part of even a great state like California to provide these lands in a hurry as they are needed. A recent announcement of Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall I believe shows an enlightened attitude on the part of the Federal Government toward the disposition of lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. This announcement made public on May 31, is to the effect that any state, and this concerns California primarily, may purchase from the Federal Government, through the Bureau of Land Management, land necessary for public work and recreation use for a price of $2.50 per acre, or that they may lease such land from the Government at a price of 25¢ per acre per year. This is a move which has been needed for a great many years and although it does not affect all of the State of California or the heavily populated areas, it will provide a large amount of land in southern and southeastern California which will be within a day's travel of at least 50 per cent of the population of the State. There is some land in northern California in this category, some within easy reach of the Bay Area, which may be made available for park and recreation use by this far-reaching decision.

CHARLES A. DE TURK, Chief

Elmer Jake Pool

ANOTHER 25 YEARS

This month we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of Park Supervisor Elmer J. Pool of McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park who has just completed that length of service with the Division of Beaches and Parks.

Last month, when we had noted that Jess Chaffee, Ronald Miller, Everett Powell and Jack Fleckenstein were the only 25-year service employees with the Division, we did not have the complete record on Jake Pool. This information came to us through the Department with the arrival of a letter, a 25-year service pin, and a 25-year service certificate, including the following letter from Director DeWitt Nelson to Jake. A similar letter went to Superintendent Jess T. Chaffee.

Following is Director Nelson's letter of congratulations to Mr. Pool:

"Congratulations on completing twenty-five years of employment with the State of California. You will receive a certificate and pin honoring your service. I also want to add my personal best wishes.

"During this period, you have witnessed many changes and great improvements in which you have played an important part. You have been with the State through war and peace, through depression and prosperity. With your help the Department has continued to improve the level of service to the public.

"Your work with the state government has been deeply appreciated and I wish you many more productive and enjoyable years of serving the people of our great state."

Our office records indicate that Jake Pool started as a State Park Custodian at Dyerville Headquarters on May 21, 1937. This, of course, would add up to 24 years of service with the Division this May 21st; however, Jake worked for the Division of

(Continued on the following page)

Highways from the 29th of January in 1931. He worked intermittently for that Division through February 21, 1935. This adds up to his 25 years of service with the State.

Jake moved up through the ranks, first as Assistant Warden, and was placed in charge of McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park in 1943. He was promoted to State Park Ranger III in 1947 and enjoyed that classification through February of 1955. At that time, the position at McArthur-Burney was reclassified and Jake, preferring to stay at that park, agreed to accept the lower classification of State Park Ranger II, if he could remain in charge of the park. Chief Drury approved and Jake has continued to do an effective job in the administration of that park to this date. As of March 1st of this year, Jake will have been in charge of McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park for 18 years, an enviable record.

Jake is one of those who pioneered with the State Park System, having joined its ranks at a time when annual budgets for the entire Division rarely exceeded $100,000. He came from the Russian River community of Guerneville from which community several of our prominent state park people immigrated. Former Superintendents Lee Blaisdell, Percy French, and the late Robert S. Coon all were originally from Guerneville.

Jake is several times a grandfather and he and his good wife, Naomi, have played a prominent part in building McArthur-Burney Falls State Park to its present prominent status. Before a concessioner operated in the park, Mrs. Pool provided a form of soft drink service including fresh milk and bread for campers who found it difficult to obtain those commodities in the community of Burney when they ran out of these items either late at night or early in the morning.

I know all of you join me in congratulating Jake and Naomi on having reached 25 years of service with the State and we wish them continuing success and good luck.

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

P.S. Mr. John H. Michael has called to my attention that Cary Traylor was retired from this Division after 27 years of service with the State.

EPH

WORD TO THE WISE:

Udall Tells Highway Engineers to Stand Clear of Park Land

Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall advised highway builders to steer clear of National Park lands.

At the same time, Udall urged that the design of the interstate road system be changed to provide camp grounds and picnic areas for tourists as well as a more attractive way to travel. He told the Senate public roads subcommittee that well located camping areas would take the burden off "already overcrowded parks and forests" and let tourists take part of their vacations en route to their destinations. He cited the Trans-Canada Highway as one providing camp areas. The added cost would be relatively small, he said.

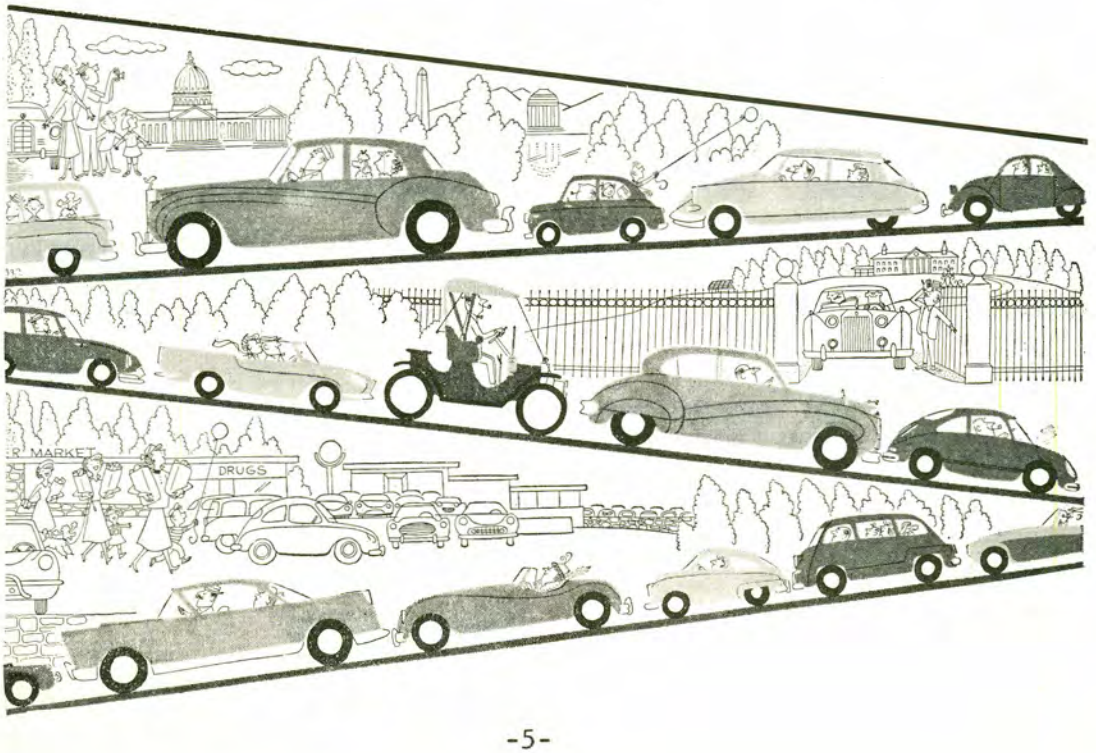
Udall's advice to highway builders underscored his support of a long-standing policy of Interior's National Park Service against intrusion of major traffic ways into park lands.

Udall said highways are "highly destructive" of the purpose of the parks, and said "better collaboration" is needed between highway builders and park officials to insure proper locations.

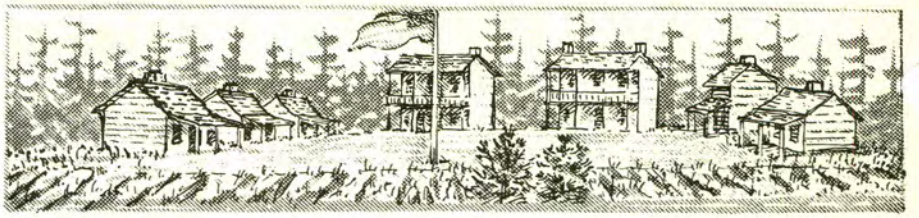
He did not mention any parks by name, but his Department in the past b terly fought proposals to carry a heavy-duty highway from Maryland into downtown Wash_ngton through Rock Creek Park, a part of the National Park System.

Udall cited George Washington Memorial Parkway in the Washington area as an example of how roads can be built without despoiling a wooded area.

. . .The Washington Post



Reminiscing on Old Times at Fort Humboldt



THE DAY THEY POURED THE BOOZE--During the lifetime of Fort Humboldt at least on two occasions "Demon Rum" took a drubbing, to create a tussle which brought assailant and assailed into court. Always, of course, the righteous cause prevailed. . .

Under the head of "Legal Intelligence -- The People vs. Captain Akey," is a story of an officer who became fed up with a bartender's feeding his men liquor and getting them thoroughly soused. . .That he took action is evident. . .that he won his case is to be found in The Humboldt Times, dated January 11, 1862.

"Captain Akey of the California Volunteers, was before Justice Hansell on Monday last to answer the People of California on a charge of malicious mischief," the Times reports. "The facts of the case are that Mr. Brooks was on the 4th inst., keeping a Saloon near Fort Humboldt at which many of the soldiers were prone to get drunk. The officers at the Fort had remonstrated with Mr. Brooks, and notified him not to sell liquor to the soldiers. Brooks persisted and Captain Akey on the morning of the 4th, marched a squad of men to the Saloon, in the absence of the proprietor, and spilled the liquors."

No doubt Mr. Brooks had his sympathizers, as old-hangers-on wept at the sight of fine old Bourbon trickling across the dirty floors of the saloon. And one could well imagine the counseling of the "guardhouse lawyers of the day" . . .for we next find Captain Akey in court.

"The defense set up was that the Saloon was a nuisance to the Fort -- demoralizing the men -- and, that the officer commanding had a right to abate or remove it.

"The prosecution was conducted on the part of the People, by District Attorney Tompkins and James Hanna, Esq. The defense was managed by S. M. Buck, Esq.

"Much ability was displayed by the counsel, and the case created considerable interest among our citizens. The trial and arguments lasted from one P.M. to late in the evening when the jury retired; but returned into Court in a half-hour and returned a verdict of 'not guilty'. Defendant, accordingly discharged."

In the first bar-wrecking case, one finds the Federal troops involved. . .in this case, the soldiers are those of the Battalion of California Mountaineers, mustered to combat Indian difficulties. Under State direction, they were affiliated with the U.S. Army.

Booze was a problem for many of the military men who served in this part of California. It was used to drown their sorrows and troubles, soothing but demoralizing.

Captain Grant is accredited with a considerable amount of drinking. . .Lieutenant Crook, later a noted general, recalls liquor causing trouble in ranks and imaginary Indian fighting. . .

Humboldt Times,
March 4, 1961

The Principles Which Guide Us All

(A lecture on park philosophy by Superintendent James P. Tryner, as delivered at a training session, McArthur-Burney Falls Mem. SP)

Before we can talk intelligently about park philosophy, we must have a thorough understanding of what we mean by the term and of what it means to us in the conduct of our daily lives. Very briefly, philosophy may be defined as the guiding principles of a way of life.

Each of us, whether we realize it or not, has built into his consciousness a mass of controlling and guiding forces which tend to tell him, in a given situation, how to react, or what to do, or what to say. Much of this is a result of our complex of experiences before we became associated with the Division of Beaches and Parks. It is probable that the interplay of these forces had much to do with our original decision to associate ourselves with the State Park System. From our first day with the Division, we are continually subjected to a myriad of pressures, ideas, and concepts which, if they are constructive influences, will provide us with a sound set of inborn principles for the guidance of our daily lives and of our work. This, we say, is the role of park philosophy in building good park people who can work constructively and effectively toward the realization of the goals of the State Park System.

What are some of the basic facets of this park philosophy?

1. We have a thorough respect for the natural, the beautiful, the ancient, and the historic, particularly as these things are exemplified within our units.

2. Our parks are for the people, first, last, and always. We protect for the people. We present our parks to the people. We develop our parks for the people. We patrol our parks for the guidance and the protection of people. We manage our parks for the benefit and enjoyment of people. When we say people, we mean not only those living today, but also those who will come after, for it is a basic precept of our program that we must manage not only for today but for tomorrow.

3. We strive toward the perpetuation of the whole without preference for particular elements -- flora, fauna, geology, history.

4. Use of our Parks and Monuments by people is one of our basic aims, but is not pursued at the expense of our basic resource -- the natural, scenic, or historic qualities of our areas.

5. In our dealings with the people who visit our parks, we are an interpreting agency, not an enforcing agency. It is not our intent to catch and punish people who break our rules. Rather, it is our intent to interpret our rules for them, to explain them to them so that they may understand and so be better prepared to enjoy our parks without destroying them.

6. In controlling people within our units, we attempt to do so as pain-

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lessly as possible. If a person has been guided by us into a channel of behavior desired by us without his knowledge, then we have done a good job.

7. For Division personnel, Division rules are our rules, not just the Division rules. We must present them to the public as our rules and not pass them off as rules passed down to us for mere enforcement.

8. To properly interpret our rules, we must understand them and understand the reasons for them; otherwise, interpretation becomes enforcement.

9. Human dignity is recognized in our personal relationships, both among ourselves and with the public, as the essential ingredient in successful person-to-person contacts. To shame or to embarrass a person before his fellow man is to make an enemy.

10. We believe in the eight-hour day and in the five-day week, but we do not hesitate, when conditions require, to work beyond these limits. As employees, we offer enthusiastically to work long hours, or extra days, if the need arises. As Supervisors, we strive to maintain the eight-hour day and the 40-hour week, but exceed without hesitation, when conditions demand.

11. We serve the public whenever and wherever possible within our program, keeping our activities consistent with our aims and philosophies.

12. We believe in what we are doing. For this reason, our morale is generally high.

13. In our internal relationships, we believe wholeheartedly in freedom of thought and in integrity of action; we recommend what we think is right; we defend our ideas vigorously within our organization, but we identify and support the policies of our Division in all contacts outside the Division whether we agree with it or not. If we cannot honestly support Division policy, then we so advise our associates and seek a change of assignments, or, in the extreme, a new job.

These are just a few of the basic concepts which seem to be important in the guidance of our daily lives and activities. As Supervisors we strive continually to implant within our people the basic feelings embodied here. As employees we seek constantly for a thorough understanding of these things so that our lives and our conduct may help us to move with our Division in the realization of its basic aims and objectives.

Missouri's camping season begins in late April or early May when school buses, loaded with sixth grade children arrive in Cuivre River State Park for a camping weekend. After school adjourns in early June, the 16 group camps operated by the Missouri State Park Board are booked almost solid for the three vacation months of June, July, and August. Most all the camps are taken on weekends from April 1st to June 1st and September 1st to October 15th.

Group camping is not a do-it-yourself project. The state parks furnish the facilities, and organizations, such as the Boy and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, schools, 4-H Clubs, FFA, church groups, YWCA, Jewish Community Center Association, and United Fund Agencies from Kansas City and St. Louis, furnish the campers. The several thousand children, many of them underprivileged and from the neglected middle class, as far as camping is concerned, would be unable to enjoy a camping experience if they were not sponsored by these organizations. For these reasons, the state park board feels justified in constructing and maintaining group camp facilities.

The park system does not enter into programing or directing, but periodically evaluates each camp to see that proper use is made of the facilities for which they were intended. When sub-par programs are observed, recommendations and suggestions are given to the organization conducting the camp which assists them in obtaining good camp practices.

Each camping organization is responsible for staffing, programing and the proper care of all physical facilities. It teaches good outdoor manners to protect the flora and fauna of the parks. Besides the park system staff, other state agencies cooperate with the camping agencies; giving instructions are conservation agents, state foresters, and county agents. Each camp has a completely equipped dining lodge and kitchen, camper cabins with cots and matresses, infirmary, staff quarters; all but four have a recreation building, craft house, board of health-approved water and sanitary systems. All but two have excellent water fronts, including four with pools. The total capacity in 16 group camps is 2,362. Charges for their use are $.25 per camper per day plus utilities and maintenance while in camp.

MISSOURI

Takes Care

(Continued on the following page)

MISSOURI'S PARKS (continued from the previous page)

In addition to the satisfaction received by the state park board and the people of Missouri for furnishing camping privileges to the youth of the state, many other benefits are derived. As most camping agencies are governed by a board of directors, composed mostly of influential lay personnel, they also offer their assistance to the state park board in many ways, an example of which is best expressed in a letter from Sam Negrin, director of Camp Hawthorn, sponsored by the Jewish Community Centers Assocation of St. Louis:

"I am certain that you are aware of the importance in maintaining an on-going relationship between your board and the lay members of our community who take an active leadership role as they serve on the Camp Hawthorn Board. This relationship is particularly meaningful to me, as a professional camping person, since I can appreciate and recognize the value of this wonderful spirit of cooperation which both of our boards have demonstrated over the past years. Yours, in their efforts to continually provide maximum facilities at Hawthorn which are in keeping with the best of camping standards, and ours, in their efforts to support legislation which effects the operation of the state park system as well as giving community recognition to the important role played by the state park board not only as it effects our camping service, but as it related to the total welfare of the general community.

"This kind of mutual understanding and cooperation between public and private agencies is an exemplary one which we point to with pride. It is our sincere hope that we may continue to enjoy and build upon this spirit so that we may look forward to providing our campers with the best possible services."

On November 8, 1960, the citizens had the opportunity to vote on an amendment to the Missouri Constitution concerning the manner of appropriation to the state park fund. We asked for assistance and to our knowledge, we received full support from every agency using state park facilities. The amendment carried by a better than two to one majority.

By Hadley K. Irwin,
Recreation Supervisor for the
Missouri State Park Board
Reprinted from the March, 1961 Recreation

Everything is Olde in Olde Monterey, Such as Our Olde Custom House

California under the U.S. flag began in little old Monterey a long time ago. If it hadn't been for Monterey there might not have been any California, or any Darryl or Marilyn, Hedda or Louella or Clark or Kirk or Dirk. Heavens, there might not have been any flicks or any Nixons. It's enough to give you the shakes.

In old Monterey they understand their gift to history, all right. They have even outlined the paths of history with a colored stripe painted on the road that leads past 28 historic buildings and sites. Steering your car along the path is a little like following the yellow brick road.

Many of the houses were built of adobe and you would think they would long since have washed away in a heavy rain. Some of them that have weathered the drizzles and the sizzles were built as long ago as 1830.

There is even a motel called the Casa Munras, built of adobe, part of which dates from 1824. Some improvements were installed 117 years later when it began taking guests and it is now festooned with pools, fireplaces and sliding doors, and gorgeous senoritas taking sunbaths.

The most important relic in old Monterey is the Old Custom House. They put "old" in front of everything in old Monterey, somewhat the way the old Japanese use "honorable." The Old Custom House was built in 1827 and the Mexicans used it as a tollgate for anyone desiring to enter Mexico by way of the Pacific Coast.

Monterey was the capital of government and culture, but California was coveted by the Russians and the English who were cruising offshore, and by the Americans who were moving west.

On July 7, 1846, Commander John Sloat, in charge of a U.S. Pacific Squadron, landed at Monterey and raised the American flag over the Old Custom House. No piker as a real estate dealer, Sloat claimed a tidy tract of 600,000 acres that stretched into Utah, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and Wyoming. The funny part about it was that the claim stuck.

Even under the U.S. Flag the Customs House continued to function until gold was discovered. Then, as San Francisco became important, Monterey declined, and the Customs House was closed in 1867. It is back in business now as an important stop on the Path of History hike, and it is filled with things like John Drake Sloat's portrait and a piece of the original flagpole on which the first U.S. Flag was run up to see

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MONTEREY (continued from the previous page)

who in the assemblage would salute.

The museum also includes some memories of a tearful love affair involving William Tecumseh Sherman, who was stationed in Monterey as a young officer. There he met Senorita Maria Ignacia Bonifacio, and although they never married, she was at her request, ultimately buried with his letters.

Across the Calle Principal, which is a fancy Monterey way of saying Main Street, stands the old Pacific building, once a hotel. The garden still blooms with purple Valley of the Nile, papyrus and magnolia trees. In the courtyard alongside, the sporting fraternity met to watch the earliest games of bulls and bears. The bear's foot was tied to a stake while the bull ran wild and the gents laid their bets.

It's a short walk up Scott Street to California's first theater, where the initial paid performance was uncorked in the spring of 1848. The tired boards are still being trod with the Troupers of the Gold Coast, currently appearing in "Formosa the Most Beautiful or The Railroad to Ruin." The audience which filters in for the weekend performances, spends the intermission at the old bar sipping soft drinks, munching roasted peanuts, their feet on the brass rail and their eye on the brass spittoons.

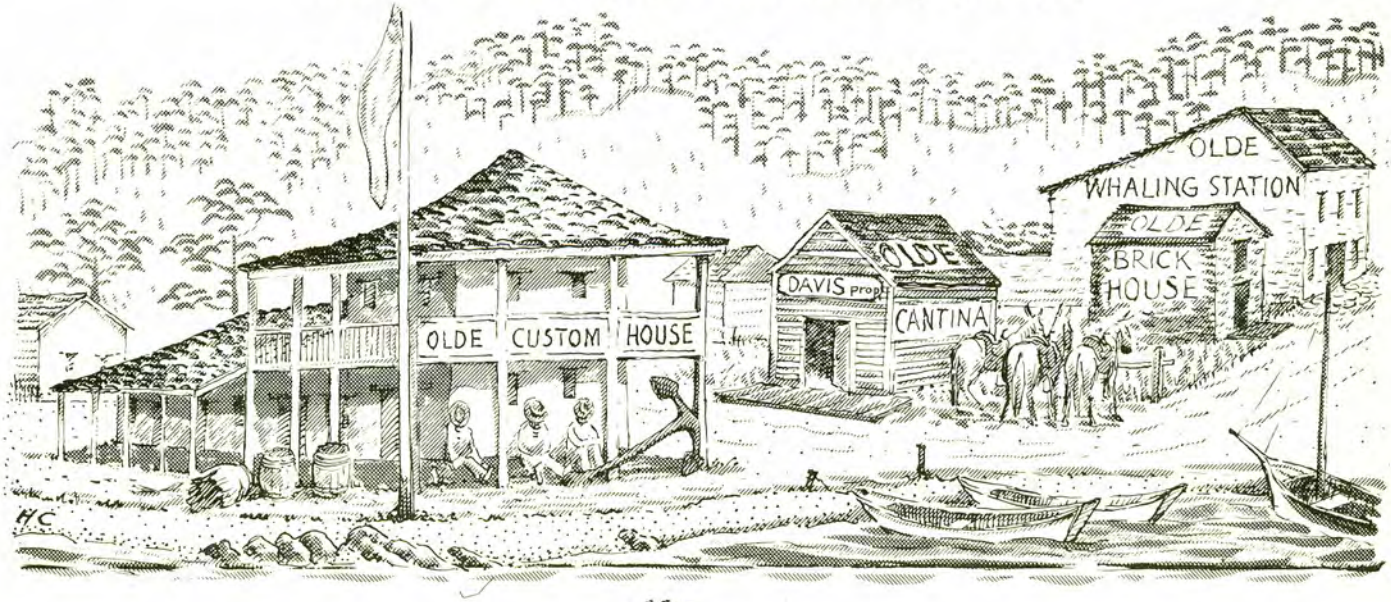
One of the most famous of the quaint casas (a home is not a house in Monterey) is the adobe built by Thomas Oliver Larkin, who was American consul when Monterey was Mexican. Larkin migrated from New England, built the place in 1835, did a lively trade with the Boston merchants, and became California's first millionaire.

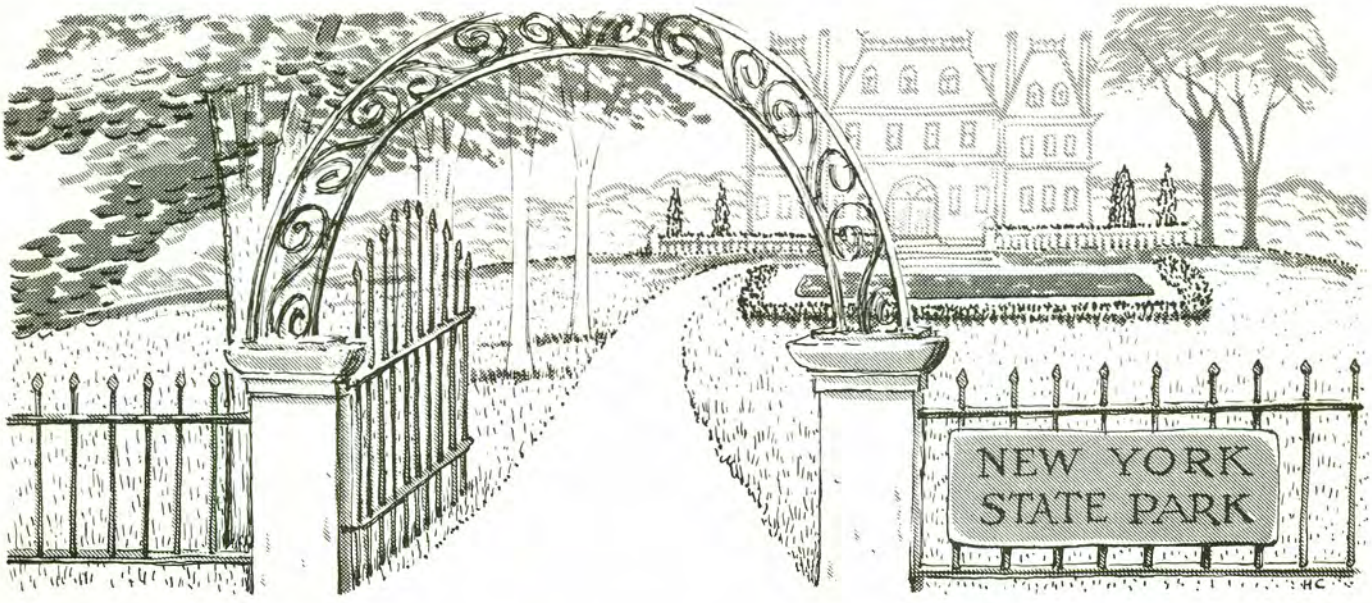
The furnishings, including buckets from a volunteer Boston brigade, were all brought from the east and were used by Mrs. Harry Toulmin, Larkin's granddaughter, who lived here until 1957. Lt. William Sherman's digs are just next door.

In the old days when the sardines were running and Steinbeck was scribbling "Cannery Row," they used to have a saying out here: Carmel-by-the-Sea, Monterey-by-the-smell, and Pacific Grove by God. Pacific Grove is still a heavenly place, but the fish have departed, leaving Monterey to the tourists. The switch hasn't been bad for the city's economy and, as everyone will agree, it certainly cleared the air.

(The above article appeared in a Missouri newspaper.

Interpretation remains a most baffling mystery.)





1400 Acre Estate Becomes State Park for $4,000,000

What type of land do other states buy for park use? Here's one example where New York State acquired the property of millionaire Marshall Field. The report is from the New York Times.

Caumsett, the 1,426-acre Marshall Field estate at Lloyds Neck on the North Shore of Long Island, became a Long Island State Park February 3, 1961.

Two deeds to the estate were turned over to Robert Moses, chairman of the Long Island State Park Commission, by Mrs. Ruth Pruyn Field, widow of Marshall Field, and by Adlai E. Stevenson, president of the Field Foundation and permanent United States Representative to the United Nations.

The commission paid $4,278,000 for Caumsett. It is the first state park acquired with funds from a $75,000,000 park bond issue approved by the voters last November.

Mr. Moses received the deeds in Mr. Stevenson's office at 2 Park Avenue. Half the estate was owned by the Field Foundation and half by Mrs. Field. Caumsett has a polo field, a shooting preserve, a seaplane and yacht dock, a fresh water lake and many guest and tenant houses.

Mr. Moses said plans were being made for a wildlife refuge, an arboretum, nature trails, golfing, picnicking, bathing and boating.

Caumsett is about 38 miles from New York, in Suffolk County on the peninsula of Lloyds Neck. Last summer, when it became known that the commission wanted the estate, many peninsula residents formed a committee to fight the plan on the ground that a public park would attract too many people to the area. At present there is only one narrow road servicing the neck. Mr. Moses said yesterday that new access roads to the park would be developed over a long period of time.

Marshall Field, who died in 1956, was a Chicago financier, publisher and department store owner. Caumsett was part of a $160,000,000 estate he left.

The Big Sur Country :
ONE OF THE STATE'S FINEST PARKS IS PROVING ALL YEAR ATTRACTION

(This is the tenth in the series of weekly feature articles furnished to California newspapers.)

On that scenic portion of California Highway One, which reaches from Monterey on the north to Cambria on the south, the State of California has established a series of State parks, reserves and historical monuments.

At Monterey are the Monterey Monuments, where California history is firmly implanted. At Point Lobos Reserve--the greatest meeting of land and water in the world--is beauty unsurpassed. At San Simeon, the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument overlooks the Pacific. And in the Big Sur country, some 30 miles south of Monterey, is Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park--one of the most popular and most ideally situated of all California state parks.

The southernmost of the Redwood parks, here is combined many of nature's activities--a level valley cut in half by the one million year old Big Sur River; mountains rising sharply from sea level to 3300 feet; a rugged coastline; cool and usually foggy evenings during the summer followed by warm, pleasant days; a verdant forested setting which is populated just enough to entice everyone.

This statement can be made with conviction, for there are more than 200 campsites within the park, about two score cabin and lodge facilities, a restaurant, a grocery store; outside the park, there are several motels and resorts, several places to dine, a splendid restaurant high on a hill overlooking the Pacific.

The Park also has a swimming pool, fed constantly by the Big Sur River. It is probably the finest natural swimming pool in the State Park System. In summer, a lifeguard is on duty. Along the river, fishing is constant--albeit, it is usually only during the day or two after the regular stocking of the stream that the catch is good.

The river rolls through the park, with picnic tables alongside it on one side and camping on the other. The camping is scattered. Some is beneath dense, deep Redwoods. Some is on an open meadow. Other camping is beneath sycamores, cottonwood and other species.

Hiking trails are plentiful, with one of the most popular being the short hike to Pfeiffer Falls. Others are traversed daily by nature hikes under supervision of trained naturalists. For those seeking longer excursions, there is the 300,000 acre Los Padres National Forest right next door, with access to its trails from the park.

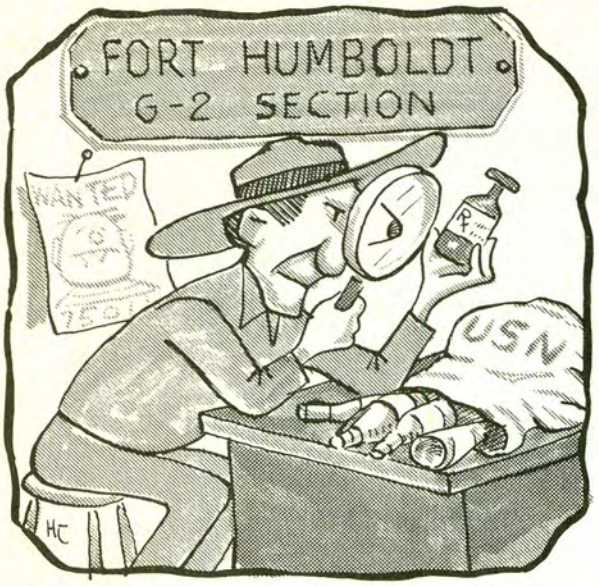
Organized groups have a separate camping area to the north of park headquarters. And for groups on a picnic, there is a large group area with adequate facilities for handling barbecues and cookouts. The grocery store mentioned in an earlier paragraph is well stocked and can provide almost any item sought, including ice.

There are lots of animals, and deer are frequent visitors in the park--especially around the area where Rangers gather garbage. There are wild boars in the area, and the advice is to stay away from them. Bears were once plentiful, but are indeed a rarity now. Raccoons and a score of other small animals are seen quite often.

The park does not touch the sea, which is only a few miles to the west. However, it is not hard to get there. One way is over a private road a few hundred feet south of the park; but visitors using this route are subject to a fee imposed by the landowner, or even refusal to pass if the traffic is too heavy.

The drive to the park will, of course, be spectacular from the north or the south.

Highway One was completed in 1937, surpassing in scenic beauty the Amalfi Drive and the Great Corniche on the French Riviera. The cost of building was ten million dollars; the time required was 18 years. The well-engineered road through this country was scalloped out of the sides of sheer earth masses. There are fine canyon-traversing bridges and trestles, and always spectacular mountain and marine views. One will see the great redwoods, the Big Sur Country, and the only known herd of sea otters in all the world. Over 50 miles of the highway opens up a region that was practically inaccessible before, except to adventurous horsemen and hardy hikers. Combining the solitude of the forest and the open grandeur of the sea, the highway rises at times to 1100 feet above the ocean as it winds along the cliffs.



a trashy story

Made a clean-up and patrol run to Azalea Reserve and found a light weight duck bag full of empty wine bottles next to a garbage can at the Reserve. In the sack found one stray bottle (prescription) issued by the Humboldt County Hospital. Checked with the clinic, got the person's address and contacted him.
Supervisor C. D. Thompson, Fort Humboldt SHM

another trashy story

While on evening patrol, I came across a truck load of trash that had been dumped on the side of the main park roadway. Sorting through some of the trash, I found evidence as to its point of origin. A check was made with the local judge as to the strength of my case. Once this was established, I contacted the culprits and gave them two choices. Naturally, they returned to the park and removed every scrap of trash.
Ranger Jack W. Schlotter (prior to transfer) Hendy Woods State Park

among the unfortunates

Ranger John Laken began a month's vacation by joining four others on a trip to New Orleans to pick up a new 75-foot ship (offshore oil well tender) and sail it back to Santa Barbara via the Panama Canal. Former Seasonal Lifeguard Tucker Thompson is the Skipper.
Supervisor William D. White, Grover Hot Springs State Park

peeping tom

Saturday nite when Supervisor Morgan was driving on Highway 79 at the Indian Exhibit entrance road, a lion appeared and became confused at the headlights. When Morgan stopped, the lion was against the bumper peering through the windshield. This is the third sighting of lions in the park.
Ranger Frank L. Davies, Cuyamaca Rancho State Park

someone squealed

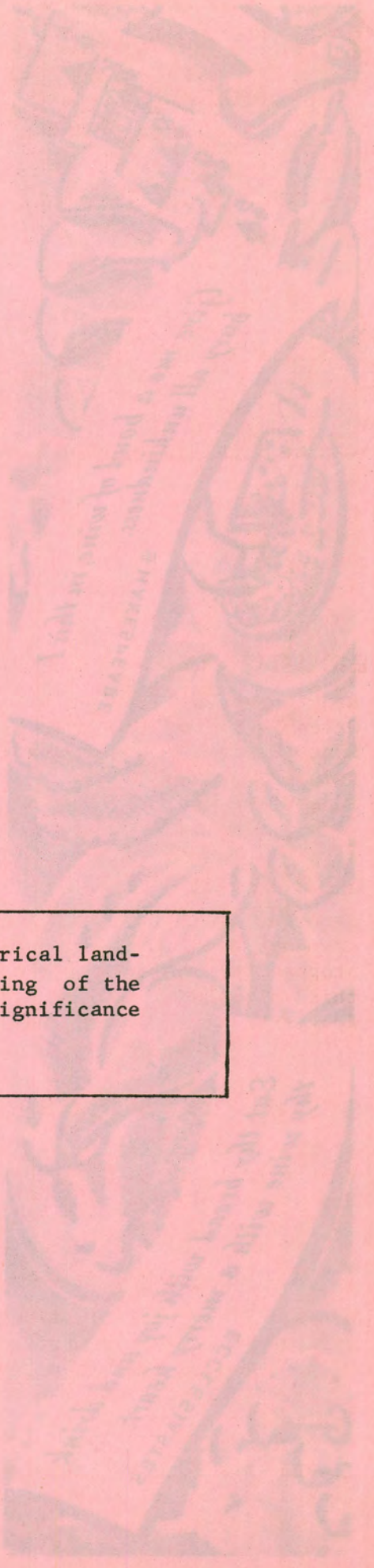
At the campfire circle in Borrego Palm Canyon over 450 people sang "Happy Birthday" to Naturalist Mike Merkel -- much to his discomfort.
Supervisor Clyde E. Strickler, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park

it's news! -- fish bites dog

A visitor was walking along the beach with his dog when the pooch grabbed a large fish swimming in the surf. It was a little more than the dog could handle, for it was a Handsaw fish about three feet long with teeth larger than the dog's. The fish grabbed the dog's ear and tore it badly. With the combined efforts of the dog owner and other park visitors, the dog was rescued and the fish landed. Identification revealed it to be Alepisaurus Borealis, commonly called Handsaw or Lancetfish -- it looked like a cross between a Barracuda and a Sailfish.
Park Attendant Bill Perry, Van Damme Beach State Park

yield from the field

CALIFORNIA'S HISTORICAL PAST -- THE WINERIES



This month's supplement covers historical landmarks among the wineries, the beginning of the wine industry in California and the significance it has had upon California history.

June, 1961
News and Views

CALIFORNIA'S HISTORICAL LANDMARKS IN THE WINE COUNTRY

No. 392 CHAMPAGNE CELLARS OF COLONEL AGOSTON HARASZTHY AND THE BUENA VISTA VINICULTURAL SOCIETY
2 miles NE of Sonoma. Site of vineyards and winery established by Colonel Haraszthy in 1857.

No. 490 CUCAMONGA RANCHO WINERY
Highway 66, .5 mile west of Cucamonga. Site of Cucamonga Winery, established by Tiburcio Tapia of Cucamonga Rancho, granted March 3, 1839.

No. 505 ALMADEN VINEYARDS
Kooser Road, south of San Jose. Original vineyard planted by Charles Lefranc in 1852. Present winery built in 1876.

No. 561 SCHRAMSBERG
3.8 miles south of Calistoga. Site of winery established by Jacob Schram in 1862. Visited by Robert Louis Stevenson in 1880.

No. 563 CHARLES KRUG WINERY
Krug Ranch, St. Helena. Oldest operating winery in Napa Valley, established in 1861.

No. 586 CRESTA BLANCA WINERY
Livermore Valley. Winery established by Charles A. Wetmore in 1884.

No. 621 ITALIAN SWISS COLONLY
Asti. Site of agricultural colony established by Italian Swiss immigrants in 1881.

No. 641 CONCANNON VINEYARD
Tesla Road, 2 miles SE of Livermore. Vineyard winery established by James Concannon in 1883.

No. 642 LELAND STANFORD WINERY
Holy Name Road, Mission San Jose. Weibel Cham-

pagne Vineyards founded in 1946 by Rudolf E. and Frederick W. Weibel on original site of Leland Stanford Winery, established at Warm Spring in 1869.

No. 733 PAUL MASSON MOUNTAIN WINERY
13150 Saratoga Avenue, Saratoga. At this site, wines and champagnes have flowed continuously since 1852.

No. 739 SAMUELE SEBASTIANI VINEYARD AND WINERY
Spain Street, Sonoma. Here in 1825 the Franciscan Fathers of San Francisco Solano de Sonoma Mission planted the first vineyard in Sonoma Valley. General M. G. Vallejo, later produced wines from these grapes. The Samuele Sebastiana Winery maintains much of the original Mission vineyard.

No. 762 D'AGOSTINI WINERY
8 miles NE of Plymouth. This winery started in 1856 by Adam Ulinger, a Swiss immigrant. The original wine cellar is still in use and part of the present winery. Some original vines are still in production.

WINE MAP
OF
California
Published by The Wine Advisory Board, San Francisco
SONOMA-
MENDOCINO
NAPA VALLEY-
SOLANO
ALAMEDA-
CONTRA COSTA
SANTA CLARA-
SAN BENITO-
SANTA CRUZ
LODI-
SACRAMENTO
MODESTO-
ESCALON
FRESNO-
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA
WINE-MAKING TOWNS
of California
SONOMA
MENDOCINO
NAPA VALLEY- SOLANO
ALAMEDA - CONTRA COSTA
SANTA CLARA - SAN BENITO
SANTA CRUZ
LODI - SACRAMENTO
FRESNO - SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

"LACHRYMA MONTIS." RESIDENCE OF GEN. M.G. VALLEJO, SONOMA, SONOMA COUNTY, CAL.

General Don Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo was not only a central figure in the American conquest of California, the centennial of which was celebrated throughout the State in 1946, but he was also the first non-missionary wine grower in Sonoma Valley, and for at least 25 years he dominated the wine scene there.

The original cultivated vines of the valley, of course, had been the "more than a thousand" planted in 1824 by Padre Jose Altimira, Spanish founder of Sonoma Mission the year before. It may be assumed that, in the normal course of events, mission wine was produced at Sonoma beginning about 1827. But seven years later Sonoma, like the other 20 California missions, was appropriated by the California (Mexican) government. The padres' vineyards and wineries, along with their other properties, fell quickly to wrack and ruin.

26 years old in 1834, Vallejo was one of the two most influential men in California. Only the Governor could give him orders--and Vallejo's nephew, Don Juan Bautista Alvarado, was soon to be Governor. Vallejo was commandante general of the California army, a veteran Indian fighter, colonizer, and owner of about 44,280 acres around Petaluma. He ruled with unchallenged power the region now divided into Marin, Sonoma, Napa, and Solano counties.

In 1834 and subsequent years, Vallejo laid out the pueblo of Sonoma. A two-story adobe building with a four-story tower, erected by Indian labor at the northeast corner of the plaza in 1836, did double service as the commandant's residence and his soldiers' barracks. And the same year Vallejo took over Sonoma Mission's

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(continued from the previous page)

vineyard.

Replanted behind the historic edifice which still stands, the vineyard soon revived under Vallejo's energetic direction. By 1839, evidently, wine began to flow from the General's press, and two years later the yield was notable for the time and place. For Sir George Simpson of the Hudson's Bay Company thus testified to Vallejo's success as a wine grower at the end of 1841. "There is a small vineyard behind the house of about 300 feet square, which, in the days of the priests, used to yield about 1,000 gallons of wine."

"The General, on coming into possession, replanted the vines, which bore abundantly in the third season; and now, at the end of only five years, they have just yielded 20 barrels of wine and four of spirits, equal to 16 more (barrels) of wine, of 15 gallons each, or about 540 gallons of wine in all."

A spring called "Lachryma Montis" ("Mountain's Tear") flowed about a mile away; through large wooden pipes hewn by the Indians. The water supplied the pueblo and irrigated the vineyard.

Indian labor was a major factor in the winery, as an American named Edwin Bryant reported when he visited Sonoma in 1846. Four posts were erected, each four feet high, forming a square two and a half feet each way. Over the tops of the posts a raw cowhide was fastened, hair down, with considerable sag in the middle. Into this went the grapes, followed by an Indian who mashed them with his feet. The juice was poured into a tub or leather bag, left "a few weeks" or "two or three months" to ferment, and then drunk as wine. A white variety resulted from the first pressing, while red came from subsequent ones, performed with a crude wooden press. Aguardiente, or brandy, was distilled from the residue; stills consisted of covered copper jars from which, when heated, tubes carried the condensed liquor.

Vallejo had a vision of future California agriculture, particularly wine-growing; he indicated it in 1841 in the form of a question put to President Santa Ana at Mexico City: "Is not the land capable of every product, and yet, do not the Californians purchase brandy from Catalonia, tobacco from Virginia, vinegar from Marseilles, cloth from Boston, manufactured goods from everywhere?" A true native son, Vallejo was going to do his best to remedy this condition. His ultimate achievement turned out to be of lasting importance.

About 1838 a brother, Captain Don Salvador Vallejo, set out a vineyard east of the Mission on land later absorbed by the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society. In Napa County, not far from the townsite subsequently named after him, George Yount planted mission cuttings in 1843 on a tract granted him by Vallejo; thus another great wine region came into being. And by 1846 a brother-in-law of Vallejo's, Jacob Primer Leese, was making wine from grapes he was growing along Sonoma Creek.

Vallejo's brief incarceration by the Bears of 1846, who could not at first distinguish a true Californian from a Mexican, did not dampen his sympathies, and he continued to aid the immigrants. In 1847 Nicholas Carriger started a fourth Sonoma vineyard at the base of the mountain west of the Creek, to be soon followed by Albert

G. Lyon (1848) and James A. Griffith (about 1849). Benjamin and Samuel Kelsey purchased Salvador Vallejo's vineyard in 1848.

The gold rush caused some, including Leese, to desert their vineyards, but it also resulted in a boom in prices and later in wine-growing. Grapes brought "three bits" a pound on the San Francisco market in 1850, and Vallejo was reported to have cleared $6,000 on his small crop of that year. He expected to net $25,000 in 1851, according to the newspaper account.

His over-all prosperity was evidenced by a new residence, erected in 1851 beside the source of Sonoma's water supply and appropriately named Lachryma Montis; its cost was said to have been $50,000. A brick-lined reservoir now husbanded the spring's flow. Two years later Vallejo imported a "prefabricated" Swiss chalet which, alongside the larger house, is today preserved by the State as an historic monument. A "pavilion" shipped from Germany to serve as a summerhouse for the Vallejo children, at a reported expense of $80,000, does not survive.

In 1854 the General boasted 5,000 vines yielding an income of $20,000. Numerous new vineyards were springing up in Sonoma County; only one grower, however, seriously threatened Vallejo's supremacy during the next ten years: Colonel Agoston Haraszthy. Later to be justly celebrated as "The father of modern viticulture" in California, Haraszthy at 43 had come to the Coast from southern Hungary, via Wisconsin, in 1850. He bought the Kelsey vineyard at Sonoma in 1856 and there commenced the scientific cultivation of foreign varieties which was to make him famous. During the following years, Haraszthy proved not only the value of imported stocks, but the feasibility in northern California of non-irrigated vineyards. He planted 80,000 vines on 140 acres of high land east of Sonoma where irrigation was impossible, and soon had the most celebrated vineyard in the State.

Vallejo yielded slowly in friendly competition with the scientific Haraszthy. Vallejo's was the only northern California wine to gain official commendation at an exhibition held at San Francisco in 1858.

"The wine of General M. G. Vallejo, on Sonoma," decreed the California Horticultural Society (the judges), "has won the approval of the undersigned, being pure in quality, of a fine ruby color, and more nearly approaching the claret, or Bordeaux wine of France, than any other." Two years later a local newspaper revealed that Haraszthy and Vallejo were neck and neck, the latter now employing a trained technician from France in his winery: "There is still an active rivalry between him (Haraszthy) and General Vallejo, as to who shall have the neatest-looking vine-fields and make the best wine. Dr. Faure, a French gentleman, has charge of the General's wine department. His last year's make of white wine is of most excellent quality."

At the State Fair of 1861 Vallejo won five firsts, two for white wine (four years old) and three for red (one, two, and three years). And at a Sonoma County fair the next year he carried off the honors with 28 samples of vintages dated '57 to '61, including Sonoma champagne, Angelica, Curacao, and sweet wines. Some of his production was being exported out of the State.

But Haraszthy's decisive triumphs were soon to come. In 1858 he had published his Report on Grapes and Wine in California, which was eventually distributed free by the State. In 1861 Governor Downey sent him to Europe to buy a number of selected vines; he returned at the end of the year with 100,000 plants of about 1,400 vari-

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eties. Although the state legislature declined, for political reasons, to foot the bill, Haraszthy distributed his importations to such good effect that they enriched California wine-growing incalculably for generations afterward.

In 1863 he organized the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society; to this he conveyed his 6,000 acre rancho east of Sonoma, purchased from Vallejo, with its 400 acre vineyard of 310,800 vines.

California wine-growing had entered a new era, and Vallejo was one of the first to recognize it. By 1863 he owned 15,000 of the vines Haraszthy had imported, and must have applauded Sonoma's only victory of that year among the wines exhibited at the State Fair--Haraszthy's diploma for the best California champagne. For on June 1, 1863, two of Vallejo's daughters, Natalia and Jovita, were married to two of Haraszthy's sons, Atilla and Arpad, respectively. The double ceremony took place in the parlor of Lachryma Montis.

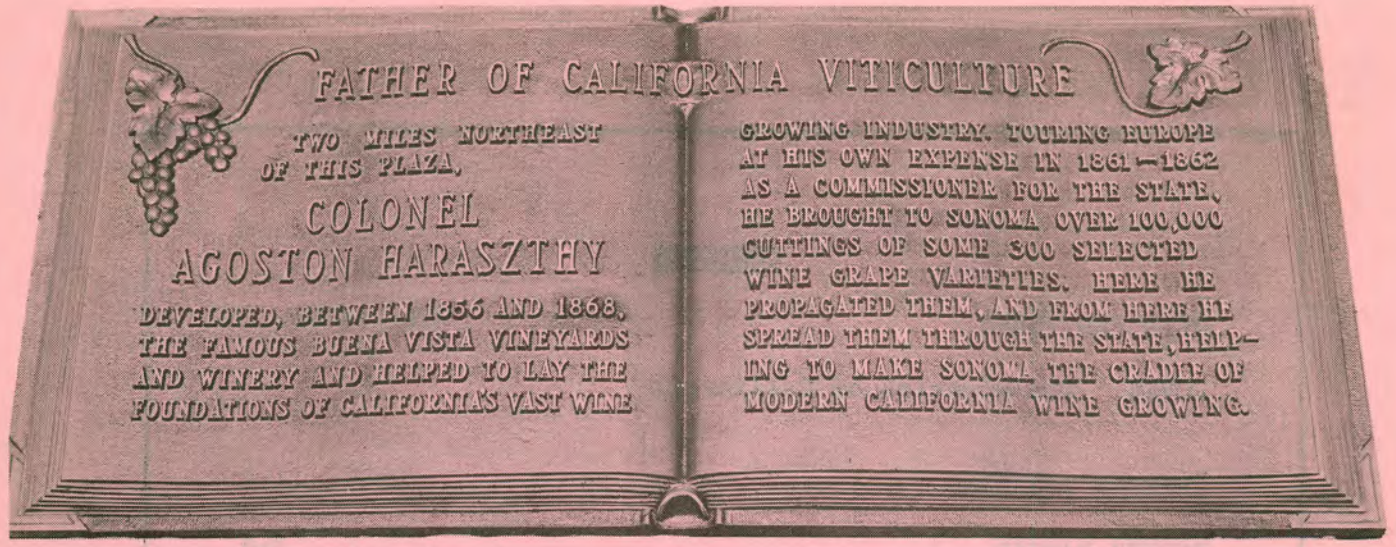
The two families were as one, and the native Californian could greet the immigrant's success as part of his own. In 1867 the Haraszthys were advertising champagne made from Vallejo's and their own wine by Isidor Landsberger of San Francisco. By 1869 Sonoma County was credited with 3,240,520 vines yielding 209,195 gallons at Sonoma wineries; it was second only to Los Angeles, with 3,925,000 vines and 273,335 gallons. Sonoma land values had risen from $6 per acre to $135. The man largely responsible for this remarkable progress, Colonel Haraszthy, met an accidental death in Nicaragua in 1869, but his son Arpad carried on as a leader among California wine growers for the next 30 years.

Vallejo was not among the first ten Sonoma winemen in 1867, working a mere 50 acres and 35000 vines, and his name did not appear on a long list of the Valley's leading growers in 1875. But his interest was not on the wane. This is proved by a letter dated 1874 in answer to a California historian's inquiry. The letter remains today the best available evidence of the original source of the State's viticulture; in it Vallejo quotes the very first California immigrants, whom he had personally known well: "The founders of this country, among them my father, Don Ignacio Vallejo, told me that the Rev. Fr. Junipero Serra, of most celebrated and gracious memory, brought from Lower California the first vines, which he transplanted to the Mission of San Diego.

By Irving McKee, Wine Institute, San Francisco

Chalet, Vallejo Home

Sonoma State Historical Monuments



SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 30

WHEREAS, The Legislature of California on April, 1861, enacted a joint resolution requesting the then Governor John G. Downey to appoint a commission to consider "Ways and means best adapted to promote the improvement and culture of the grapevine in California"; and

WHEREAS, This farsighted action resulted in the appointment of Colonel Agoston Haraszthy to the Commission and his subsequent voyage to Europe, a mission from which he returned with more than 100,000 cuttings of about 300 varieties of grapes, all choice wine types; and

WHEREAS, The foresight and initiative exhibited by Colonel Haraszthy was typical of the man, who also was among the first to advocate a state college of agriculture and who developed, at his "Buena Vista" ranch at Sonoma, one of the world's finest wineries which still is in existence; and

WHEREAS, The grape cuttings he supplied led to an increase in vineyard acreage in California from an estimated 7,000 acres in 1860 to more than 450,000 acres at present, to the end that Colonel Haraszthy was recognized as the "father" of modern California viticulture and this State is now the wine land of America; and

WHEREAS, Grapes and winegrowing constitute the State's leading fruit industry, with vineyards and winery property worth over $650 million, an annual return to farmers of $140 million, an annual grape crop of two and three-quarter million tons and an annual gross wine production of 160 million gallons; and

WHEREAS, The quality of the wine produced from descendants of the vines brought to California 100 years ago has become so widely and favorably known that this State now grows 85 percent of all wine produced and consumed in America; and

WHEREAS, Saturday, April, 1961, will mark the centennial of the legislative act which was instrumental in bringing about this result; now therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California does hereby urge the State's residents to join in honoring the memory of the pioneer California lawmakers responsible for this fruitful contribution to the State's economy and the welfare of its citizens, and to join in honoring the memory of Colonel Agoston Haraszthy as the father of modern California viticulture.

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California's Historic Past and the Wineries

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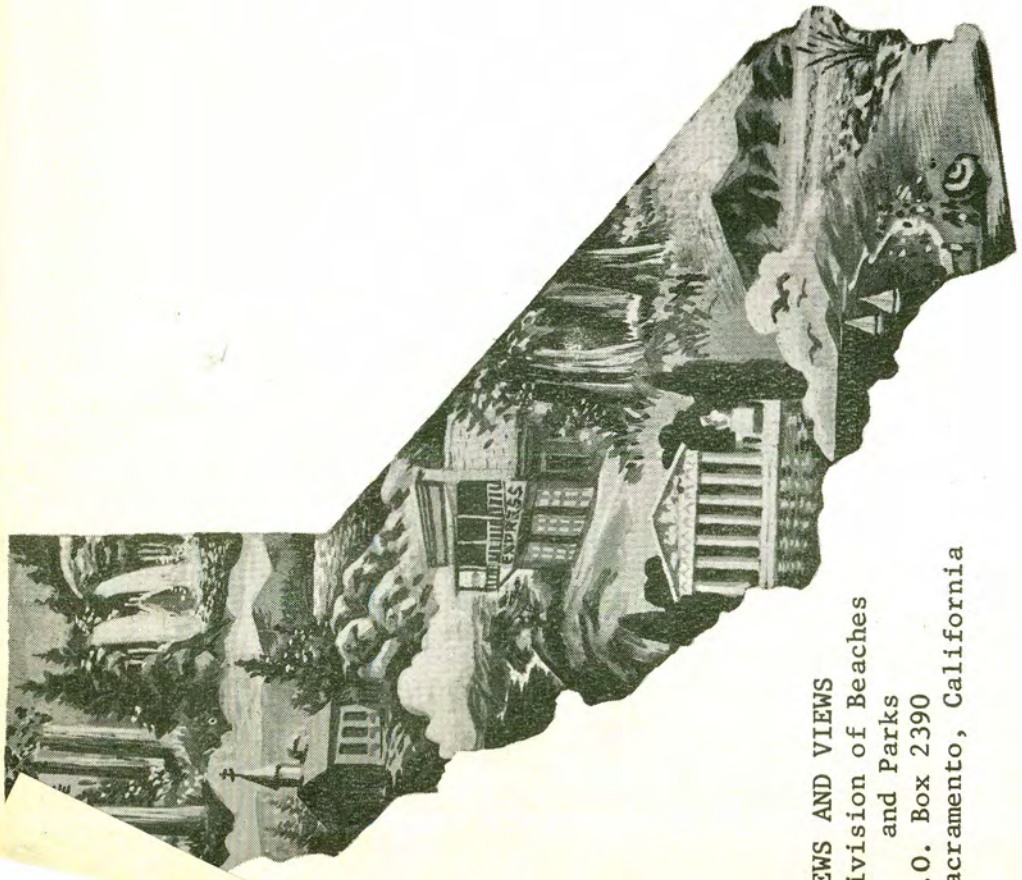

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches
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NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

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DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DeWitt Nelson

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION

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Duplicating.....Priscilla R. Oates

bution. We will be judged by this contribution. I do not want to see it fail through lack of a cohesive and cooperating organization.

"During the next few years we will make our parks more available to the public through more or better access roads, increased camping, more hiking trails and swimming areas and expanded boating facilities. We will not stand still in any field within our responsibility. Our parks are for recreational use and they will be used for that purpose. The term recreation is a broad term, much abused because of its all encompassing interpretation. All of us use it with a separate and distinct connation. But basically insofar as we are concerned, it means enjoying in many ways the outdoors."

* * * * * * * * *

Embarking as we will upon passage of the bond issue on an acquisition program even more expanded than the one we have been accomplishing in big strides during the past two years, it becomes all the more apparent that some provision to protect park areas against encroachment by other governmental agencies is necessary.

In New York a 2,200,000 acre park and wilderness area is protected by the constitution. Attempts to allocate acreage for other than park use have met with crushing disapproval of the voters with one minor exception. New York voters finally allowed the use of 230 acres out of the 2,200,000 for a highway, but then only by 250,000 majority out of 2,500,000 voters. Again, as I recall stating,

"People want the scenic splendors of their native areas left alone. They are desirous, very desirous, of having the wilderness left to their use--the gifts of God which were here when our forefathers came. In California we have no wilderness area protected by the State constitution. It is regretful that the Redwood areas, Emerald Bay, the Anza-Borrego Desert, Calaveras Big Trees, Point Lobos, Leo Carrillo Beach, Pfeiffer Big Sur, McArthur-Burney, among others, are not so protected. I am confident the people would not tolerate any depredations within these areas if a vote was theirs.

"We surely will not contribute to their destruction or despoliation. But I know from experience and study that these truly fine areas can be utilized in many ways other than as scenic attractions, offering enchantment only to those among us who seek areas of cathedral grandeur or ponder our problems and to ease our tension. The tremendous potential of the Emerald Bay and D. L. Bliss areas, for example, has not been scratched. We can and we will build more camps there, increase swimming, improve boating facilities, offer some concession arrangements and still not mar in any way this picturesque park so high in the California mountains that has charmed this visitor come to stay."

It will be a disaster if these last remaining areas on the California side representing all that the people have known Lake Tahoe to be in the years gone by, fall prey to the alleged -- and it is alleged for the people gain no vote on this issue -- need for encroachments which would destroy these parks.

Charles A. DeTurk, Chief

By EARL P. HANSON

Those of you who are members of the National Conference on State Parks and have the December issue of Planning and Civic Comment may remember the lead article in that issue entitled "Parks for America". You may recall that the article pointed out that representatives of the American Institute of Park Executives, the National Conference on State Parks, and ranking officials of the National Park Service have all joined in the great crusade to meet the need for adequate parks for the people of the United States, whether such parks be of national, state or local interest.

A committee of 15 was named and their names are in the Planning and Civic Comment article and includes five members of the National Conference on State Parks.

During my recent visit to Washington, D. C., where I attended the meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Conference on State Parks, it was my privilege to participate in one of the meetings of the Committee of 15. Later, at a Board Meeting, Director of the National Park Service, Conrad Wirth, further outlined the purposes of the Parks for America program.

He pointed out that Mission 66 of the National Park Service is drawing to a conclusion. This program has revealed there is a greater need to move forward in providing for the outdoor recreational needs of the public so that between the time of the completion of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission report due next year and the end of Mission 66, planning at the national, state, and local levels for adequate park systems throughout the nation will be in an advanced stage. Mr. Wirth stated that in the re-evaluation of Mission 66, the need has arisen to determine which areas of the nation still need to be set aside as national parks, as state parks, and as regional or local parks. He further implied that it is necessary to put teeth into a national park planning program and that a new opportunity exists with a new federal administration under President John F. Kennedy and Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall.

All programs for the acquisition of park land require money. In not all cases are funds available to acquire the land before it is developed for other purposes. Therefore, it is believed some type of federal aid program may be necessary. Federal appropriations on a matching basis could be made available through the government of the individual states when each state had developed an adequate plan for its state

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and local park expansion. It is believed that this will put the development of these areas on a sound professional basis.

It may also mean that outstanding areas, such as the Pt. Reyes peninsula, may be acquired as national seashore reserves and be made a definite part of the National Park Service program while the State is busy acquiring lesser areas, or rounding out existing parks with its own funds and any matching federal monies that may be available. Such a federal aid program might also permit local park systems to acquire lands that are not necessarily suitable as state park projects but could be acquired for local development and use.

Secretary Udall has enthusiastically supported this program and it was, of course, out of the office of the Secretary of the Interior that the invitation came for participation of park executives throughout the nation in a "Parks for America" program.

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

It has been called to my attention that I have failed to include all the names of those who have had 25 years of service with the State, whether solely with the Division or part of the service elsewhere.

For this reason I would like to inform all concerned that our personnel records indicate the following to be the proud possessors of 25 year service pins presented by the State of California:

Jess Chaffee	25 years
Charles Cushing	Retired 2-20-58
Jack P. Fleckenstein	Retired 4-8-60
Florence House	27 years
John Lohr	Retired 1960
Ronald Miller	38 years (completed 1961)
Elmer Pool	25 years
Everett Powell	38 years
C. M. Traylor	Retired 7-1-57

To all those whose names have been omitted in prior references to the 25 year service club of the Division I offer my humble apology.

EPH

WE ARE "INVESTING" WHEN WE SPEND

Or how to watch $40,000,000 grow to $375,000,000

FROM NEW YORK, By Walter Lippmann

RESOURCES--After the message on education, which is concerned with people, we had a message last week on the conservation and development of our natural resources. It is concerned with the lands and the forests of America, with the minerals and fuels beneath them, with the air and with the water, the river valleys and the oceans.

The message itself does not contain a legislative program. It is rather a kind of ordered summary and panorama of what in the years ahead needs doing about our natural environment.

There is almost no one, I imagine, who would care to argue that the objectives laid down are false ones and that the actions indicated should not be taken. No serious person, for example, would say there is no water problem particularly in the west. Or say a planned, rather than a haphazard and helter skelter, development of the great river valleys is a wrong thing to do. Or say the pollution of the streams and of the air is not worth worrying about. Or that the erosion of the soil and the destruction of the forests do not concern us. And so on and so on, from research in the desalting of the sea water to the setting aside of recreation areas.

NATIONAL--Nor will there be many to deny, I think, that the conservation of our natural resources is a primary interest of the nation as a whole, an acknowledged national interest since the founding of the republic. The states have a great and essential role to play. But the leadership, the planning and the coordination can come only from the federal government. The boundaries of the states do not coincide with the boundaries of nature.

This is in no sense an innovation by President John F. Kennedy of the New Frontier. It has been established American policy since the states on the Atlantic Ocean began to break through the old frontiers.

The real problem posed by the message is not about the national interest, or about the constitutional principle of federal leadership. It is how such large and varied measures are to be financed. Over the years the conservation of our natural resources will cost a great deal of money.

The president's message refers to this problem and says "wise investment in a resource program today will return vast dividends tomorrow, and failure to act now may be opportunities lost forever". But since the message is a map of the country that is to be traveled over and is not an inventory of specific measures to be taken, it does not discuss the financial support of the programs which are still to come.

GROWTH--By the time these programs come into effect the administration expects, so I understand, not only to have overcome the present recession. It expects also, say in about two years, to be achieving a higher rate of growth--to achieve it by reducing

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unemployment from over six per cent of the labor force to about four per cent--which would be non inflationary "full employment".

At this higher rate of economic activity the wealth produced this year would be some $40 billion greater than it is. The revenues from this increase at present tax rates would be an additional $10 billion. This would be ample to finance strengthening the national defense, aid to education, the resources program and the welfare measures.

We cannot, of course, be sure these expectations will be fulfilled. If they are not the essential needs, defense, education and the like, will have to be financed by higher taxes. But with good luck, particularly in preventing a much greater international crisis than we have today, it is quite within the capacity of the American economy to support a rising standard of public and of private consumption. We have the labor, the industrial skill, the management, the know how and the research to do it.

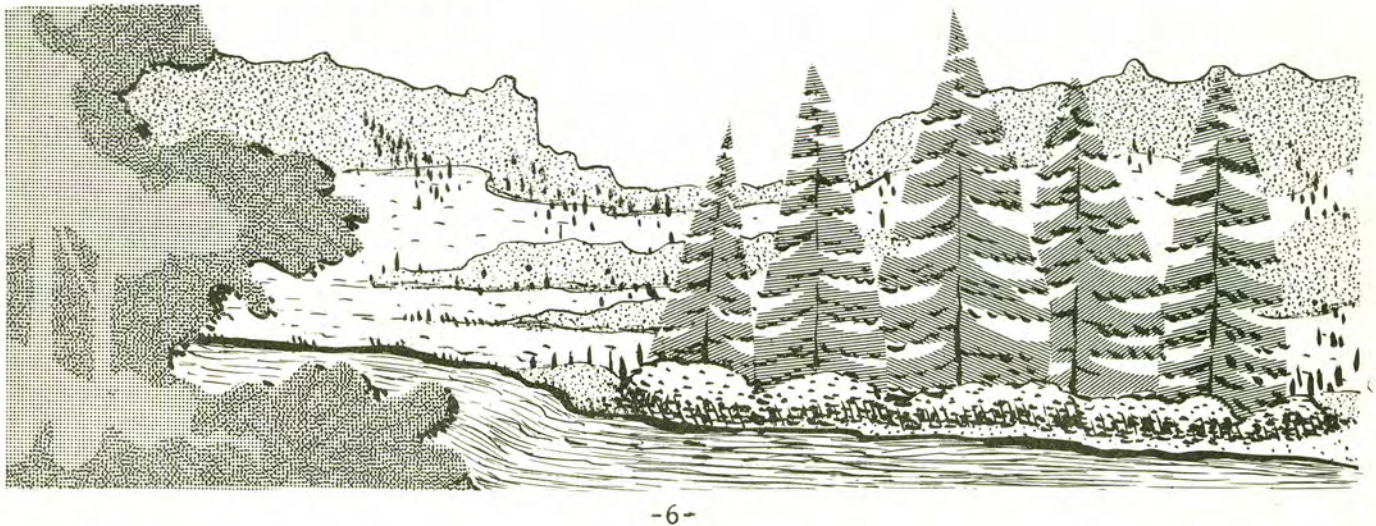
WORDS--But along with all that there will have to go a certain reduction of American public opinion. More exactly, the reeducation will mean the clearing away of the confusion which clusters about the highly charged words "spending" and "investment".

There is, for example, the notion that the public authorities at any government level never invest. They only spend. On the other hand, private corporations and private individuals not only spend but also invest. This leads to the blind prejudice that since governments only can spend, whatever money they use tends to be wasted. On the other hand, whenever private corporations or individuals invest, that is a good thing and a public benefit.

This prejudicial use of words confuses public opinion. The money spent privately to make automobiles is prudent investment. But the money spent publicly to build the roads for the automobiles is spending. The money to build plants to build a public hospital is spending. But the money to build plants to make the drugs that are dispensed is investment. If a public park is made, that is spending. If a new movie house is built, that is investment.

This semantic muddle inhibits clear thinking about public questions. The truth is that there is private spending and private investment and some of it is good and some is not so good and some of it is bad. There is also public spending and public investment and some of it is good and some of it is not so good and some of it is bad.

It takes good judgment to spend and invest wisely, be it publicly or privately. But that kind of judgment cannot be made at all if we react, like Pavlov's dogs, to the prejudiced sound of words.



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Orvel B. Johnson
Division of Architecture

Only once in a Nation's history can there exist an era with its crude simplicity yet with such great excitement. As time passes, memories are clouded and details are forgotten so that today few realize what life on an early California ranchero was like. Because of this, preservation and restoration of a few of the fast disappearing sites and buildings have been undertaken by the State of California so that future generations may have a glimpse of the past.

Located on a part of the Rancho Santa Anita stands buildings depicting two eras; crude simplicity of the early Indian-Mexican-American and the elegant splendor of the fabulous Lucky Baldwin periods. Both eras were important in making California history so as a reminder of the past, the restoration of the Lucky Baldwin Coach House and the Hugo Reid Adobe have been accomplished by the State. Before this the Queen Anne Cottage built by Lucky Baldwin was restored with private contributions.

The Coach House an 1879 structure had been fairly well preserved in its original state. However, termite infestation and rot had taken its toll of the wood frame structure and extensive work was required in removing the deteriorated wood, matching it, and replacing with new materials. A new roof was necessary as was the replacement of a large part of the "ginger bread" work, doors, windows and other intricate parts of the building. Cast iron work at stalls and hay mows was matched with new cast iron work. The many coats of paint on the building applied over the years were scraped off. The original colors of red and white were found and the building refinished to its original splendor. It now stands as it was, a monument to future generations and to those who had a part in its restoration.

The Lucky Baldwin "Tally-Ho" stage has been restored and refinished to its original beauty. It will be on display in the Coach House. The dove-cot which

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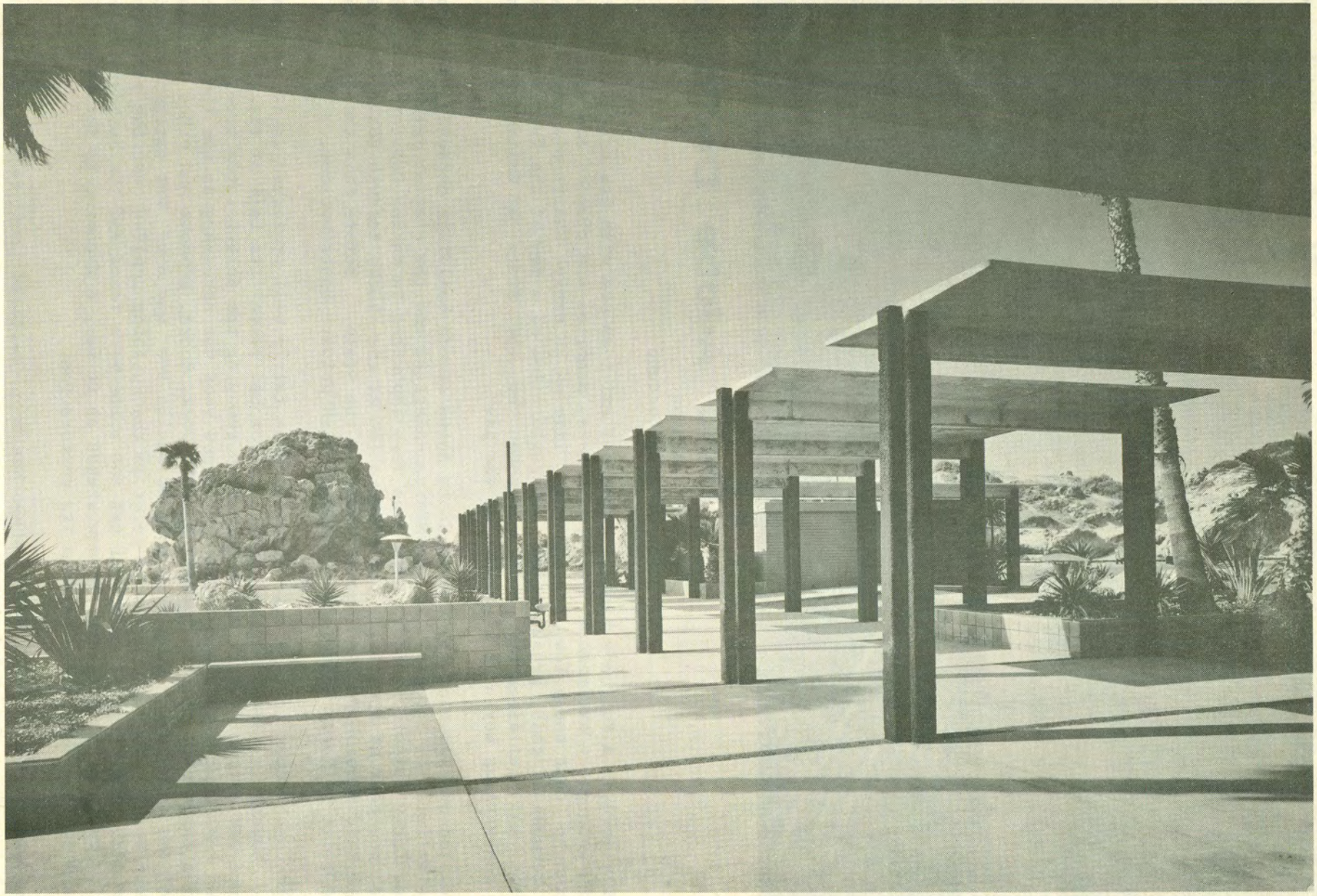
corona del mar beach state park
Architectural and Landscaping Excellence



The Division of Beaches and Parks has again been honored for its architectural excellence.

Last year, national architectural awards were made for the Blyth Arena at Squaw Valley and Surf and Sand at Asilomar Conference Grounds.

The Pacific Architect & Builder Magazine, serving the 13 Western States honored the Division of Beaches and Parks for the beach shelter at Corona del Mar Beach State Park. The architects are of the private firm of Blurock, Ellerbroek & Associates.

Corona del Mar Beach State Park, one of the most beautiful stretches of beach and coastline in Southern California, was littered with hot dog stands and lean-to buildings which marred the otherwise perfect site. Now it is an architectural gem.

The City of Newport Beach operates this park. The City requested a design for a concession building to uplift the area. The firm of Blurock, Ellerbroek and Associates presented the city with a master plan for a period of ten years with the beach shelter as the first step. The shelter is a maintenance free concourse consisting of a series of separate roofs made of prestressed concrete T-slabs placed on exposed aggregate lightweight columns leading past the concession building to the beach area. The building has glass and wood walls which are expandable if future needs arise. The public's response exceeded the City's expectations to such an extent that the original ten-year plan has been moved up to five years.

Artist Tex Brandt was commissioned to design ceramic tiles which are effectively used in the concrete block planters and break up any monotony that might occur when large areas of concrete are used. The columns are dark brown in color and make an interesting contract to the white concrete roofs. Richard Beeson did the landscape design and used plants and rocks native to the area. With the changing sunlight, various patterns are cast across the walkways giving a feeling of tranquility.

MENDOCINO:
Did the Poet Ever View this Magnificence?

The poet has chanted that the wonderland in Monterey encompassing the Point Lobos Reserve State Park is the greatest meeting of land and water in the world. But the poet who did the singing must never have traveled up that length of California on the Mendocino Coast from about Albion to Fort Bragg. Here the master artist seems to have woven his finest tapestry.

And it is here where California has located four of its finest parks, three of them developed into camping and picnicking areas. They are Van Damme Beach, Russian Gulch, and MacKerricher Beach State Parks; the fourth, and still to be developed, is historic Westport-Union Landing Beach State Park where surf enthusiasts ply their hobby when the smelt are running.

The qualities which visitors will find are outstanding--including both nature's contributions as well as those of man. In the parks or out, there is lots to do, lots to see. Only one summer pleasure of vacationers is frowned upon: swimming. It is extremely dangerous, although permitted in certain places.

Because of the parks' proximity to one another, visitors are able to camp in one area, or remain in motels in the in-between communities, and travel just a few miles to another park to see its attractions. Separately, by park, here is what one will find:

Russian Gulch is spectacular. It has a waterfall; a long canyon extending far into the backcountry; a broad beach beneath a classic example of bridge design; areas in which to romp and even play softball; a blowhole near the ocean which roars and thunders against the sides; rugged, flowered headlands; color, color, color! Picnicking on the headlands and looking back across the water to the cars weaving along Highway One at a seeming snail's pace is a sight in itself: red and yellow or what-have-you color cars against an always green backdrop and blue and tan foreground.

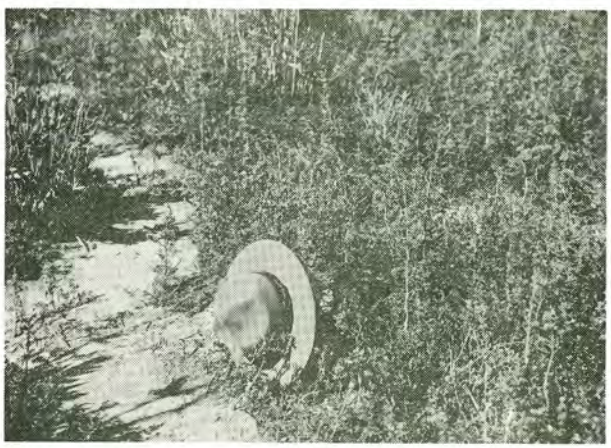
Camping is comfortable here, for the camps are up in the canyon (for the most

part) and so protected from the ocean breezes. Fog is almost certain during the summer evenings and mornings, but it is not cold. The same general weather conditions prevail along the full stretch of the coast.

The beach, west of the highway, at Van Damme Beach State Park, affords limited swimming. East of the highway, it offers a bog, a fern-lined canyon of immense beauty, redwoods and alder, a community center with a fireplace which feels very comfortable of-a-foggy evening. Here too is an open field area big enough for a limited size ball game.

The fern-lined canyon is worth a journey to the coast, along with the blowhole and headlands at Russian Gulch. Mostly, the ferns are five-fingered, sword, and American Maidenhair. Just a short hike or drive away is one of nature's phenomenons: The Pigmy Forest.

The visitor to this park should not fail to take a few minutes and visit the southeast portion of the park. Along the Mendocino Coast there are many similar areas, but this one is outstanding. The lush growth of a few hundred yards west and north finds mature Mendocino Cypress, cone-bearing and of age in every sense, only one to three feet in height. Many other plant species common in surrounding areas also grow here, similarly dwarfed. The cause of stunting has not been positively determined; but it is generally agreed that a combination of environmental factors including sterile soil, has accomplished this handiwork. Despite the intricate relationship between soil and flora, these pigmy forests continue to thrive and reproduce freely in the shadow of their towering kin.



The beaches at MacKerricher are not safe for swimming, but in the mountains to the east of the park are many fine swimming holes. A very pleasant day can be spent by taking the local train of the California Western Railroad, affectionately known here as the "Skunk", which goes to Willits and returns each day, and getting off a few miles up the Noyo River and spending the day swimming and picnicking or just loafing in the sun.

Then around late afternoon when the train is heard coming down the track on its return to Fort Bragg you just run up and flag it down and climb on board. It's done every day in the summer and is a beautiful and popular trip, but reservations are mandatory, for it is that popular a side-journey.

For the camper wanting to get away from the camp-stove for an evening or two, there are many restaurants from Albion to Fort Bragg, some offering excellent choice. For the non-camper seeking only day-use of the outstanding areas within the park boundaries, lots of motels and inns are available. There is also a small, tough golf course at Little River. And for everyone and anyone, there is a rest and enjoyable vacation at anytime of the year.

stands near the Coach House and rose garden is again ready for use. It is finished in the bold colors like the Coach House.

Near Queen Anne Cottage is the boat house reconstructed of poles in a fancy design as it was when in use by Lucky Baldwin. It is said that the boat was used to carry food cooked at the Hugo Reid Adobe, across the lake to the cottage. All that remained of the boat house was the stone foundation. A photograph was found showing its original construction and every care was exercised to reconstruct it just as it was.

The Hugo Reid Adobe presents quite a different picture to the Lucky Baldwin structures. Its crude simplicity tells a story of struggle for survival in the early 1800's. There is no doubt that this was one of the most difficult projects undertaken by the State to determine the original construction of the adobe and side development.

Many weeks were spent in research on the site by the writer and archaeology groups. There was concern by many as to the size of the original building and how it was constructed. The building that stood on the site when work was about to begin had been remodeled several times. A wood frame had been added, interiors changed, tile roof added and many other changes. The wood frame section had adobe footings which indicated that at one time an adobe building stood here, however the adobe block and type construction was different to the adobe wing which was still standing. Just how much of the adobe wing was original was difficult to determine. There were actually three types of adobe block and just as many types of construction. The adobe blocks below grade were made of a different soil and larger than those above grade. This seemed to indicate that an adobe building was here even before Hugo Reid, possibly built by the Mexican or Indian people in the 1820 period.

Our concern, though, was with the Hugo Reid period, which proved to be exciting, as well as tasking.

Working with adobe soil is something like working in a coal mine--the fine silt drifting with the wind can make one hardly recognizable in a short while. More than 15,000 adobe blocks for the building and courtyard wall were made from soil right on the site. The same method of moulding the block for the original building was used in making the new block. Straw was added as a binder, the block moulded and stacked in the sun to dry. Two men could make 400 to 500 blocks each day. As much of the original building was saved as possible. The adobe that had eroded was repaired and new blocks were placed where blocks were gone or beyond repair.

A new concrete foundation was placed encasing the old adobe. This was water proofed to prevent water getting into the adobe and melting it down. A reinforced concrete bond beam was placed at the top of walls within the adobe to tie the building together and provide proper anchorage for roof beams.

Roof beams, door and window lintels, jambs thresholds and other wood members were all hand hewn. Some of the lintels were made from a large oak tree from the Arboretum grounds. Others were from a tree donated by Los Angeles County. Alder poles used in the roof construction were obtained from the Los Angeles National Forest. Cattle hides for raw hide strips were purchased from Chino. Tules for ramadas and Indian Jacales (wicki-up) were gathered from the lagoons at the Arboretum and the Long Beach golf course. Aronda cane for the adobe roof came from the washes of San Gabriel River and the home of Dr. M. R. Harrington in San Fernando Valley. Desert plants were obtained from several sources. Much of the iron work was made on

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A Visit to Columbia

On several occasions my subject has been Columbia and this column may not be of interest to some of its readers. However, I feel sure that to those who are interested in the early history of this famous early day city my effort will not have been in vain.

I use the word "city" because at one period Columbia was indeed a city. Volumes have been written about our Columbia State Park because it is, indeed, a historic community of our early day and historic country of Tuolumne.

According to history, Columbia sprang into existence in the month of March, 1850, and four years later, in May, 1854, the town of Columbia was incorporated and the town officers elected under the General Incorporation Act.

The first board of trustees was composed of Samuel Arnold, Sewell Knapp, F. F. Bartlett, Alden Sears, and James McLean. Captain Haley was chosen marshal, C. Brown, treasurer and P. G. Ferguson, assessor.

Now you may think it is useless or just plain silly to mention the names of these old timers but you would be surprised to know that frequently letters are received from people whose ancestors were at one time located in Columbia and naturally they are anxious to learn more about their grandfather's older brother who hit for Columbia to search for gold back in the 1850s.

Columbia, back in those days was larger than any town in our county. Records reveal that there were over 6,000 people within two miles of Columbia.

In the latter part of 1852, Columbia had 150 business houses and several places of entertainment. There was a large assembly hall and an amphi-theatre which was used for bull and bear fights.

On the streets of Columbia there were 21 produce and grocery stores and scattered about were 30 saloons. Columbia had good christian people and a number of gambling drunks and some murderers.

This may read hard to accept but in Columbia in 1852 there were 17 dry goods and other produce stores, four hotels, there were five doctors, five lawyers' offices, four banking and exchange offices, seven boarding houses, three express offices, seven bakeries, four livery stables, three drug stores, three tobacconists, one tin shop, two barber shops, three butcher shops, three blacksmith shops, eight carpenter shops, three silver smiths, one printing office, two wagon maker shops, three laundries, a reading room, a brewery, a ground coffee depot, one boot and shoe shop, one wine and liquor store, one fruit and confectionary store and a very popular Mexican fandango hall.

Yes Columbia had a church and regular preaching every Sabbath; a Sunday school which was well attended, a Masonic lodge, a division of the Sons of Temperance, and a vocal music society. The suburbs contained many shops, taverns, trading houses also (continued on the following page)

and the Tuolumne County Water Company had an extensive lumber yard in the vicinity around which a little village grew up.

In November, 1852, a post office was established at Columbia. There were several well educated men there in those days, because the town was laid out very cleverly.

The boys with engineering ability surveyed the town area and laid out rectangular blocks, separated by streets of commensurate width. The names of the principal streets, which ran north and south, commenced with the most westerly, they were Silver, Gold, Broadway, Main and Columbia Streets. The streets leading at right angles to those already named, were Washington, (nearest to main Gulch), Fulton, State, Jackson and Pacific Streets.

By 1853, Columbia and vicinity was at a high pitch of prosperity because hundreds of miners within an area of four miles did their buying, drinking and enjoyed their means of entertainment such as gambling, bull-bear fights and dancing at Columbia.

Many of those old timers were drifters. If they didn't find the amount of gold they expected at a certain place they moved to some other heard of location.

The records confirm this and reveal that if the miners would have contented themselves and remained on their claims, even if it did not pay them more than four or five dollars per day, the chances were in favor of their doing better than by wandering from place to place and spending all they had made, prospecting.

Thousands would have found enough gold had they stuck to their claims to leave the gold area and return to San Francisco or their homes elsewhere.

Back in those historic years transportation was a major problem. Business was rapidly improving and a four horse coach made three and sometimes four trips daily between Columbia and Sonora and was generally crowded with passengers.

Columbia, like Sonora, suffered their ravaging fires. On July 10, 1854 Columbia had the most serious fire that occurred up to that time. Approximately 35 buildings were destroyed on Broadway, Fulton, Washington, State and Main Streets. The loss was in excess of a half million dollars.

This devastation did not prevent those old boys from rebuilding. They showed true California spirit and enterprise and immediately began the work of rebuilding, while the smoke arose from some of the unconsumed timbers and building contents. By noon the following day several buildings were sufficiently far enough advanced to admit occupancy. And several more were well under way. Quite a number of the new buildings that were begun were constructed to be fire-proof and were of very substantial character.

Yes, those old timers had courage and determination, and who knows but what it was passed on to their off-springs living in San Francisco back in 1906 when that city was also the victim of an earthquake and fire. The whole world knows how the San Franciscans met their collosal problem.

man's best friend

The truck-camper has a problem of camp-occupancy. But this problem was nearly solved by one ingenious mind.

Faced with the problem of "nothing but the truck", the camper in question was at a loss as far as what to leave in his campsite while he and the truck went out of the park for supplies. Finally he said, "I could tie my DOG to one of the trees there and he would hold the site."

How can you convince people that Rangers really don't dislike dogs!

Ranger William J. Walker, Doheny Beach SP

yield from the field

there's just nothing to it

While camping with her family, a lady went fishing. When casting from the rocks at the opening to the boat basin, she felt a tug on her line and pulled in the biggest catch of the day -- a stringer with 12 fish, previously lost by some unknown fisherman. She's a confirmed fisherman.
Park Attendant Charles O. Potthast, Salton Sea State Park

some are better than others

One of our campers was unhappy with our boat launching area so he took his boat over to a nearby resort where he launched his boat, car and all. The car was completely submerged. It took divers and a tow truck about two hours to get the car out.
Supervisor Edward A. Griggs, Clear Lake State Park

it would have shown up in the inventory

Our concept of a reserve must have rubbed off. A lady came up to the contact station the other day, and handed in a small bag of pebbles. She said a friend of hers had picked them up earlier.
Ranger J. A. Beck, Point Lobos Reserve State Park

what could the answer be

A mystery which will undoubtedly remain unsolved forever--a picnicking permit dated August 31, 1957 was just found in the trailer area of the park. Does this mean that the area has not been policed? Or could it indicate that the boys from Doheny are dumping their rubbish here? Or could it have been a souvenir of a happy, wholesome outing some wonderful visitor carried with him, not wanting to part with it because maybe he has been using it for three and one half years?
Ranger Raymond F. Spicer, San Clemente Beach State Park

The data reported by State park agencies in 50 States show encouraging gains in the number of areas and in park acreage, and substantial gains in the overnight accommodations in the five-year period since publication of the last comparable report, State Parks--Areas, Acreages and Accommodations, 1955, as shown by the following figures:

Total number of Areas	2,589,	increase of 28 percent
Total Acreage	5,497,278,	increase of 8 percent
Number of Hotels and Lodges	82,	increase of 28 percent
Number of Cabins	3,801,	increase of 15 percent
Number of Individual Campsites	56,321,	increase of 60 percent
Number of Group Camps	332,	increase of 5 percent
Number of Restaurants	194,	increase of 29 percent
Number of Refreshment Stands	957,	increase of 21 percent

California and Oregon continue to lead the other states in the number of areas with 188 and 174 areas respectively. They are followed by South Dakota with 142, New York with 137, Washington with 116, and Ohio with 109. Alaska, Arizona and Hawaii, with park systems established since 1955, reported 63, 3 and 21 areas respectively.

The States which showed the greatest increases in the number of areas in five years were Wyoming with a 583 percent increase; Utah with a 525 percent increase, Colorado with a 180 percent increase, South Dakota, with a 122 percent increase, and Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Montana, Vermont, Oklahoma, and Idaho with increases respectively of 62, 61, 53, 48, 46 and 42 percent and Arkansas and Maryland with 36 percent.

The States which acquired the greatest number of areas during the same period were South Dakota 78, California 45, Wyoming 35, Rhode Island 27, Utah 21 and Pennsylvania 20.

The same five States continued to lead in State park acreage, as they did during the five previous years. New York reports 2,538,949 acres, California, 677,112, Maine, 204,374, Michigan, 181,591, and Pennsylvania, 159,948.

The largest single parks are at widely scattered locations, and the acreages of the 13 largest are as follows:

PARK	STATE	ACREAGE
Adirondack Park	New York	2,115,381
Anza-Borrego Desert SP	California	469,388
Catskill Park	New York	228,130
Baxter State Park	Maine	193,254
Custer State Park	South Dakota	72,000
Allegany State Park	New York	58,420
Porcupine Mountains SP	Michigan	58,167
Palisades Interstate Park	New York-New Jersey	51,566
Boysen State Park	Wyoming	42,366
Itasca State Park	Minnesota	32,214
St. Croix State Park	Minnesota	30,557
Myakka River State Park	Florida	28,876
Mount Spokane SP	Washington	24,330

Considering State historic sites separately, Ohio has the greatest number with 54, North Dakota has 53, Pennsylvania 41, California 32, Wyoming 31, Illinois 29, and Washington 28. The States having the largest proportionate gain during the five-year period are Louisiana with five areas, or 166 percent; Idaho with four areas, or 133 percent; Wisconsin with six areas, or 66 percent; Washington with 11 areas, or 65 percent; Colorado with three areas, or 60 percent; and North Carolina with three areas, or 60 percent; and North Carolina with three areas, or 43 percent. Ten States reporting areas classified as historic sites or monuments for the first time were: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, West Virginia, and Wyoming. The above does not take into account certain historical areas classified by the States as State Parks.

Overnight accommodations reported include hotels and lodges, cabins, tent and trailer campsites, and group camps. Comparing these 1960 accommodations available for park visitors with those reported in 1955, it is found that total overnight accommodations increased 45 percent during the past five years. In 1960, 1.6 percent of the accommodations were available in hotels, 5.5 percent in cabins, 13.3 percent in organized camps, and 79.6 percent in tent and trailer campsites.

The total State park overnight capacity of 282,943 persons was determined by adding the overnight capacity of cabins, hotels and lodges, organized camps, and the number of tent and trailer campsites multiplied by four (the campsite capacity chosen by the same method used in previous surveys). Compared to the total of 194,993 in 1955, derived by the same method, the result is an increase of 45 percent over 1955. However, the big increase in tent and trailer campsites is largely responsible for this increase in overnight accommodations.

In 1955, there was a total of 64 hotels and lodges with a total capacity of 3,884; in 1960 there were 82 with a capacity for 4,526 visitors. This is an increase of 28 percent in number and 17 percent in capacity during the five-year period.

The 25 States reporting hotels and lodges were led by:

STATE	LODGE	CAPACITY
Indiana	9	1,258
Oklahoma	6	795
Illinois	3	384
West Virginia	7	374
Kentucky	6	363
South Dakota	4	186
Tennessee	8	184
New York	3	121
Alabama	2	102
Idaho	2	100
Arkansas	2	80
Texas	1	80
Missouri	4	78
Minnesota	1	78
Pennsylvania	4	70
New Jersey	1	45
Michigan	1	43
Nebraska	1	32
Ohio	1	30
Mississippi	9	26
Georgia	2	22
California	1	20
Massachusetts	1	20
New Mexico	1	20
Virginia	2	15

Vacation cabins are provided in all but 11 of the States. New York with the greatest capacity, 3,092 persons, leads the list of States providing accommodations for 500 or more visitors at one time, and is followed by Oklahoma with 1,852, Kentucky with 940; Pennsylvania with 866; West Virginia with 735; Ohio with 696; Mississippi with 644; Texas with 626; South Dakota with 607; and Tennessee with 517.

The demand for tent and trailer camping is increasing and the popularity of this facility is evident by the increase of 60 percent in the number of campsites over five years ago. The States showing the greatest increase over the five-year period were Arkansas with an increase of 3,190 percent; Texas 1,118 percent; Oklahoma, 1,052 percent; Idaho, 1,022 percent; Florida, 636 percent; and Alabama, 613 percent. Michigan now leads with 7,853 campsites, followed by New York with 7,278; California with 4,063; Washington with 3,937; Idaho with 3,500; and Pennsylvania with 3,004.

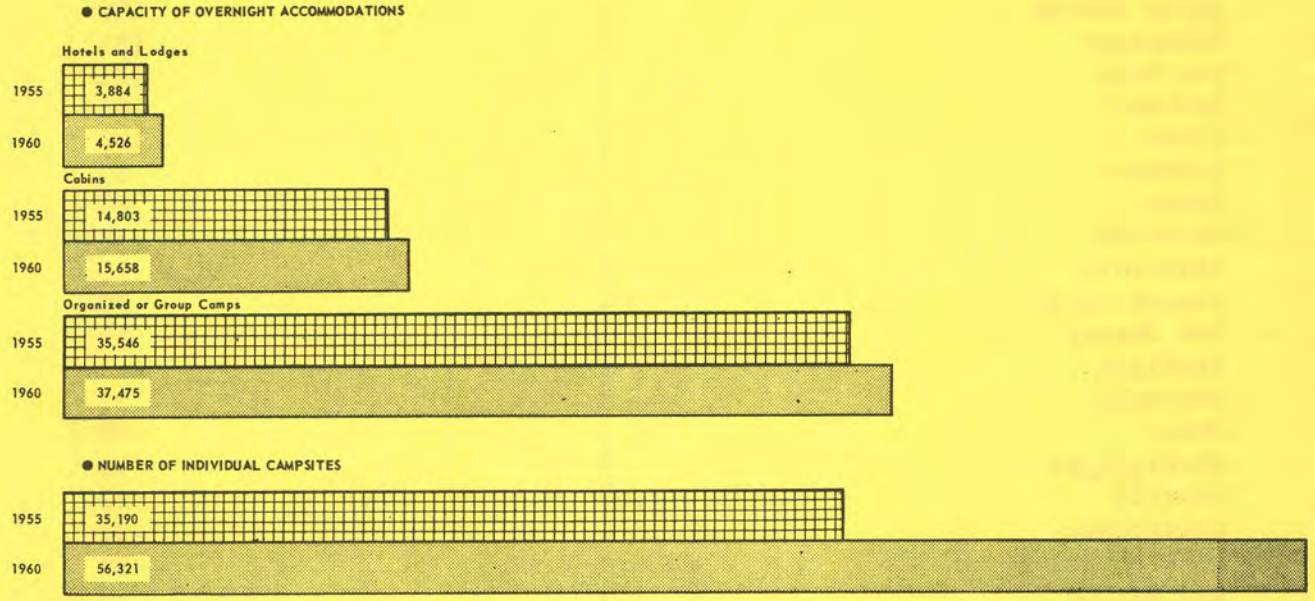
The capacity of organized group camps rose five percent over the five-year period and the number of camps increased from 308 to 322. 19 States increased their capacity by 3,806, 12 States showed no change, while eight States decreased their capacity by 1,877. Those States with larger capacity were New York with 9,658; Pennsylvania with 2,494; Missouri with 2,395; California with 2,305; Oklahoma with 1,642; Indiana with 1,499; and Tennessee with 1,475. Only 11 States are now without these facilities.

The number of restaurants in State parks increased 29 percent and the number of refreshment stands increased 21 percent since 1955. A total of 194 restaurants and 957 refreshment stands were reported in 1960.

Water recreation was reported by all but two States, and 40 percent of the areas in 48 of the 50 States listed swimming, fishing or boating. In the total of 2,589 areas, fishing was permitted in 49 percent, swimming in 37 percent, and boating in 33 percent.

A total of 2,589 areas and 5,497,278 acres were reported. Of these, 1467 embracing 5,130,587 acres are grouped under State parks; 530 with 66,373 acres, under State memorials and historic sites; 301 with 250,319 acres, under State recreation areas; 31 with 26,842 acres, under State parkways; and 260 with 23,157 acres, under State waysides.

Comparative Totals 1955 - 1960



NAME OF STATE	NUMBER OF AREAS	ACREAGES	OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS							EATING ACCOMMODATIONS	
			HOTELS AND LODGES		CABINS		INDIVIDUAL CAMPSITES TENT-TRAILER	ORGANIZED OR GROUP CAMPS		RESTAU-RANTS	REFRESH-MENT STANDS
			No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.	Number	No.	Cap.	Number	Number
SUMMARY OF TOTALS BY STATES											
ALABAMA	44	42,645	2	102	86	404	107	3	250	3	33
ALASKA	63	2,716	-	-	-	-	289	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	15	19,190	2	80	83	410	329	4	355	7	14
CALIFORNIA	188	677,112	1	20	90	250	4,063	17	2,305	7	41
COLORADO	14	9,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
CONNECTICUT	80	21,316	-	-	-	-	1,915	-	-	1	20
DELAWARE	5	3,748	-	-	-	-	525	-	-	1	7
FLORIDA	55	73,481	-	-	19	76	1,046	3	270	1	27
GEORGIA	46	54,849	2	22	84	354	6	9	868	7	25
HAWAII	21	5,802	-	-	7	45	-	1	100	-	-
IDAHO	27	17,923	2	100	20	100	3,500	1	500	-	7
ILLINOIS	79	40,916	3	384	50	237	1,212	8	1,215	7	52
INDIANA	34	43,710	9	1,258	59	339	877	13	1,499	10	24
IOWA	92	30,897	-	-	61	266	1,439	3	275	1	26
KANSAS	43	52,706	-	-	7	32	110	-	-	9	9
KENTUCKY	31	35,565	6	363	222	940	595	4	290	17	25
LOUISIANA	17	12,239	-	-	25	148	140	8	582	1	6
MAINE	31	204,374	--	-	-	-	880	1	100	-	6
MARYLAND	19	16,997	- -	-	9	45	506	-	-	-	13
MASSACHUSETTS	42	31,649	1	20	-	-	482	1	48	1	19
MICHIGAN	81	181,591	1	43	17	135	7,853	16	1,138	-	44
MINNESOTA	68	104,925	1	78	37	137	1,058	11	1,347	1	27
MISSISSIPPI	15	13,957	9	26	118	644	105	12	936	14	22
MISSOURI	33	71,487	4	78	123	495	1,230	16	2,395	9	11
MONTANA	23	9,129	-	-	10	50	585	3	775	1	-
NEBRASKA	61	48,690	1	32	49	188	-	3	500	2	4
NEVADA	10	10,179	-	-	4	16	46	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	42	42,996	-	-	-	-	460	2	300	-	22
NEW JERSEY	41	22,737	1	45	17	72	71	-	-	1	18
NEW MEXICO	13	5,405	1	20	24	54	108	3	200	4	4
NEW YORK	137	2,538,949	3	121	752	3,092	7,278	66	9,658	16	102
NORTH CAROLINA	21	36,051	-	-	12	72	101	5	364	1	10
NORTH DAKOTA	63	4,400	-	-	20	52	10	3	550	-	5
OHIO	109	91,220	1	30	132	696	2,400	1	200	2	40
OKLAHOMA	35	57,012	6	795	389	1,852	2,524	13	1,642	15	31
OREGON	174	59,485	-	-	-	-	2,265	13	1,054	3	6
PENNSYLVANIA	104	159,948	4	70	172	866	3,004	31	2,494	4	53
RHODE ISLAND	71	8,214	-	-	48	186	160	1	200	-	14
SOUTH CAROLINA	26	46,227	-	-	74	440	374	7	612	3	25
SOUTH DAKOTA	142	93,487	4	186	159	607	350	5	650	10	13
TENNESSEE	19	79,531	8	184	134	517	129	12	1,475	7	14
TEXAS	60	62,301	1	80	102	626	1,584	5	560	6	53
UTAH	25	27,599	-	-	-	-	265	-	-	-	1
VERMONT	34	12,359	-	-	207	-	356	-	-	-	9
VIRGINIA	14	25,864	2	15	137	480	185	4	398	6	18
WASHINGTON	116	74,202	-	-	50	-	3,937	9	1,110	2	20
WEST VIRGINIA	24	40,987	7	374	186	735	73	1	125	8	14
WISCONSIN	38	19,384	-	-	-	-	1,776	3	105	1	21
WYOMING	41	152,004	-	-	6	-	13	1	30	5	-
GRAND TOTALS	2,589	5,497,278	82	4,526	3,801	15,658	56,321	322	37,475	194	957

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PHOTO CREDITS

Corona del Mar Beach State Park: Herbert Bruce Cross
Hugo Reid Adobe: Division of Architecture

CALIFORNIA'S STATE PARKS

If you have camped or picnicked in California at all, the chances are you have visited one of the state parks. The chances are good, too, that there are many of these parks that you did not know existed. This is a book to tell you about California's state parks, to give you a brief introduction to what they have to offer you and your family.

You won't find anything about Yosemite, Lassen, Sequoia, or Kings Canyon national parks in this book, except perhaps a brief reference here and there, nor is there anything about the national monuments. (See the Sunset Discovery Book, *National Parks in California*, for information about the federal parks and monuments.)

This is a book about California *state parks*, bought with California tax money or given to the state by public-spirited citizens. The Division of Beaches and Parks under the California Department of Natural Resources administers them.

The California state park system is a dynamic, ever-growing system operated by a highly dedicated group of men who believe deeply and sincerely in their job of conserving as much as possible of California's outdoor recreation land for the use of people today and in the future. As fast as funds become available, the state parks are being expanded, more facilities provided, and new units added. Private contributions of land and money, also, have made many parks possible which might otherwise never have been obtained.

This book describes the 144 state parks currently established. In the final chapter are descriptions of 38 state historical monuments which also are administered by the Division of Beaches and Parks.

Generally speaking, the state parks are more numerous but smaller and laid out on a less grand scale than those of the federal system. A state park may be a hundred acres of trees on a river bank in the Central Valley—affording a few hours' refuge on a summer evening for heat-harassed local residents or tired travelers. It may be a small beach, like those along the southern California coast or along the San Mateo coast, where people from crowded cities can go to barbecue in the fresh sea air, or scoop up silvery smelt from the sand by moonlight. It may be a section of yellow pine forest on the shore of a mountain lake where the air is crisp and traffic noises have been left behind—a place to relax in clean, secluded, conveniently laid out campgrounds.

Some state parks are great, magnificent expanses equal to the biggest and best of the national park system. The federal government's only preserve for the majestic coast redwood, for instance, is the relatively small Muir Woods National Monument in Marin County. This is a beautiful grove, but it does not approach the size and beauty of any of a dozen of the fine state-owned groves along the Eel River and the northern coast. Likewise, Anza-Borrego's half a million acres are comparable to any desert park.

The state historical monuments are not true parks—they are places to visit rather than places to play. They add a fourth dimension—time—to the Californian's awareness of his state. Some are retained as they have been for a hundred years and more, others have been restored by park experts and experts in the State Division of Architecture. The stories of some of these restorations read like fine detective tales.

This book is your key to enjoyment of these state parks and monuments. It compiles information about them that has never before been available. If you had to get this information for yourself, without this book, you would have to search through dozens of sources, and even then you would not have it all. For this is up-to-date information, written from notes made by the authors, who traveled nearly 10,000 miles to visit all of the parks just before they compiled the book.

You will find the material divided into eight sections. The parks are grouped geographically, and except for the historical monuments which obviously belong in a separate section, the groupings sometimes may be a little arbitrary from a topographical viewpoint. Certainly there is little relationship between the Salton Sea and Mount San Jacinto, for instance, except their proximity.

Still, the automobile makes all distances short, so it seems useful to organize the parks into groups which might be reached in a day or so of driving from one of the metropolitan areas. The locations of the parks themselves help in making this type of organization. For various reasons, there are great stretches of California with no state parks—the Sierra Nevada south of Calaveras, for instance, which has several excellent national parks.

Hence the state parks can be combined into groups that take in long strips of territory such as the three coastal strips, the Sierra Nevada and Northern Mountains strip, and even the long strip of the Central Valley.

With the book organized in this way, it is easy for you to plan your trips before you leave home. You can even pick out spots to stop for a picnic lunch. (Note that the parks are organized in the book so that as you go through a chapter, you are going from south to north.)

Perhaps the best way to use the book is first of all to skim through the chapter which describes the area you want to explore. The pictures, the map, the park names will give you a feeling of the area. Read the chapter introduction—it will give you more hints. Then study the map, and read about the parks. Look at the index charts in the back of the book to get detailed information about the facilities.

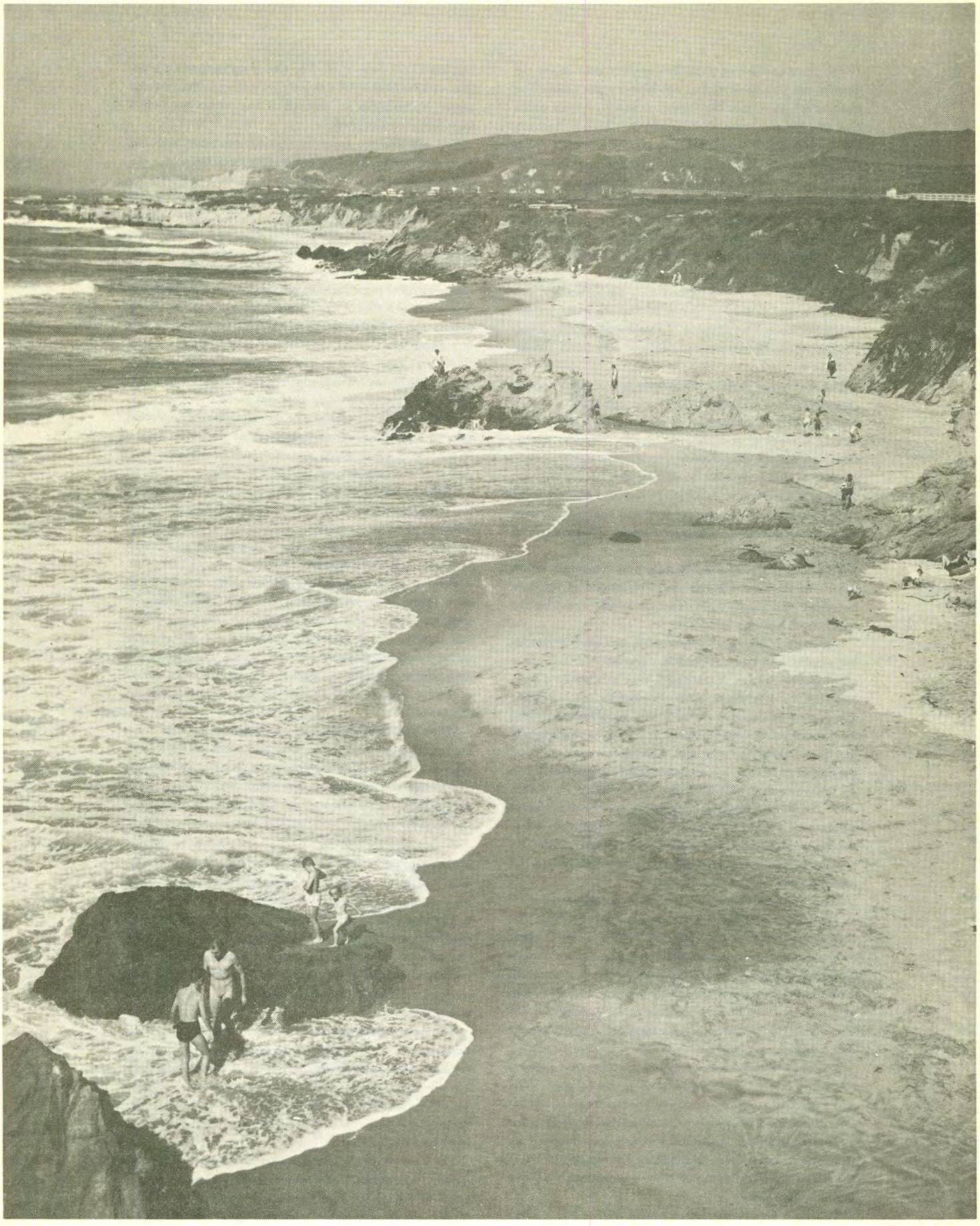
When you have done this, you will have a fairly thorough understanding of the area and what its parks can offer you. You will know where you can rest, where you can picnic, and where you can camp. You will also have considerable information about what there is to do, what the weather probably will be, and how to prepare for it.

Generally, you will find more facilities for the camper in the state parks than in national parks and national forests. Nearly all state park campgrounds have hot water for shaving and showers, for instance.

The state parks are very popular with campers. More campsites are being provided each year, but the use increases each year also. In fact, state park camping has become so popular that you may find it difficult to get into some of the more crowded parks during the busy summer months.

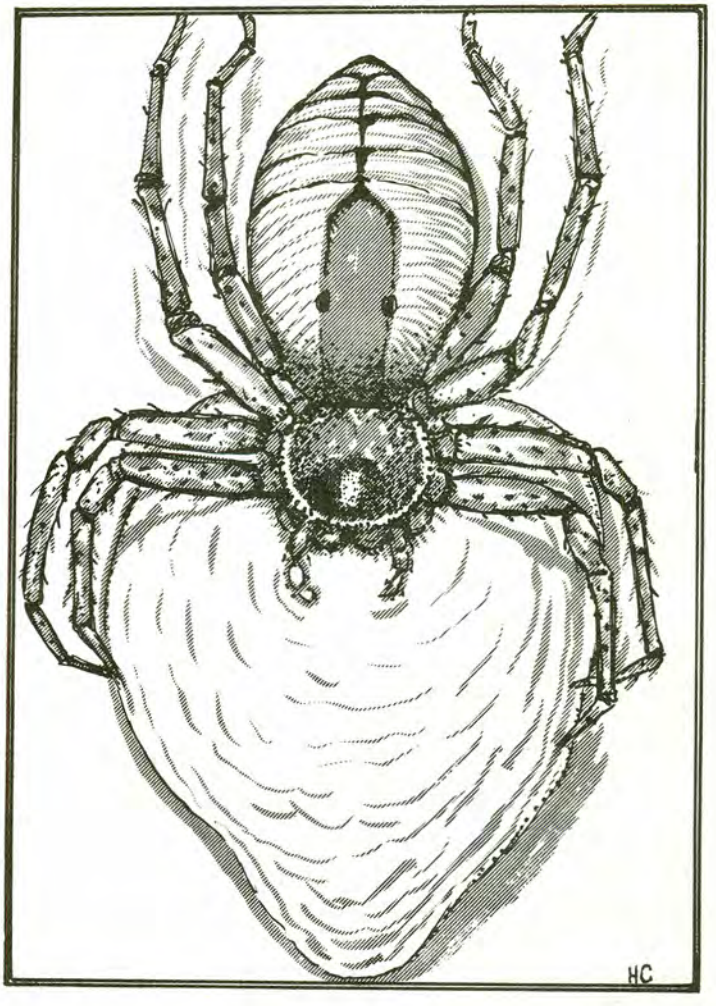
The rules in the state parks are somewhat more strict than in the other public camping areas, but they are common-sense rules for the benefit of all. Plant and animal life are not to be harmed, and you may not use "down wood" for a fire. Dogs are permitted in state parks only during daylight hours and must be kept on a leash. There is no hunting, of course.

There are strict rules against carrying away rocks, wood, flowers, and plants. Some special rules pertain to certain types of parks, but in every case the rules are made to protect the beauty of the park and to further the enjoyment and safety of those who are using it. Actually, the rules are only a code of behavior which would be expected of anybody with good taste.



O Thus Be It Ever---San Mateo Beaches SP

The Giant Crab Spider Of Hobo Hot Springs



Ever wonder about spiders? Most of us don't, and yet they can be truly a very fascinating animal. Man seems to get along with spiders very well as long as they stay in their place. The most common statement overheard from park visitors is, "Look at that ugly thing, quick step on it", or when some fascinated child happens to bring one forth in his hand, "Keep that horrible thing away from me". From this one does draw the conclusion that there is very little love lost between park visitors and our spiders.

However, spiders like many other animals, can be interesting if one just takes time to observe or pry into a spider's private life.

I think the most interesting spider that I ever saw was the Giant Crab Spider, Olios fasciculatus. I first saw this spider at Hobo Hot Springs, a wayside camping area just north of Kern River State Park, which is located on State Highway 178, 32 miles northeast of Bakersfield, California. It is relatively rare and very seldom seen due to its nocturnal or night prowling habits. I captured this spider and kept her in captivity for almost two years, and found out some very interesting things about this species. She was fond of flies, moths, large crickets, other spiders, and of all things earwigs. She would capture her prey by leaping upon them, holding them fast while she put them to sleep with her venom, and then digesting them with digestive fluid which she continuously pumped back and forth over the victim until only a small ball of undigestable matter was left. The Giant Crab Spider is about the size of a 50 cent piece with a hairy, orange colored surface. On the abdomen is located a characteristic "Y" shaped figure etched in black which extends the length of the dorsal surface. Just ahead of the open ends of the "Y" may be seen several black dots. The undersurface is covered with short hair of a whitish gray. The one that I had was a mature female, detained while in her chore of capturing flying insects on the inside wall of an old hot spring shower building.

Twice she brought into the world numerous young spiders only to have them perish in many ways. The interesting thing to observe though was the construction of a large silken sack 2-1/2" by 1-1/2" in size. This the spider attached to a solid surface, and secured herself on the inside. Within three weeks she constructed a small egg sack which she held close to her on the inside of the large sack. Three weeks later her young were born, each the size of a pin head and the perfect replica of their mother. Within two weeks after the young spiders were born she opened the

(continued on the following page)

sack and freed them to the outside world. At no time while she was in the protective sack did she feed, except when the sack was opened by me and a fly inserted. When a drop of water was put inside of the sack she would rush over and drink for long periods. The sack itself was of an exceptionally strong silken fiber. It took a great deal of pulling and twisting to tear it. It refused to be cut with a knife or scissors. It is really wonderful how a spider of that size can construct an enclosure of such strength.

I searched volumes of textbooks and many papers written on spiders all to no avail. Very little is known about this spider. It has been found in New Mexico, Utah, and California. Several years ago a person in the southern half of the state said that they had traced a barking sound to this spider. However this spider does not have any vocal organs so this seemed to disprove the individual's statement, but it did make a good story. It was found that the female is the largest, with the male just slightly smaller. Aside from that no other information seems to be available about the Giant Crab Spider of this species.

If you have an interest in spiders there are many good books to be found in your local county or public libraries. Some of the most popular ones are: The Life of the Spider by J. H. Fabre, The Life of the Spider by John Cromton (in pocketbook form), American Spiders by Willis J. Gertsch, and an old standby for the amateur spider enthusiast, The Spider Book by John H. Comstock.

If you wish to start big in your field of study you may procure a Tarantula, which is relatively harmless, and yet very interesting to observe. Some people are afraid of spiders because of their bite or the venom. The venom apparently is used by spiders for two reasons - one is for protection, and the other is to kill their prey. Only a few species like certain Tarantulas and other spiders of the tropics and one in the United States are able to bite and produce a venom virulent enough to be harmful to man. Another factor is that most species are too timid to bite even when handled roughly. The only spider in the United States that one has to be very careful around is the Black Widow, Latrodectus mactans which may inject a neurotoxic poison which will cause one to suffer painful rigidity of the abdominal wall muscles, as well as other nervous disorders.

Spiders are interesting, and surprising. Many things can be learned about this creature and how he fits into the overall picture of nature. If you are ever in the Bakersfield area, keep your eyes open for the Giant Crab Spider.

Remember- only YOU can prevent forest fires!

prevent forest fires!

I do hope that some of our senior Rangers will stand with me when I rise and seek to be heard in the matter of George J. Hatfield State Park. I like it.

I like it because it provides something which is no longer a part of a kid's life. If for no other reason, this alone merits every strong word it can muster on its behalf. Here is the "country" that city kids dream about. Indeed it is of statewide significance.

In the days that older folks are prone to recollect it seemed to me that farmers made a habit of taking in city kids of a summer--either for board or for work. There was an old-timer (he looked awfully old and tanned and grizzled and wore a long black mustache) down around Modesto who we called Uncle Louie and who was married to Aunt Hattie. We went there three summers running when we were ten, 11 and 12. I am not ashamed to write that nothing in the years now gone brought more joy than the opportunity to go to Uncle Louie's. He wasn't an Uncle at all; my folks found his name in the Want Ad Section.

Last Sunday and the days before that I studied the want ads in three San Francisco papers, as well as the Oakland Tribune. I saw no ad inviting kids to come share the pleasures of a country vacation on a farm. Why, we used to watch and wait while Aunt Hattie made ice cream, the smoothest, finest ice cream; we walked along a stream bank and picked wild blackberries; we hunted for eggs in the haystack; we smelled alfalfa on the evening after it was mown; we got up with Uncle Louie and irrigated at 3:30 a.m.; we watched him bring in the cows, feed the hogs, water down the turkeys. We went swimming in the river; and those black bass that Uncle Louie hauled in looked awfully big. Climbing all over the barn, riding the plow horses (for that many years ago only the richest had tractors), keeping away from the bull, sleeping either in the screened porch or out on the grass under the weeping willow were adventures explored anew each day.

For reasons not within my grasp, the farmers don't have kids in any more, or if they do it is a rarity. And for this reason I maintain that George J. Hatfield and neighboring McConnell and Caswell Memorial State Parks, are worth their acreage in gold.

Here the city father can take his city son for a few days of easy camping. There is no barn and ice cream is made at the dairy five miles away. But there is the river, the black bass, the swimming hole, the trees. A short ride takes you into peach country, alfalfa, corn, cows, chickens, irrigation canals.

This is not the wild or big or broad area of such as Calaveras or Humboldt or Plumas Eureka or Anza. It is a few acres tucked away on the banks of the San Joaquin. But it is the ideal introduction to camping, to see if the kids and the family like it. And it is more ideal as an introduction to the country. On a one or two day trip, with equal number of nights in the park, camping under the stars, the pre-teen youngster can have the time of his life.

He will enjoy the hot days and warm (but cool) nights. And though he won't be able to do everything in the park that most of us used to do on the farm, he'll have plenty of fun. As was true, true, true in his entire political career, the Honorable George J. Hatfield knew what he was about when he insisted on this area being included within the State Park System.

A.M.C.

yield from the field

campers are ingenious

I attended the high school graduation excercises in which my son participated, and afterwards when I drove home I was stopped by a camper who had been turned away from the camping area because it was filled. He had set up housekeeping on the side of my driveway. He told me I could not go into the area as it was the ranger's residence and he was keeping people out. I asked who had given the orders and I was surprised that it was the ranger who lived in the house. The story gradually changed as I explained that I was the ranger who lived in the house and it was my intention to go in.
Supervisor Edward A. Griggs, Clear Lake State Park

underwater comedy

My husband, Dick, and Jack Evans, a guide at the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument often skin dive together. At Morro Bay while about 20 feet down Dick came upon a spinning rod and reel. As he picked it up to reel in the line so it wouldn't tangle, there was a flash of silver and a tug on the line as a 14" horse smelt surged to fight. Eyes popped and bubbles gushed from under the face plates as Dick and Jack burst into somewhat hysterical laughter at the ludicrous picture. The rod, reel and attached fish were returned to the surface where a very grateful angler had watched helplessly as his unattended rod slipped into the water.
Mrs. R. C. McKillop, wife of Park Attendant R. C. McKillop, Los Coches SHM

another ingenious camper

A dawn check disclosed a fisherman and his family sleeping (actually camping) on the beach at a fire ring near the cliffs. Two poles in sand spikes were nearby. As I approached the man hastily arose, took hold of one pole making actions like a surf fisherman enjoying the sport. However, there was one disturbing factor in this scene. The ocean was at minus tide and the hooks, lines and sinkers were some hundred feet from the water!
Ranger Kent Hartwell, Doheny Beach State Park

is everybody happy?

A typical conversation between the first four people you meet in the morning:

1. A pleasant woman in campsite 9 "chewed out" every member of the park crew, every U.S. Forest Ranger, City Fireman, and County Road Man on subjects varying from why the lack of water so her son couldn't take a shower as to why her husband was in the jungles of Peru contacting exotic diseases.
2. Two retired gentlemen who are very enthusiastic bird watchers were advocating the expulsion of all radios from all parks so that only bird songs can be heard.
3. About 200' south, another retired gentleman wanted television hookups at each campsite so he could spend his time watching his favorite shows.
4. A fisherman from New Hampshire almost convinced me there is nothing in this world that matters except fish, and that there is no place in the world like New Hampshire. At this point I wondered why he left there.

Supervisor Keith Caldwell, Mt. San Jacinto State Park

OHIO'S STATE PARKS

AND

LOCAL ECONOMY

This month's supplement is a reprint of V. W. Flickinger's article in Park Maintenance. It seems as each state faces the problem of taxes, the discovery is made that parks, even though not on the tax rolls, have a good economic effect on the surrounding areas.

News and Views Supplement
July, 1961

IMPACT: the effect of public land ownership on local economy

capital improvements expenditures.

Impact of public ownership and operation of lands and waters for conservation purposes on the local economy is a subject on which we lack specific information. We have, of necessity, concentrated our efforts on development and operations data rather than on research of this question. There are economists who are more experienced in this field, who are more capable of collecting and analyzing this data and of integrating their findings into concrete results than we of the division of Parks. For the benefit of those who may desire to undertake research in this field, the following observations might be of assistance:

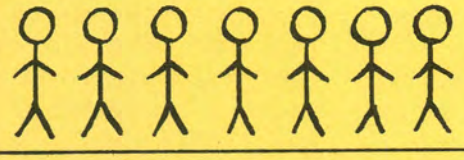
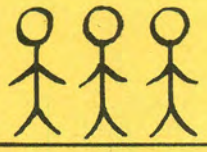
1. Lands and waters of the Division are exempt from the tax duplicate. Sales tax is collected on concession and gift shop items and on overnight accommodations.

2. Lands and facilities thereon, are acquired by appropriated funds received from the General Assembly. Operations funds for the areas are received from the same source, supplemented by receipts from Division operated facilities and leased operations. Service charges are collected for use of cabins, camp sites, etc.

3. In each area are personnel who operate the facilities maintained for public use. These may be state employees, or those employed by the operators of leased or licensed concessions. Generally, the latter are local people who live in the immediate vicinity of the area and would logically expend a substantial amount of their income within reasonable proximity of the area. Further, there are services and supplies required for the areas which are obtained in varying degrees from local sources.

   Schedule B indicates, county; area; number of employees; amount expended for personal services; maintenance, and total area expenditures.

   Schedule C indicates personnel for services required in concession operations and amounts received; plus state personnel and the total by counties of the gross amount expended for personal services.

	UNDER $5.00 57.9%
	$10.00 to $20.00 9.7%
	OVER $20.00 13.4%

IMPACT: the effect of public land ownership on local economy

4. Park visitors also contribute to the income of local business establishments. In 1958 the Division conducted a travel and use survey. The following results from two questions are pertinent to this discussion.

A. Question - How many miles are you planning to travel in Ohio on this trip?

B. Results:

Average round trip.....110 miles
Miles per year.....1,320 miles
Total -
all visitors.....200,000,000 miles
State gasoline tax at 7¢ per
gallon..... $994,000

C. Conclusion:

The zone of influence for a State Park formerly was that area within a 50 mile radius, based on an average day-use trip of 100 miles. This figure has been raised in recent years to 60 miles. The results of this survey show an average of 55 miles.

D. Question - How much money do you plan to spend in Ohio on this trip? (per person per day)

E. Results:

Under $5.00.....57.9%
$5.00-$10.00.....19.0%
$10.00-$20.00.....9.7%
More than $20.00.....13.4%

Applied to the total number of visitors at the following rates:

$2.50
$7.50
$15.00
$25.00

(1) The total money spent--

$111,323,750.00

(2) Average per person.....$7.68
Applied at these more modest rates:

$2.00
$7.00
$12.00
$20.00

IMPACT: the effect of public land ownership on local economy

(3) The total money spent--

$91,796,000.00

(4) The average per person.....$6.33

It is believed that this question was either misunderstood or the answers were exaggerated. It is probable that many persons gave the group expenditure instead of the per person cost. It is unlikely that 13 people in 100 spend more than $20.00 each per day on a visit to a State Park. This is enough to pay car expenses, hotel, and meals on a vacation trip. It is conceivable that camping, boating, or fishing equipment purchased for a particular trip could amount to much more than $20.00, but certainly 13.4 percent of the park visitors are not spending this amount of money per trip. It is probable that the average per person should be below $5.00.

This is an important question and the wording should be carefully studied for inclusion in the next survey.

5. Effect of contracts for improvement of facilities--Schedule A. During construction, each contractor has personnel on the job who seek accommodations locally; in addition, many materials are purchased from local suppliers.

6. Not proven is the effect of the increase on the tax duplicate of personal property around the periphery of the area as the result of the establishment of a state park in which there is a sizeable body of water.

7. In 21 counties new business operations affording various services to the park users have been established as the result of the state park in which they operate. Schedule C indicates concession employees, state employees; together with total personal services by counties.

8. Hypothesis: -- Revised Januay 11, 1961.

An intensive land acquisition program is currently underway to increase State holdings at the Hocking State Park to accommodate additional facilities. Tax valuation on the properties which were optioned in the fall of 1960 were $23.60 per acre (14.21 for land and $9.39 for buildings). This is for choice key property. It is conceivable that they would be above the average for unimproved timber lands. A reliable source which cannot be questioned advises that an average of $20.00 tax valuation per acre, which includes buildings is more realistic.

Actual acreage taxes on properties in this county are paid (1960) at the rate of $23.10 per $1,000.00 of valuation which amounts to 55 cents per acre per year (33 cents for land and 22 cents for buildings).

In the Hocking State Park area the Division administers 1,155 acres of land mostly timbered, which are used for recreational purposes. Under State operations buildings are limited. However, under private use there would be several sets of

buildings, therefore, we prefer to use the 55 cent per acre figure, rather than the land only figure of 33 cents per acre.

If the average tax of 55 cents per acre was paid on presently administered lands it would amount to $630.25 per year.

At the present time 16 persons are employed on the park area who receive $37,653 for personal services. For utilities, supplies and materials, $4,845 has been allocated to the area. Assuming that 70 percent or $26,357, of personal income and 50 percent, or $2,422, of the maintenance funds are spent within the county, the total expenditure would amount to $28,979, which exceeds by $28,348.75 the amount which might have been received from taxes.

Visitation in this area for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960 was 774,619. According to our 1958 survey, the average expenditure by each visitor was $5.00. Assuming that each visitor spent only 50 cents in Hocking County, this would amount to $387,309.50 paid for various services which can be attributed to the attraction of Hocking State Park. Total expenditure by State and park visitors is $415,658.25 which would exceed the average tax paid by $415,028.00.

Lake Hope in Vinton county was acquired in 1936 as a land utilization project by the Federal Government. This was, at that time, generally impoverished land with a possible low tax valuation. According to Departmental Real Estate Section there are still on the tax duplicate from $5.00 to $10.00 per acre. According to the tax rate schedule of 1959 the average rate for Knox Zaleski Township was $30.20 for $1,000.00 of valuation ($21.00 for land and $9.20 for buildings).

At Lake Hope, the Division administers 1,962 acres of land and water which are used for recreational purposes. The major portion of this land also is in timber.

If the average tax of $30.20 per acre was paid on presently administered lands it would amount to $592.52.

Operation and Maintenance of the Lake Hope area requires a total of 92 persons, both State and private employees who receive $90,995 for personal services. The sum of $27,425 is allocated for utilities, supplies and materials by the State. This does not include cost of materials and supplies purchased by leased concession operators, although their personnel are included in total employees. Assuming 70 percent or $63,697 of personal income and 50 percent, or $13,713, of maintenance funds are expended within Vinton County, the State's total expenditure amounts to $77,409, which exceeds the amount possibly derived from taxes by $76,816.48.

Visitation in this area for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960 was 728,549. At 50 cents per visitor this would amount to $364,274.50, which is paid for local services and supplies. Total expenditure derived by virtue of Lake Hope's existence is $441,683.50, which exceeds probable taxes by $441,090.98.

In addition to this amount there has been according to the records of this Division $353.89 expended for capital improvements. This does not include costs incurred by the Division of Forestry prior to 1950 nor does it represent the replacement value of the existing facilities at current market costs. From the writer's personal knowledge of this project it is estimated that 75 percent, or $265,042, of this total has been expended for local labor and materials. This is not included in total expenditures since it is not a yearly occurrence.

Employees in both examples generally reside in close proximity to the areas in which they work and although this may represent an indirect approach, it does illus-

IMPACT: the effect of public land ownership on local economy

trate to a certain degree that public ownership of lands for conservation purposes exerts an influence beneficial to the local economy even though it may be in devious and indirect ways.

Just released by the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Commission is a report on "The Economic Value of State Parks in Oregon 1959."

In the study area gross receipts of all establishments increased 12 percent between 1954 and 1958, while in the control area they decreased six percent during the same four year period.

Food stores in the study area enjoyed an increased volume of gross receipts each successive year between 1954 and 1958 with the result that in 1958 their volume of business was 24 percent greater than 1954. By comparison the gross receipts of food stores in the control area dropped sharply between 1954 and 1958 and then remained relatively steady for the next three years.

In summary, it appears evident that the development of Fort Stevens State Park has produced net economic benefits in the Warrenton-Hammond area. Although these benefits have not been of large magnitude they are nevertheless very apparent in the trend of gross receipts data particularly for food stores, eating and drinking places and service stations, in that order. In this regard the very close parallel between the trend of growth in food store business and the year to year increases in park attendance is especially conclusive.

From our knowledge, observation and from examination of data in the Oregon Report we believe that "The Impact of Public Ownership and Operation of land for Conservation Purposes" is more beneficial to the Local Economy than if the lands were in private ownership.

SCHEDULE A (Totals only)
Capital Improvements Biennium Appropriation

1950-1959	1959-1961	Total Expend. June 30, 1961
$13,466,316	$3,685,270	$17,151,586

SCHEDULE B (Totals only)
Expenditures for Personal Services and Maintenance 1960-1961

No. Employees	Parks Services	Maint.	Total
552	$1,354,553	$1,284,848	$2,639,401

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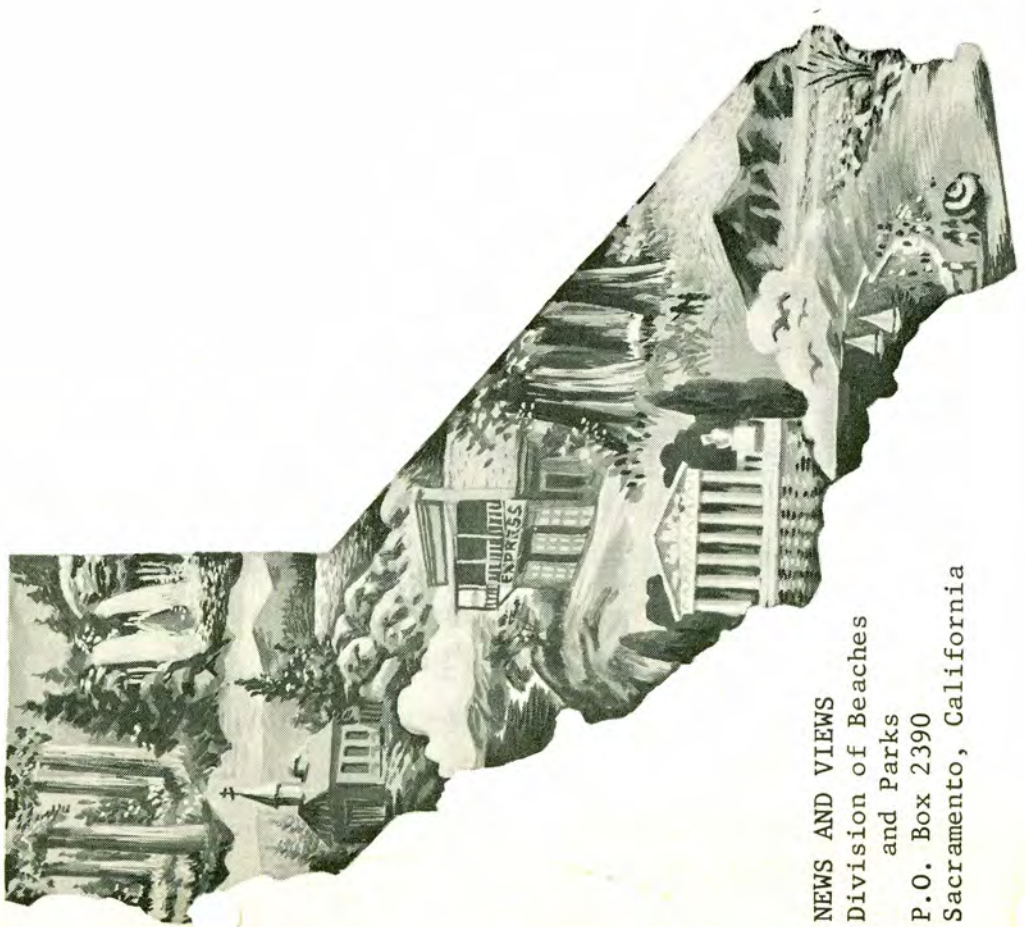

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches
and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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NEWS & VIEWS

AUGUST 1961

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

On Tuesday, August 1, 1961, it was my privilege to meet with the two sections of the State Chamber of Commerce, whose Boards of Directors are chiefly concerned with matters of public parks, natural resources, conservation, recreation, travel, and related subjects. The two sections are the State Chamber's Travel and Recreation group and the Natural Resources group.

At the morning meeting, the United States Forest Service did an excellent job of outlining their winter sports programs, their new area studies, and gave us a look into the future for California winter sports. After a report by the State Division of Highways on the roadside rest problem in the State of California, the meeting adjourned for lunch.

The chairman of the two-hour luncheon session was Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, past President of the University of California. The general theme of the luncheon discussion was guidance and policy for the acquisition of state park property. The subject was selected because there is a bond issue proposal before a Legislative Interim Committee looking toward the authorization of such an issue by the 1962 Session. Dr. Sproul had asked Mr. Norman Livermore, Treasurer of the Pacific Lumber Company, to propound a series of questions which might be both provocative and objective in order that those in attendance would feel free to discuss the general aspects of a state park land acquisition program.

Mr. Livermore did an excellent job in propounding a group of theoretical questions, such as:

"Is our widely quoted 'shortage' of state park camping areas an artifically created one?"

"Instead of an expensive '5 year plan', should we urge the Division of Beaches and Parks to develop, trade or sell part of their lands?"

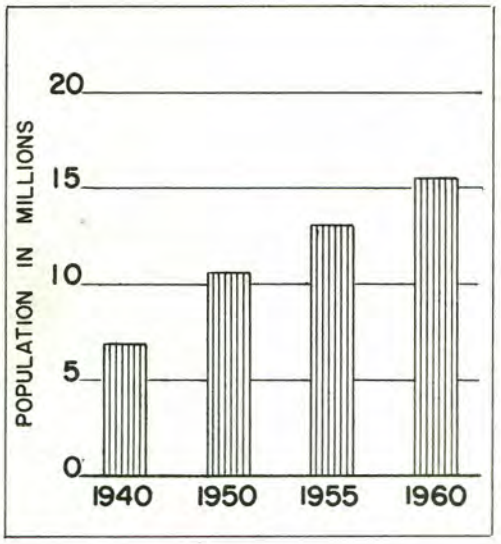
"The proposed Five Year Plan recommends $100,000,000 for acquisition and $50,000,000 for development. Is this two to one ratio a sound one?"

A continuation of questions and new ones from the floor were most stimulating. I might also remark that they were both provocative and objective, since I found myself provoked by them and with a strong urge to object strenuously. Of course, that was the purpose of the questions.

I would like to state, however, that the State of California is by no means a land hog in the State Park field. We do not have the largest acreage of land in state parks of any state in the Union, since the State of New York has 2,538,949 acres of state park property while California has 692,185.37. Considering the population in both states and the size of each state, we certainly do not exhibit a tendency which is apart or different from that practiced in the other states of the Union. It is true that Maine, the next state in acreage, has 204,000; Michigan 181,000; and, Pennsylvania 159,000. Again considering both the size of the state and the population served, California is not out of line. California has 170 areas,
(continued on the following page)

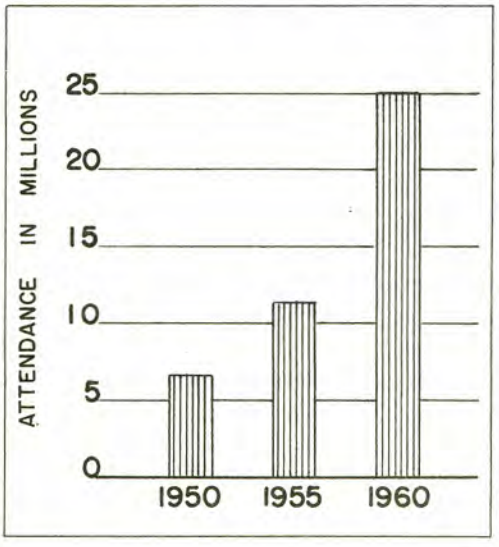
Oregon 174, South Dakota 142, New York 137, Washington 116, and Ohio 109. These are state park areas or related outdoor recreational units of one kind or another. However, they are all operated under the various state park organizations. During the past ten years, South Dakota has acquired 78 new state parks, California 45, Wyoming 35, Rhode Island 27, Utah 21, and Pennsylvania 20.

Of course, I realize, as do others, that the eastern states do not have a vast expanse of public land or U.S. Forest Service land within their borders. California's public land, as far as its recreational value goes, is not in a class with state park land. Much is barren, arid, inaccessible, and does not lend itself to the general development of state park facilities or activities. The same can be said of much of the U.S. Forest Service area. However, the U.S. Forest Service is a real lifesaver from a recreational standpoint in the State of California. Without their areas for both summer and winter use, we would be facing many more serious shortages of recreational opportunities than we do with their assistance. The same may be said of the holdings of the National Park Service.



In California, state parks comprise but .69 per cent of the lands of this State, and by removing the almost 500,000 acre Anza-Borrego Desert State Park from the total, the actual number and size of the total State Park System in California is rather limited considering the size of this State and the number of people -- 16,000,000 in 1961 -- which this System is supposed to serve.

Statistics are sometimes a bore to read, yet nevertheless they do sum up the cold, hard facts. We are short of state park land and state park facilities in the State of California, as we are short of both fresh water and salt water waterfront and beach property. It is part of our job to evaluate this problem properly, not to try to own and develop all the land in the State, but a good, representative cross section of California's scenery and a reasonably adequate amount of land for active, outdoor recreational pursuits. To accomplish this, much is being done in cooperation with the various counties, cities, and districts in California, which are also working tirelessly toward providing even the minimum of adequate recreational space for the growing population.



It is somewhat strange in a State so well grounded in park and conservation theory and practice to find people still feeling that an outstanding, high-level first-class park must be "developed". I am sure that it is universally understood that the highest type park possible is that in which the least "development" is needed. One of the principal purposes for the establishment of State Parks is the conservation and preservation aspect. Development is a compromise made necessary by the fact that to be appreciated and to serve a purpose in the scheme of the environment for human living, it is necessary for people to get into parks to use them and enjoy them. Consequently, developments must be made which provide

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JONES BEACH STATE PARK, LONG ISLAND

So much publicity has been given to Jones Beach State Park, Long Island, that I thought it may be well to set down here some items of interest regarding the nation's most famous public beach. It was my privilege to visit the area last autumn on the way to the annual meeting of the National Conference on State Parks in Maine. My visit followed by a couple of weeks a hurricane that had severely damaged some of the facilities at the beach, so I did not see the area during its most useful period.

Jones Beach, the antithesis of world-renown Coney Island, is one of many state parks and beaches operated by the Long Island State Park Commission, a part of the New York State Park System. The beach park derives its name from Major Thomas Jones who came to Long Island in 1692. He became the high sheriff of Queens County, the Ranger General of Nassau and owner of one of the largest tracts of land on the south shore. After a life of adventure, Major Jones married Freelove Townsend and they built the first brick house on Long Island, eventually acquiring a total of 6,000 acres. Apparently the couple thought they owned at least a part of what is now Jones Beach because about the year 1700, he established a whaling station on the outer beach near the site of the present park. Jones died in 1713 and on his tombstone are the following lines, probably written by himself:

From Distant Lande, to This
Wild Waste He Came
This Seat He Chose, and Here He
Fixed His Name
Long May His Sons, This Peace
Full Spot Injoy
And No Ill Fate his Offspring
Here Annoy

The first efforts to acquire the park in 1925 for public purposes was opposed by local interests. One of the concerns was that the Park Commission intended to create another Coney Island. The park proposition was defeated at the polls. Another try was made in November of 1926. This time it was successful. In December of 1926, the first engineering survey stake was driven in the sand at Jones Beach at the precise spot where the giant water tower now stands. Since that time, over 40,000,000 cubic yards of sand have been pumped in the now developed area of Jones Beach State Park and along the 17-mile ocean parkway. A total of approximately $30,000,000 has been expended on park improvements in making the park accessible.

It was not until August 4, 1929, that Jones Beach State Park was opened to the public and on this day a howling wind blew up a sand storm that nearly disrupted the opening ceremonies. In the first full year of operation, a million and a half persons visited the park. Today, more than 10,000,000 people enjoy Jones Beach annually. Today a fine parkway leads to this and other state parks in the Long Island chain.

In 1959, Jones Beach had enjoyed 30 years of public acclaim. It has many outstanding features, including a marine theatre; has vast upland parking areas (no cars

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are permitted on the bathing beaches); contains two major bath houses, and facilities for picnics, soft ball, archery, roller skating, dancing, pitch and putt golf, hand ball, and fishing. There are fishing piers, boats for rent, bait shops, concessions for accessories and refreshments. There is both pool and surf bathing. There are cafeterias, beach shops, beach equipment rentals, and an Indian Village. There is a central parkway giving access to the six parking fields in the East Beach area.

Jones Beach is a self-supporting project. There is a basic admission charge and charges for the use of certain facilities. There are no roller coasters or other Coney Island types of amusement facilities. Well under way is the development of the West End of Jones Beach which contains additional parking areas to the six mentioned herein.

The park is not entirely self-supporting. The total annual revenues collected from the operation of the park, together with the tolls collected on the causeways leading thereto amount to approximately $2,000,000 a year. This sum about equals the cost of maintenance and operation of the park and causeways, but part of this revenue is used for interest and amortization of bonds, and to repay borrowed money used for construction.

The park contains 2,400 acres with six miles of ocean beach frontage and a half mile of bay frontage. There are 15,000 lockers and dressing rooms in the two bath houses, 11 cafeterias and refreshment stands, two restaurants, seven first-aid rooms, a hospital equipped and staffed by registered nurses, solaria for sun bathing, diaper-changing rooms with booths and electric bottle warmers for mothers to care for their babies and kindergartens for the slightly older tots. The fresh water supply for showers and drinking comes from three wells each over 1,000 feet deep and is stored in an architecturally attractive water tower holding 316,000 gallons.

The paid parking fields, of which there are 11, are 123 acres in total area and accommodate 19,210 cars at one time. During a summer season, 1,500,000 hot dogs, 650,000 hamburgers, and 1,200,000 servings of ice cream were sold at refreshment stands. At peak periods during the summer months, there are more than 1,000 park employees at work within the park, including 150 lifeguards with an additional 800 persons employed in the restaurants and refreshment stands.

Major Thomas Jones could not have been more prophetic when 250 years ago he wrote in this epitaph, "And Here he Fixed His Name", for Jones Beach State Park, already known from coast to coast, and studied by planners from many foreign countries, has fixed the name of "Jones" to this area for all time. It was Robert Moses, President of the Long Island State Park Commission, however, and not Thomas Jones who brought this all about.

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

(The background material was obtained from
"Historic Jones Beach" by Chester R. Blakelock,
and the 35th Anniversary Program of the Long
Island State Park Commission)

CALAVERAS BIG TREES

Of all the California State Parks, many will take the stand that there is no other area in the State which is more in keeping with the public's concept of a park, a wonderful place to go and a wonderful place to have a wholesome good time at any season of the year, than Calaveras Big Trees State Park.

It is forested--with great pines and the world's most majestic and largest trees, the Sierra Redwood.

It is in the mountains--and yet low enough (4,500 feet) that the nights aren't too cold and the days are pleasantly warm.

It has swimming--in the cool waters of the Stanislaus River, with many sandy areas and washed granite boulders on which to sun one's self.

There is fishing, snow sports in the winter, camping in the summer, hiking trails, a campfire circle. It is within a few miles of many lakes, an hour's drive from the Sierra Summit. Upon entering, one just can't help gain the feeling that this is an area he always felt a park should be like.

Big Trees is the only state park embracing the Sierra Redwood (Sequoia gigantea) and the two groves within the park are among the largest surviving groves still standing. The South Grove (not yet open to camping) may well be the finest of them all. This will be hard to believe after you visit the park and look, camp under, and enjoy a campfire program in the North Grove.

The park is an all year park. In the winter, the camps are closed but during the daytime hours, especially after new snows, there is no better "snow bunny" area in the State Park System. A warming hut, a long but not too steep hill with a tow is available for tobogganing; there is a lodge where food may be warmed, there is plenty of meadow for snow fights; and, best of all for snow novices, there is no skiing, which means not always having to be on the alert. Toboggans are for rent in Arnold, only a couple of miles away. Remember, however, that Calaveras is only 4,500 feet above sea level. If it is snow you want, check and make sure it is there before making the trip.

The park is big, covering more than 5,436 acres. There are plenty of trails for hiking, lots of room to fish on creeks and the North

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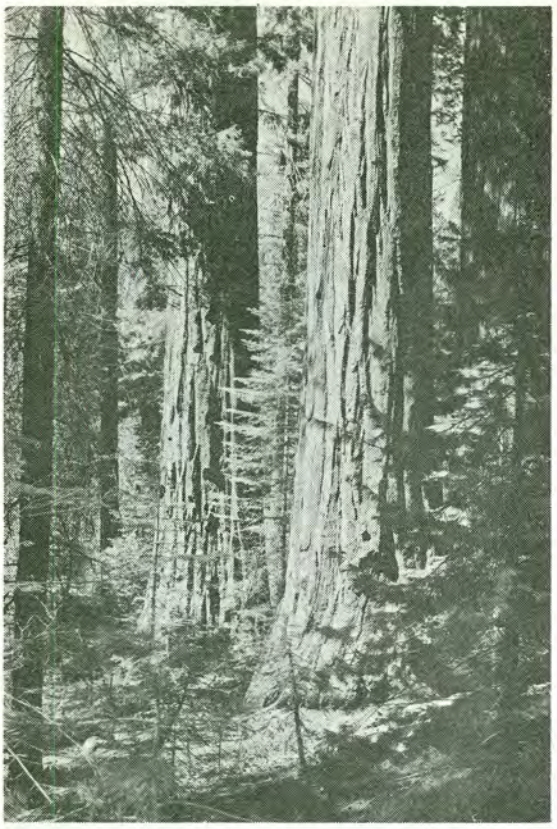


Fork of the Stanislaus River. The river has many deep holes so swimming is no problem. In fact, even on the busiest day a walk up or downstream a distance will allow having things all to one's self. Above the bridge lies an especially deep hole, good for swimming and diving; the granite ledges around it, scraped clean centuries ago by glaciers, are ideal for sunbathing. A new, paved road takes you as far as the river, where a large parking area has been cleared. One can picnic here, too.

Camping is in and near the North Grove, mostly beneath the trees, (there are a few in comparatively open space). Campgrounds are planned at Squaw Hollow and later at South Grove when the road from the bridge is completed.

Though the park should provide enough play opportunities for any vacationer, the entire area is tempting. To the east, there are lakes galore, some within driving distance -- others requiring hiking in; for fishing, one won't do better. To the west, there is a community where you can purchase supplies, dine out, even play golf.

The Big Trees of California are invariably included in any list of the natural wonders of the world. Their size, their age, their beauty, their peculiar qualities, their magnificent surroundings, and their mysterious existence, all contribute to world-wide celebrity.

The Big Tree is the forest monarch of the whole world; the oldest, largest, and most majestic of all earth's living things. This great tree, while a Sequoia like its cousin, the Coast Redwood, is different in many respects. The Big Tree is found growing naturally only in the Sierra Nevada at altitudes varying from 4,500 to 8,000 feet. The bulk and cubic content of this species of Sequoia usually surpasses the Coast Redwood; however, the latter tree holds the world's record for height.

The bark of the veteran tree is cinnamon-red and from one to two feet thick. The largest standing tree in the Calaveras Grove is called the "Empire State", and it is estimated that it could produce 350,000 board feet of lumber. In this grove is the famous "Big Stump" or "Dance Platform Stump" which measures 24.1 feet in diameter, eight feet above ground level, and can be mounted by a stairway. Standing on this great stump, the average visitor gets his biggest thrill; even the most apathetic visitor has a feeling that here is something beyond the ordinary.

Varieties in forest conditions together with meadow and streamsides support an interesting animal life.

(This feature article on Calaveras Big Trees State Park was furnished to California newspapers earlier this year.)

THREE STREAKS, YOUR OUT!!

Last night there was a snorting commotion among the horses back of Jenny Lake Lodge in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. And when I went out in the cool, mountain morning, there was a bear treed up one of the gall, lodgepole pines.

The lodge people had sent for the Park Rangers. "That is where Grand Teton National Park differs from Yellowstone," said Ray Lillie. Mr. Lillie operates the lodges and camp grounds--a non-profit arrangement by Laurance S. Rockefeller. (John D. Jr. bought most of Jackson Hole and gave it to the Government).

"In Yellowstone they welcome bears--really, I think the beauty of Yellowstone has been underplayed. All they talk about is bears and geysers. Here at Grand Teton we don't want bears begging on the roads. It is not natural. And frankly, the bears get so they can't make a living except on tourist handouts."

Since this wilderness paradise became a National Park (in 1929), every effort has been made to keep it as natural as in the pristine days of the fur trappers. Moose swim the Snake River in front of your raft. Beaver gnaw the aspen alongside blue alpine lakes. "The Park Service won't even spray the mosquitoes," said the raft man, slapping his arm and face. "It wouldn't be natural."

With Rockefeller funds, jerry-built resorts of private land days were removed. A pair of main paved roads run through the valley. But others were plowed up and made into horse or hiking trails. The result has been a lovely vacation land: Solitude available if you are willing to walk into it. Exceptional fishing if you can stand not driving your car up to the stream. Enormous trout in the lake--but they are removing the motor boats.

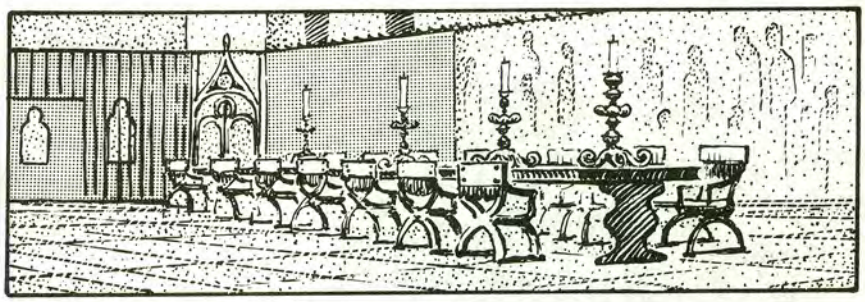
"Now what we will do with this bear is trap him. The Rangers put out a trap of galvanized iron pipe. They bait it with bacon. When the bear goes in, the lid shuts on him. The trap is on trailer wheels and has air holes in it. They trail him up to high country and give him a day in the trap to think it over. When they let him out, they paint a yellow streak on him. Each bear is given three paint jobs--one each time they catch him. If he finally shows up with three streaks, then they have to shoot him. He is getting in the habit of scrounging around camps and roads for handouts. If we let the bears do that, we'd have the same thing as Yellowstone."

Each year Conrad Wirth, who directs the National Park Service, issues a warning against feeding the Yellowstone bears. There are signs at the entrance of Yellowstone: "Avoid injury and fines. Do not feed the bears." Even so, bears clawed 143 people last year; 71 in 1959. "The bears don't know where the sandwich ends and the hand begins," said Wirth.

"Bears should forage naturally," said Lillie. "That is what we are trying to do in Grand Teton. But if they hang around camp grounds, people insist on feeding them, so we trap them and paint them."

Stanton Delaplane, San Francisco Chronicle

The Interior



Ann Rotanzi

Everyone is familiar to some degree with the routine duties involved in caring for a house; dusting, vacuuming, window washing, scrubbing are chores that most people have done at some time. I have been asked to make known some of the additional duties carried out by the maintenance personnel whose duty is not only to keep all buildings clean but of equal importance, to protect and preserve to the best of their abilities all items located in the buildings.

Care of wooden furniture and fixtures is a never-ending chore. Each new scratch, if not removable must be covered and re-waxed. This gives us valuable information along the tour route. We are able to tell to a large degree the amount of wear caused by visitors.

Mending and/or replacement of all material objects is unending also and could keep a full time seamstress busy. Painting, plumbing and minor electrical repairs are large items among the duties performed also. When it is within our abilities, restoration work is done also, an antique door that was falling apart to such a degree that it could not be used, underwent major restoration recently and is now back in use.

A constant battle is fought against damaging insects, i.e. silverfish, moths, powder post beetles, etc. Fumigating with gas is the best protection but would require closing of the Monument if done by room or on a large scale. Since this is not practical, we are aiming for a building here where we could fumigate any item as needed. Use of poisonous gases calls for detailed planning and an adequate training course for safety and effectiveness.

The restoration of art objects here will begin this year. Present funds allow only a small per cent of the work needed to be done, but by including at least one item of each type in this year's program, it will give us a basis for an extended program next year. Also under restoration we will replace some of our lampshades, new drapes in several rooms and seats of chairs are now being recovered to prevent loss of the inner upholstery materials.

For several months now a reading has been taken twice each 24 hours of temperature and the degree of relative humidity in various rooms. Using these readings we are trying to control the degree of change, since this is the major cause of damage to art objects and materials. We will soon have a humidifier to assist in the humidity regulation, and hope for more of them so that more than one room at a time can be regulated. Eventual aim: an overall air conditioning system.
(continued on page 20)

Norman and Ann Rotanzi, long employees of the Hearst interests, now State employees at the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument are assigned the same tasks that they performed during the life of William Randolph Hearst.

In the Monument's own little house publication, "Castletter", Mrs. Rotanzi and Norman recently detailed part of the tasks which must be accomplished to keep this magnificent edifice in presentable condition.

The Grounds

Norman Rotanzi

As we all know from past experience, the average sized yards that we have at our homes require many hours of work to be kept in a presentable condition. Shrubs to prune, fertilizing, lawns to mow, watering, etc. At Hearst Monument we deal with acres of trees, shrubs, hedges, roses, exotics, etc. We also have two large pools to maintain and tons of marble statuary to keep clean and presentable.

In regards to grounds care, this involves many different types of jobs. In order to properly maintain a garden, much of the work is classified as seasonal. These jobs require knowledge of soil conditioning, identification of plant diseases, pruning, cultivation, hedge trimming, plant division, proper methods used in plant replacement, and many other skills which are required to properly maintain a garden section.

Since the opening of the Monument to the public, which has required additional personnel, a considerable amount of time has been spent training and acquainting the new people to this type of grounds maintenance.

We are following a seasonal program which includes pruning and shaping of shrubs in the winter months; soil conditioning, rough cultivation of garden beds, fertilizing, spraying and weed control in the spring of the year.

The summer and fall months require a great amount of time to keep all areas watered and fertilized. Commercial fertilizers are applied to the gardens. Ammonium sulphate is used on the citrus. The grounds crew is showing a great interest in their work. They are continuing to further their knowledge in care of plant life, and the latest methods used in grounds maintenance.

The Neptune Pool and Roman Pool require a special skill in order to be maintained in a neat, presentable condition.

These pools are probably the most expensive pools in the State of California. Special care must be used in the chlorination methods used. The marble in Neptune Pool is in fine condition due to much research and special care involved. The same treatment applies to the Roman Pool. The blue and gold leaf tile requires proper chemical treatment and special care. This pool is also in fine condition. A routine vacuuming program is set up for both pools. We have purchased the most up to date vacuum now on the market. This vacuum, made by the Jacuzzi Pump Company, is very satisfactory to our pool attendants.

There is more than meets the eye in pool maintenance. Two huge filter plants need constant attention. This involves many pipes to check and keep painted; five-inch gate valves, check valves, filter troughs, electric motors, pressure gauges to check daily and many other unforeseen problems. Our greatest problem and arch enemy which we are constantly battling with the best of chemicals is algae. The pool man is also responsible for all marble statuary throughout the grounds. Special approved methods used by some of the foremost authorities on marble are used at the Monument to keep all statues in good condition. A seasonal cleaning program is followed. Much interest has been shown by our pool attendants. A continuous study is being made to improve on the present methods used.

CHIEFLY SPEAKING (continued from page 2)

adequate facilities for people using parks on very short-term basis, such as an hour or two; facilities for the all-day user; and opportunity for people with the time and inclination to stay for several days at a time thoroughly to explore, enjoy, and be revitalized by the values which state parks offer.

In order for people so to use parks without destroying them, it is necessary that certain areas be kept free of development and that preferably development be made on less desirable land than that containing the principal items of interest for which the park was established. This is particularly true in the Redwood parks, since the introduction of heavy camping, picnicking, roads, buildings, toilet facilities, and other man-made changes in the landscape will seriously affect the actual physical well-being of the trees themselves. This was well brought out in the luncheon discussion and ideas were developed suggesting that the Division acquire some less valuable land in the Redwood area, agricultural land of low quality, cut-over land, and land of like description wherein the majority of heavy recreational facilities might be put where they could in no way interfere with the proper ecological progress of the Redwood forest itself.

The State Park Commission has taken a rather definite stand on the fact that the only Redwood purchases they are currently interested in will be those necessary to round out existing holdings, to provide control of certain strategic watersheds, to remove private inholdings where lumbering may still be legally performed, and, in general to raise the quality of the existing Redwood parks rather than adding new Redwood park units to the State Park System.

This is all good park planning, good recreational planning, and good virgin forest conservation practice. These additions are needed, not to add more trees, not to straighten boundary lines, but to retain the ecological environment which has already produced age-old trees on present existing forest lands. It is the opinion of state park people, including our state park forester, that the maintenance of a complete environmental or ecological unit is the one thing which will guarantee the preservation forever of the great virgin Redwood forests. This is not to say that each individual tree will live forever. But it is to say that as the trees disappear from natural causes, they are assimilated by natural processes into the forest floor becoming thereby food and sustenance for the next generation of forest trees, and while this is all going on the entire forest, with its varied flora, is preserved as a growing, living unit. To park people, and to many others, this seems a worthwhile cause and an adequate reason for the acquisition and protection of the Redwood forest units.

I have asked Mr. Livermore to send me a copy of the questions which he asked the group, and from time to time I will try to give you the questions and see if they prove as thought-provoking to you as they did to the members of the Chamber of Commerce luncheon.

I would like here publicly to thank the Chamber for taking such a great interest in both the natural resources of the State of California and in the park and recreational problems that are brought about by so many people living in this vast and beautiful State. It is this kind of discussion, this kind of interest, and this kind of leadership which will eventually provide us with a sound, defensive, and useable State Park Policy and State Park System.

Charles A. DeTurk, Chief

PARK'S BIG THREE

Planning Acquisition Development

There are three major phases in the establishment of park areas, namely planning, acquisition and development.

Preliminary planning is first accomplished to establish the general scope of the acquisition and to determine the amount of funds necessary for acquisition and development. The second planning phase is for development purposes.

The acquisition function is composed of appraisal, negotiation, and title clearance. Upon completion of the above phases, development of the area takes place.

In the space available, I shall attempt to emphasize the relation of land title to the various phases of a park program and its importance in relation to a successful park program.

The field of real property law in California is an involved technical field in which many attorneys and title men have spent a lifetime of study and I shall make no attempt at this time to take up the technical phases of it. I shall, however, point out some areas of importance to a park program.

Your attention is invited to the reference books which are in use by title men in California and which contain excellent technical information:

1. Ogden's California Real Property Law, commonly known as the title man's bible.

2. The Title Insurance and Trust Company's "Handbook for Title Men".

3. William C. Wattles "Land Survey Description".

There are, of course, many other informative texts as well as the actual laws relating to real property.

During the preliminary planning stage, ownership of the land is of secondary importance, however; the use of preliminary title reports or title searches has proved helpful in the mapping of the areas.

Adequate preliminary reports of title are a necessity for consideration of the encumbrances and appurtenances in establishing the value of property by appraisal,
(continued on the following page)

From the Park Management Course conducted by O.L. Tennis, Title Officer, Sacramento

The eventual negotiations are based on the appraisal wherein due consideration has been given to the encumbrances on the land and in many cases negotiation for the elimination of such rights, which are held by persons other than the actual owner of the land.

Perhaps the value and necessity of an adequate and acceptable title becomes most apparent in the final stages of the program--that of development and use. Let us emphasize the fact that the acquisition of property from the legal owners and the issuance of a policy of title insurance in the name of the purchaser does not assure the owner that the property can be used for the purposes for which it is being acquired. A policy of title insurance guarantees that the property, as described therein, is vested of record in the parties shown as owner; subject, however, to the encumbrances shown therein and that all encumbrances of record are shown in the policy.

Encumbrances are of two general classes--record and off-record. Let us look first at the encumbrances of record. Most of us are home owners and as such have a policy of title insurance on our home. Perhaps the most common types of encumbrances on home properties are money encumbrances such as taxes, mortgages, deeds of trust and covenants, conditions and restrictions and easements for public utilities, etc.

Obviously, in purchasing property for park purposes provision must be made to acquire the property free and clear of monetary liens. Encumbrances such as covenants, conditions and restrictions may be either beneficial or detrimental, depending upon the use to be made of the property. Such things as setback lines, type and price of improvements that can be constructed, prohibition of commercial use, etc., which are probable restrictions on your own home property are designed to enhance its value rather than to burden it. These same restrictions void the use of the property for certain park purposes. Such situations are not theoretical but actual.

In recent acquisitions by the Division of Beaches and Parks in Santa Monica, San Mateo and Lake Elsinore, it has been necessary to terminate such restrictions and rights before the property could be developed for park purposes. Some of the restrictions provide for the reversion of the title to the parties who set up the restrictions if the property is used in violation thereof. Encumbrances are set up in brief form in the preliminary title report or title policy with reference to the book and page where the encumbrances are recorded and the document itself must be read and analyzed to determine the exact restrictions and rights created. Many persons own property for years without actually knowing the restrictions on its use.

The existence of public utility easements can be of major importance in the development of a park area. While the availability of public utilities will enhance the value of a property, and will assist in its development, the existence of a public utility line through a park area may interfere with its proper development. For example, in a recent acquisition in the Joshua Trees State Park we found that a transcontinental telephone line adversely affected the area. This easement and the accompanying rights created an area 100 feet wide in which no structure could be placed. As this line extended through a large parcel of land, much of the use of the area was restricted and due consideration of these rights was necessary in establishing the value of the property and in the development plan.

At our MacKerricher Beach State Park our District personnel and Development Section recently introduced a new plan of development which called for the relocation (continued on page 14)

Dalton E. Merkel, State Park Naturalist, has for some years been the only permanent naturalist working in the field.

Here are his thoughts:

BEING A NATURALIST

"Are you a ranger?" "well, not exactly - I am a naturalist." To this answer the visitor in the park often looks blank and politely says, "Oh" or else frankly asks, "Waht the heck is a naturalist?" If this question were asked among the Division personnel, how many different answers would crop up? Ideas on a naturalist are as heterogeneous as the people who make up the Division of Beaches and Parks. Summer is upon us and there are seasonal naturalists assigned to different parks throughout the State. Can there be a common meeting ground on what a naturalist should be?

The dictionary says a naturalist is one versed in the study of the earth, the universe, and related phenomena - a truly outstanding person! Other definitions limit the scope to botany and zoology - a much too restricted interpretation. From these renderings of the term naturalist, it is not difficult to see how misconceptions and difficulties arise in the public's mind.

Today we explore the outer reaches of the atmosphere and the layers of earth beneath the ocean. Minute microscopic organisms and the bones of huge, extinct reptiles are given equal study. Climatic conditions over large sections of the country are observed, so are conditions within a few cubic feet of a forest floor. Visitors ask questions about stars and snakes. With such a wide range of subject matter, can any ONE person be that well versed?

Often a new naturalist, upon arriving at a park, is expected to know all the plants, animals, and rocks, plus a host of other natural history subjects. If he is truthful and says he does not know all the answers, he is apt to be thought a fraud. If he tries to bluff it, he will soon prove to be one. This leaves us just about where we were at the beginning.

Maybe we can come up with something concrete on this business of being a naturalist. He could be considered as a go-between, one who interprets the findings of the scientific specialist to the every day park visitor. By constant reading, research, and contacts with specialists in diverse fields, he gathers information. This information he passes on to the public in an interesting and informative manner to the best of his ability. His criterion would be: does the information benefit the visitor by satisfying his curiosity and stimulating his experience? Does it benefit

(continued on the following page)

BEING A NATURALIST (continued from the previous page)

the park by leaving a satisfied customer who understands his park and environment to a greater degree?

Regardless of his own academic background or experience, the naturalist of today has to have broad interests and great enthusiasm. Enthusiasm enough to go digging up the answers wherever he can. No naturalist worth his salt will claim to know all the answers--don't expect that of him. Be patient, he is only a human, like you.

Those who work with a naturalist should remember that natural history is a tremendous field. Include your naturalist in the park operation. His specialty and ability can help in many ways to keep a visitor happy, informed and careful. To those who are thinking about being a naturalist; be humble, realize your limitations, do your level best to gather information and remember, people and their doings are also a part of nature.

* * * * * * * * *

PARK'S BIG THREE (continued from page 12)

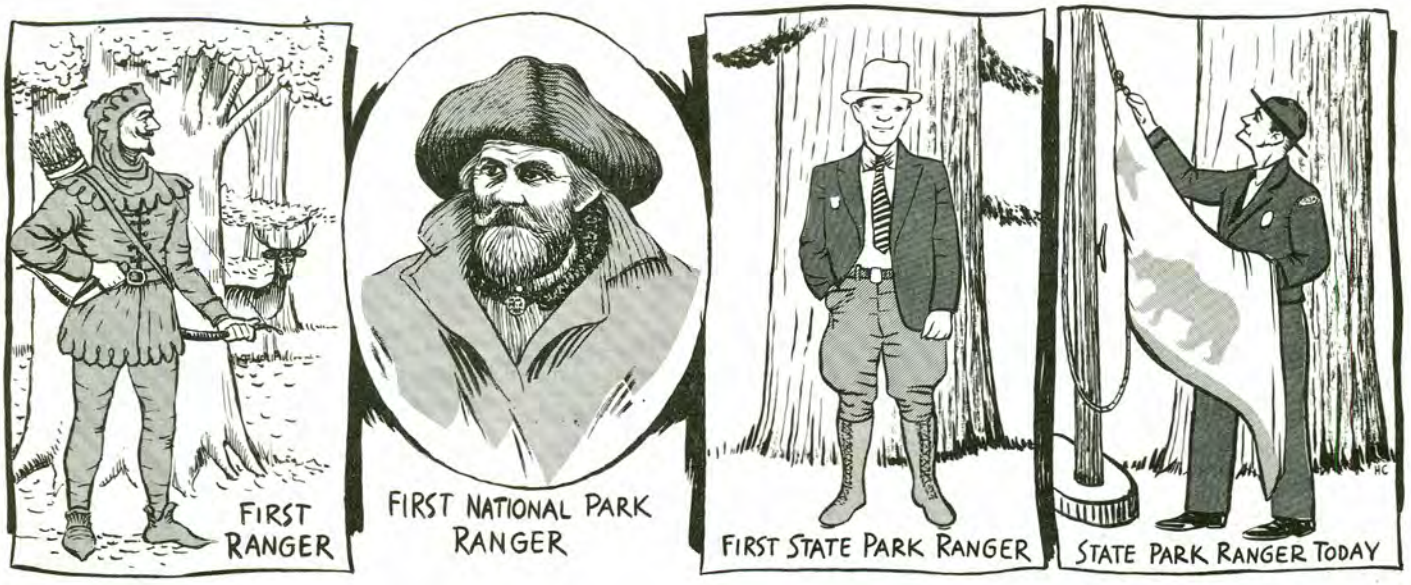
of the park entrance road. A barricade was placed across the existing road and shortly thereafter we were advised by an attorney that the blocking of the old road was in violation of the rights of some private citizens. The property involved was acquired many years ago without a proper title investigation and a check of the matter reflected that the use of the road was actually vested in the private parties concerned. Upon the advice of our legal counsel the road was reopened. Here we have an example of the necessity of adequate title, as before proper development of the area can be accomplished, costly litigation will be required to eliminate the private rights which exist. Thus the cost of eliminating said rights will be borne by State rather than to have been properly cleared at the time of the original acquisition.

The second and equally important type of encumbrances are those which are not of record. Such rights are specifically excepted from the liability of the title companies and can be a cause of major complications. Such rights must be established by personal investigation and physical inspection of the property. The existence of persons other than the owners in possession of the property, telephone or power line, mining or drilling activities, roads, trails, etc., which do not appear in the preliminary title report must be fully investigated to determine if actual rights exist or if the use is merely an encroachment. While rights by adverse use or possession usually cannot acrue against governmental agencies, care must be taken to determine if such rights have been established prior to acquisition by the governmental agency.

Our own organizational setup in the Division of Beaches and Parks may be of interest to you. As the Division is involved in a rather large acquisition and development program, the Land Section, under the direction of Everett E. Powell, is performing three major functions--appraisal, negotiation and title.

Due to the complex and technical problems involved, our Division has deemed it advisable to set up a special title unit composed of professional title men. At present we have an authorized staff of ten men, consisting of a Supervising Title Officer, four Associate Title Officers, and five Assistant Title Officers. The men are trained in the three major functions of the unit, i.e. purchases and gifts, condemnations, legal agreements and special projects.

Through the Years With the Rangers



The men who protect our national parks and monuments are known by a title that dates back 500 years--back to the days when poachers intruded upon the royal forests of England, and when British kings went riding on the royal hunt. The park ranger is one of a long line of rangers who have worked to protect wildlife, parks, forests, homes, states, territories and countries down through the centuries. There have been rangers on the Western frontier of our country, military rangers in every one of our country's conflicts--from the Revolution to the Korean fight--Texas Rangers and Royal Rangers. The meaning of the "ranger" title has changed through the years, but the ranger's essential duty of protection remains; only the types of protection have been determined by the needs of the time.

Early English rangers were royal officers who patrolled the forests and parks of England, watching the game, arresting poachers, and assisting the King and his entourage in the hunt. The ranger appears to have emerged during the reign of Henry VI in the 15th century, when the Rolls of Parliament of 1455 refer to the "Offices of Foresters and Raungers of oure said Forestes."

The use of foresters by the English kings predates the ranger, possibly going back as early as the eighth century, when the word "forest" originally meant the segregated property of the king, where the right to hunt was reserved by him. Special forest laws were applied to the royal woods in the ninth century when trespassers and timber cutters were arrested by the foresters and taken to special courts for prosecution and punishment. Foresters also enforced the ordinary game laws; but poachers were judged in the common law courts. During the 700-year period between the emergence of the forester and the arrival of the ranger, it seems likely that the forester's job came to be only the enforcement of special forest laws. When the

(continued on the following page)

ranger "arrived," he was given the task of protecting the royal game, with the added duty of assisting in the royal hunt.

Rangers seem to have been well established in the Elizabethan Era, when they were frequently mentioned in literature. Edmund Spenser and Sir Walter Scott wrote of them, particularly in connection with the hunt. Rangers disappeared from the English scene, however, toward the 18th century, when the power of the kings was gradually diluted and the royal parks and forests substantially reduced. Today the ranger title is not used in the present system of Great Britain's national forests and parks.

Before the rangers disappeared in England, there were rangers in Colonial America of the 18th century. At first they were herders of stray cattle and horses--local officers employed by a town or county. The Pennsylvania Gazette in 1774 reported that "any person or persons, who have lost one or more of the following strays, by applying to William Hartley, of Charles Town, Chief Ranger for Chester County. . . proving in their lawful property. . .may be informed where to find them."

Some ranger companies enagaged in war on the side of the British during the French and Indian Wars. The American frontier soldier, Robert Rogers, raised and commanded a force of militia known as Rogers' Rangers, which won widespread reputation of courage. Ranger tactics of the guerilla type were their specialty.

During the years the colonies were fighting the Indians on western frontiers, rangers joined bodies of armed men, usually mounted, who were employed to travel through a colony for its protection. The provisions of the Colony of Georgia recorded in 1742 that for "the defense of the Colony now, it is necessary to have. . .rangers who can ride the wood," and in Virginia armed mounted rangers rode against the Cherokee Indians. Such colonial ranger companies were incorporated into the Continental Army at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War.

During the period of westward expansion in America, the ranger went west with the rest of the country. Virtually every State and Territory formed organized ranger companies, either as protection against the Indians or as police forces. Although Congress had authorized the formation of ranger companies in the States and Territories during the War of 1812, when regular armed forces were engaging the British, the companies continued to exist after the war.

The western ranger company was a different type of fighting force than that of the Regular Army company. Harper's Magazine, in 1857, described the ranger system as one in which each ranger acted in concert with his fellows, yet fought on his own. Frontier men preferred this system over the Army type of discipline.

The Texas Rangers operated at that time without uniform or standard procedures. Each man was armed with a roving commission. He went after Indians, rustlers, bandits and hold-up men, either by himself or accompanied by a small group. Texas Rangers were at first a local group of settlers, organized in 1836 as a semi-mounted police for defense against Indian attacks. General Sam Houston reorganized the group into a military fighting force during the Texas War of Independence with Mexico. The Texas Rangers later served in the Civil War as an element of the Confederate Army.

For the Texas Rangers, the period after the Civil War and Reconstruction was attended by Indian raids, disturbances along the Mexican border, and much banditry--including robbery of the State treasury. This time the rangers were reorganized into the State's police force, and principal responsibility for law enforcement was placed in their hands. Until local law could handle the situation, rangers were the law. Today, they continue as a separate division of the Texas Department of Public Safety,
(continued on page 18)

With due apologies to Mr. Arbuthnot, the cliche man, we ask what the word "punch" brings to mind?

"Pleased as punch,"

Which is how we feel about a letter from Jeanne Fourre of Manhattan Beach, published herewith:

August 7, 1961

State of California
Department of Parks & Recreation
Sacramento, California

Dear Sirs:

For many months now I have been promising that upon our return from a camping trip around California I would take the time to write a letter. This time I am doing it.

For reasons of business and pleasure, I have traveled in most of the states. I have stayed in the best hotels, motels, lodges and trailer camps. But, I would like to go on record, with thousands of others, and say the "best" hotels, motels, lodges and trailer camps DO NOT make you feel as welcome as do the Park Rangers at the various California State Parks.

Without exception, these Gentlemen are the most pleasant, courteous and considerate group I have ever had the pleasure of meeting.

When we first started camping a couple of years back, our first thought was that we were really lucky, and had run across some exceptional rangers. As time, miles and parks have passed, we find that consideration is standard rather than the exception. (We and our other camping friends often wonder where this outstanding group comes from, and how the State screens the personnel to get such a consistent group.)

So. . .to all California Rangers a big THANK YOU from me, and the thousands of campers who would like to say the same.

Very Sincerely,

Jeanne Fourre' (A Most Happy Camper)

Some 700 Rangers, Park Attendants and field personnel may take a bow. California can be and is proud of its public employees, as we are proud to be able to be a public employee for California.

A. M. C.

THROUGH THE YEARS WITH THE RANGERS (continued from page 16)

with the primary responsibility of enforcement of criminal law and maintenance of peace.

A group similar to the Texas Rangers enforced the law for the Arizona Territory in the 19th century. Ranger groups like the Arizona Rangers were small in number, but effective; often they were the only law in the territory they served.

With the end of the western frontier in the late 1890's, the end also came to the ranger as an Indian fighter and lawman.

As it has happened many times in the past, when need for a specific type of protection arose, the ranger appeared in our national forest reserves and national parks. In 1891, huge forest reserves were carved from the public domain and placed under the administration of the General Land Office, in the Department of the Interior. These forest reserves were originally closed areas that had been removed from the reach of homesteaders and applicants of the Timber and Stone Act, to save the last remaining stands of timber from private exploitation. Special Land Agents of the General Land Office handled the early protection of reserves, but their duties were limited to investigating reports of timber trespass. No men were stationed on the reserves, and there was no real protection.

Congress recognized this deficiency in 1897, and passed an act outlining a system of organization and management for the forest reserves. The hiring of men to administer and protect the reserves, and the opening of the reserves to public use were the main features of the act. The first forest rangers went on duty in July, 1898. Their jobs were to patrol the reserves, prevent and put out forest fires, and prevent and curtail unauthorized use.

Protection of the national parks in this period was under the control of the United States Army, which had troops stationed in Yellowstone, Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant Parks. Although the Department of the Interior had direct administrative control of these parks, the Army provided the protective forces by request of the Secretary of the Interior. Early civilian administration and protection in Yellowstone had failed. Congress refused to appropriate money for civilian protection in 1886, forcing the Secretary to ask for groups. The main problem facing the Army in Yellowstone was the severe poaching of wildlife by professionals. In Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant, the Army's main duty was the eviction of sheep herders and the thousands of sheep brought into the parks for illegal grazing.

For a brief period in 1898, during the Spanish-American War when the Army did not send troops to California parks, the Secretary of the Interior was forced to hire civilians to prevent sheep trespass, and to fight fires. These "assistant special forest agents" were retained as "forest rangers" when the Army returned, in order to assist in patrols in the summer, and to protect parks in the winter during the absence of troops. The first rangers were hired in Yosemite in 1898, and in Sequoia in 1900.

Although these forest rangers soon came to be known as park rangers, the "park ranger" title did not become official until 1905, when forest reserves were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. Today there are some 420 rangers on permanent assignment in the parks and monuments of the national park system. Although they may find themselves assigned to lands where sequoias outnumber Indians, lead parties through prehistoric ruins instead of unbroken prairie, and count bears instead of bandits in the forest, their duties remain the same as they have been for years. Their job is protection, the cornerstone of ranger activity, as it has been for all rangers in the past five hundred years.

Superintendent John W. Henneberger
Scotts Bluff National Monument,
Nebraska

(reprinted from January, 1961
National Parks Magazine)

fireman, save my tickets

A visitor and his wife arrived at the Monument with reservations for the 11:36 tour. The reservation card and tickets were burned and charred but identifiable. The sad story that he told us was that his car caught fire and all the contents were burned. The only salvageable items were the reservations for the Hearst Castle. He had rented a car and continued his trip to San Simeon. Just in case he found any disbelievers along the way, he carried a newspaper clipping telling of the unfortunate accident which happened near Nipomo. Friction from a flat tire started all the trouble.
Ranger Charles Lyden, Hearst San Simeon SHM

don't throw that lady in!

A hint to our beach rangers (from an 1883 account of how to deal with sharks on a bathing beach.)
"The shark had been observed for several days swimming round the ladies' baths, looking in through the picket fence in such a disagreeable manner that the station master had a strong hook and iron chain made, and this, being baited with a piece of pork made to look as much like a lady as possible, was swallowed greedily, and then, with the aid of a crowd of helpers, the monster was got on shore."
Only question is, how to make a piece of pork appear ladylike?
Curator Anne R. Issler, Stevenson House, Monterey SHM

can't be too particular

Ranger Art Parker reported the following from his checking station: A lady visitor inquired whether or not dogs were permitted on the beach. Art informed her that dogs were permitted as long as they were on leash. The visitor's next question was, "What about the <u>other</u> dogs on the beach, do they have fleas?" Ranger Parker politely explained that the State could not make any guarantee to that effect.
Ranger Lewis L. Myer, Silver Strand Beach SP

who's driving that car?

A man and his family of five stopped at the park office to inquire about a campsite for the night. All the sites were full and after explaining the procedure, they decided to try on down the coast. I walked up to the office as they started to drive off and noticed a four year old girl in the driver's seat. I stopped the car to investigate. Approaching the American-made Ford automobile, I saw the steering wheel was on the right side of the car. I explained why I had stopped the car and the man said he received many comments about his car being equipped like this when his little daughter sits in the normal driver's seat. But then he said the comments are nothing compared with the ones, and the stares, he gets when he and his large dog ride down the highway.
Ranger Daniel Rushing, San Clemente Beach SP

THE INTERIOR (continued from Page 8)

A few statistics on the antique articles that keep the household workers out of mischief here are:

15,318	square feet of rugs on floors
3,920	square feet of wall to wall carpets
628	square feet of rugs hanging on walls
340	square feet of copes, valances, and vestments
438	square feet of altar frontals
94	square feet of papal banners
7,035	square feet of draperies
3,987	square feet of tapestries

This is a total of 31,760 square feet of antique materials to be vacuumed and sprayed with insecticides.

The rugs on the main floor, 4,351 square feet of them, along the tour route are vacuumed twice a month, tapestries three times a year and all cushions, drapes and furniture once a month. The red rubber carpet that we roll out for our visitors is vacuumed and wet mopped every day.

* * * * * * * * *

Forty-first

Annual Meeting of the

National Conference on State Parks

HOSTS

Oklahoma-Texas

Lake Texoma Lodge

Texomaland, U.S.A.

September 24-29, 1961

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS
901 Union Trust Building
Washington 5, D. C.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

The purpose of the Conference is to foster a broad, bold, nation-wide movement for proper research planning, acquisition, development, conservation and use of state parks and related types of open spaces and non-urban recreation resources—both land and water—by (1) cooperating with government and private agencies, (2) serving as a clearing house for information through publications, conferences and other educational means, (3) developing professional leadership in the administration of state parks and related areas, and (4) encouraging interpretation of the country's scenic, scientific and historical features—all to the end that every citizen shall appreciate the value of state parks, recreation areas and open spaces.

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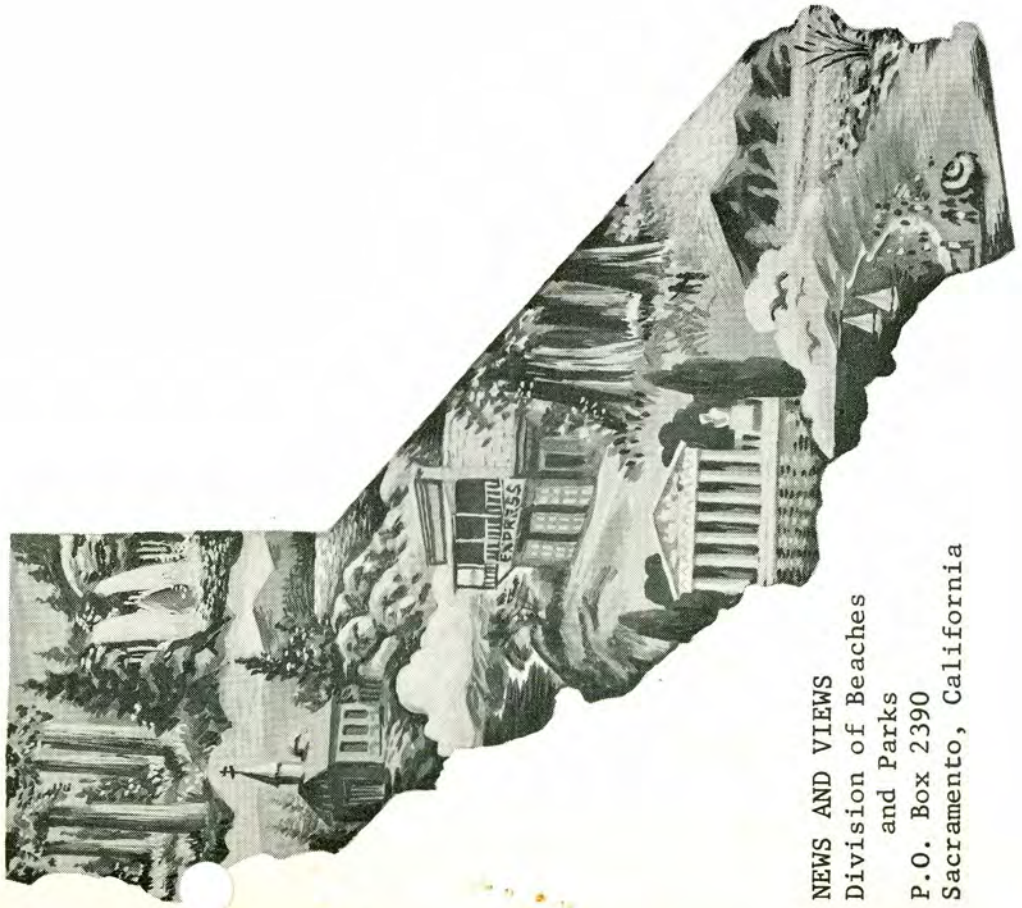

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches
and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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Edmund G. Brown

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NEWS & VIEWS

SEPTEMBER 1961

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Last month I presented some of our views in answer to questions presented to me at a State Chamber of Commerce meeting in San Francisco by Mr. Norman Livermore. I promised to elaborate further on the questions which I found both provocative and objective. Here are some of the questions and answers.

"Could 'en route camps', which will cost a million dollars at the rate of approximately $10,000 per camp, be better left to private enterprise?"

My answer to this was that en route camps could well be done by private enterprise, except for the fact that private enterprise won't do it. There are very few isolated instances where private enterprise has entered into this field, and it is not for me to say why they do not pick it up. The point is that it is a needed, desirable service and one which fits into the general recreational program of this or any other state or county park program.

"Why has the State given way to the Federal Government in the case of the proposed Pt. Reyes acquisition?"

Because we do not have enough money to purchase the necessary land. We feel that there is in California, as in other states, a complete field for the creation of national forests, state parks, county parks, national parks, city parks, and playgrounds. In this case, because the greatest interest, value, and use of a seashore area are to the people of the United States and not to the state in which it may be located, there is reason to the proposal by the Federal Government that it acquire the Pt. Reyes area.

"Is it fair to compare 1950-to-1960's 35% State park attendance gain to the 19% acreage gained for the same period?"

No; however, the error is not where you might expect it. The attendance increase is an actual, accounted-for attendance, and it must be remembered that these people used the developed or usable portions of the State Park System. The 19% acreage gain for the same period is, seriously speaking, acres gained chiefly for their scenic or rugged qualities without increase in the usable, developed portions of State parks by anything like 19%.

There are several more questions which were asked and will be discussed at a later date. However, I would like to bring to mind again a quote from Walter Lippmann, New York Herald Tribune:

"Along with all these words there will have to go a certain re-education of American public opinion. More exactly, the re-education will mean the clearing away

(continued on the following page)

CHIEFLY SPEAKING (continued from the previous page)

of the confusion which clusters about the highly charged words 'spending' and 'investment.'

"There is, for example, the notion that the public authorities at any government level never invest. They only spend. On the other hand, private corporations and private individuals not only spend but also invest. This leads to the blind prejudice that since governments can only spend, whatever money they use tends to be wasted. On the other hand, whenever private corporations or individuals invest, that is a good thing and a public benefit.

"This prejudicial use of words confuses public opinion. The money spent privately to make automobiles is prudent investment. But the money spent publicly to build roads for automobiles is spending...if a public park is made, that is spending. If a new movie house is built, that is investment.

"The semantic muddle inhibits clear thinking about public questions. The truth is that there is private spending and private investment and some of it is good and some of it is not so good and some of it is bad.

"It takes good judgment to spend and invest wisely, be it publicly or privately. But that kind of judgment cannot be made at all if we react, like Pavlov's dogs, to the prejudiced sound of words."

***** ***** *****

October 1st will see some great changes in the governmental organization having to do with natural resources in the State of California. The law provides for an over-all administrative resource agency which will contain most of the departments, divisions, boards or commissions which have to do with the State's natural resources.

The new organization of government has divided the present Department of Natural Resources into two new departmental groups. Four of the present seven divisions of the Department of Natural Resources will be re-grouped as the Department of Conservation. The remaining three divisions, Beaches and Parks, Small Craft Harbors, and Recreation, will be combined as the Department of Parks and Recreation. We feel that all seven divisions will benefit by the regrouping inasmuch as new importance and stature is gained by both groups.

It is my hope that the publication, News and Views, will be able to present at all times a fair cross section of the philosophy and accomplishments of the three divisions in the new Department of Parks and Recreation. How this may be handled is a matter to be determined by the staff of News and Views. We feel that by making a publication representative of the three divisions, we will do a better job in informing all of you who are interested in all phases of outdoor recreation of the programs, plans and problems of the new department.

As Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks, I warmly welcome the closer contacts with both the Division of Recreation and the Division of Small Craft Harbors, and to assure them that the three groups will work together as a close unit to provide even more and better outdoor recreation opportunities to the people of the State of California who are paying for them.

Charles A. DeTurk

CHARLES A. DE TURK, Chief

SEPTEMBER MILESTONE

September is one of the significant months of the year with the Division and particularly with field personnel.

In the first place, September marks the end of the long and sometimes frustrating visitor season, with myriads trying to get in to use our facilities and myriads more being turned away. It brings surcease to the field staff and vacation time to many of them.

This summer I have had an opportunity to get to the field a little more than last year and was able to observe first-hand the fine work of our field personnel providing the services and use of facilities for the visiting public. The spirit of public service pervades the entire organization from lifeguards, park attendants, and historic guides, right on up to the top of the field staff. Many put in long and irregular hours and quite frequently find themselves faced with emergencies such as fires threatening a state park area and lost persons.

I wish to commend all of you for the excellent manner in which the several million visitors to our state parks have been given an experience in the out-of-doors through your efforts. We have had an especially high calibre group of lifeguards, park aids, and historical guides, but the men who bear the brunt of it all are the ranger and park attendant staffs, as well as the curators of historical monuments who have shown the leadership so necessary to doing a good job of public service. Congratulations to all of you!

BUDGET TIME

The machinery of state government must go on, however, in order to adequately render the necessary public services. Just about the time the field staff begins to relax, the Sacramento headquarters staff takes up the matter of the budget for the forthcoming fiscal year with the appropriate fiscal agencies in Sacramento. The State Park Commission, with a committee specifically assigned to budget the financing matters, is meeting with the staff to determine how best to spread our meager funds and to determine which new projects and which developments are most urgently needed. We have the matter also of curtailing services in order to make our salary and other savings in the support budget. You may be sure our planners, our business office, our acquisition people, our interpretive group, all will be busy with matters of the budget this month.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS

The annual meeting of the National Conference on State Parks is usually held during the month of September. This year it is September 24th through 29th, to be held at Lake Texoma in a state park bordering the states of Oklahoma and Texas. The park facilities are in Oklahoma, but opportunities will be available to visit the developments on the Texas side of the reservoir. As is usually the case, the program

(continued on the following page)

of the conference includes discussions on vital problems such as what to do with the increasing numbers of campers, day-use visitors, how to meet acquisition needs, and how to deal with recreation at the various levels of government. Then there is the report of the Conference members on the work of the committee of 15 "Parks for America" which I discussed recently in a News and Views article. We hope there are those of you who are willing to give support to the conference in the way of membership, so that the work of the Conference in furthering state park systems and establishing professional status to our field employees may continue. Jess Chaffee is membership chairman for California and he will be glad to forward an application for membership to you.

"WHAT DO YOU DO IN THE WINTERTIME?"

September also is the month when winter work programs begin. Major maintenance and refurbishing programs start in our state park units usually during the month of September or at least are accelerated during that month. From now on is the time when most of our work is done in cleaning up after the summer season, refurbishing for the next year and what is even more vital, assist with construction projects which will provide new facilities and more of them for the general public. September is also the month when the fall coloring begins in areas where it is prominent. If you will look for it, you will find it in many more areas than you realize. While the high country is known as the colorful country in the fall, remember dogwood and maple grow in many lowland areas. Also one sight of thrilling beauty is the redwood leaf fall along the Redwood Highway and on the country roads offering striking contrast to the reddish brown of the trunks and the dark green of the foliage.

"GO SOUTH YOUNG MAN"

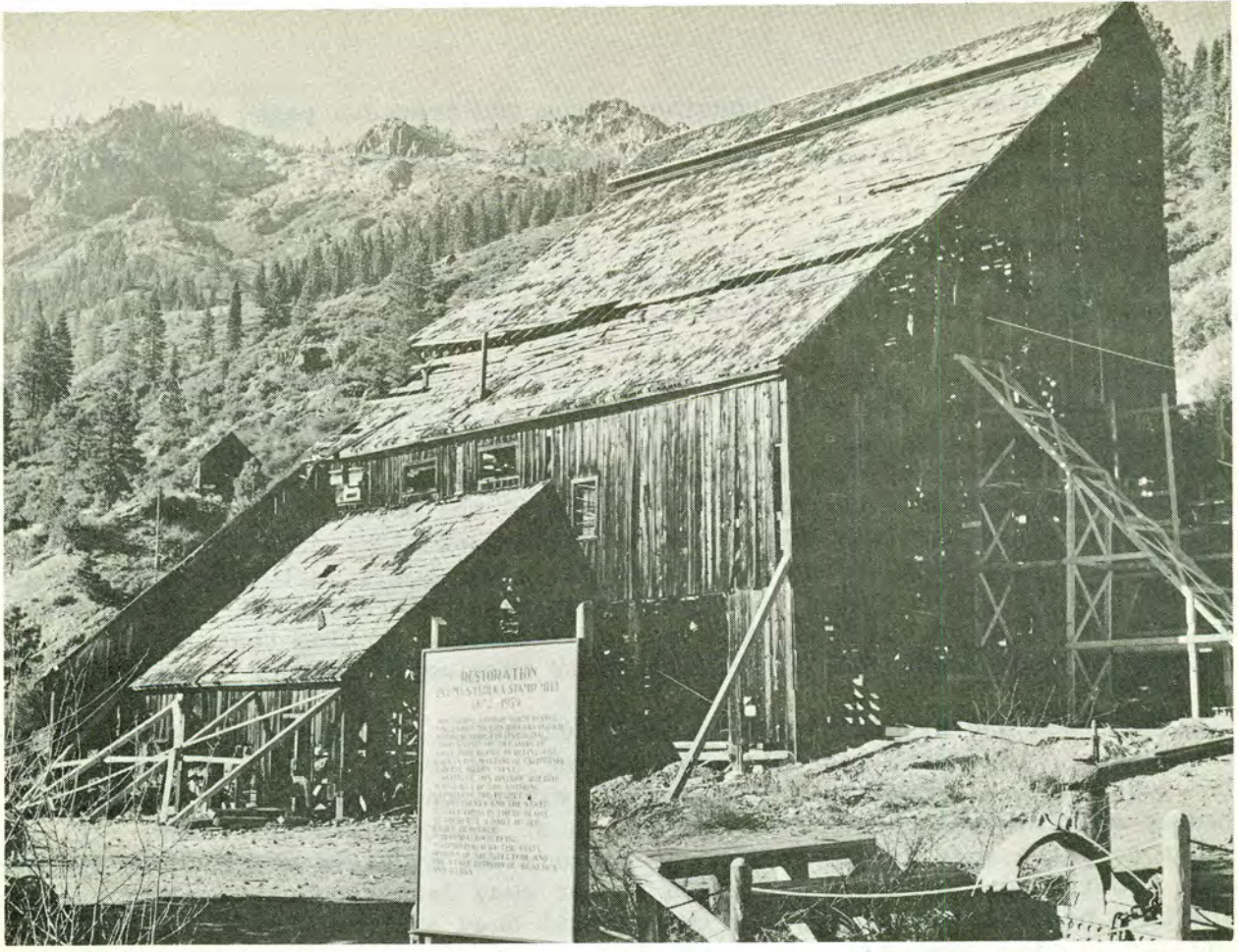
September is the month when our parks that feature mild winter weather are at their start of the busy season. The great Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, Salton Sea, the lower Colorado River, the Joshua Trees, and similar parks are about to enter upon their visitor season. The Salton Sea, because it is a large body of water, has been busy most of the summer, too, so its pace will just be accelerated. The snow sports areas such as Squaw Valley and Plumas Eureka will be preparing for a busy winter season.

"SCHOOL IS IN"

September is the month when the young people return to school. Among their studies are those of natural history and the history of man and specifically the history of California. Myriads of school children will be traveling by school bus and otherwise to our state parks and particularly to our historical monuments to augment their school studies by visits to some of the interesting exhibits so ably put together by our interpretive section and adequately interpreted by our field personnel in charge. Thus, young Californians will become better versed in the out-of-doors and in the colorful history of this great state.

There are perhaps many exciting events that occur in September that effect the Division specifically. You, of course, can recall them. The ones mentioned herein are purely reminders that September is one of the milestones of the year in our California State Park System. We know all of you will continue to strive to keep the California System one of the outstanding in the nation. Good Luck!

Earl P. Hanson,
Deputy Chief, Operations



RESTORATION:

step by step

The magic word "gold" seems to always create excitement and imagination in most people, and well it should among Californians. The struggle for the "yellow" color was not an easy task but represented hard work, risk and determination which of course was manifest a plenty by those who pioneered the west and made California what it is today.

Hard rock mining no doubt was the most difficult. Even hard rock itself brings to mind back breaking work in blasting, digging, loading, crushing and the many other tasks involved in retrieving the yellow "stuff" to be moulded into shinning "gold brick".

Because of this the State of California, under the Division of Beaches and Parks, determined to tell at least a part of the story of the hard rock mining industry in early California. The logical place to do this was in one of the newest State parks located in Plumas County near Quincy, Portola, Graeagle and Johnsville. The Division of Architecture is in charge of this important restoration work.

Near Johnsville, in the shadow of Eureka Peak, was the old Gold Stamp Mill which was erected almost a hundred years ago.

As is usual in restoration projects, the old building presented many problems in trying to save it. It had been fairly well built. Native timber was used in its construction. Heavy timbers were joined by use of mortice and tenon joints, the tenons being held in place with wood pins. Many double mortice and tenon joints were used. Heavy steel rods were placed for bracing, but not sufficiently so to hold the

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building in an upright position. The result of this caused it to lean to the north six feet and two inches.

Part of the shed structures and roof trusses at the south end of the building had already collapsed. Rot had taken its toll through the years on many of the massive timbers causing settlement of the ore bins and exterior wall sections.

In looking over the structure at the start of restoration, seemingly a breeze could have reduced the 72-foot high structure to a pile of plank and a memory. However, determination being the rule rather than the exception, plans were formulated on how to save this bit of our heritage. This proved to be no simple task for by all good engineering standards the building was beyond the point of no return. It became necessary to change what was thought to be well layed plans of methods and procedure several times during structural stabilization. One could actually hear the groans and creaks of the old building as settlement and lean continued. These were erie wounds as if a skeleton was being revived to a sudden awakening that life was not all gone, which of course was true if one let their imagination wander a little.

Unlike those who had courage to pioneer and build a century ago, it took courage for the workmen to accomplish this restoration. A great amount of preparation and preliminary work was required. First off, extensive bracing and shoring was installed at all critical points in an effort to at least hold what we had. It was too hazardous to place some of the shoring in place piece by piece which would ordinarily be done, so the next best was to build it out away from the building and walk it in place with a heavy crane and hold it there until dead anchors were placed. Once the bracing and shoring components were in place at the most critical points, the danger of collapse was lessened but not entirely so. Too many things could happen in such a massive structure. Every precaution was necessary in every move made.

Finally when it was determined that sufficient bracing, including tie cables and rods were installed to prevent collapse and have at least some degree of safety, work was started on lifting the building vertically at certain points. Heavy shores and beams were placed under the first level that was leaning so precariously. A double beam unit was used. Between the beams three inch pipe rollers were placed 12 inches apart. Once these were in position, heavy jacks were used to literally lift the building off its footing. The groans and creaks became more evident with every move as if to voice approval of the efforts being put forth.

Now it was about time for the real test. Cables had been threaded through the building horizontal at the second level. These were securily anchored to a heavy timber at the north or leaning end of the building. They were also anchored in the same manner at the opposite or pulling end so that each cable would have the same amount of tension or pull applied. A cable bridle was rigged and also anchored to the timber in what would be known as a three point system. From the bridle a cable ran to a heavy winch some 50 feet away. The winch rested on a cribed platform and was well anchored to two sturdy pine trees at their base.

It took some doing to get all of this in proper order. The chance of failure could not be afforded. This set up was to play the part of moving the old skeleton to its upright and rightful position.

The plumb bob had been placed so any movement of the building could be noted.

With all in readiness, the countdown could begin but with one big difference; there would be no sudden flash or burst of speed, at least detectable speed, for it was planned that at least four days would be required to get the old mill to vertical position. Two, three, four, maybe five complete turns of the winch crank, (hand operated) stop, hold everything, check cables, shoring, rollers and everything that might be affected; check plumb bob for any noticeable movement. Over and over again the same routine.

Anxiety was noticeable in every man on the job. Tension, maybe not as great as
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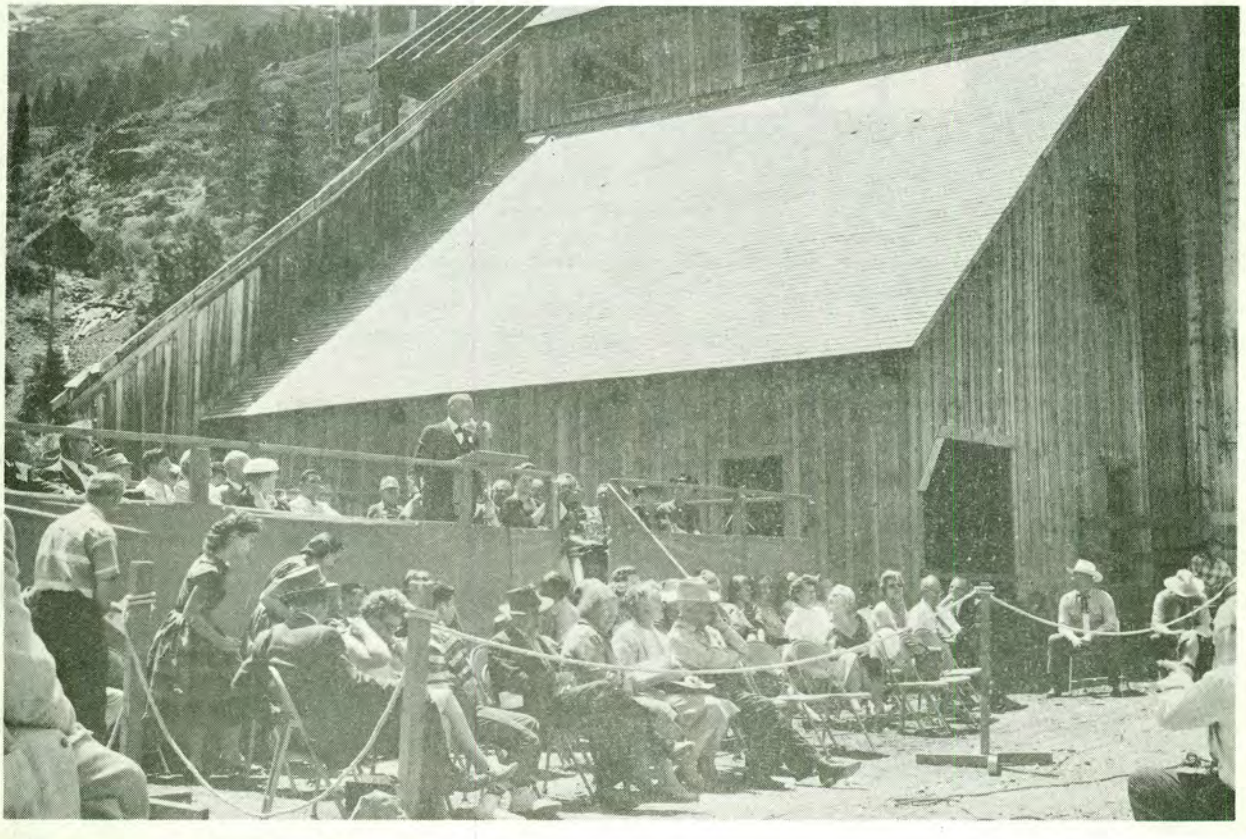


The Mark Twain Birthplace Memorial Shrine

Mr. Joseph Jaeger, Jr., Director of Parks in Missouri furnished this article on their shrine to the beloved humorist, Mark Twain.

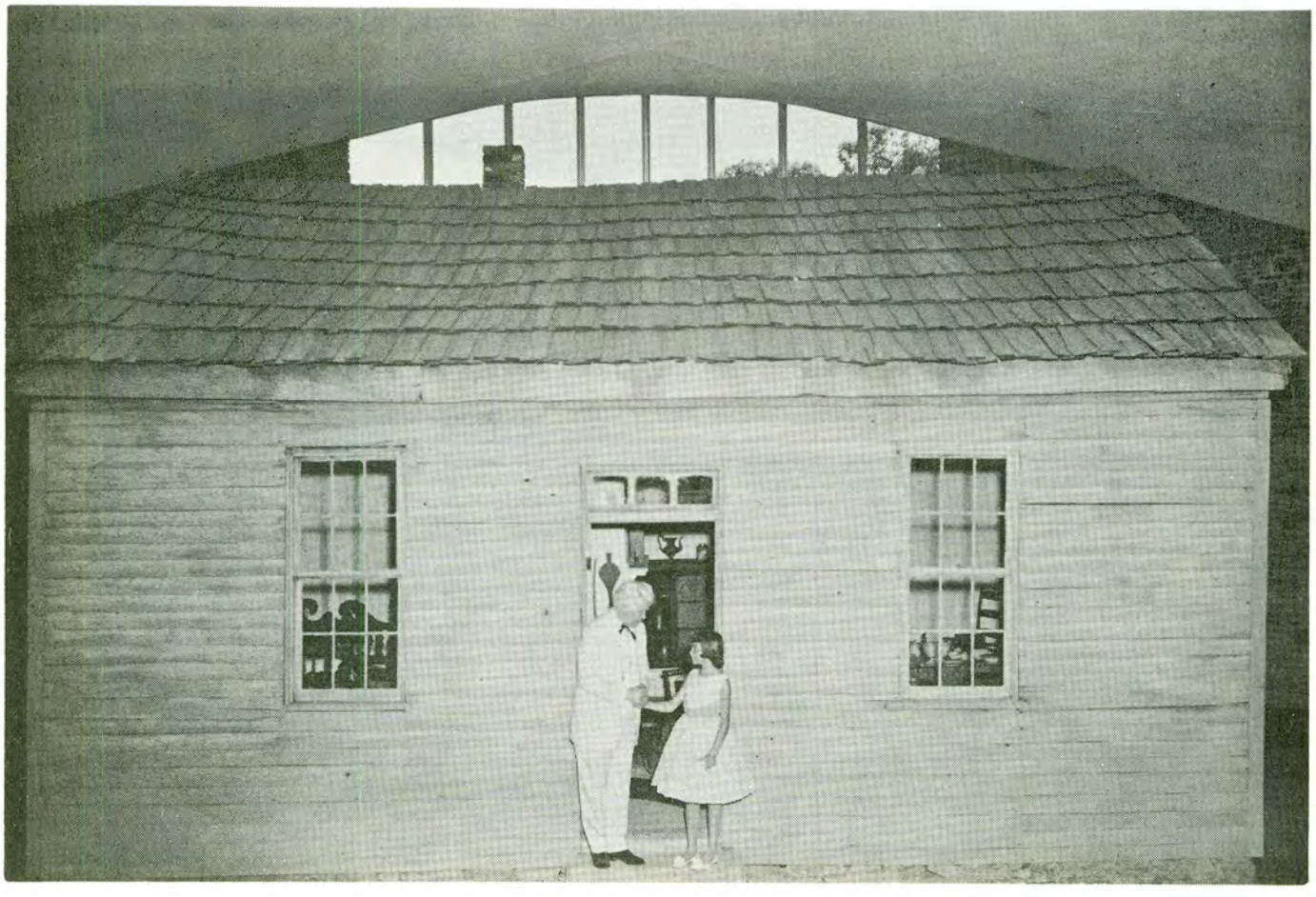
***** ***** *****

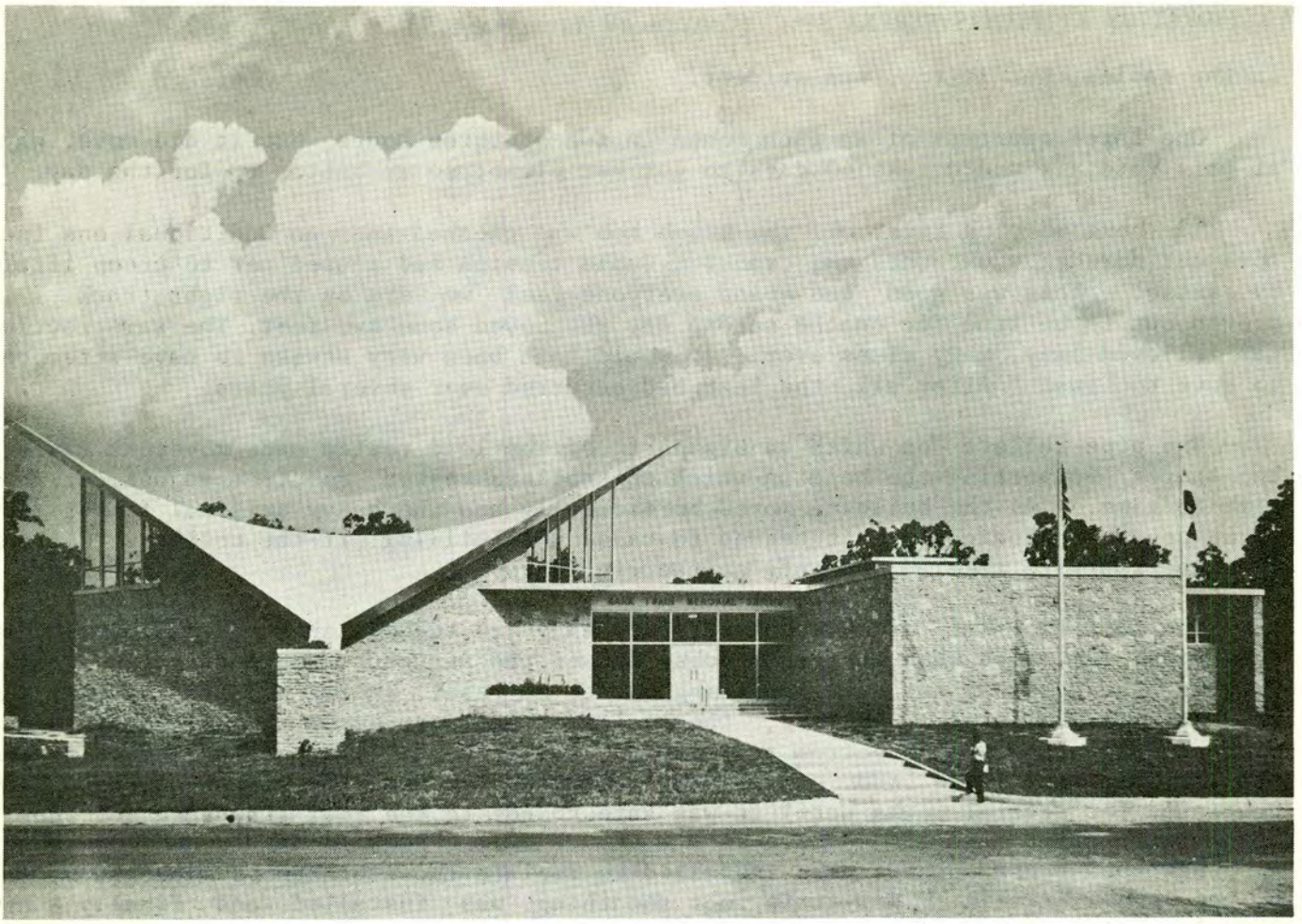
Locked deep in the hearts of all Missourians of today and the future is Mark Twain, the State's best and most universally known author and humorist.

The shrine commands a wide scenic view of the rugged country and hills surrounding Mark Twain State Park near Florida, Missouri. The building is a bold, modern design, built of steel, glass, concrete, and native Missouri stone. Two large glass gables allow the soft light of the outdoors to penetrate the rooms and case a natural glow over the small two room frame cottage in which the noted author was born.

The Shrine building not only enclosed the birthplace cottage but includes a large entrance way, a spacious library and museum room, a curator's office, reading and microfilm rooms, custodian's living quarters, modern rest rooms and adequate storage space.

The small cabin in which Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) was born in Florida, Missouri in 1935 has led a precarious existence. M.A. "Dad" Violette, Florida storekeeper and farmer, saved the Twain birthplace from destruction after it had been used for several years as a hay barn. Violette repaired the building and had it moved to a lot of his own before giving it to a Twain Memorial Group for preservation.





The Mark Twain Memorial Park Association, formed in 1923, raised funds for the purchase of the park site near Florida and was responsible for moving the cottage to the park and erecting a frame shelter over it. In 1925, the 100 acres of land in the park and the birthhouse were officially given to the State. 1,000 additional acres were added through the years and the State built modern cottages, overnight campgrounds, a small lake, a youth camp, and other public facilities.

Both rooms of the birthplace are furnished with articles of Mark Twain or of his period. In one area of the shrine room is a carriage used by Mark Twain; in another area, articles which once belonged to him. In the museum and library room are displays of silver and books from the Twain family as well as some of the more ornate furniture he used in his later years.

One of the most famous of the displays is the original manuscript of Twain's "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer". The 654-page manuscript is in the script of several secretaries but the preface, conclusion, and the 300-corrections are in the hand of Mark Twain. The manuscript was used to set type for the first printing of the book in London in 1876. Editions of Twain's works in a number of foreign languages are on display.

Besides being an outstanding attraction for the average tourist, the Shrine is the "mecca" of the student. Researches from throughout the world have used the library facilities in their work.

The building can be added to continually as the need arises and the funds become available. It is built and designed that two to four additional wings may be added at any time.

in the cables, but it too, was evident.

One three quarters of an inch moved in two or three hours, but it did move. Why, at this rate, it would take 40 days to get her plumb; so we button up for the day.

The next morning first off the plumb bob was checked and an additional one inch movement noted; who turned the crank? Cable tension had caused her to creep little by little. This was good and made everyone feel we were on the right track. It proved out to be true for on the second day she moved some two feet. The same routine was followed many, many times over. It would have been very unwise to have attempted to move too fast. After all, the lean had occurred over several years.

The pipe rollers on which a big part of the load rested made movement easier. The shores supporting the beam on which the rollers rested required adjustment from time to time. As the building moved horizontally and the heavy original timber supports began to straighten, it tended to raise the building off the rollers. It was also necessary to make adjustments on the rigging.

The last two feet of movement was very easy to accomplish so on the fourth day excitement ran high when the plumb bobs showed the structure in vertical position. However, the work was not over. Bracing had to be reset, shores adjusted, cables run to secure the building. In fact, the real work had just begun as many of the heavy timbers had rotted at the bottom and required replacement; new footing had to be installed, planking layed and scaffolding installed to work the high sections. This continued for several weeks until it was safe to get to the roof structure for repair.

New roof truss members were installed to replace those broken or weakened by rot or had become brittle. New strip roof sheathing was installed and finally a new shingle roof. The roof is so steep that safety belts and ropes properly anchored were used for safety. Once again the old skeleton had a new water-tight covering, possibly the first time a re-roofing job had been done on it.

Then came the board and batten siding on the east side, more foundation work with local stone, continual clean up of the area and many minor items of work.

The old ore bunker setting just above the mill structure was removed. Timbers had rotted which made it a real safety hazard. This was also true of the trestle from the bunker into the mill crusher. The trestle had collapsed.

Details were made and photographs taken of the bunker, trestle, and "Pelton" wheel power station. A stone retaining wall similar to the original was replaced on the west side to prevent erosion of the hill area.

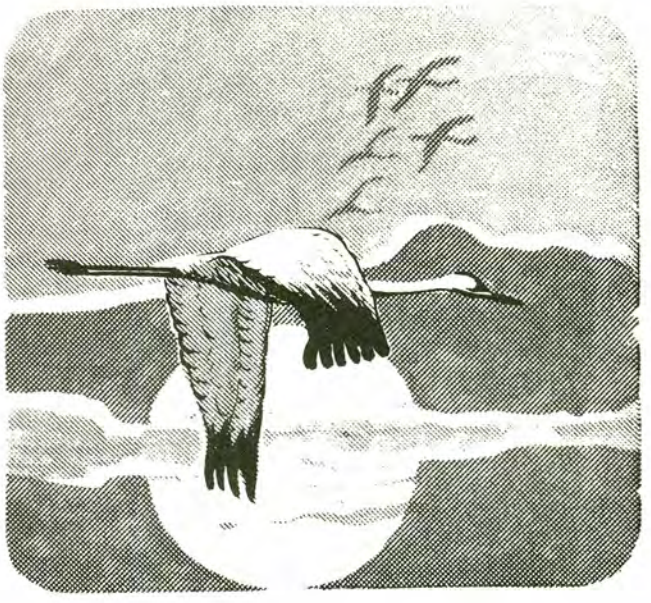
Much work remains to be done including interior work at the mill building, replacing the bunker (ore dump), trestle, put the Pelton power wheel in operation, clear the road to the main mine tunnel and possibly open up a section of the mine. Eventually it will all be accomplished.

Here the memory of the hardrock miner will be preserved and his story be told. His ruggedness can perhaps be reflected in the background of the Gold Stamp Mill as one looks at Eureka Peak and remembers the never ending determination which was theirs. One may even dare to pause and reflect a moment of the sweat and toil and sacrifices it took to make us as we are today. For all who come to see - just a bit of the past, preserved for the future. Enjoy it and protect it as something now more precious than gold.

Men to match our mountains -- typical of the "hardrock miners"; the John Henrys over the years.

By Orvel B. Johnson, Supervisor of Restoration, Division of Architecture

THE CRANES MIGRATE



Some dramatic flights over the western United States will take place between October and December. A bureau of the Government will alert its personnel from Montana to Texas to watch for these flights, and individuals in the area are also asked to cooperate. They are not looking for airplanes, space rockets or flying saucers--instead of plane spotters these are crane spotters.

This is the time of the year that the few surviving whooping cranes in North America are winging down from Canada to their wintering grounds along the Texas coast. The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior has been logging the migrations for the past two years. Biologists are making a study of the flight patterns and compiling information which will help assure the safety of the cranes in future migrations.

These big birds, with a wingspread of from five to seven feet, won't be seen in New York or California, unfortunately. Their usual route is over Montana, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. Many a farm boy, who in the past might have run for his rifle at the sight, now watches eagerly to see if he can count the birds for the state conservation agency or the Washington bureau. A good many people across the country have come to take a real interest and pride in the conservation of the whoopers, only 39 of which are now in existence by last year's official count. But according to reports from Canada, there may be five more going south this fall, as that number of young ones are said to have been sighted during the summer.

Six cranes now are captive in American zoos and a few years ago there were newspaper accounts of the successful hatching of the first bird bred in captivity. At one time, according to pioneer records, whooping cranes were plentiful in the central part of this continent. But the species had almost been annihilated when in 1937 a Government refuge was finally established in Texas.

To see the whoopers in flight "is like a brief and unexpected look at the world as it was at the beginning," says Robert P. Allen, scientist of the Audubon Society, who made a detailed field study of the cranes for the conservation program. With great black-tipped wings seeming to flap almost slowly, they travel swiftly on the southbound course. Sometimes they mount together in spirals almost a mile above the earth, then wheel, circle, and float downward, making the strange bugle-like call which gives them their name. The resonance of the song is due to a four-foot, looped windpipe which reaches down behind the breastbone. At times they will speed earthward in reckless dives, coming out at about 50 feet, when they appear to hang a few mo-

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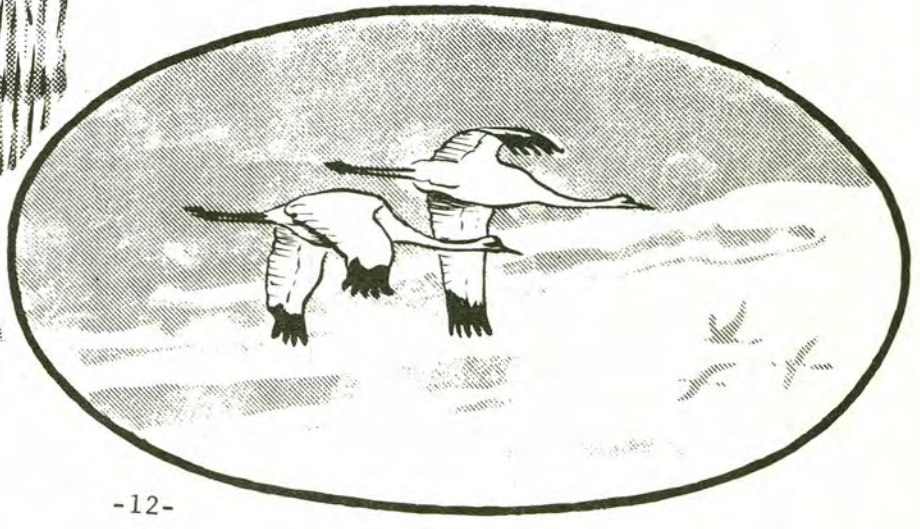
ments on the air, and then put down their long, spindly legs for a landing. In the graceful sweep and power of flight, they seem to symbolize the freedom of the wild.

On migration, the cranes travel in "waves" -- first the single birds and the pairs without young. Then, some time later, the family groups come along, traveling a little more slowly. They move in small groups, and rarely go it alone. Making occasional stops along river banks on the long trip south, they dine on fish, crabs, acorns and certain plants.

Usually, by late November, all whoopers have reached their Texas home--the Arkansas National Wildlife Refuge. This coastal area of over 47,000 acres, with its scrubby oak trees and thick brush, its twisting streams and shallow ponds, makes an ideal haven. In it are found 40 species of birds, including ducks, pelicans and wild turkeys. Numerous white-tailed deer, rabbits, and raccoons are at home there.

At dusk the white cranes can be seen wading about and fishing for supper, alongside the raccoons, with whom they seem to be congenial. A whooper is impressive on the ground as well as in the air. He is the tallest bird in North America, standing about five feet, and sometimes weighing as much as 17 pounds. It seems appropriate for the big birds to live in a big state, where, thanks to human foresight, he can spread his wings in freedom and safety.



WHY I QUIT WORKING FOR THE GOVERNMENT!

I quit "working for the government" years ago. I'm happier because I did. I've tried to turn in a professional job each day ever since, and the government is apparently willing to pay my salary every two weeks.

Paradoxical?

No, I'm still in government employ, but I quit trying to work for an intangible employer. Before I quit, I was alternately apathetic, frustrated, left behind, starry-eyed, snubbed and possibly doomed to failure as an individual. Since I quit, I'm happy. It's simple: I now work for my boss!

How could I be "working for the government" if I wanted to?

Who gives my orders for the day? The President? The Congress? The Secretary of Defense? Secretary of the Army? Or the man I call boss?

I don't really know the President or Congress, or any other upper level of so-called government authority, I know their official written rules and directives, but I wouldn't fight for these vague entities as hard as I would for a flesh-and-blood supervisor who knows me.

I know the philosophy of the fellow who thinks he is "working for the government".

(He's late) -- "The government will never know it 100 years from now."

(The elevator's slow) -- "The government should do something."

(His supervisor calls him in for a Performance Appraisal--Satisfactory!) -- "You can't get outstanding under these silly rules.

(He is asked to help out in another section) -- "It is not called for on my job sheet."

(Notified of promotion) -- "Personnel standards finally got revised to recognize me. . .it's way past due."

(Overtime is needed tonight) -- "Get somebody else in this salt mine, I have riders to take care of."

(A friend asks, "Whom do you work for?") -- "I work for the government. . .it's for the birds."

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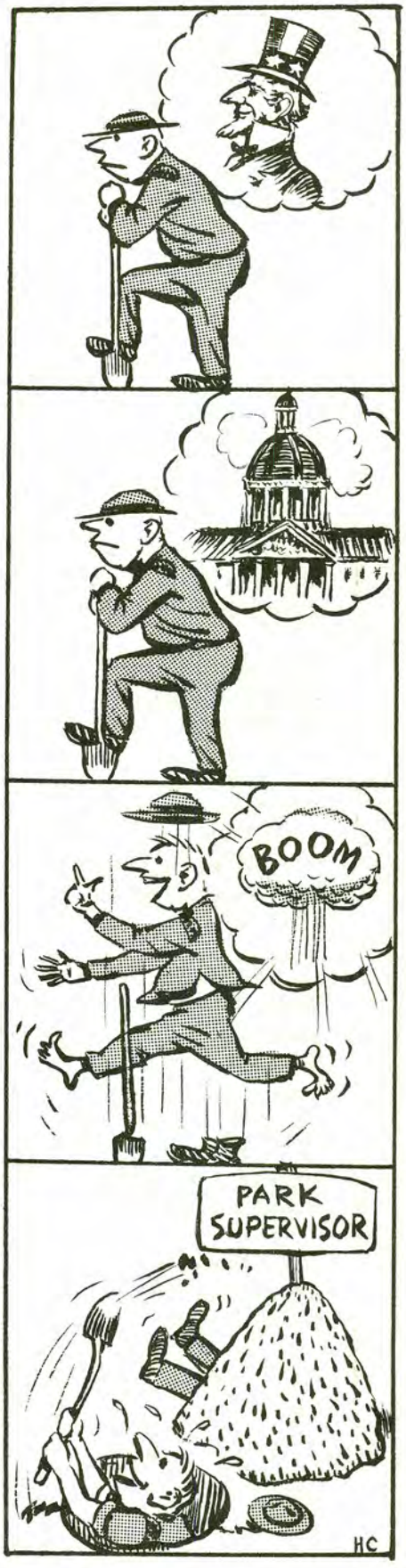


WHY I QUIT WORKING FOR THE GOVERNMENT (continued from the previous page)

He may be potentially good; he may have a good education. But he is not tied to a tangible boss. He works (vaguely) for the taxpayers, of whom he is one. Therefore, he feels that he is working more or less for himself, but without benefit of the usual incentives, the risks, the rewards or worries of real self-employment.

When he's promoted, he has no one person to thank, to show his personal appreciation.

When he needs to know the goals and policies of his office, all he has are a handful of pamphlets and stiffly worded directives.

When he wants personal advice, he usually has no place to go except to professionals in the Personnel Office who may not know him except through his "201 File".

To him, authority is the higher-ups, the deep-rug department, the brass, the front office. He has little or no sense of respect for genuine confidence in any of these wholly impersonal labels.

BUT HE NEED NEVER WORK FOR SOME GREAT WHITE FATHER IN WASHINGTON. We could recruit him on the basis of going to work for fine men who know their stuff, experienced professionals in their fields who need help and are willing to train young men.

Let's give him to his boss. There's nothing basically wrong with this term, boss. Many men are devoted to their bosses. A good boss knows them; he helps them; he rewards them; he trains them; and finally he usually has their respect.

The fellow who insists that he is "working for the government" bypasses the one man who could do him the most good--his boss.

I quit working for the government when I actually discovered my boss. I found he was trying hard to get me a raise. I hadn't asked for it, and when I learned of this effort in my behalf, something happened.

Instantly, that man, the boss, became important to me. I wanted to know just what he wanted done and how he wanted it done. I tried to find out what he thought and how. I tried to sense how he wrote, and what he looked for in determining policy. Then his goals became mine. Of course, they were also the goals of my government, but now I could see them realistically in terms of everyday work.

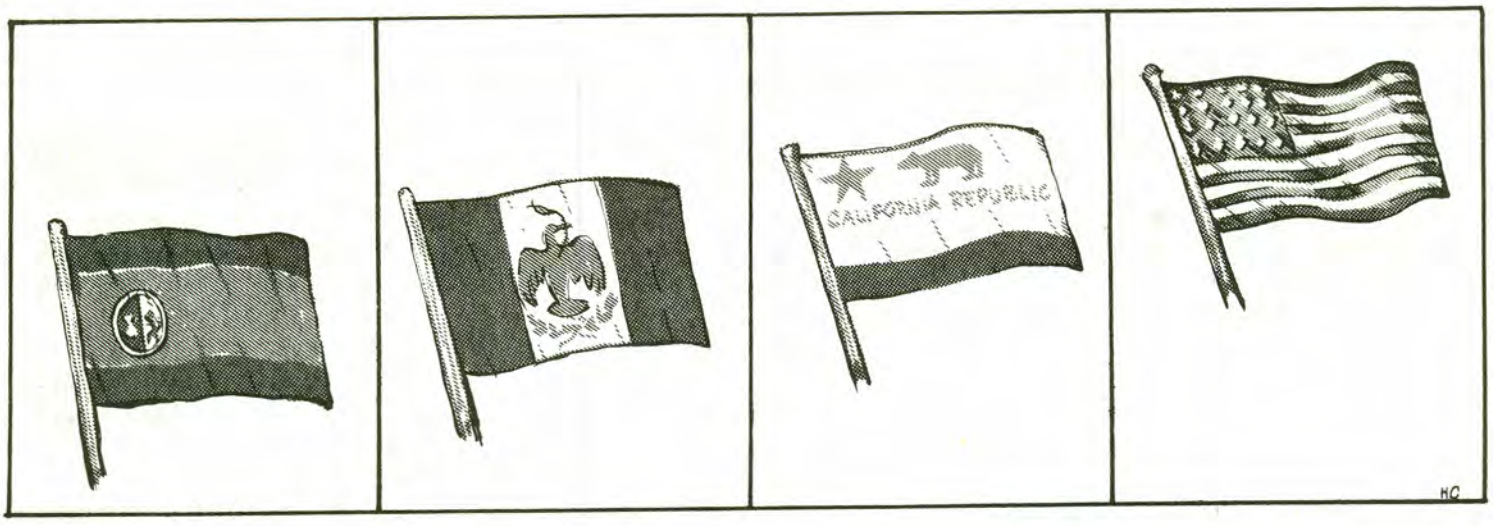
Soon it became our work. It became easier to tell people where and for whom I worked, because the objectives of our office (and government) came into focus when viewed through the boss's eyes.

Next I came to realize that he, in turn, was following a flesh-and-blood representative of government--not some vast, generalized entity; far-removed. He advanced--and he pulled me and others up with him.

Today, I feel far more a part of this government of ours than when I "worked for it."

It's been a happy, rewarding career ever since I quit "working for the government" and began to serve the government by working for my boss.

(By C. R. Van Orman, Assistant Chief, Engineering Division, Kansas City District, Corps of Engineers -- July 27, 1961 Engineering News Record)



FLAGS OF CALIFORNIA

Around the aguardiente tables at Natividad near the Mission San Juan Bautista a group of men had gathered; deserters from ships in the harbor of Monterey, adventurers, hunters and trappers, and a few native Californios.

Their host was Isaac Graham, one of that wild breed called "Mountain Men," who had found in California the temperate climate and beauty he had sought, plus a lucrative trade in hard liquor. Historians and biographers mark Graham as either "a man conscious of possessing physical and mental powers equal to any emergency" or "at best a loud-mouthed, unprincipled, profligate and reckless man whose, only good qualities seem to have been the personal bravery and prodigal hospitality of his class." To him, that night had come Juan Bautista Alvarado, recently an inspector in the Customs Department at Monterey, and more recently a fugitive from His Excellency, Nicolas Gutierrez, Gobernador de la Alta California.

An investigation by the governor into irregularities in the customs house with subsequent exchange of "hot words" between the involved principals was the immediate cause of the breach. Angered at the hasty accusations and threats to his person, and sensing the general unpopularity of the Governor, Alvarado seized upon this occasion to fan the fires of open rebellion.

The time was propitious. For some 25 years since the Spanish "Memoria Ships" bringing pay for the soldiers had ceased to call there had been a feeling on the part of many that California was being neglected and wronged by the home government. Mexicans of little experience or ability were sent to extort unfair taxes, convicts and "cholo" soldiers were sent to enforce the law and a series of governors of questionable competency and morals had ruled with despotic hand the affairs of California and its people.

Foreigners with interested motives had lost little time in pointing out to the native Californian these many injustices. The result was, in 1836, a strong popular feeling, amounting almost to hatred, against the Mexicans "of the interior".

With the sympathy of his people behind him and with help from the foreigners probable, Alvarado reasoned he had little to lose. A sudden coup should turn the trick.
(continued on the following page)

Shrewdly, analytically, he deliberated the situation. The assistance of Graham and his men would be mandatory, for call them what you would--adventurers, hoodlums, wild men, or pioneers--the crackshot "Rifleros Americanos" were a force with which to reckon. Promises of recompense in lands, citizenship and other privileges brought quick and willing response. The Americans would aid. In one night Alvarado had gained the support of Graham and his rifles.

Meanwhile Castro, among the rancheros of the Salinas and Pajaro Valleys, had been successful in organizing a small revolutionary army. Fife and drum, lance and musket, they joined forces with Alvarado and marched on Monterey.

With superb stage presence Alvarado sent forth under flags of truce his demands for surrender, deployed and redeployed his men to create the illusion of numbers, and placed in the foreground for all to see, Graham's leather-shirted marksmen. Gutierrez, sensing the futility of resistance, and prompted by a cannon shot placed expertly within the entry to his own house surrendered his garrison and the war was over. Within a few days the objectives of the new regime had been announced and steps taken to formulate a unified government---"a free and sovereign state"---so to remain until Mexico should return to the liberal constitution of 1824.

On the latter point the Americans offered dissension. Some, who despised the Mexican "barmint," sought to preclude any future reunion with Mexico by preparing a "lone star flag" which they wished to hoist, putting California under the protection of the United States and promising aid of the U.S.S. Peacock should the rebellion be challenged by the government of Mexico.

This Alvarado agreed at first to do, only to lose his courage at the last moment. Serrano Aprentes (MS., 27, 38-9) insists that the lone star flag was actually raised, and that Castro trampled the Mexican flag under foot. Robinson mentions the "Texas Flat" which was said to have been prepared, and Alvarado, History of California (MS. 111, 199-204) admits he thought favorably of putting California under a European or American protectorate. Farnum and Robinson, both of whom saw the flag, described it as "a white flag with one red star."

Conflicting reports emanating from those times of political reconstruction nebulize the story of this flag. Some historians insist it was flown as the official banner of the new State; this others as vehemently deny. We may safely assert, however, that the flag did exist whether flown or not upon the whimsical political breezes of an intemperate California.

If dessension over the flag caused Alvarado some immediate concern, it was soon to be relegated to a place of minor importance. With the capitulation of Northern California he was faced with the task of getting the nominal adhesion of the southerners. Sectionalism within the province was a constant thorn in his side and forced the modification of many of his plans.

Soon under the attack of sectionalism and the personal ambitions of local "politicos," the assertion of liberty and independence so eloquently expostulated and won became merely a claim for self government. The "free and sovereign State of Alta California" as a separate entity was on the way out.

Meanwhile Graham and his crowd were constantly creating disturbances. Emboldened by growing numbers and by news of the late achievements of American settlers in Texas, they began to assume self-sufficient and arrogrant ways disagreeable to the

(continued on Page 18)

ACROSS THE SEA

The above photo of Redwoods (Sequoia sempervirens)
at Leighton, Nr. Welshpool, Montgomershire, in Wales,
owned by
The Royal Forestry Society of England & Wales.

The plot is about one-fifth acre and contains the heaviest crop of timber in Great Britain. Details are:--

Planted about 1858 (came over in pots from California)
Age in 1960 -- 102 years
Average Heights -- 106 feet
Approximate volume per acre -- 22,000 cubic feet

authorities. Whether they themselves actually planned the capture of the country by force of arms is a matter for debate; but on strength of such information received by Alvarado they were placed under arrest and delivered over to the supreme government to be dealt with as it might deem proper.

Subsequently an interchange of letters between Alvarado and American officials brought out charges on one hand of conspiracy, attempted revolution, horse stealing and other depredations--and on the other, charges of "cruel outrages against the rights, persons and property of certain American citizens." To this day biographers present their champion as a man devoid of guile and his opponent as a man of evil intent. Regardless of what we feel, history crimsons the face of justice by recording duplicity on the part of both Alvarado and Graham. By 1842 Alvarado had tired of politics and had relinquished his power to Manuel Micheltorena.

Events were to move quickly now. Graham was released, Micheltorena departed, and the political and military government devolved upon Pio Pico and Jose Castro. The great American migration of 1841 was in progress, and the stage was being set for the raising of a new flag.

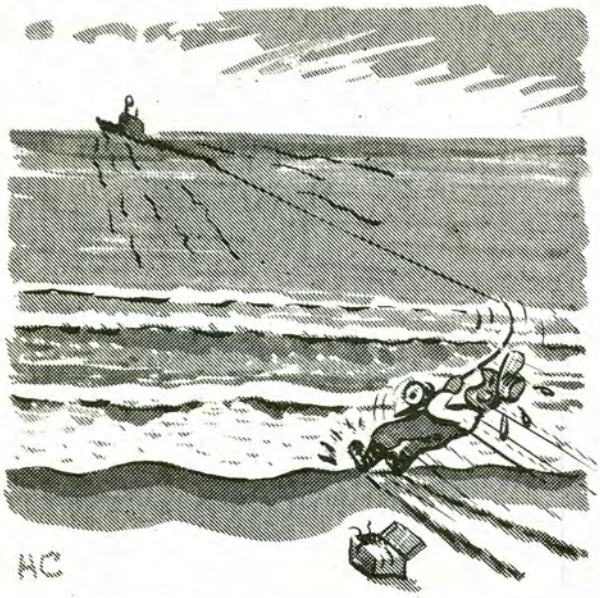
On June 14, 1846, with their Bear Flag flung to the breeze, the Americans struck at Sonoma. On July 7, Captain William Mervine acting under orders from Commodore John D. Sloat raised the American Flag over the customs house at Monterey, taking formal possession of California for the United States. The "Manifest Destiny" of California, which had started nearly ten years before with the raising of Graham's lone star flag had added another bright light to the constellation of Old Glory. And what became of the "lone star flag?" For some years it disappeared. Indeed, save for written accounts of its existence by historians it was all but forgotten.

Many years later it came to light among the effects of an old Mexican gentleman, by reputation a prominent actor in early day revolutionary affairs, whose name unfortunately, is not recorded. At the bottom of an old chest deep within his adobe residence in Old Town, San Diego, it had remained hidden for years. It fell into the possession of Mr. L. N. Skinner of San Diego, from whom it was obtained by Colonel W. J. Handy, who sold it to the budding Southwest Museum in 1912. Its white bunting, fragile to the touch, and its red star, imperfect in shape, gave eloquent testimony to its age and origin.

With the careful smoothing of each fold an ever-widening panorama of history was disclosed, bringing to mind pictures of a California far removed from that of our day--a pastoral land bordering upon the adobe houses and blue waters of Monterey; clusters of Castillian roses twined in and around the arches of an old Mission; a tall Yankee ship in the harbor. Here a workman repairs the tile of the governor's house, broken when struck by Alvarado's cannon; there, in the shade of an old oak a man sits in buckskin, cleaning his rifle and gazing reflectively at the bay. A rider passes on a spirited horse, and somewhere a guitarist strums a quaint little tune.

Resting in its case, this oldest of California state flags may be seen at the Southwest Museum. Perhaps through it the visitor may recover, momentarily at least, for all its revolutionary background, the comparative peace of another day.

By Ranger Allen W. Welts
Monterey State Historical Monument



something must be biting

An ardent fisherman using our park for his weekend fishing headquarters related a tale he swears is true. He had 400 yards of 50 lb. test line on a heavy duty deep sea rod. He was fishing in the surf just south of the tower. He had a good strike and set the hook; and then watched his 400 yards of line take off to sea. He swore he had the biggest fish going, or those darn subs are coming closer and closer to shore.

Asst. Supervisor Raymond F. Spicer, San Clemente Beach State Park

crows entertain visitors

The park has a very interesting freeloader! Late in June four crows were "pan handling" in the picnic area--two adults and two immatures. One of the small ones was quite weak. An interested camper took it home. The other immature was found dead. Of the four, one remained and has turned out to be something of a character. He established residence in Campground L and became the favorite of the campers there. This lasted but a short while until he found a new hobby--riding on car luggage carriers. He hitches rides to various campgrounds, spends a week or so, then moves on. He is a well-known visitor in several campground areas as well as in the campfire center. Since he has given so much pleasure -- especially in giving and taking presents -- we feel justified in overlooking the 15-day limit.

Supervisor Anton J. Trigeiro, Big Basin Redwoods SP

Submitted by Big Basin State Park

hello down there

Can you imagine starting off the week this way? Park Aid Bill Ford began cleaning the lower combination building and looked into one of the wash basins -- it looked back at him. A close examination disclosed someone had broken a glass eye and had left the iris and pupil laying in the wash basin staring up into space.

Supervisor William C. Kaiser, Castle Crags State Park

economy all the way

Park Supervisor Charles Mosteller was observing the park center plaza and commented, "Our park has such attractive garbage cans, visitors use them for tables." The gaily colored cans, "Capistrano Red" and "Mission Blue" serve as handy tables for visitors to place their purchases from the snack bar.

Ranger Lewis L. Myer, Silver Strand Beach State Park

commercialism not allowed

Someone should let the deer know that there is no advertising allowed in the park. Seems that one of our does put her head into a garbage can to find a choice tidbit and in so doing stuck her head through a six-pack beer carton. Now she is running around the park advertising a well-known beer.

Assistant Park Supervisor Neil Power, Calaveras Big Trees State Park

Leo Carrillo

Mr. Leo Carrillo, a talented actor, a California institution and the last of the grandees will be missed by everyone who has witnessed his versatility in a parade or movie or in the numberless California pageants in which he took part.

For most intents and purposes, Mr. Carrillo, at 81, was Mr. California, by both birth and heritage.

This well known personality was beloved by both old and young alike. Certainly for several generations of moviegoers and TV watchers Leo Carrillo was always the epitome of the whimsical cavalier, ever seeking to reprise evil by justice.

But he will be remembered too—and perhaps for a great deal longer time—for the warmth of his humanity, his friendships and his inability to say no to any worthy request. In fact, a good deal of his career was spent in appearing in historical pageants, depicting the state he loved so dearly, because he couldn't say no.

Alameda County was Leo Carrillo's cradle and he was well known throughout the Bay Area as a talented story teller and actor long before he sought the burgeoning little movie studios in Southern California.

Of course, Mr. Carrillo never forgot the Bay Area—and particularly Oakland where he worked as a police reporter—and often returned here to take part in fiestas and benefits and to see old friends.

But play acting to Mr. Carrillo was only a hobby. His ancestry in California dated to 1837 and he spent a great deal of time by serving on public commissions—including the California State Park Commission—to see that the state remained great and of continuing prosperity.

The Oakland Tribune,
Oakland, California
September 12, 1961

Leo Antonio Carrillo, 19 years a member of the State Park Commission, died September 10, 1961. He was the last of the grandees. He succumbed to cancer.

Parades, kids, the acting profession and California's connections with its Spanish beginnings are poorer as a result.

His age, which Carrillo concealed and his smiling vigor belied--even through eight years' ravages of cancer: a remarkable 81.

The actor underwent several operations, the latest two years ago, and became seriously ill again about six weeks ago. At the end, under heavy sedation, he briefly returned the handclasp of his ranch foreman, Jack Tolbert, then died--at 5:58 p.m.

Carrillo's California ancestry dates to 1837, when his great-grandfather, Jose Antonio Carrillo, was provisional governor of the state before the state government was organized in 1850.

At one time the Carrillo family owned a slice of the California coast extending from Monterey Bay to the Mexican border. His father, Juan J. Carrillo, was the first mayor of Santa Monica.

Carrillo spent his boyhood years in Alvarado in Alameda County and in Contra Costa County, where members of his family lived. One of his first jobs was an errand boy for the Oakland Examiner and later he worked as a reporter-cartoonist for the San Francisco papers.

He was a graduate of Loyola University in Los Angeles, where he was a football star. He was a former holder of the Pacific Coast championship for distance ocean swimming.

It was his gift for dialog stories that led to his theatrical career. His friends got him booked at the old Orpheum Theater in Oakland, and for a week they applauded him wildly.

The vaudeville stage led him to the legitimate theater for ten straight years and then to motion pictures, and television. Carrillo returned to Oakland many times in theatricals. He played his famed role as Pancho Lopez, the Mexican Robin Hood, in "The Bad Man" at the old Dufwin Theater in 1930. And he returned in the role as late as 1945 at the Oakland Civic Auditorium.

Carrillo played his parts with a gusto behind the footlights in San Francisco, New York, London and Sydney. Some of his outstanding successes to his credit were roles in "Twin Beds," "Tarkington's "Magnolia" and "Lombardio, Ltd."

Hollywood called, and Carrillo made "The Broken Wing" with Lupe Velez. Even while he was getting his film start, Carrillo became one of the first master of ceremonies in radio, emceeing "Family Party" program. But it was as a gallant Mexican

(continued on the following page)

outlaw that he starred in films. His flashing smile, playful eyes and bold deeds as a caballero marked him as the "typical" lovable bandit or general in such productions as "The Gay Desperado," "The Fugitive," "Viva Villa," and "Sutter's Gold".

When sound films made their debut, Carrillo was one of the first four actors chosen by Warner Brothers to inaugurate talking pictures. As the roles of sentimental Mexican bandits faded off, Carrillo retired to his hacienda in the Santa Monica hills. From this pleasant semi-retirement he bounced back big in television when he embarked on a series as The Cisco Kid's sidekick Pancho. Disdaining standins he did his own riding in 166 half-hour films as the fun-loving Californian.

In an interview in the mid-30s Carrillo said, "My years as a police reporter are really responsible for the faithfulness of the characters I portray. Much of the time I was on a newspaper in San Francisco was spent in Chinatown, and there I observed closely the various types and forms of humanity.

"I have never undertaken a role in my life that I haven't patterned after some character I once knew or had seen. A police reporter comes in contact with all kinds of people--consequently, he knows life as few other persons are permitted to know the world."

Carrillo never forgot his friends. He returned to the Bay Area time and time again to take part in fiestas and to appear in benefits. He always loved a parade and led hundreds of them riding his famed horses with silver studded harness and saddle.

Always an active political supporter in various state campaigns, Carrillo toyed with the idea in 1938 of running as Democratic candidate for governor. But he abandoned the idea on advice of his friends. He did not hesitate to cross party lines when he felt deeply on candidates and issues. He stumped for William F. Knowland for the Senate in 1946 against Will Rogers, Jr. even though he knew young Rogers all through the latter's boyhood and manhood. The issues of the day, and the backers of young Rogers, not Rogers himself, found Carrillo taking to the stump. In 1942 he had served as a campaign manager for Earl Warren, now Chief Justice, who upon hearing of Leo's death, called him "my friend and companion."

Carrillo, a longtime advocate of preserving California's natural beauties, was appointed to the State Park Commission in 1942. He resigned in February of this year to devote his time to his work on the international commission of the 1964 New York World's Fair.

In announcing his resignation, Carrillo said, "Although I will miss taking part in the development of our important state resources, I feel I can do more good in bolstering our most important ties with our neighbors. (in South America.)

Leo Carrillo

The last of the caballeros, and the greatest celebrant of Santa Monica, left us yesterday. Leo Carrillo was more than a superb actor, entertainer, narrator of a romantic past, American patriot and public servant. He was Leo the Incomparable, the Maker of a Legend. It was a legend touching, sentimental, fabulous, nostalgic, but always pitched to the eternal values of the human heart.

Descended from the Spanish land owners and governors of early California, Leo Carrillo in his boyhood was the prankster and mimic of a family whose father was a magistrate and whose eldest son became an eminent civil engineer. While he was always an actor, Leo could not escape that heritage of the courtly Dons. So in his later years he helped to elect a governor of California, served with distinction on the State Beaches and Parks Commission, acquired a splendid ranch near Oceanside, traveled thousands of miles and gave unsparingly of himself to raise money for crippled children. As Pancho in a favorite movie serial, and as the star of a Sunday evening television show, Leo Carrillo had prepared himself in the later '40s for a public service that transcended the entertainment world. He was, in a real sense, an American good will ambassador to Latin America and a caballero hero to millions of children all over the world.

Yet his first love, and his last, was Santa Monica. Here he spent his boyhood—a boyhood enriched by lore of a romantic past, by love of horses and of nature's beauty, and feats of ocean swimming remarkable in that day. Here he returned in the '30s, a successful Broadway actor, a matinee idol, to live again beside a sycamore-shaded street. No wonder that he was sentimental—and we may be thankful that he was—about the meeting place of mountains and curving ocean shore; the place named by Spanish soldiers who thought of the tears of Saint Monica when they found in this place a lovely spring.

Much of this love, and the whole of the legend, were put into a book which will be published this fall. Leo hoped to live beyond the publication date, for this book of memories meant much to him. He had cheated death two years ago; had risen after major surgery to ride his favorite stallion and lead the Pasadena Rose Tournament on New Year's Day. This second battle he could not win. But Leo Carrillo will live in the pages of a book which the publishers have called "Golden." And he will live for multitudes who knew him on the stage and screen, and in the hearts of millions of children all over the world. He will live in the sunsets over Santa Monica Bay, and the ocean breeze that stirs the canyon sycamores will murmur his name.

Evening Outlook
Santa Monica, California
September 11, 1961

TODAY'S EDITORIAL

Part Of California Died When Leo Carrillo Passed On

A part of California died Sunday.

Leo Antonio Carrillo, 81, known to millions of youngsters as Pancho, sidekick of the Cisco Kid, passed a w a y quietly of cancer.

But it was more than a movie and television star who died. Leo Carillo was the living link between the great past and great present of California.

He was the out-spoken, reminiscing, story-telling personification of early California. He probably had a closer connection to that history, knew it better, and had personally been in more of this great state of ours. than any other man.

Leo's great grandfather was Carlos Antonio Carrillo, first provisional governor of the state in 1837; his parents had been married by Father Junipero Serra at a wedding authorized directly by the King of Spain.

Leo's grandmother owned the large rancho where the city of Riverside now stands. His father, Juan, was first mayor of Santa Monica.

Leo had stories to tell about all of them and all their relatives. We recall, many years ago when he made personal appearances from one end of the state to the other, how he would sit down on the edge of the stage, dangle his feet over the footlights and chat with the audience.

Someone in the crowd would yell, "Leo, you remember Juan G a r c i a?" "Si," Leo would a n s w e r, and then launch into a whole series of stories about Juan, his place in California and his relationship to the Carrillo family. It was wonderful listening.

We heard him again earlier this year.. He, as a long-time member of the State Park Commission, was present in Humboldt County at the dedication of the Avenue of the Giants, the road which snakes through some of the most beautiful redwood trees in the world.

This was Carrillo country, not because he came from the area, but because it was part of California. Carrillo and California had become synonymous.

He was older, no one knew how old until just before he died, his quips were not as sharp and his reminiscences more rambling. but he was still Carrillo of California.

He wasn't riding his silver-bedecked palomino, but he stood as erect as if he sat a saddle. He wasn't a bumbling, inept assistant to a storied Mexican adventurer, but he spoke in the combination of booming English and Spanish accent, with scattered Mexican verbiage that was pure Carrilloese.

He was still then, and always will be, pure California.

Independent Journal San Rafael September 13, 1961

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 18 NO. 9

COVER: Leo Carrillo with Erin Hennessey

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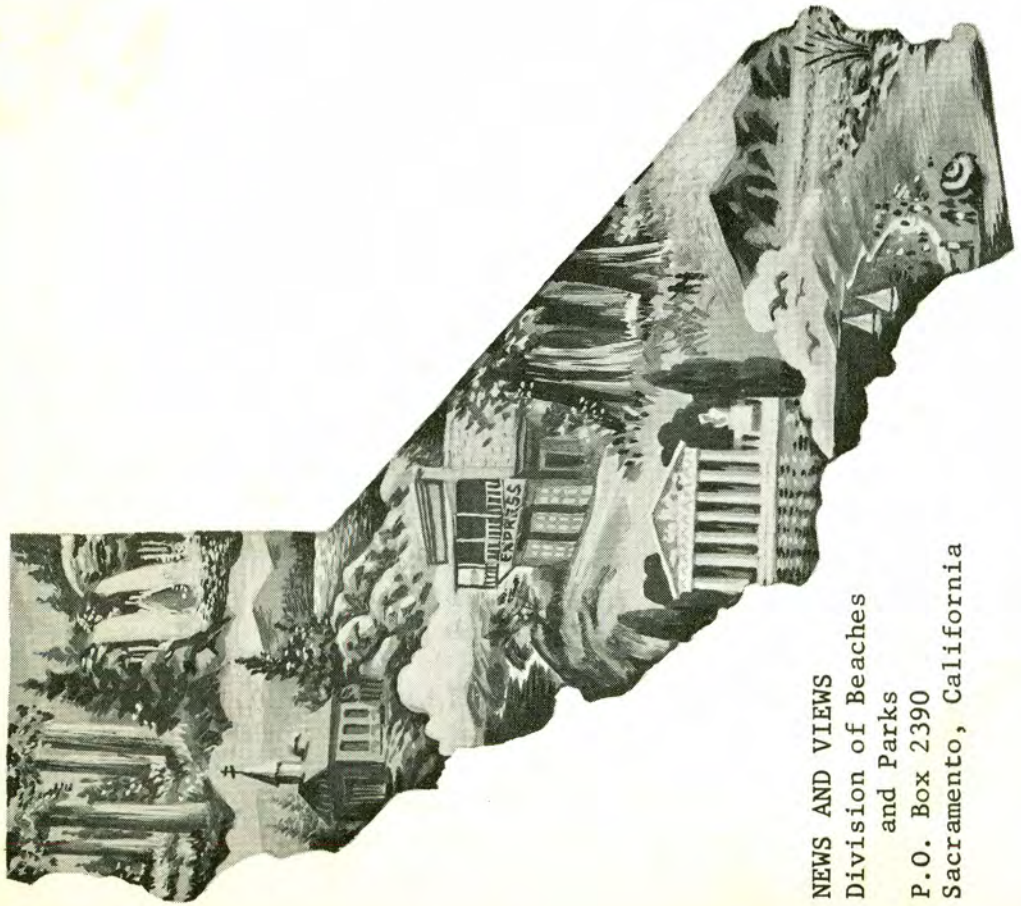

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches
and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

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Karl Wray (San Clemente).....Vice Chairman
Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet).....Member
Sterling S. Cramer (Yosemite).....Member
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DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DeWitt Nelson

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION

Charles A. DeTurk

Editor.....Alfred M. Calais
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Duplicating.....Priscilla R. Oates

Oct 61

NEWS & VIEWS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — RESOURCES AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

8

purchased with the view of holding them as reserves for posterity and to withdraw them from commercial exploitation.

Although the Division of Parks contemplates the development of a schedule of fees and rents which will place the system of parks more nearly on a self-supporting basis, it is highly improbable that this can be accomplished on short notice. The increased requests contained in the proposed budget including a request for the appointment of 27 new employees, do not appear justifiable, even in spite of the self-supporting objective. The committee feels that park expenditures should be limited to a bare minimum, recognizing that recreation is probably one of the least essential activities of State government. It is recommended that the appropriation for the support of the Division of Parks be reduced from $279,046 to $100,000 for the next biennium."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Times have indeed changed! But so have the demands created by the population boom, more leisure hours, better modes of travel, more money available for free time, greater family activity. The Legislature has responded adequately to those demands from the people as indicated by our being given departmental status, and as indicated by the Legislators' deep interest in park and recreation matters, their willingness to study the recreational needs and problems of Californians and the appropriation of funds to carry on park operations, land acquisition and development.

In this my first month as Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation, I would not be so presumptuous as to detail a course of action to follow in the year and years ahead. I think it more appropriate that we, and by we is meant all of us in all three divisions and all units of those divisions, remember the Governor and the Legislature, in creating the Department of Parks and Recreation did so with but a single purpose.

By giving departmental status to our agencies, the charge is clear: Present a coordinated program for the recreational well-being of Californians. A coordinated program cannot be accomplished if our units do not sail the same course, which they shall do.

Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Richards, Chiefs of the Divisions of Recreation and Small Craft Harbors are presenting on succeeding pages the goals and responsibilities of their respective divisions. All of you, I am sure, are acquainted with the goals of the Division of Beaches and Parks because this publication has for some years now expressed the sentiments of that Division. It will henceforth express, I hope as manifestly, the sentiments of the Department and its divisions joined together in a common purpose.

Let us remember our responsibility is to Californians and we will not fail in our obligations. If instead we strive to move one cause beyond another simply for selfish or divisional purposes, we have committed ourselves to failure. This we must not, and shall not do.

Charles A. DeTurk,
Director

DIRECTOR'S DIARY

Oct 1, 1961

On this day I took Office ...

BEACHES & PARKS

RECREATION

SMALL CRAFT HARBORS

The reports of the Legislatures of California are most interesting. We are interested in the field of parks and recreation. Many sessions have reported on this subject. A study reveals how high a regard those who, almost without exception, accurately reveal the thinking of our citizens, place upon parks and recreation.

The 1961 session of the California Legislature gave departmental status to the Divisions of Beaches and Parks, Recreation and Small Craft Harbors as the Department of Parks and Recreation. It also gave an implied directive to this Department to develop a full program for the recreational well-being of California. It felt that the conservation agencies of Oil and Gas, Soil Conservation, Forestry, and Mines could better serve conservation if separated from the recreational agencies. Consequently a new Department of Conservation was established combining the latter four divisions.

And so the Department of Parks and Recreation has been established, succeeding to all duties, powers, etc. formerly vested in units of the Department of Natural Resources. Nearly 30 years ago in the 50th Session of the Legislature, a senate committee recommended concerning the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Beaches and Parks.

Dated: March 1, 1933

"REPORT NUMBER TWENTY-TWO
Department of Natural Resources
Departmental Administration

In connection with the office of Director of Natural Resources, the committee feels that this coordinating position is not of sufficient importance to justify the present salary of $6,000 per annum. It is recommended that this position be made nonsalaried and that it be filled by the chief of one of the five divisions in an ex officio capacity without additional salary. The director maintains only general supervision over the various activities, the actual responsibility being vested in division chiefs and various boards.

Division of Parks

The function of the Division of Parks is the operation and maintenance of a state-wide system of parks and historical monuments. Up to 1927 when a $6,000,000 bond issue was voted for the purpose of acquiring park areas, the State's interest in parks was limited. Today the Division of Parks is engaged in a somewhat extensive program of park development in spite of the fact that it is understood that the recently acquired park areas were to be

(continued on the following page)

NEW DIVISION:
SMALL CRAFT HARBORS

The Division of Small Craft Harbors is now a participating member of the Department of Parks and Recreation and we would like to take this opportunity to inform our departmental associates of some of the more prominent activities of California's boating agency. Before commencing a recitation of any factors concerning the Division's program, it should be kept in the minds that the Division is interested in any and all programs directly or indirectly affecting boating throughout California and the nation.

In recent years, boating has been growing by tremendous bounds. Into more factual terms, it is estimated there are over 300,000 boats owned in California. Based on this figure, we estimate that over a million persons are using the recreational boating facilities of California waterways. Literally, almost everyone has taken to the water for fun and relaxation. But hand in hand with this almost spontaneous advent of mass boating are attendant problems of extreme public concern. The more important involve:

(1) A means of inventory and identification for boats on the waterways,
(2) Regulations to insure the public's safety in connection with boating activities, and
(3) The provision of sufficient small craft harbors and other facilities.

FORMATION OF THE DIVISION

Recognizing the "boom" in recreational boating throughout the entire State, the Legislature established the Division of Small Craft Harbors in October, 1957.

The Division acts as the administrative group under the direction of a seven-man Small Craft Harbors Commission. The Commissioners are appointed by the Governor, the same as the Division of Beaches and Parks and the Division of Recreation.

HARBOR PROGRAM

The Division, through its planning and construction loan programs, (initiated in 1957) is authorized to assist cities, counties and districts in the development of small craft harbors and the improvement of navigable waterways throughout the State. Assistance is instrumented by the granting of low interest loans for the planning and construction of harbor facilities. The Division will loan funds to a local agency only for the harbor facilities necessary to fulfill the needs of the "boater". All other facilities included within the marina complex must be constructed and financed by local agencies or private enterprise.

Thus far, the Division has made 17 construction loans totaling approximately $10 million and 21 planning loans totaling $179,250 throughout 14 counties of the State. All of the projects are presently in one stage or another of development.

The harbor program covers a broad spectrum, from a single launching ramp through construction of a large, modern marina complex.

The Division is responsible for determining engineering and economic project feasibility for all potential harbor developments. This determination is subsequent
(continued on Page 6)

CHARLES A. DeTURK
Director of
Parks and Recreation

JOHN H. KNIGHT
Deputy Director

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR OF
CALIFORNIA

WILLIAM E. WARNE
ADMINISTRATOR
RESOURCES AGENCY

DIVISIONS:
Administrative Services
Beaches and Parks
Recreation
Small Craft Harbors

THE RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
1125 TENTH STREET, SACRAMENTO 14

The Department of Parks and Recreation has been charged with the responsibility of administering and developing the recreational facilities provided by the State Park System; the development of small craft harbors through that Division; and the coordinating of City, County and State recreational programs through the Division of Recreation.

The Department succeeds to all duties, all powers, all purposes, all responsibilities, and all jurisdiction formerly vested in the Department of Natural Resources insofar as these three Divisions are concerned.

Here is the text of the law.

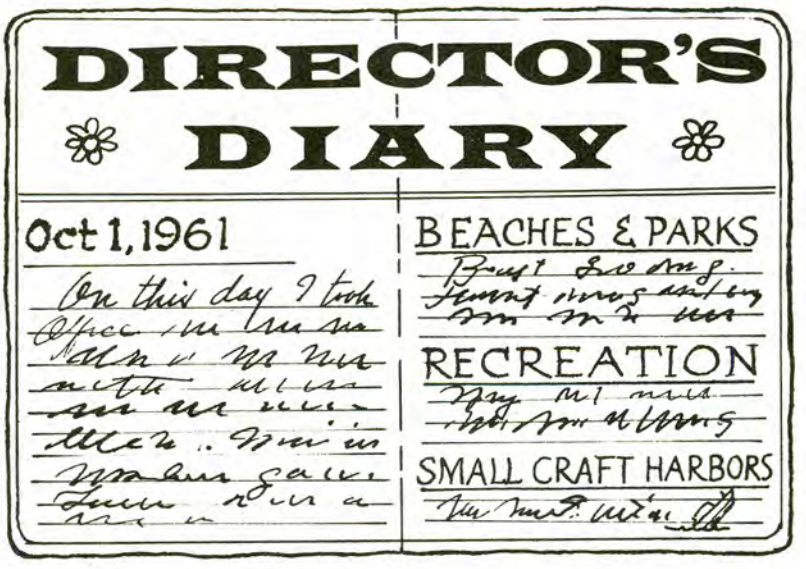
> "The heading of Division 1 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:
>
> "Section 15. Section 501 is added to said code, to read:
>
> "501. There is in the Resources Agency, the Department of Parks and Recreation. The department shall be conducted under the control of an executive officer known as the Director of Parks and Recreation. The director shall be appointed by and hold office at the pleasure of the Governor and shall receive an annual salary of $17,640.
>
> "Section 16. Section 501.1 is added to said code to read:
>
> "The Department of Parks and Recreation succeeds to and is vested with all of the duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction vested in the Department of Natural Resources and exercised by the following divisions of the Department of Natural Resources: Beaches and Parks; Small Craft Harbors; and Recreation. Wherever any reference is made to the Department of Natural Resources or to the Director of Natural Resources pertaining to a duty, power, purpose, responsibility or jurisdiction transferred to the Department of Parks and Recreation by this section, it shall be deemed to be a reference to, and to mean, the Department of Parks and Recreation."

NEWS & VIEWS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — RESOURCES AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

DIRECTOR'S DIARY



I am heartened by the attitudes made obvious by our three divisions during the past weeks since Governor Brown established the Department of Parks and Recreation. It portends good for California, Californians and their recreational well being.

There is no question in my mind that the future will be bright for us. Californians will look to us in increasing measure for recreational opportunities and I trust we will be in a position to provide them. Toward this end we are fortunate in having our three commissions made up of community, political, economic and cultural leaders in the various communities in which they reside and, indeed, statewide.

Most of you in Beaches and Parks have met the Park Commissioners when they have toured an area, either with the Commission as a body or as individuals, for each has spent considerable of his time in visiting on an individual basis most all of the units within the expansive State Park System. I have had the privilege to meet and to talk with members of the other two Commissions and find integrity and dedication in equal quantity and quality.

The working staffs, in headquarters, region and field in each division should never minimize the effectiveness of the commissions or their members. They are a potent force, made up as they are of men and women of outstanding civic responsibility who when asked to perform a task on behalf of their fellow Californians, do so unhesitantly and unstintingly.

Conversely, I trust the Commissioners will not underestimate the ability of the civil servants who make up our staffs in each division. It is good to find that quality extends through all echelons and is not confined to the few individuals who have earned their way to the higher positions in headquarters. Field personnel, district and regional personnel, and personnel in our metropolitan offices in each division, stand far above their job classifications and do a job in every case beyond what is presumed routine. If those in the Divisions of Recreation and Small Craft Harbors have qualms that I might not know fully of what I speak because, regretfully I have not had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with each of you or your records, as I have with the personnel in Beaches and Parks during the past three years, I assure you your Chiefs have heralded your capabilities and accomplishments.

I am hopeful that the Personnel Board will recognize our Ranger staffs, lifeguards, and other personnel in the same light as we do. In this regard,
(continued on the following page)

may I repeat one part of my statement made before the Personnel Board on November 17, 1961:

> "Needless to say, these values must be preserved, protected, maintained and interpreted so they will continue to have meaning and bring enjoyment to the people of the State to whom these properties belong. To do this requires hiring and retaining men dedicated to serving the public. To administer a park unit is no mean task and I submit that recognizing the responsibilities through salary increases is long past due. We intend to work closely with your staff in establishing relationships with other jurisdictions for present and future salary comparison purposes."

It is with pleasure I welcome Edward F. Dolder back into the Division of Beaches and Parks. He is returning as the Chief after leaving as Supervisor of Conservation and Education. I can only wish that Ed receives the same fine cooperation from the Governor's Office, the Legislature and other Departments and Agencies as I did during the time I was Chief. It was always most heartening to find an ear to listen to our problems and a hand to help in whatever way was humanly possible. Ed has said many times that even though he was not actively engaged in the Division of Beaches and Parks, his first love was here and nothing should prove the point more than the fact that he took a reduction in salary from the position of Deputy Director, Department of Conservation, so that he could return to Beaches and Parks. Indeed, it is lucky for the Division and for the State to have a man so interested and dedicated to the programs and goals of the State Park System.

The Resources Agency under which our Department is administered has in this first month been most helpful. Administrator William Warne has promised support in our programs and I have pledged our full cooperation. Mr. Warne has emphatically stated without qualification that he is for the salary increases for our Ranger personnel (and so told the Personnel Board); that he is for acquisition of as much of the Bull Creek Watershed as is necessary (and so informed Governor Brown); and he is with us concerning the bridge at Emerald Bay and will do everything within his power to achieve the right solution. These are only points which I bring out for illustrative purposes to show that we can expect the heartiest cooperation and I repeat, that he will have ours.

In no way will the Department be dictatorial in its actions relative to the three divisions. We are all banded together in a common effort to provide recreational opportunities for all of California and all of us will do the best possible job for everyone with the fullest cooperation of each other.

Charles A. DeTurk,
Director

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

This is a proud and happy time for me as I write my first column as Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks. I am proud to have been appointed to this position by Governor Edmund G. Brown and happy to be rejoining a Division of which I have been proud for so many years.

Undoubtedly there are many of you in the organization who will remember my first introduction to the State Park System back in the summer of 1946 when, as a new Supervisor of Conservation Education, I made the summer-long trek throughout parks of the System with my family to more quickly acquaint myself with the System. Much water has gone under many bridges since that time.

I am happy to announce at this time my appointment of Mr. James E. Warren as my Deputy Chief for Technical Services. Jim replaces Jack Knight, whom you will recall has been elevated to the post of Deputy Director of our new Department of Parks and Recreation. You will read in more detail about Mr. Warren's appointment elsewhere in this issue of NEWS AND VIEWS.

I have discussed with Deputy Chief of Operations, Earl P. Hanson, the need for an early meeting with the District Superintendents in Sacramento, and we have settled on January 4 and 5.

Under the able direction of Charles DeTurk as the new Director, I know that California's Department of Parks and Recreation, with its constituent Divisions of Small Craft Harbors, Recreation, and Beaches and Parks, will develop an excellent national reputation, and I look forward to a long period of productive work.

Edward F. Dolder

EDWARD F. DOLDER, Chief

Division of Beaches and Parks

New Chief

Governor Edmund G. Brown announced the appointment of EDWARD F. DOLDER as Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks effective November 14, 1961.

Chief Dolder is a career civil servant who has been Deputy Director of the Department of Natural Resources since 1956. The Governor, in his press release, said, "Mr. Dolder's intimate knowledge of the administrative area which will be his responsibility suits him exactly for this job."

A native of Alameda, Mr. Dolder was educated at Sacramento High and Sacramento Junior College. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics from the University of California at Berkeley in 1936.

After two years on the staff of the Sacramento Bee immediately after graduation, Chief Dolder joined State service in the Department of Natural Resources as public information editor. Thereafter, he held positions in the Division of Fish and Game as public information officer; and in the Division of Beaches and Parks as supervisor of conservation and in the Department of Natural Resources as chief of conservation education.

He served four years in the United States Navy as an intelligence officer in San Francisco and as a gunnery officer in the Western Pacific.

New Deputy Chief

The vacancy left by the appointment of John H. Knight as Deputy Director, Department of Parks and Recreation was filled by the appointment of James E. Warren. Chief Dolder made the appointment of Mr. Warren as Deputy Chief, Technical Services on November 21, 1961.

Jim has been with the Division since 1945 when he entered the engineering section. He became District Superintendent in the Eureka office in 1953. During the disastrous floods in November and December of 1955, he was credited with performing a Herculean task in saving many park areas.

Although a native of Michigan, Warren completed his high school education in Merced, and graduated from the University of California.

During World War II, Jim Warren served in the Coast Guard in the South and Central Pacific.

Today's Sailing Craft

Many years ago when the sea was the principle source of transportation, for goods as well as people, most all the citizenry could identify the ship on the horizon many miles afar.

Today, there are more boat owners than ever before, more interest in water recreation, but fewer who can, at a glance, tell the difference between a schooner, yawl, sloop or ketch. It is hoped that in future articles the inboard and outboard, as well as runabouts -- various shapes and sizes -- can be discussed.

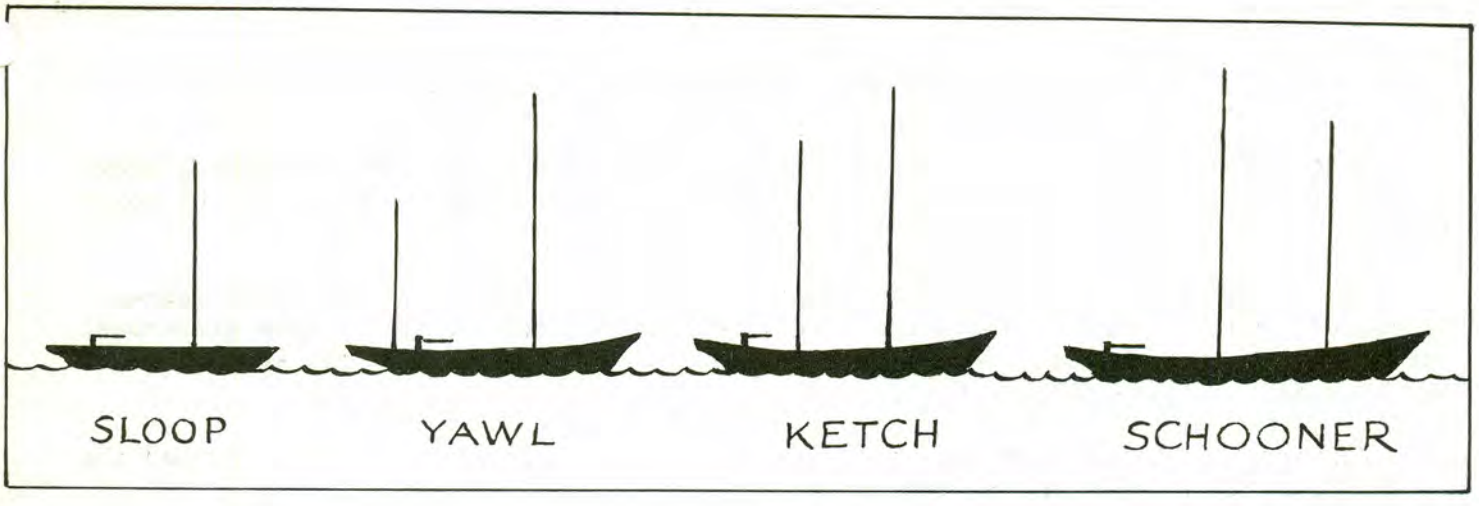
Sailing craft are classified by the position of their mast or masts, the height of the mast, plus the type of sails they carry. The combination of mast and sails is referred to as a rig.

There are two general types of craft:

1. single-masted
2. double-masted

There are two general sail plans:

1. jib-headed
2. gaff-headed



The above illustrates the mast arrangements of the four most popular types of American sailing craft.

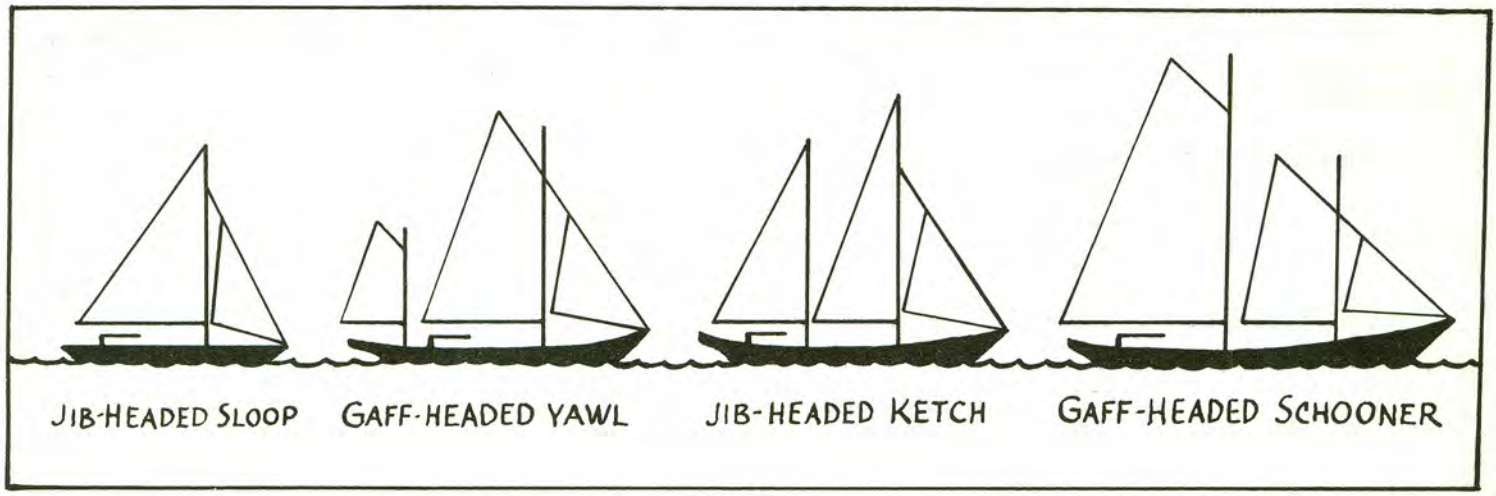
A jib-headed rig is one that has a triangular mainsail, the gaff-headed rig is one with a quadrilateral sail. Exceptions, of course, exist to the above classifications but these exceptions are modern variations of work boat sailing craft of the old days or foreign craft and are not seen too often.

Most of the small sailing craft of today are single-masted vessels. Most of them are called sloops. Modifications of this sloop rig can be found in cutters, sailing dinghies, sailing scows and catamarans. The original term for single-masted small sport sailing craft, without a bowsprit (where all sails and rigging are inboard) is

(continued on the following page)

"knockabout". That term occasionally is heard in reference to some present day sailboats, but is not in general use.

Two-masted vessels are called yawls, ketches, or schooners. Each type is distinguished and readily recognized by two factors, (1) the height of the masts and (2) the position of the masts in relation to the extreme after end of the waterline, rudder post, or in some cases the helm, which on all three types is in the same fixed relative position. Always there is one tall mast, called the mainmast, and one shorter mast.



On the yawl, the shorter mast, called the mizzenmast and sometimes the jigger, is aft of the tiller. It is generally quite short in height as compared to the mainmast.

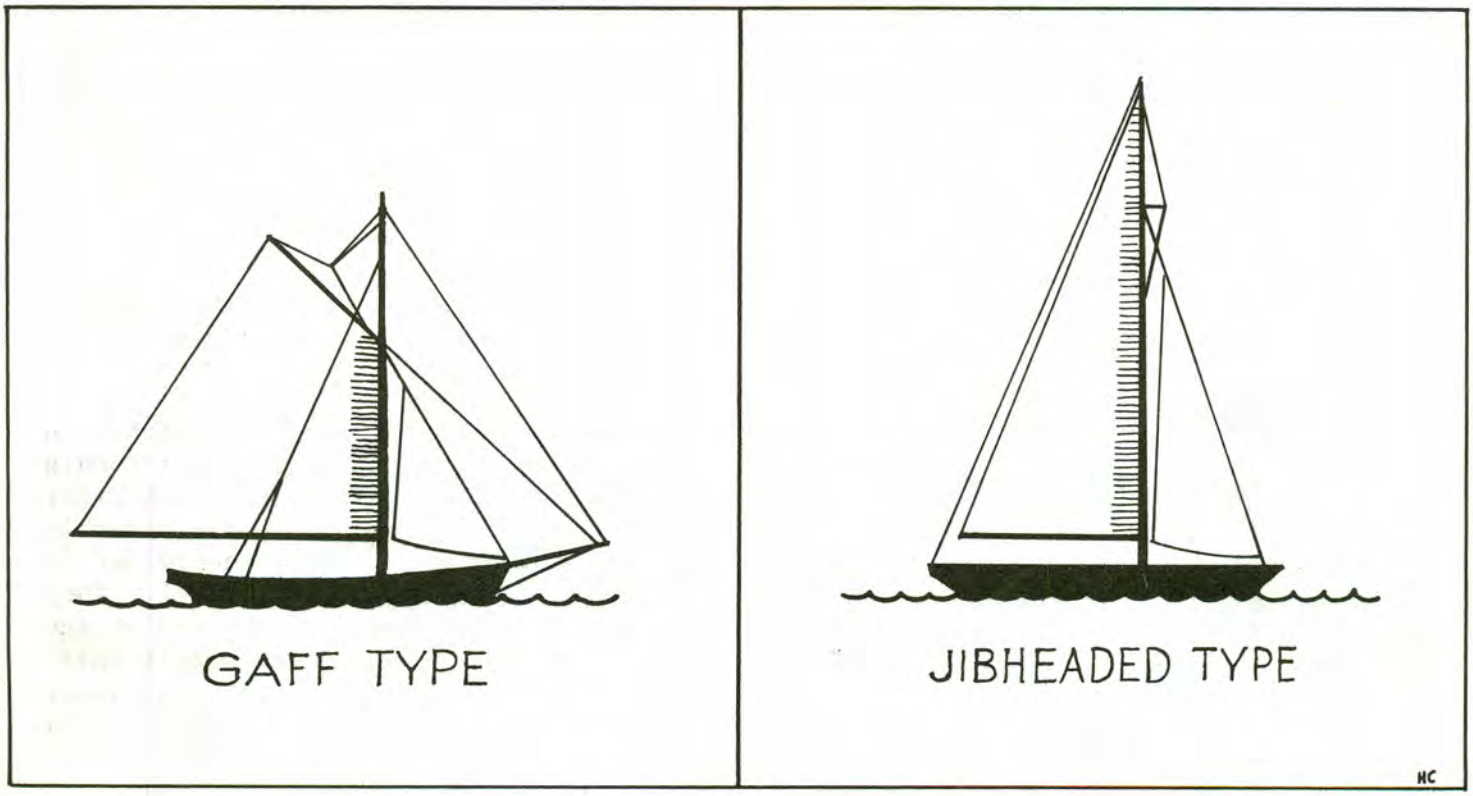
The ketch, differs from a yawl in that the shorter mast, called the mizzenmast, is placed just forward of the helm. It is of greater height than a yawl mizzenmast but always shorter than the mainmast, which generally is located in the same relative position as the mainmast on a yawl.

The schooner differs from the other two types. The shorter mast, called the foremast, is forward of the mainmast.

Most two-masted vessels, regardless of type, are generally of larger size and used for cruising. The prime purpose of having two masts is to split the sail plan into small segments so they can be more easily handled and, also, to keep the boat in sailing balance. Since these craft often venture far from their own snug harbors, they meet all conditions of sea and wind. With light winds and moderate sea, extra sails can be set to keep the craft moving. With strong winds and a rough sea, the sail area can be easily reduced for safe sailing. The large mainsail can be tightly furled and the boat ably sailed with only the jib and jigger, as on a yawl, the jib and mizzen as on a ketch, and jib and foresail as on a schooner. The sloop would have to tie in a double reef and perhaps set a storm jib under similar conditions.

Today the yawl is the most popular of the two-masted types though the others have staunch advocates.

Comparison of Gaff Type Sailing Craft and Jibheaded Type



The sail plan is long and low.

Masts are short and heavy.

Shrouds and stays are thick and heavy--often made from galvanized wire.

Boats were generally of heavy construction.

Two men make it easier to raise the mainsail, for two halyards are used--one for the throat, the other to raise the peak.

Sails are made from heavy canvas.

Faster when reaching or running but much corrective action with the tiller is needed because of the imbalance of sailplan.

The leading edge of the mainsail is much shorter than in the jibheaded type, hence less drive is generated when beating. This is indicated by the shaded area in the drawing above.

Low sails can pick up only surface breezes.

Mainsail is high on the luff and short on the foot.

Masts are tall, hollow and light in weight.

Shrouds and stays are thick and light in weight, made from rustless stainless steel.

Boats are usually of lighter displacement but are just as strong as the older type.

Only one halyard is used--therefore only one man is needed to raise the mainsail.

Sails are lighter in weight and generally are made from dacron.

Running and reaching deficiency compensated for by the use of large spinnakers.

More forward drive is generated when sailing into the wind because there is more mainsail leading edge exposed to the wind. Indicated by the shaded section of sail in the drawing above.

The tail sail picks up higher breezes.

It seems appropriate to point out that 111 years ago Californians were 40 days late in celebrating the first Admission Day--but, through no fault of their own. President Fillmore signed the bill creating the State of California on September 9, 1850, and it wasn't until October 18 that news arrived in San Francisco aboard the SS Oregon announcing the addition of a 31st star to Old Glory's blue field. There was lots of celebrating in San Francisco that day. Cannon and small arms alike sounded the glorious 31 salute again and again. There was little thought given to the fact that Californians were actually far ahead of the news carried here by the SS Oregon. California would have been in an unfortunate position had Congress failed to enact her bill, or had President Fillmore failed to sign it. It wasn't the news of her election to statehood that was awaited, but legalization of her assumption of statehood.

Her first Legislature had been adjourned half a year before the news of admission arrived here. That's how confident Californians were of their land becoming a part of the Union.

San Jose was the first capital city under the American form of government. A Constitutional Convention had been held at Monterey, the capital city of California under both the Spanish and Mexican Governments. On December 15, 1849, the first Legislature met in San Jose. Because there was a lack of preparation the Assembly was forced to meet in one building, and the Senate in another. The Assembly met in an adobe on the east side of Market Square, a building intended for a hotel. They went into session in the one big second-story room. Meanwhile the Senate met at the home of Isaac Branham on the southwest corner of Market Square. It wasn't until December 28 that the senators were able to move to the lower floor of the same adobe building where the Assembly held forth. The Senate's downstairs quarters were a tiny 20 by 40-feet in size. Fire destroyed this building on April 29, 1853.

The Capitol had moved from San Jose long before the fire. On April 3, 1850, General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo proposed to lay out a city on the Carquinez Straits and urged a vote of all the people of California to select it as the site of the Capitol buildings. The election was held October 7, 1850, and Vallejo got 7,477 votes as compared to 1,192 for San Jose; 399 for Monterey; Santa Cruz, 2; Eureka, 301, Sacramento, 160; Stockton, 6; San Francisco, 25; Benicia, 70; Gilroy, 71; Nevada City 82; Downieville, 150. There were other scattered choices, too, but Vallejo had won. It was there that the third session of the California Legislature met on January 5, 1852.

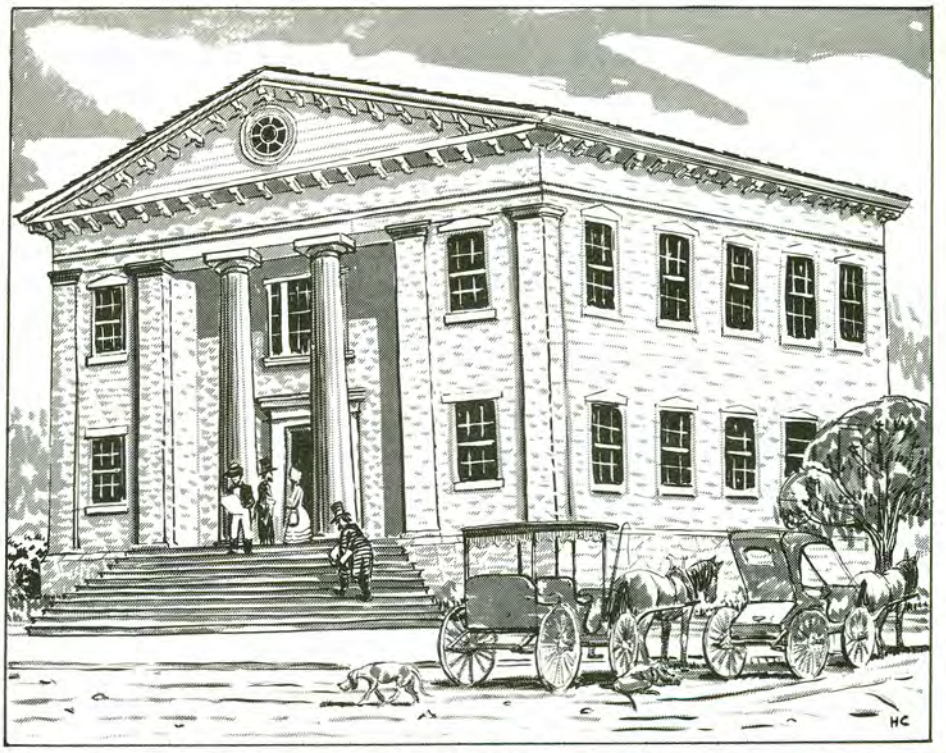
11 days later the Legislature was meeting at Sacramento. No one was happy with the quarters General Vallejo had provided at Vallejo, and there wasn't any place for the lawmakers to reside. Most of them maintained quarters on a ship in the harbor. At any rate, they chose to move and met on January 16 in Sacramento. When high water threatened them on March 7 there was a disposition to move to San Francisco, but instead they returned to Vallejo.

Meanwhile, General Vallejo admitted he was embarrassed and was unable to keep his promises to the legislators. Thus it was that on February 4, 1853, the move was to Benicia. The legislators were there but five days when Sacramento's Senator Amos P. Catlin introduced a motion to return to Sacramento, and the fight was on again.

the knave reminiscences on capitals, especially

BENICIA CAPITOL

one of the first capitol buildings



However, the fourth session of the Legislature continued at Benicia, and the fifth opened there on January 2, 1854, continuing in session until March 1 when it was voted to adjourn to Sacramento. There the Capitol remained, although there were other attempts to swing the legislators away from Sacramento. Even Oakland narrowly missed in 1858.

Of all the early California capitol buildings, only the one at Benicia remains standing today. It is now a state monument. Fire destroyed the capitol building at San Jose, Vallejo and the first courthouse structure at Sacramento where the legislators met after retreating from both Vallejo and Benicia. Because we are fortunate enough to have with us the Benicia Capitol State Historical Monument, we will take a look at that capitol building of 1853-1854, and the men who trod its boards. Lots was happening in those eventful years.

On July 25, 1853, the bandit chief Joaquin Murietta was run to earth in Arroyo de Cantua, a wild canyon about 16 miles north of what we today call Coalinga. Captain Harry Love of the California Rangers brought the bandit's head to Benicia and later won more than $5,000 from the Legislators for bringing about the desperado's death.

We learn from LeNoir Miller, Benicia's librarian, that the American Hotel was the elite inn of the town during the stay of the Legislature at Benicia. Writing for the Benicia Bomber, a one-time monthly publication for the Benicia Arsenal Employees Association, she lists others at the St. Charles, the Union Hotel, and the Washington Hotel. The St. Charles, she believes, became the Benicia Rooming House and was dismantled as late as 1951. The earlier inns of Benicia were Major Stephen Cooper's California House, also run by Captain Von Pfister; the Sawyer House, conducted by Sawyer and Company, and the Solano Hotel, where General U.S. Grant and General William T. Sherman stayed on different occasions. The Solano burned in the mid-1940's during remodeling.

The Brewery Club stands on the site of the old California House. It is a drink and eat establishment with wall murals depicting early day scenes and personnel. Benicia was hoping for the State Capitol as early as 1851. The California Gazette of October 4 that year said it hoped the Legislature might decide to "set up business"
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BENICIA CAPITOL (continued from the previous page)

in this fair city. In August of 1852 the Benicia City Council authorized $25,000 for the erection of a city hall of brick or stone.

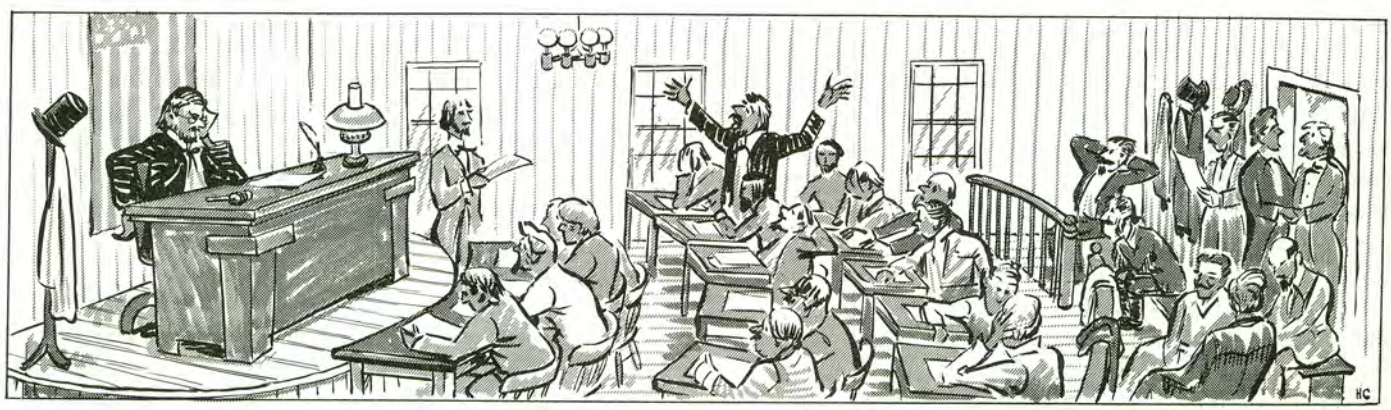
Plans and specifications were by Franklin Houghton and L. A. Rider and called for a building 45 x 80 feet. Only two firms bid on the work and Houghton & Rider were low at $24,800. Work started September 27 that same year and during the Christmas season Houghton told the council he would be ready to deliver the key of the completed building on January 4, 1853. Meanwhile, the council tendered the Legislature an invitation to use the new building for an "ensuing session." The legislators accepted, and a grand ball was held in Benicia commemorating the big event.

Among the dancing senators that night were James W. Coffroth of Tuolumne, Henry A. Crabb of Stockton, Antonio M. De La Guerra of San Luis Obispo, James W. Denver of Klamath and Trinity, Stephen C. Foster of Los Angeles, Paul K. Hubbs of Tuolumne, Philip A. Roach of Monterey and James M. Estell of Solano. Assemblymen included Horace W. Carpentier, Oakland's founder; Benjamin B. Redding of Sierra and Yuba Counties, Henry C. Smith, the "father of Alameda County," a title won for legislative enactments creating Alameda County; Mariano G. Pacheco of San Luis Obispo, and many, many more.

There were 61 assemblymen in that fourth session, and 28 senators. Senator Coffroth was the father of James Wood Coffroth who became a noted prizefight and horse racing promoter of our own era. It was in honor of Senator Coffroth's memory that the California Historical Society erected a bronze plaque in the plaza of historic Columbia in 1955. The plaque marks the spot where Coffroth made a speech celebrating the completion of the Columbia and Stanislaus River Water Company's ditch for mining purposes. Coffroth arrived at Sonora in 1851 from Pennsylvania, a youth of 22. He was a noted lawyer, orator, politician and satirist, but preferred to be known as a printer.

Senator Crabb was the Stockton lawyer whose Sonoran relatives induced him to lead a filibuster to Mexico in 1857. By the time he arrived south of the border with his followers the political aspect had changed in Sonora and he was surrounded by overwhelming forces. He and 58 other prisoners were shot in batches. Assemblymen John C. Henry and Freeman S. McKinney were among the victims at Cayorca, Mexico, during that April of 1857. Senator Hubbs later became State Superintendent of Public Instruction and in 1859 went to Washington Territory where he was several times elected president of the territory council. He returned to die at Vallejo in 1874. Senator Roach, a native of Ireland, left politics to become a newspaper editor in San Francisco before becoming a state senator again in 1873.

The Oakland Tribune



Santa Cruz Range Project Nears Completion

The Division of Recreation is interested in the various facets of community and regional recreation. Today, many communities have come to realize providing recreational opportunities for its residents is of vital importance. There are numerous instances where self-sacrificing community leaders have come forward with ideas, pushed the project forward and watched the progress to completion. This is one such instance.

A community project entailing voluntary cooperation and donations in proportions that stagger even its initiators is straining toward completion in DeLaveaga Park in Santa Cruz County.

This is the DeLaveaga small bore firing range located in a small canyon at the park's east boundary road.

The range idea began last February with a meeting of representatives of 12 interested organizations. The objectives and procedures for community ranges were outlined. The proposed site was called "one of the best natural range sites in the state." When completed, it actually will be three ranges in one with attendant parking, clubhouse, and picnic area. It will be under the control of the Santa Cruz Recreation Department, with basic purposes of providing a training grounds for young, would-be hunters, a practice and competitive range for local gun clubs, and a training facilities for law enforcement groups.

These functions will be met in the separate 20-target ranges as follows:

1. A 50-foot junior range for hunter-safety instruction.

2. A 25-yard turning target range for slow-time and rapid-fire pistol competition.

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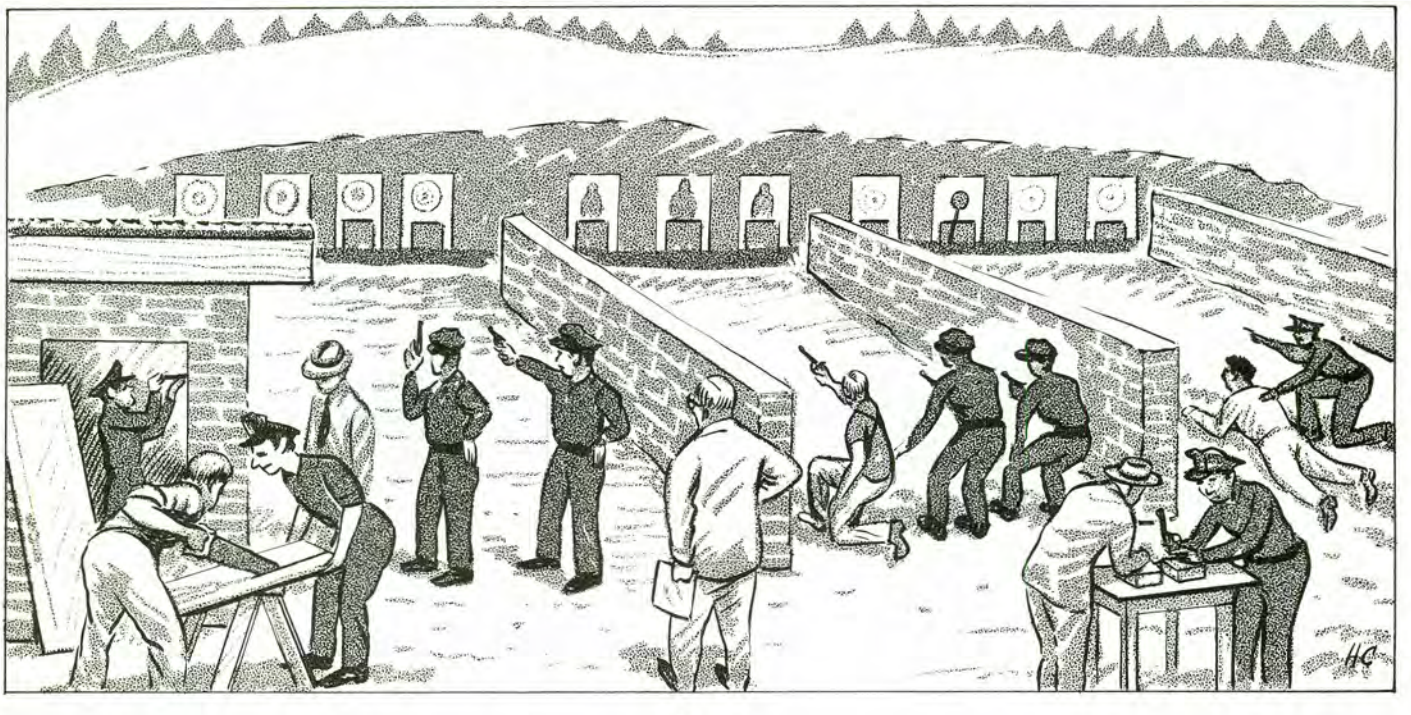


3. A 50-yard practical pistol range which will have four interim stations--tow with barricades--for prone, sitting, kneeling, standing and hip shooting for law officers.

The various ranges will be provided by seven-and-one-half foot masonry block walls, with an earth brim forming the barrier at the canyon mouth. The 11-foot wide, 265-foot firing pad will be covered for protection from rain and sun.

The hillside beyond the range will be fenced and posted. A number of police and sheriff's officers and individuals in the hand gun clubs are taking training to become NRA qualified instructors. The range will be used only under supervision.

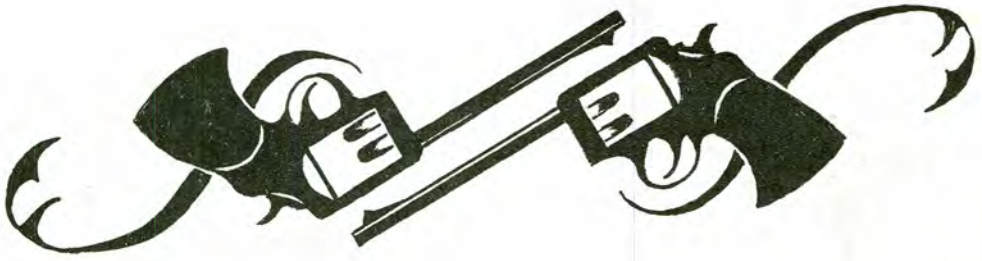
The Santa Cruz Police Department hopes to use the practical pistol course for its annual FBI training course. The facility, however, probably won't be 'completed' until next Spring.

To undertake such a project members of the police force, sheriff's office, members of the gun clubs and individuals all pitched in for this community project. Materials, equipment and labor (some 2,500 man-hours to date) contributions estimated at $35,000 from more than 70 business houses, clubs and individuals were solicited.

Plans for the range were drawn up in accordance with NRA specifications. The construction project included stripping down canyon walls (about 4,000 yards of dirt), diversion of the natural drainage pattern, site grading, and installation of the range fixtures.

The Santa Cruz Range Project shows what community effort can accomplish with no budget, no help from the state or federal government, no assessments. This project combined one phase of recreation with a much needed facility and in so doing will provide recreation for the rod and gun fanciers, training for better law enforcement, and initiate a worthy program for small arms safety by educating would-be hunters.

Our hats are off --



The Prospector's Post Office

The "dune buggy" coming toward us along the rough, rocky trail halted.

"Did you find the 17 Palms Oasis?" my husband asked the man, woman, and two teenage girls we'd met on another trail earlier that day. "Sure did," said the man. The woman nodded. "And we spent lots of time reading the notes. We knew about the prospectors' post office so we'd planned on it."

Bob and I exchanged glances. This was a new one to us, but there wasn't time to inquire, for the small car fashioned for desert travel with large tires and open piazzalike rear where sat the two girls, was already on its way.

Well, it would be something to look for when we arrived at our much-anticipated lunch stop.

The first part of June was a little late in the season to be visiting the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park of southern California, but we'd had to wait because of our 2-1/2 month old son, at present in the care of his grandparents at home. Still, we had been surprised by the number of other visitors to the park campgrounds, attesting to the area's popularity.

Now looking off across the pale expanse of sand, rocks, and cactus, where the only patch of shade for miles around lay under the canvas top of our jeep, we welcomed the breeze that warmly caressed our faces. I peeked under my sungalsses for just a moment, then hastened to put them back, and tightened the scarf ends that held my protective bonnet close to my head.

So far, since leaving the green haven of Tammarack Grove campground that morning we'd visited the stone monument erected in honor of Peg Leg Pete, a legendary lost-mine figure; followed a side trail to view the desolate Borrego Badlands; and attempted to find a second viewpoint, but had given it up when we'd decided we must have missed the almost indistinguishable trail called Short Wash. We'd bounced over rocks, crawled through deep sand, and traveled for some time in the glorious freedom of having the top down. Now we were ready for a rest in the shade of the promised palm trees.

But what would a real desert oasis look like? And what of the prospectors' post office? We were soon to find out. Past a row of sand-colored cliffs we found the sign signifying our turnoff.

No palms were in sight for quite some time. Then, rounding a small promontory, we saw them--standing in a long irregular row. Not quite my idea of the movie-type oasis complete with blue reflection pool and lush green grass. Warned by another sign that we musn't drive up to the trees, we found a parking spot and burdened ourselves with bags and bundles proclaiming lunch. Most important of these was our

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selves with bags and bundles proclaiming lunch. Most important of these was our three-gallon ice-water jug.

While eating, handily beside the trash can, on camp stools in the shadow of the end palm tree, we speculated on the post office. Just where was it? Would it be a mailbox like that holding the guest book at the Peg Leg Pete monument? Lunch over, we began to explore the area, though clambering up the sandy bank to hunt among rocks and Washington palms wasn't the coolest job in the world. Then we spotted the large tree with a dark cavelike opening beneath its branches. Sure enough, the "cave" yielded two large "pickle" jars containing what must surely be hundreds of odd-sized slips of paper.

We sat down to pull them out by the handful, finding business cards, school newssheets, and other papers--almost every one bearing the writer's name, address, and a comment on his trip to this out-of-the-way spot. Jeep clubs had been here at various times, as well as family groups and teenagers.

"The only difference between the 17 Palms Oasis and Hawaii" stated one, "is that there are no hula girls here."

Others said, "lovely weather" (that had been in March); "wonderful trip"; "we are heading for Borrego Springs, hope we get there." If we'd had several hours to spend, I'm sure we would have taken time to read them all.

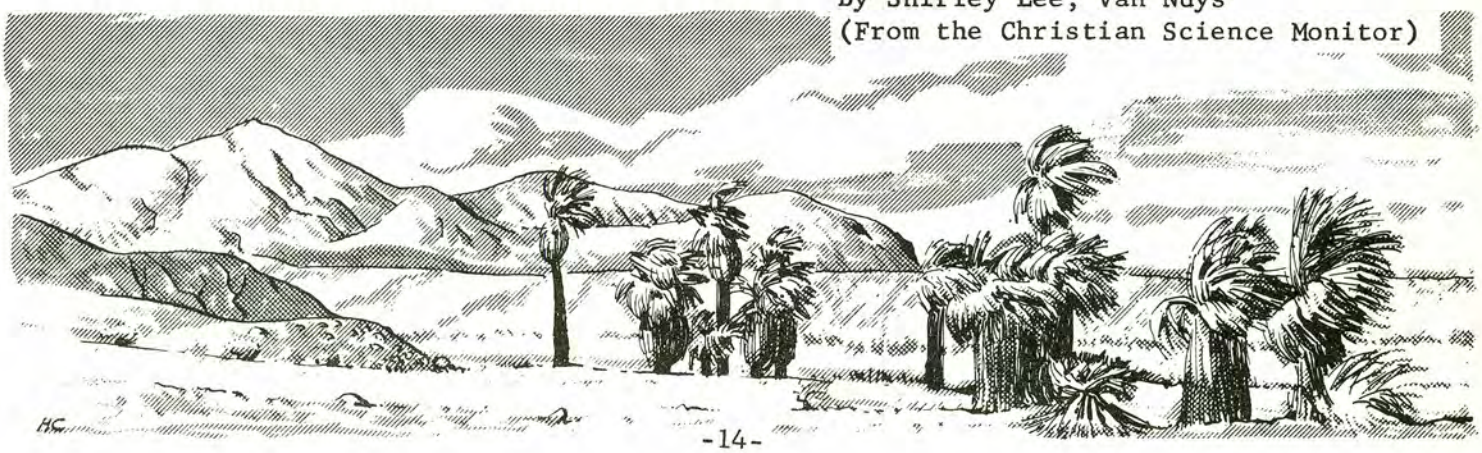
As it was we had to be going, so we added our own note to the lot before climbing back into the jeep, which, incidentally, being turquoise, lent a welcome note of color to the landscape. "But how do you suppose it all began?" I wondered. I pictured a prospector with long white hair, flowing beard, and dainty burro leaving a letter to a friend beneath the tree. Could it really have been that way?

Back home, I determined to learn what I could, and wrote an inquiry to Park Headquarters. A week later I was to know as much about the story as Park Supervisor Clyde E. Strickler, who very kindly answered my letter.

Assuring me that the origin of many customs is elusive, he informed me that this one is believed to have begun during the early '30s. At that time it was the leaving of fresh water in gallon jars marked with the date it was placed there. Travelers in need of this refreshment partook of the water; those sufficiently supplied would replace the old water with fresh. In this way, those passing over the route were always assured of water at the oasis.

When people began using the jars for target practice the custom was abandoned. From this point, he explained, the leaving of notes in the jar began and is known to have been continued over a period of ten years.

By Shirley Lee, Van Nuys
(From the Christian Science Monitor)



AIPE's Statement

"THE NEED FOR LAND is basic in any and all park, recreation and camping services"

This simple statement of fact is the opening sentence of one of the most important proclamations of the American Institute of Park Executives--the AIPE's Statement of Principles on Land for Parks, Recreation and Camping.

This policy statement was adopted by the General Assembly during the 62nd Annual Conference of the AIPE in Long Beach, California, last Fall. It was presented by the Standing Committee on Resolutions after being first approved by the Executive Committee.

The land policy resolution was patterned after an official resolution passed by the AIPE in General Assembly during the Minneapolis Conference in 1957. The 1957 Statement had been revised and officially adopted by the Federation of National Organizations for Recreation on May 6, 1960, to establish uniformity on statements of land policy by national organizations. The revised resolution was officially adopted by the AIPE on September 15, 1960.

The statement is as follows:

(1) The need for land is basic in any and all park, recreation and camping services. This need in quality and quantity is not diminished through improved techniques or otherwise, and is of ever-increasing importance because of the following developments:

a. The increase in the amount of leisure time due to shorter working hours, longer life, earlier retirement, and expanding population, demands and expanded system of parks and recreation areas be provided by public, voluntary and private agencies.

b. The increased tempo and complexity of daily living, together with the greater emphasis on the traditional purposes of parks in supplying of natural landscapes, unique geological formations, the solitude of wilderness areas, and the peace and tranquility obtained in the presence of beautiful designs and patterns laid out by the hand of God and man.

c. The impact of automation and an increasing standard of living dramatically highlight the need for activities in life for developing and maintaining fitness, not only in youth but adults as well. To that end there is increasing need for land for the development of sports and athletic facilities designed to increase fitness.

d. In recent years there has come a realization that in mushrooming metropolitan areas open space in the central core of cities is so important to their life as to justify the demolition of structures to provide it. The growth of the metropolis has often been so rapid as to overrun with buildings in suburban communities, land which should have been preserved for neighborhood park and recreational use. Metropolitan growth emphasizes the importance of land for the survival as well as the well-being of its inhabitants and further stresses the need for the development of central city

(continued on the following page)

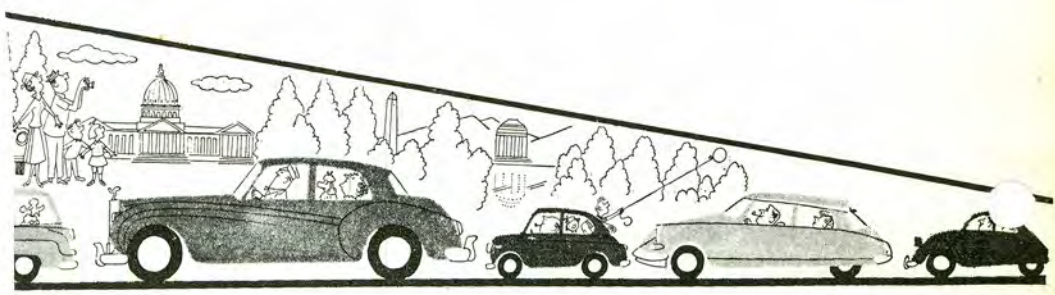
AIPE LAND POLICY STATEMENT (continued from the previous page)

e. Despoilment of rivers, streams, lakes and other waterways through pollution has been a serious problem for years. Such encroachment by depriving the public natural use of these recreation resource areas should be controlled, and remedial measures instituted to restore polluted waterways.

f. The phenominal upsurge in camping, both organized and family camping, has intensified the need for land. Commercial developments, expressways, and the encroachment of communities are making even remote land areas prohibitive for purchase as camp property. The lack of available land and the high cost of adding to present camp property is seriously handicapping the progress of the camping movement. To meet future population demands for camping and outdoor education, steps for the acquisition of suitable natural areas must be taken now.

(2) A courageous attitude is urged upon park, camping and recreation administrators to acquire lands well in advance of anticipated needs, and acquired in amounts based on anticipated future requirements rather than on present-day standards. It is a well established fact that land values are increased through the construction of attractive park and recreation areas and facilities, thus creating economic as well as aesthetic, social, and physical benefits. In order to develop public acceptance of such a farsighted policy, park, camping and recreation administrators are admonished to institute intelligent, interpretive programs to the general public. Appropriate areas should be used as educational laboratories to train the country's future citizens how to intelligently use outdoor resources.

(3) The lands secured should be dedicated to the uses for which they are designated and firmly held against exploitation contrary to their purposes. This does not mean that these lands are inviolate, or that properties held for park, camping and recreation purposes may never be encroached upon or changed in outline, but it is a determined warning that such properties cannot be entered upon with impunity or without full compensation in sufficient amount to replace land and improvements in an equally acceptable location. Any changes made should be permitted, only if they conform to a land plan previously adopted and kept up-to-date in conformity with best practices of the day, with a view to the future requirements. Expediency has no place in such a basic determination of land uses.



Police Powers Course

The State Park Peace Officer Training Course was held in Sacramento October 15 through October 19, 1961. Those in attendance were:

District 1
Allen, Clifford
Eggiman, Fred
Harrison, James
Keith, Lyle
Mitchell, Curtis
Saddler, Henry
Simmons, Bob
Thompson, C. D.
Waddell, Ed

District 2
Felty, Richard
Green, James
Gregory, M. M.
Jones, Paul
Lindstrom, Elmer
McKenzie, John
Newbill, Fred
Ramer, Peter
Wilson, Norman

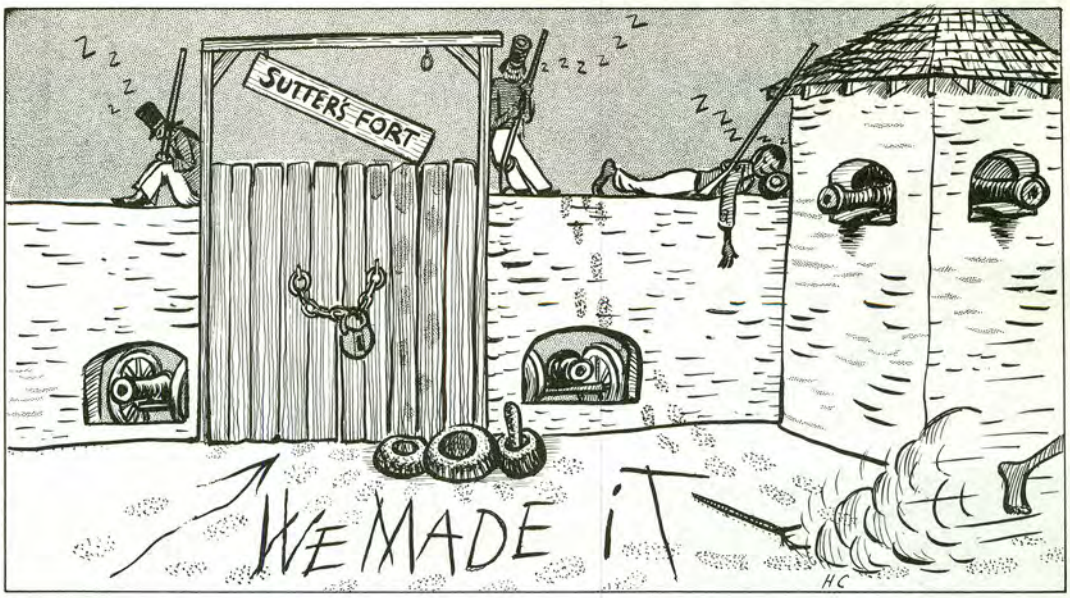
District 3
Carpenter, Keith
Dixon, John
Kauffman, Harry
McKnight, Thomas
McMullen, Charles
Tardif, Robert
Weldon, George
Whittaker, M. M.
Wilson, Norman A.

District 4
Beck, James A.
Bergman, Nils
Cox, Wayne
Hohstadt, Walter
Jones, Stanley
Jordan, Paul
Moltzner, Karl
Parson, Frederick
Pearson, Leonard

District 5
Ashabranner, Cas
Davis, Wendell
Fazio, Joe
Griffith, L. P.
Jackson, George
Kafka, George
Menefee, Richard
Rawlings, Ronald
Woodworth, W. O.

District 6
Bryce, Douglas
Galli, Alfred
Heinze, Herbert
Johnston, Walter
Lemley, Floyd
Myer, Lewis L.
Oller, Maurice
Schall, Eugene
Spicer, Raymond
Velzy, Eugene

yield from the field



sentry asleep at the post

The other morning we found a pile of rocks, arrows scratched in the gravel and also the words, "we made it!" We checked the Fort and did not find anything amiss so we believe someone climbed over the wall just to prove it could be done.
Supervisor Carol Hall, Sutter's Fort State Historical Monument

what's in a name?

The ground covering shrubbery at the Granite Bay kiosk dividing strips was mowed for better growth. A car with an elderly gentleman at the wheel and two ladies of near the same age in the back seat stopped at the kiosk. They were from San Francisco, had heard a lot about the lake and wanted to see the most interesting spots, especially Rattlesnake Bar. I gave them directions and when they came back the car stopped directly across from the kiosk and in a very loud voice the gentleman began explaining to the ladies that we had to keep the shrubbery mowed because it harbored scores of rattlesnakes and when we watered they would come out all over the road.

repeat that please

Ranger Parker reported from his evening patrol that there was an armed Navy marker on the beach. The shore patrol and duty officer soon arrived and after looking over the situation, radioed back to the base for a demolition expert. The Coronado Police on the same radio band, misunderstood the message they picked up, and soon two patrol cars arrived at the Park. The Police thought someone had found an "arm".
Typist-Clerk Gladys D. Moulton, Silver Strand Beach State Park

let's get away from it all--a short way

A camper came to the office-residence and asked, "Do you have TV here" as he pointed to the TV antena. I answered that we did and he wanted to know if we were going to watch the football game. I explained I didn't live here and he said, "Gee, that's too bad, we would like to be your company this afternoon."
Ranger Kent Hartwell, Mt. San Jacinto State Park

my, oh my!

The customs of certain European countries differ from ours. Lifeguard Buckner told us of a lady changing into her bathing suit on the beach. After talking to her, it appears that it is perfectly all right to do this in Europe. We explained our customs and asked her to please use the restroom building in the future. She said she would comply but this didn't quite alleviate the lifeguard's frustration.
Ranger Daniel E. Rushing, San Clemente Beach State Park

new park is popular

More than 400 boats of nearly all descriptions participated in the annual cruise from Blythe to Martinez Lake and return the following day. Families from all over the southern part of California and most of Arizona participated. The U.S. Coast Guard was out in force to check on safety rules and compliance with regulations. A number of radio equipped patrol boats and airplanes helped to make the affair a huge success by assisting where needed, directing traffic, towing disabled boats, etc.
Supervisor R. V. Sims, Colorado River State Park

park system is praised

A couple and their teenage daughter were visiting the park from England. We persuaded the woman to give a talk at the Saturday night campfire program. She spoke for ten minutes and told how much the three of them were impressed with the United States and especially with California. She stressed how much they enjoyed our Park System and brought out the fact that England has made no such provision for its citizens to enjoy the great outdoors in its natural state. She feels we are very lucky as Americans to have both the Federal Government and the State so interested in its people's welfare and that the sincere desire is to preserve parts of the country in its natural state for the citizens of tomorrow to enjoy.
Ranger M. P. Oller, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park

no help wanted

The dismantling of the Old Suspension Bridge has been started. The work is not being done by either the Division of Beaches and Parks or the Department of Water Resources, the job is being undertaken by the "Department of Woodpeckers". The birds are chipping away small bits of wood. They are using the timbers as vises to hold acorns and then they split them open.
Ranger James M. Doyle, Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park

never a dull moment

A troop of Boy Scouts were staging a mock attack on a make-believe ranch house. They were decked out complete with Indian style clothing, hatchets and evil sounding cries and were staging quite a show. Only trouble was that the make-believe ranch house they picked for the show was R.R. #2. All ended well, no scalps were taken.
Ranger William J. Walker, Doheny Beach State Park

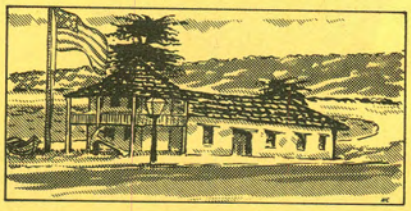
Will Rogers, Jr.

Because of his forward thinking, his whole-hearted joy, great pride and belief in California parks as a natural heritage for the use of the people now and in the future, and because he travelled widely through the State to effect his knowledge of the parks and of the dedicated men and women in whose charge they are, Will Rogers, Jr. created such enthusiasm that it is an inspiration to the commission and the staff.

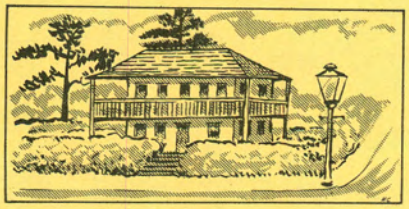
His resignation leaves a sense of loss that is in itself a challenge to the Commission to pursue the objectives which he visualized and to which he gave so generously of himself.

Now Therefore, Be It Resolved That the State Park Commission unanimously expresses its appreciation and commendation to Will Rogers, Jr. for his work in behalf of his fellow citizens of this State and Nation in their renewal of spirit by contact with nature on mountain, desert and shore.

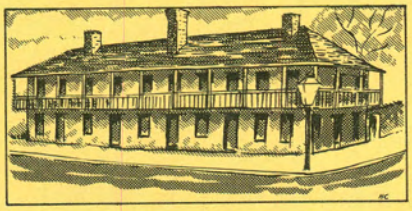
the Ladies of monterey



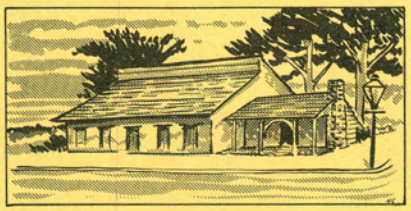
PACIFIC BUILDING



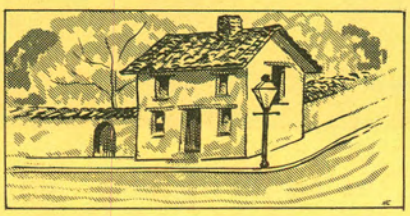
LARKIN HOUSE



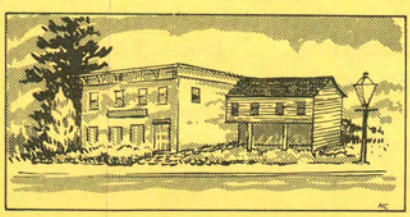
CUSTOM HOUSE



FIRST THEATER



CASA DEL ORO



STEVENSON HOUSE

MRS. IRENE MEZGER, curator of the Pacific House, has been a member of the Division of Beaches and Parks for three years. A former teacher, she is a graduate of Shurtleff College at Alton, Illinois, and has lived in Chicago, Miami and near Charlottesville, Virginia, where she became resident hostess at Ash Lawn, the home of President James Monroe. The Pacific House was built for Thomas Larkin in 1847 by David Wight and was first used for storage of military supplies by the U.S. Quartermaster. Over the years it has also served as a public tavern, courtroom, law offices, newspaper and ballroom. Bull and bear fights were held in the corral in the back of the building.

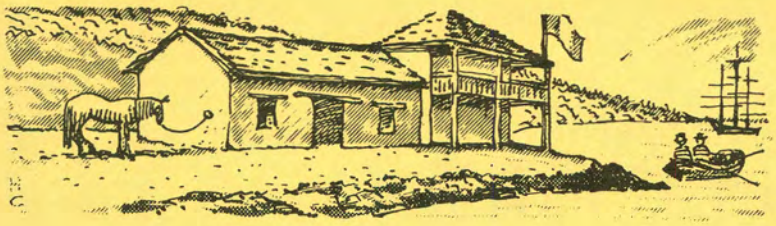
Curator of the famed Larkin House on Calle Principal is MYFANWY LLOYD. A native of Manchester, England, she came to the Peninsula in 1926 with her mother, the late Mrs. Teresa Lloyd. Mrs. Lloyd was curator of the Pacific Grove Museum for many years. Myfanwy received her museum training there as assistant to her mother for 12 years. In 1948 she came to the Division of Beaches and Parks and has worked at the Custom House, First Theatre and Stevenson House before becoming curator for Larkin House in 1957. This is the only State Monument operated on a "tour" basis, with eight scheduled daily. From May, 1959 through July of this year, there have been 28,265 visitors.

BARBARA BURDICK, curator at the Custom House, reports that the average number of visitors each week during the summer is 5,000 and that 150,000 people visit the historic site annually. This is where the first United States Flag was originally raised by Commodore John Drake Sloat on July 7, 1846. Miss Burdick is a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Vassar where she majored in English and minored in languages. Her knowledge of languages is useful in her job as curator since many visitors are from foreign countries. For a time she was an international guide at the United Nations headquarters in New York City.

MRS. VERA DOLBOW STEWART is curator at California's First Theatre at Pacific and Scott streets. A member of a pioneer family of Washington, she attended Palo Alto High School and Stanford University, later taking additional work at the University of California at both Berkeley and Los Angeles. Her studies of California history have been enhanced by trips to Mexico, Hawaii, South America and the Orient. She has supervised the First Theatre for the Division of Beaches and Parks since 1957. The theatre is in active use as such every weekend throughout the year with productions presented by Troupers of the Gold Coast.

MRS. MARIA DALEY is an historical guide with the Division of Beaches and Parks which means that she works at all of the State Monuments, assisting the regular curators whenever necessary. A native of Boston, Massachusetts, she has done considerable work in the field of research and design and before coming to the Peninsula she maintained a studio in one of the Lugo adobes in Santa Barbara. Here, she is photographed at the Casa del Oro at the corner of Scott and Olivier streets. The building was used at one time as a general merchandise store. It received its name because of an unverified rumor at one time that it housed a store of gold.

MRS. ANNE R. ISSLER, curator of the Stevenson House, is an authority on the life of Robert Louis Stevenson. Among her writings is the memorable "Happier For His Presence" which was published by Stanford University Press in 1949. She became interested in doing research on Stevenson when she was a resident of Napa County scene of his "Silverado Squatters." Her book, "Stevenson at Silverado" was published by Caxton Press in 1939. Another volume, "Our Mountain Hermitage" was published in 1950 by Stanford University Press. Her birthplace was in Indiana and she has been a resident of California since 1931. She plans to continue her research and free lance writing.



The dreamers and builders of Monterey's past have left a priceless heritage to its people. Constructing their homes with materials close at hand, they used adobe clay and straw for the thick and sturdy walls. Plankings of pine and oak were fashioned into floors and roofs and, later, balconies.

Many of Monterey's original adobe homes have, over the years, either disintegrated or have been torn down. It is fortunate, indeed, that some of them have been preserved. And had it not been for the vision of certain individuals most of them probably would now be gone.

It is too late now, alas, to think of the beautiful Bonifacio adobe which graced Alvarado street until the early 1920's and other early-day homes which were scattered along the winding streets and gullies of the old town. The community can be grateful that such buildings as the Larkin House, Stevenson House, First Theatre, Custom House, Pacific House, Casa del Oro and other fine examples of early California architecture are still standing.

Had it not been for the cooperation of these individuals with civic organizations, the City and the State of California, Monterey could easily have been "just another town."

Strangely enough, tourists in most cases, know more about the history of the buildings than do local residents. A glance at the guest books in any of the State Monuments shows that most visitors are from every state in the Union and from many foreign countries as well. There are few local visitors except on the day of the annual "adobe tour".

The orange line which leads from one adobe to another is a well-traveled one. Indeed, so well traveled that traffic sometimes becomes a problem.

Monterey's "noble harbor" was first sighted by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Sebastian Viscaino found it again some 60 years later when he was seeking a harbor for the Spanish galleons sailing back from the Phillipine Islands. But the peaceful Indians who lived here to fish the waters and search the hills for game were not to be disturbed for another 200 years.

It was on June 3, 1770, that Gaspar de Portola, who arrived by sea, and Fray Junipero Serra by land, planted a cross to found the Presidio and Mission of San Carlos de Borromeo.

Monterey's beginning was on that bright morning almost 420 years ago when Cabrillo arrived to be the first white man to see it and note its beauty. Its future, according to all who love the town, must be based upon that beauty.

The Monterey Peninsula Herald, written by Beth Ingels

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 18 NO. 11

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(Photograph by the Ventura Port District)

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The Ladies of Montery

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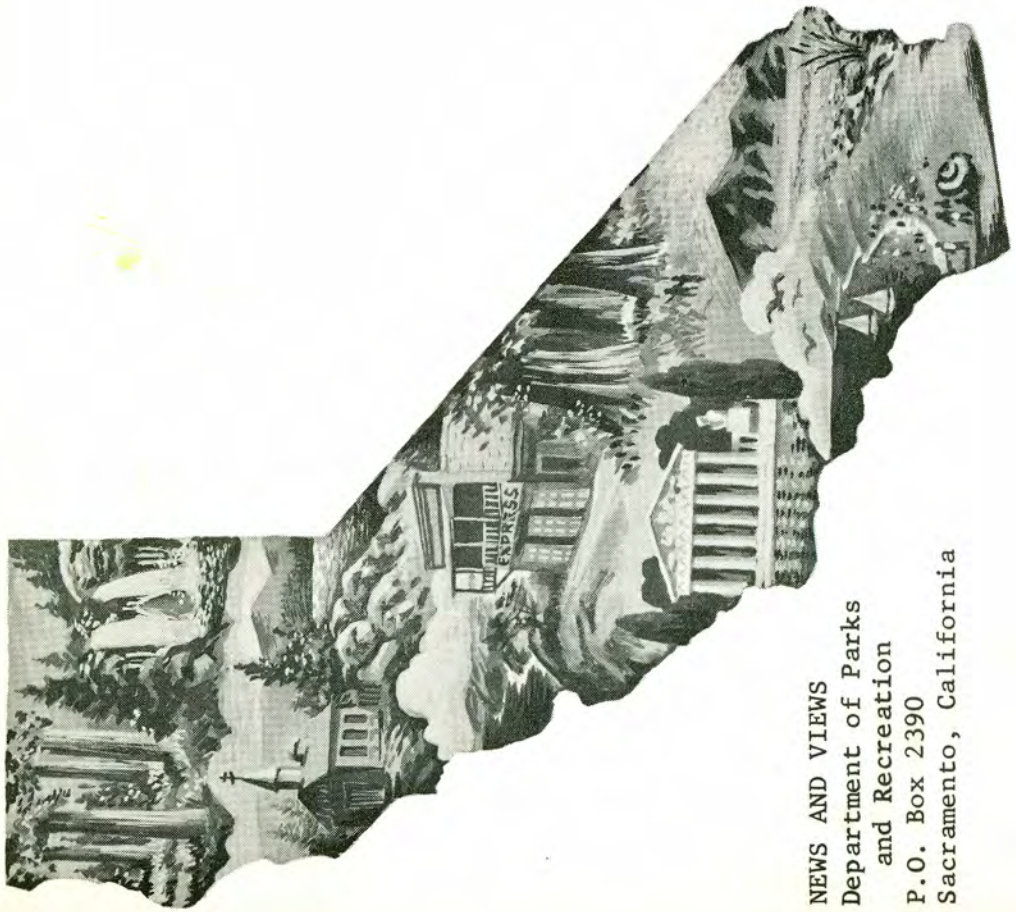

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and Recreation
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Sacramento, California

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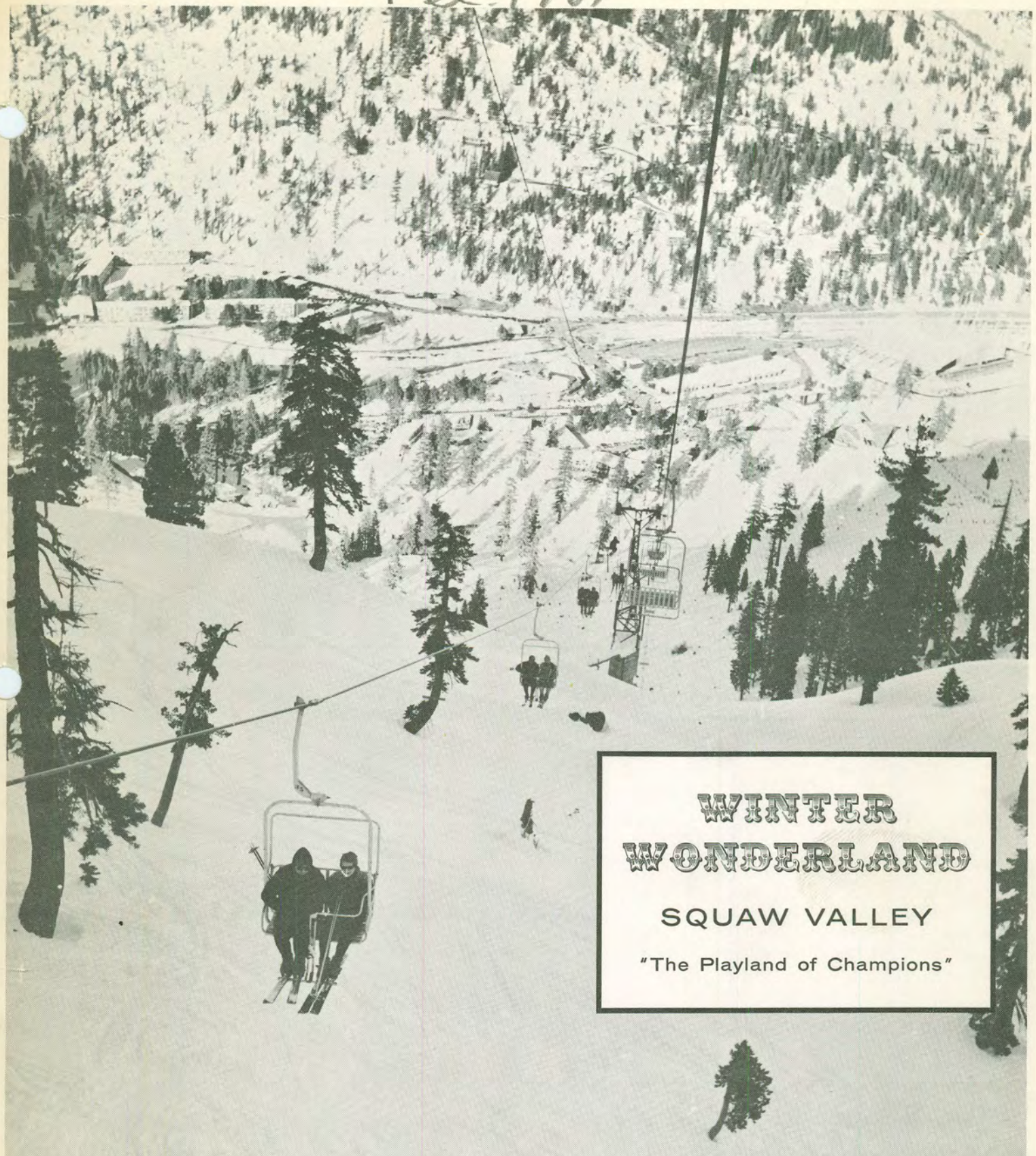


WINTER WONDERLAND

SQUAW VALLEY

"The Playland of Champions"

NEWS & VIEWS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — RESOURCES AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Squaw Valley. . .

The Playland of Future Champions

Director's Diary

Sessions

Storyboarding

THE

HICKORIES

MULTIPLY

WITH

EACH

GOOD

SNOWFALL

One of the important pleasures of serving on the Park Commission is the knowledge that all of us in the Department and Division are engaged in a program of preservation.

Even though our thoughts must often turn to the serious dangers of the world, our primary responsibility in State government is the saving of our California historic and scenic legacy so our fellow citizens may find peaceful recreation.

May I on behalf of the Commission and at the end of a successful year for the Park System extend holiday greetings to the fine people with whom we are associated in this high purpose.

Joseph C. Houghteling,
Chairman

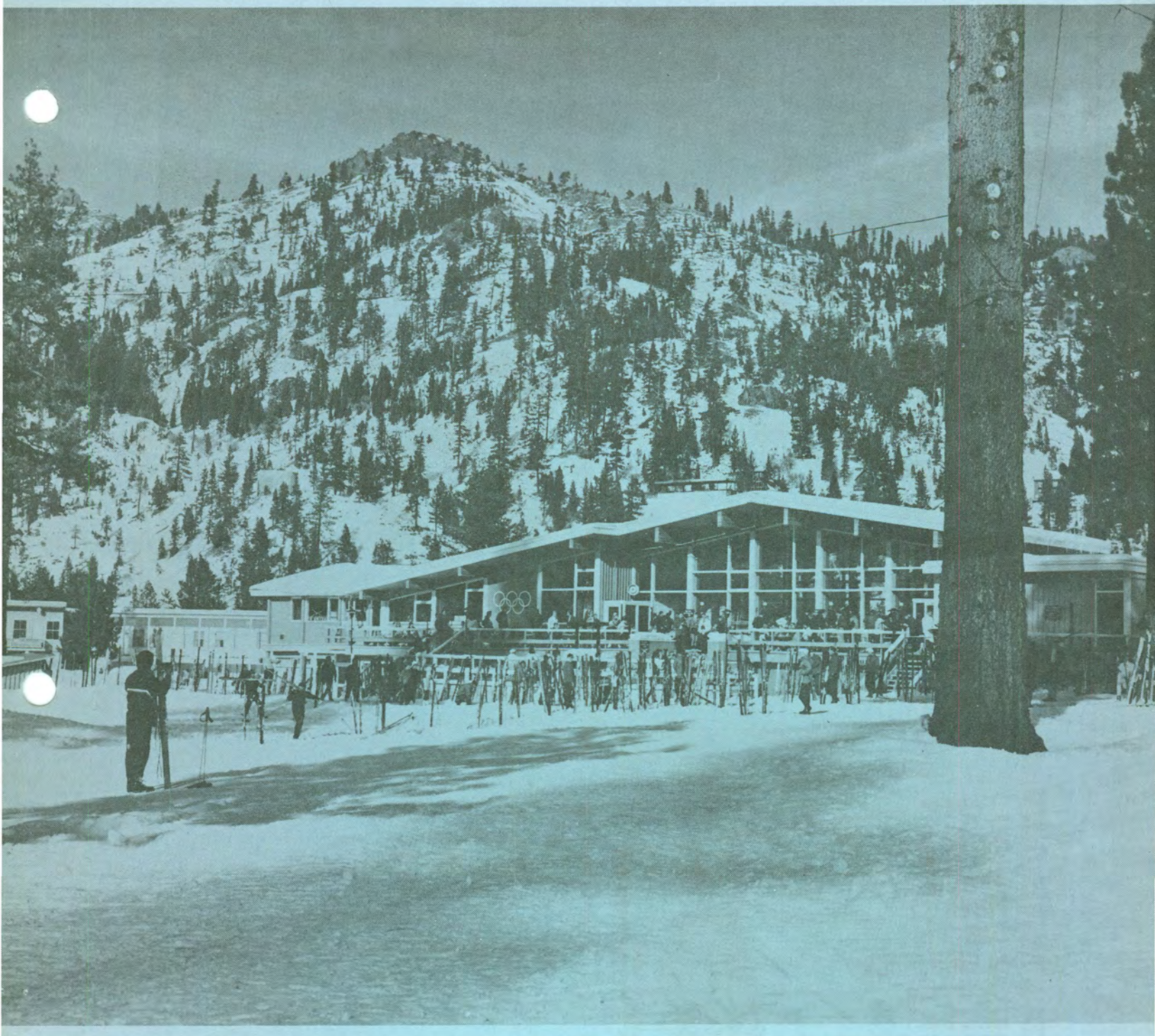
12,000 skiers dotted the hillsides at Squaw Valley on Saturday, December 9, 1961 -- the first clear weekend of the season.

12,000 skiers enjoyed

themselves beyond measure

AND AWAY WE GO!

Ski Patrol always on alert

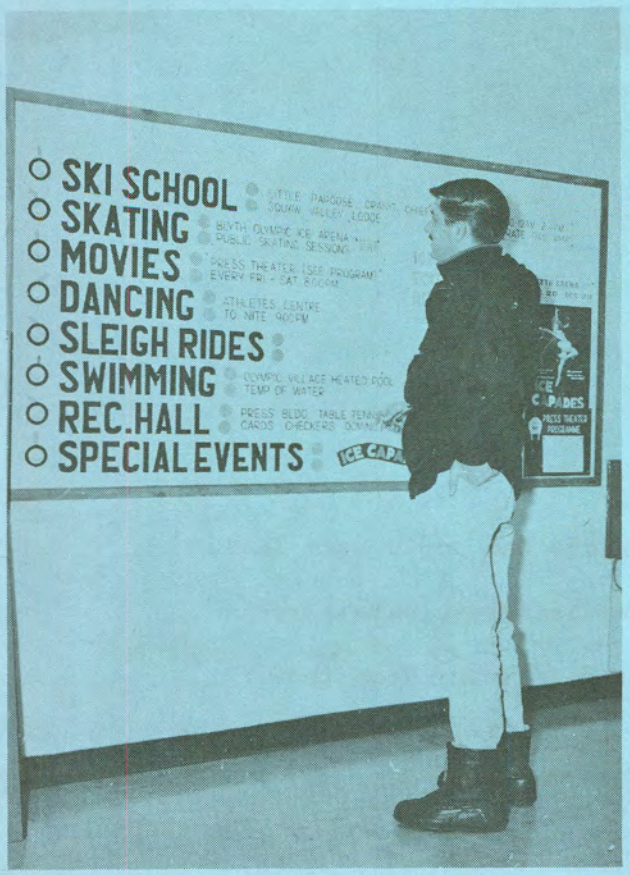


12,000 skiers who could care less

about administrative detail - -

or budget deficiency from the

greatest Winter Olympics of them all



BEGINNERS

ARE

NOT

FORGOTTEN

HERE

THE 12,000

ADD TO

THE TOTAL

FOR

OUTNUMBERING

THE

HUGE

CROWDS

OF THE

OLYMPIC YEAR

1960: 633,037

1961: 1,259,458

Important! Merriwits! Attention!
Attain the Acme of Salubrity, Contentment & Unpostponed Pleasure,
Independent of Trivia, Tedium & Life's Tiresome Trumperies!
Flash Forth! From the Bores, Go-Betweens & Persistent Buttonholers
of Effete Civilization!

SKI MIDWEEK

Inhale Nature's Benificent Wintertide Elixirs! Restore Youthful Vigor!
Wildcat Spirits Aroused! Precipitous Mountainside Descents!
In

SQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Genuine
Household Economy with Palatial Accommodations to Suit Every Rare Fancy !!
To Be Found At

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

PROGRAM ONE

5 NIGHTS LODGING AT THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE HOTEL
5 BREAKFASTS AT THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE HOTEL
4 DINNERS AT THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE HOTEL
5 LESSONS AT GRANITE CHIEF SKI SCHOOL,
5 DAY POMA & ROPE TOW PASS AT GRANITE CHIEF

$64.50

PROGRAM TWO

5 NIGHTS LODGING AT THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE HOTEL
5 BREAKFASTS AT THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE HOTEL
4 DINNERS AT THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE HOTEL
5 DAY POMA & ROPE TOW PASS AT GRANITE CHIEF

$54.50

PROGRAM THREE

5 NIGHTS LODGING AT THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE HOTEL
5 BREAKFASTS AT THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE HOTEL
4 DINNERS AT THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE HOTEL

$49.50

FOR ALL MIDWEEK SKIERS !!

FREE FREE FREE

MONDAY NIGHT BEER AND DANCING PARTY
!!! Giddy Swells & Flirting Belles !!!
TUESDAY ICE NIGHT AT BLYTH OLYMPIC ARENA
!!! Gladiatorial Encounters & Shortgowned Eyesparkers !!!
WEDNESDAY MOVIE NIGHT & DRY LAND SKI SCHOOL
!!! Modern Entertainments for Sophisticated Cosmopolitans !!!
COCKTAIL AT THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE HOTEL
!!! A Replenishing & Exhilarating Draught !!!
5 DAY SWIMMING POOL PASS AT THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE HOTEL
!!! Springboard Stances & Sidelong Glances !!!
5 DAYS ADMISSION & RENTAL SKATES AT BLYTH OLYMPIC ARENA
!!! Frolicksome Mirth & Delightful Promenading !!!
SPECIAL GAMING PROGRAM WITH TRANSPORTATION TO LAKE TAHOE
!!! Business Neglected & Pleasure Projected !!!

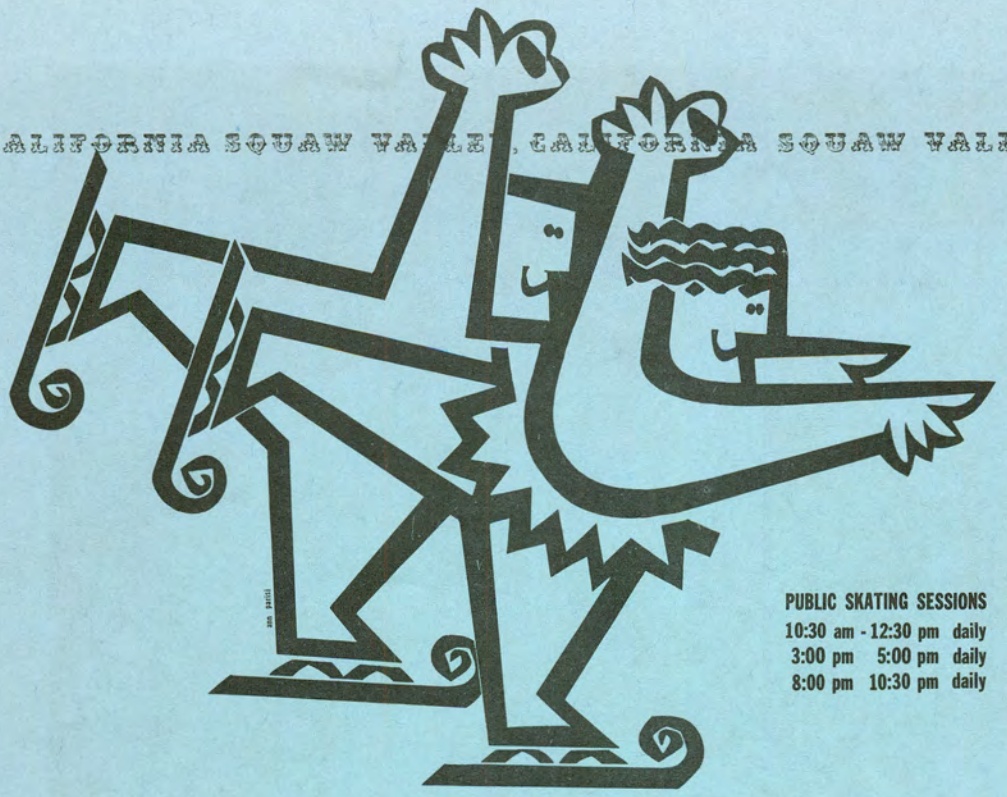
NOTICE! All programs begin Sunday at 12:00 pm and end Friday of the same week at 1:00 pm. All reservations must be made one week in advance of arrival and include payment in full. No deposits, please. Cancellations: Refund less 10% up to one week prior to arrival. All cancellations after this period subject to fifty percent refund.

The Olympic Village
Squaw Valley Inn
Squaw Valley Lodge
The entire Valley. . .

Lodging at moderate levels,
Food at very moderate levels,
Service and Fun at very high levels.

BLYTH OLYMPIC ARENA

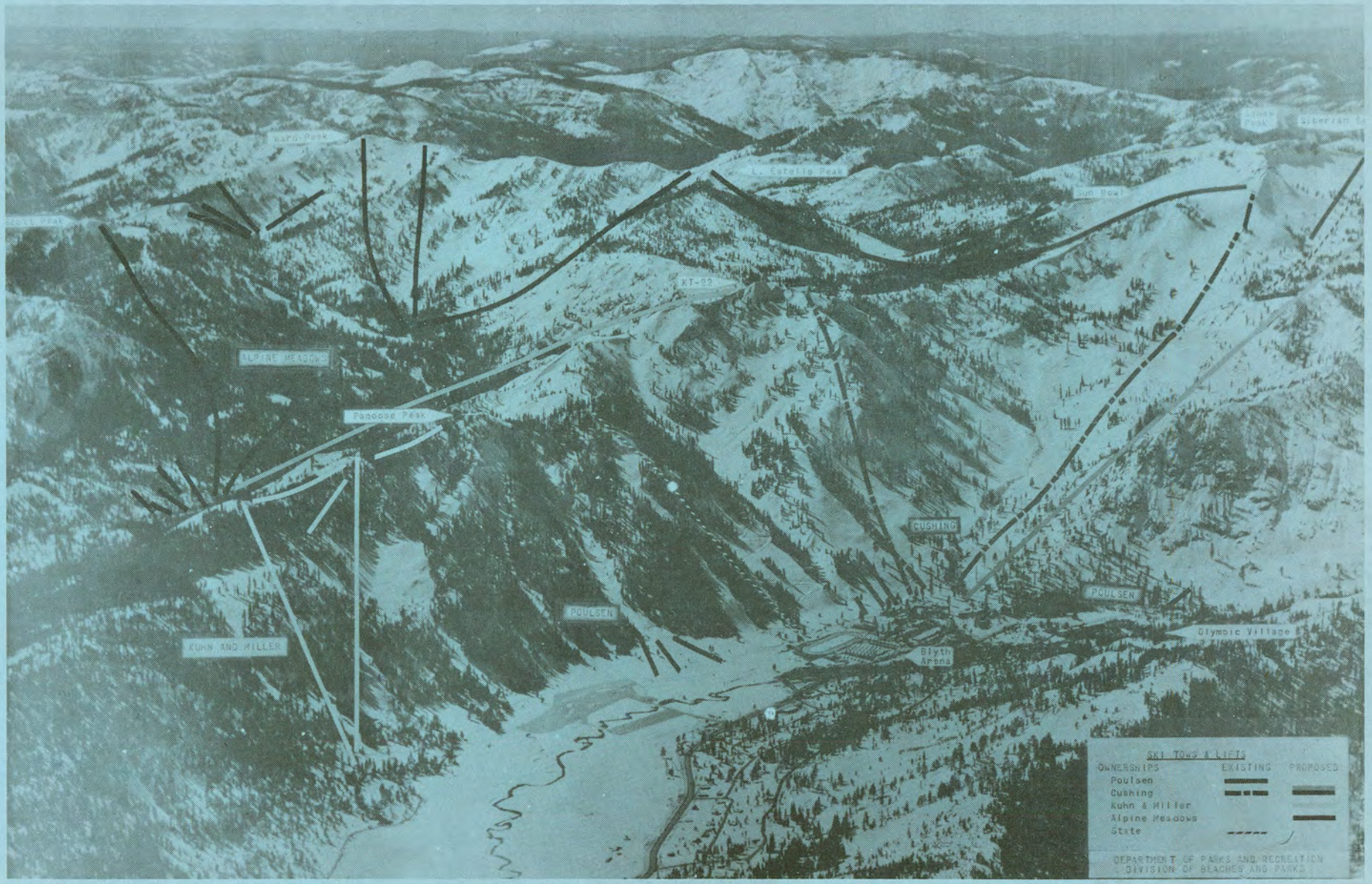
CALIFORNIA SQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA SQUAW VALLEY,



PUBLIC SKATING SESSIONS

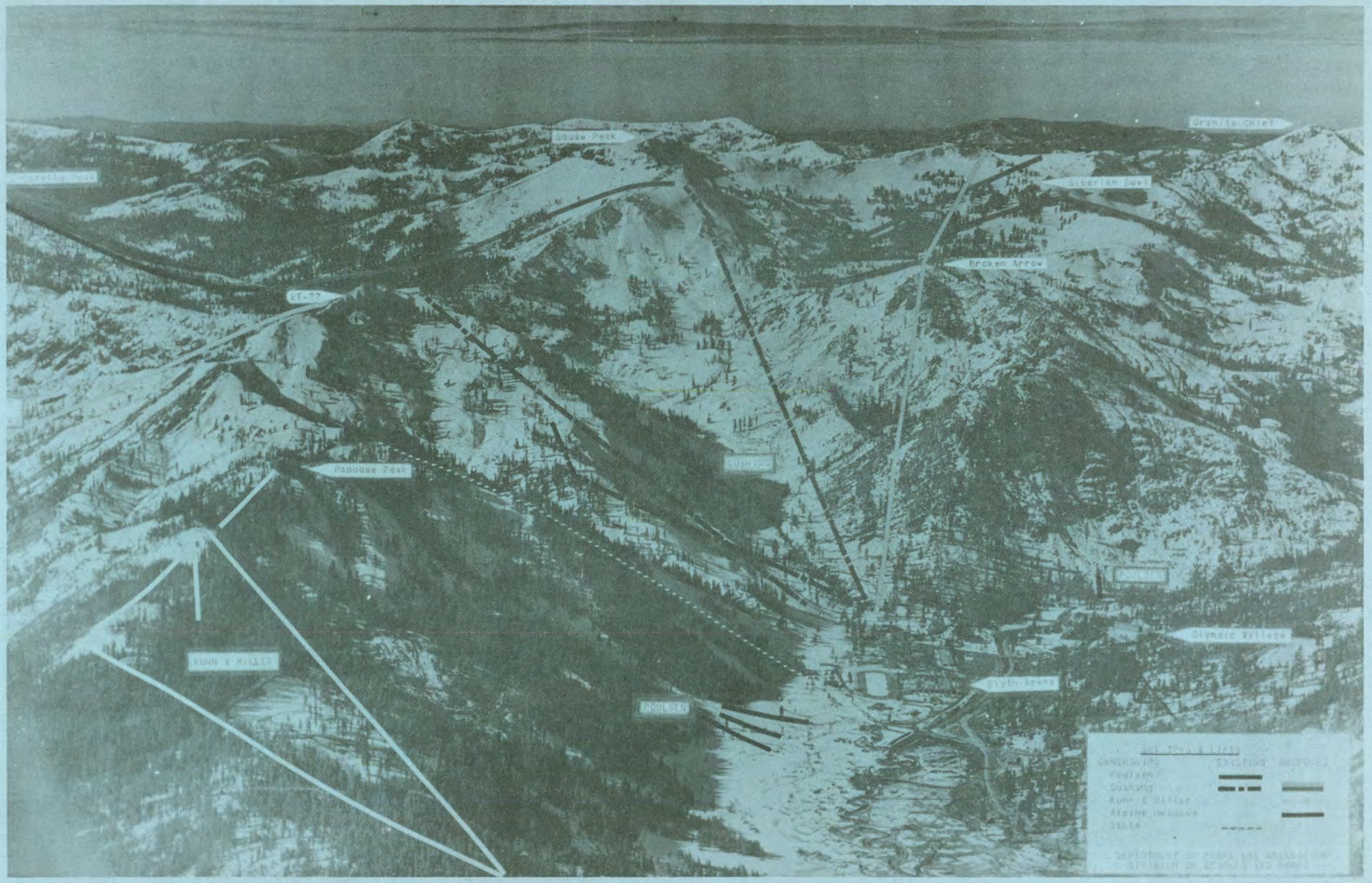
10:30 am - 12:30 pm daily
3:00 pm 5:00 pm daily
8:00 pm 10:30 pm daily

F A M I L Y F U N



THE FUTURE --

With ten lifts now and planning (as shown above) for six additional lifts within Siberian Bowl; a tramway to Broken Arrow; and more lifts in lower portions of the Valley.



The future tie by lifts will be made to adjoining Alpine Meadows and its complex of ski lifts.

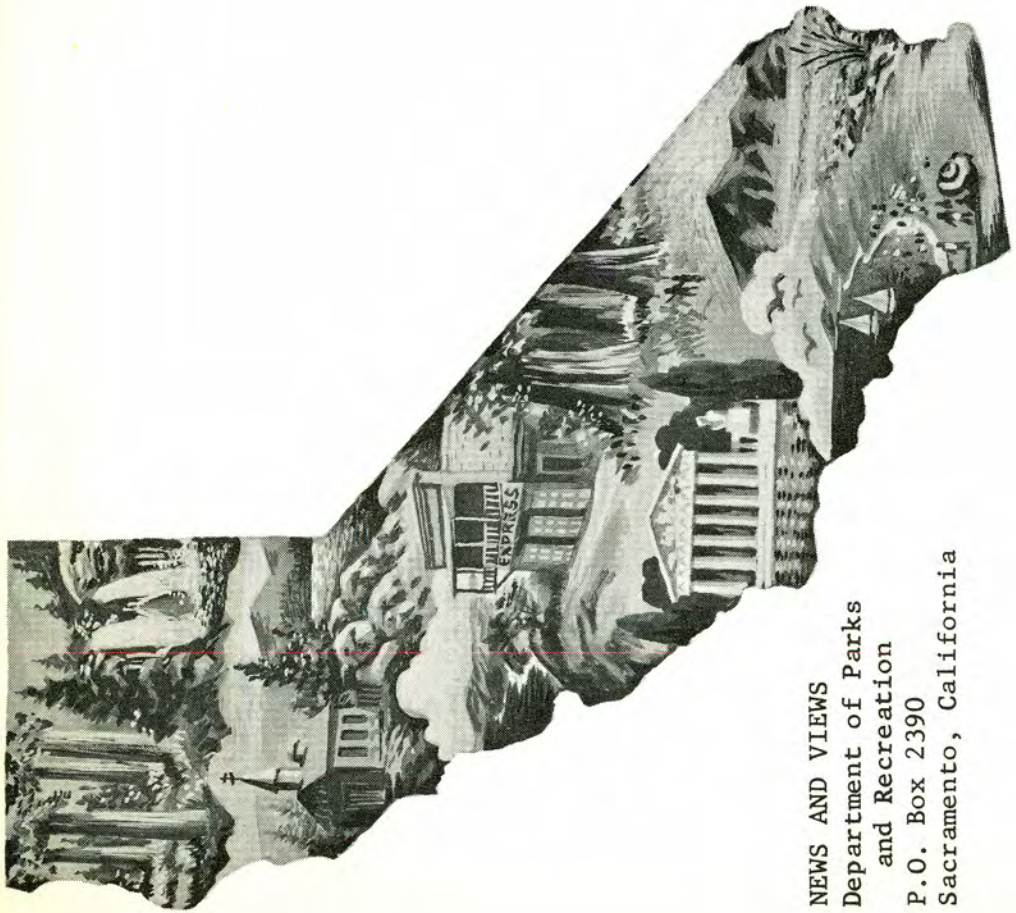
AND 1962,

WITH EXPERIENCE ON OUR SIDE,

SHOULD FIND NOT LESS THAN 1,500,000

ENJOYING SQUAW VALLEY.

BULK RATE
U.S. Postage
PAID
Sacramento, Calif.
PERMIT No. 831



NEWS AND VIEWS
Department of Parks
and Recreation
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Department of Parks and Recreation.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

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ADMINISTRATOR, RESOURCES AGENCY

William E. Warne

DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Charles A. DeTurk

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NEWS & VIEWS

JANUARY 1962

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — RESOURCES AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

DIRECTOR'S DIARY

Oct 1, 1961

On this day I took Office ...

BEACHES & PARKS

RECREATION

SMALL CRAFT HARBORS

1961 was an interesting and exciting year full of accomplishments in the field of parks, recreation, small craft harbor programs and indeed all programs concerned with the out-of-doors.

Significant progress has been made in many problem areas effecting the State Park System, particularly toward solving the Rockefeller Forest and Bull Creek watershed problems through joint efforts of Humboldt County and the State of California; in the operation and provision of winter sports facilities in Squaw Valley where the year 1961 saw twice as many visitors to the Squaw Valley area as visited in 1960, although that year brought the Winter Olympics to the Valley; the continuation of the land acquisition program adding recreational areas to the holdings of the Division of Beaches and Parks, including the addition of several new state park units, some by purchase and some by gift; the development by the Division of Small Craft Harbors of criteria, program and plans for harbor development and boat launching facilities; and gathering together of significant data by the Division of Recreation, including that developed in the California Outdoor Recreation Plan and making it available to the new Department of Parks and Recreation as a tool in the study, planning and development of an over-all park and recreation program for the State of California.

Progress was also made in proposals for a bond issue to finance a broad recreation acquisition plan to be presented to the Legislature. The interest engendered by the Senate Natural Resources Committee hearings on a proposed bond issue was exciting and of value to those interested in the total outdoor recreation picture. Public interest was keen and friendly toward such a program, very little, if any opposition developed during the three hearings.

1961 was also a year where many of the problems effecting the three Divisions in the department were brought into focus and studies and analysis started to determine how these many problems might be met.

There is not room in this article much less in this publication to outline the real complexity of the salvaging, protection and utilization of our out of doors for needed and necessary public recreation. However, I would like to most sincerely and, even urgently recommend to all of you the December 22, 1961 issue of Life Magazine. This truly magnificent double size edition is devoted totally to "our splendid outdoors -- the land we love and enjoy and the fight to save it."

There is stated and pictured, I believe, one of the best over-all discussions and descriptions of the problems of the out-of-doors of the United States that I have seen. It is not a narrow article. It is not pointed toward any one facet of conservation or recreation but covers the field in an adequate manner. The needs for wilderness, the needs for active recreation, the needs for hunting and fishing, as well

(continued on the following page)

as the needs for preservation of wild life and the preservation of scenery, are all treated sympathetically.

It is my opinion that this issue of Life adequately outlines the problems which all of us in the field of conservation, recreation or allied fields will face in the next decade or two. I would recommend it for your thoughtful reading and for your thoughtful understanding. You will realize the magnitude of the problem, the urgency of the problem, and the fact that it will take more than one state agency being aware of the problem to bring about any kind of solution. Rather than elaborate further, I ask that you read it, and study it.

I would like also to ask that all of you interested in these several fields of outdoor recreation keep informed on this Administration's proposals to the Legislature for either legislation or bonds effecting our progress on the acquisition and development programs which are proposed. Against the background of your knowledge of the needs for outdoor recreation opportunities, lend your support to these projects, if in your opinion they will meet the public need in a logical and economical manner.

Many people in state government have and will continue to have a deep interest in the preservation and utilization of the out of doors. Governor Brown has been actively interested in this program and our new Agency Administrator William Warne, is contributing importantly to the solution of the various problems brought about by lack of space and great increases in population. The other departments associated in the Resources Agency are working with us toward an early solution to the problem both physically and economically. The Departments of Conservation, Fish and Game, and Water Resources are jointly planning with the Department of Parks and Recreation for a better, more equitably distributed and better developed park and recreation system in the State of California.

We are grateful for all the associated help in 1961 and we trust and believe we will continue to have it in the years to come.

CHARLES A. DE TURK, Director

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

A public hearing on the first official classification of a unit of the State Park System as a State Recreation Area, under the terms of the Collier Bill (Senate Bill No. 353) of the 1961 Legislature, was held in Fresno on January 18, 1962 at a regular monthly meeting of the State Park Commission. The area so classified is the Picacho project (approximately 4,500 acres) on the Colorado River in Imperial County.

The Collier Bill added sections 5001.5 and 5003.1 to the Public Resources Code. The first section directs the State Park Commission to classify all units of the State Park System into one of the following five categories: state park; state scenic or scientific reserve; historical monument, state recreation area; or state beach. Section 5003.1 is the truly significant addition to the code. It reads:

> 5003.1 The Legislature finds and declares that it is in the public interest to permit hunting, fishing, swimming, trails, camping, campsites and rental vacation cabins in certain state recreation areas, or portions thereof, when it is found by the State Park Commission that such multiple use of state recreation areas would not threaten the safety and welfare of other state recreation area users. Provided, however, that hunting shall not be permitted in any unit now in the state park system and officially opened to the public on or before June 1, 1961, nor in any unit hereafter acquired and designated as a state park and may be permitted in new recreational areas which are developed for such use.
>
> Whenever hunting or fishing is permitted in a state recreation area and whenever fishing is permitted in a state park, the Department of Fish and Game shall enforce hunting and fishing laws and regulations as it does elsewhere in the State.

It is essential that we recognize fully the Legislative intent that we broaden our vision in the future planning, development and management of units of the State Park System. We must see to it that a sizeable number of the new additions to the system shall be identified as state recreation areas, and that a significant percentage of these recreation areas shall be opened to hunting where there is no threat to the safety and welfare of recreation area users other than hunters. This can be accomplished by judicious use of time and space zoning and by development of regulations which will prevent indiscriminate use of firearms and direct their use only for the purpose of taking game birds and mammals during regular hunting seasons.

The Collier Bill has added what I believe to be a constructive policy determination to the Public Resources Code. Effective use of these code provisions will enable us to protect from overuse the truly outstanding parks and scenic or scientific reserves now in the State System through the acquisition and development of new

(continued on the following page)

CHIEFLY SPEAKING (continued from the previous page)

state recreation areas designed to meet the varied needs of our increasing population for outdoor recreation opportunities.

BACK TO DIVISION STATUS FOR NEWS AND VIEWS

For the last several months News and Views has been published as a house organ for our new Department of Parks and Recreation so that our sister divisions of Recreation, and Small Craft Harbors would be represented in a joint publication.

However, after some discussion with Director Charles A. DeTurk, it has been decided that News and Views will return to and remain in its original status as a publication basically for the employees of the Division of Beaches and Parks--and I should add BY the employees of the Division.

In recent times there has been some slacking off in the degree of contributions to News and Views by Division Employees, particularly from the field. I am not thinking in terms of such items as have appeared under the heading of "Yield from the Field", although these types of items are interesting, amusing and serve to develop camaraderie in the ranks. I see the need for well-planned articles contributed from the field, as well as by the personnel from Technical Services -- articles that assist other personnel by reporting on new and successful operational and maintenance methods and procedures, experiences in dealing with the public, or in the necessary exercise of police authority, or in the development of good working relationships with local press, radio or television interests.

This need for increased participation by the field was discussed at the January 4th and 5th meeting of the district superintendents in Sacramento and I am certain the personnel of individual park units will be hearing from the district superintendents.

Edward F. Dolder, Chief

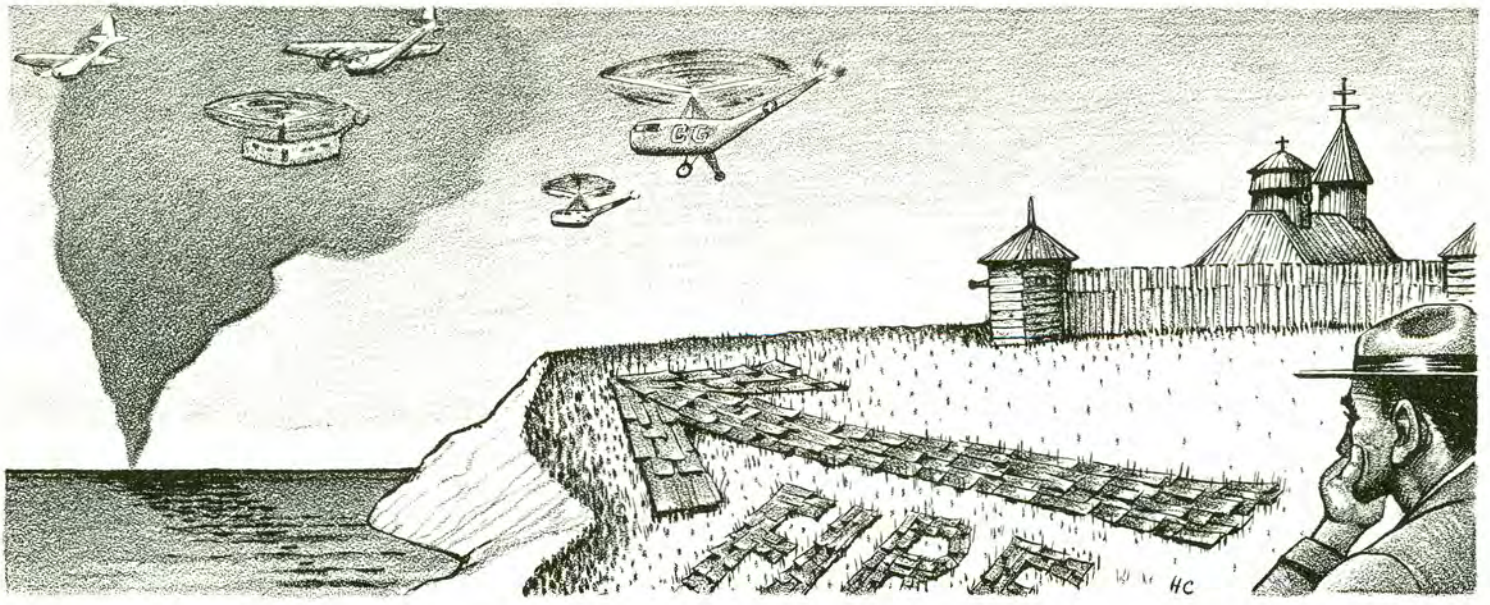
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

AWARD RECEIVED

The coveted Cornelius Amory Pugsley Silver Medal for 1961 was awarded to Director Charles A. DeTurk.

The award is made annually for outstanding and continued contributions to the preservation of historical landmarks, protection of natural scenery, and the improvement of cities. It is made by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, New York.

Director DeTurk accepted the award on January 17, 1962 in New York. Concurrent with his visit to New York he discussed with United Nations Officials the proposed establishment of the Dag Hammarskjold Memorial Grove on the Avenue of the Giants in the Humbold Redwoods. (See Page 15)



The following is taken from the daily log at Fort Ross:

"October 25, 1961, "Mck-V. Bishop on. Started to sweep. Next door neighbor came in and reported a 45 ft. fishing boat burning at sea close to the horizon. Sure enough it was. No S.O.S. received by Coast Guard. The old shakes off residence roof came in handy for printing words and instructions for search to Air-Sea Rescue planes from the field outside stockade. Did not locate boat or men because fog came in. This was mostly a lost day as far as State business goes but what can you do when human life is at stake?"

"October 26, 1961. Pouring Rain. Spent AM digging out rain ditches. Stopped raining. Ship collison at sea on horizon. Can see two freighters burning in the same spot and the same time as it appeared a ship was burning yesterday."

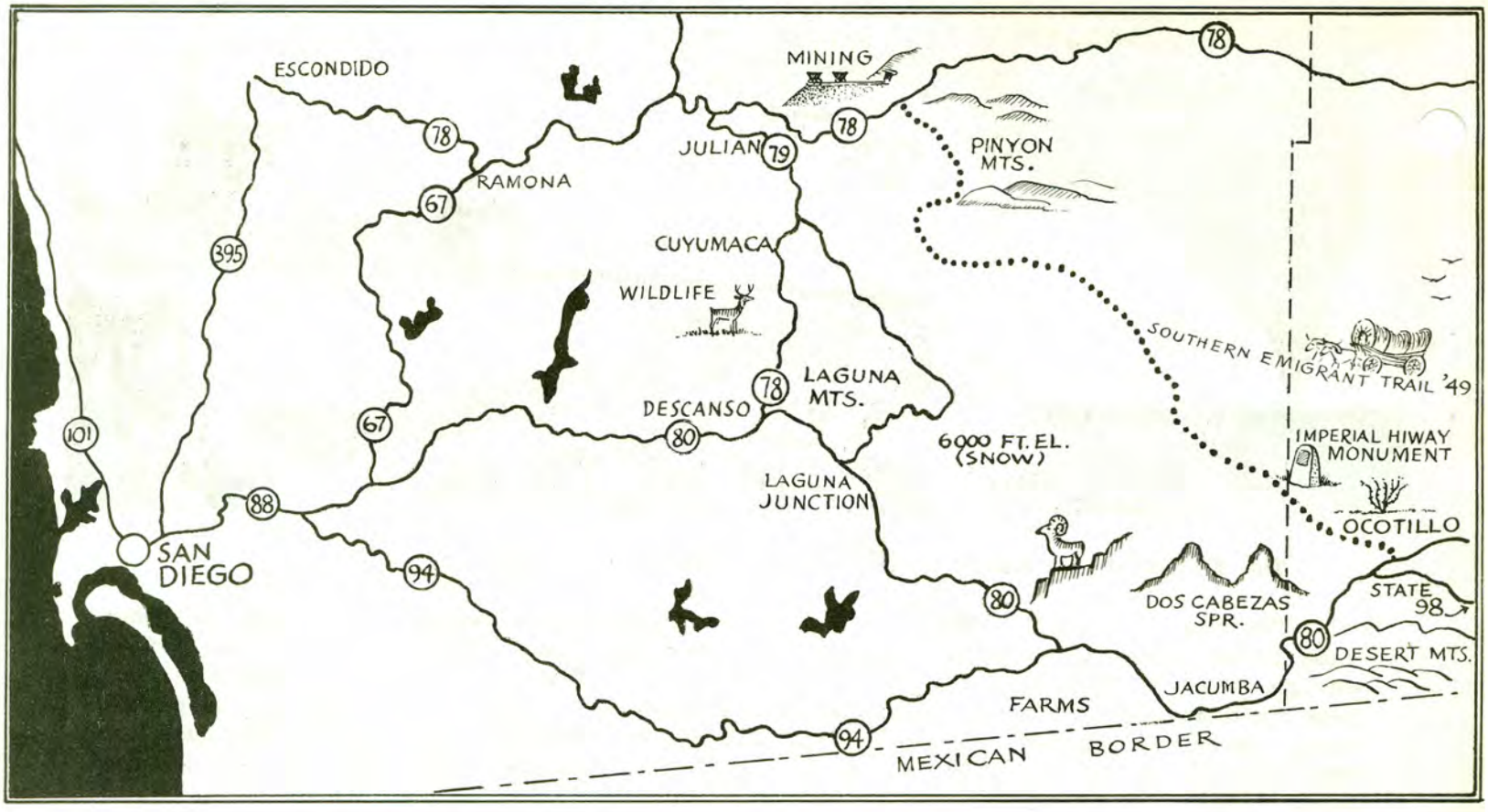
This is taken from the bottom of the Weekly Supervisor's Report: "You have no doubt read this report. On the 25th several people besides myself saw the ship and the smoke on the horizon for over three hours. I got an exact bearing on the ship. Coast Guard planes came over my directional arrow several times and got the exact bearing, they then flew to the exact spot and I could see the plane go into the smoke on the horizon. The plane did not see it and came back for instructions. Four times I sent them out. Four times they flew into the smoke. No wreckage, boat or men were sighted by them. At 5 p.m. the fog covered everything. As you note above the sighting was 24 hours earlier than the actual ship collision involving the two burning freighters. This whole thing is driving me nuts. Can this be E.S.P.? If so, I hope it returns when I take my next promotional exam."

Report signed, William B. Bishop, Assistant Monument Supervisor

THE COVER:

The cover photograph has appeared in full color in many national magazines. The Ethyl Corporation of New York graciously gave us permission to use it for News and Views.

One comment from the Fort, "Here comes the visiting public with Reader's Digest in hand. A two-page advertisement by Ethyl in the September issue brings in more people to see the Chapel as it is pictured. In talking to the photographer who took the picture, I asked why he took over 200 color photos of the Chapel to get one good shot. I asked him if it wasn't expensive to use so much film. He said this cost is nothing when you consider two pages in advertising in the Digest costs $98,000.00."



A 13.3 mile stretch of road has been completed by the road departments of San Diego and Imperial Counties and it is now possible to drive one of the most varied and colorful roadways in the world.

The drive can start at the seashore, through timbered mountains 6,000 feet high and sometimes snow-clad, and end up on the barren but beautiful desert -- or vise versa.

Back on January 8, 1933, so states a monument on the county line, "Members of the Boyce Aten Post No. 25, American Legion of El Centro, blazed this trail for the builders of the Imperial Highway."

The missing link on the fabuluous ride through mountains, desert and seashore was a stretch of road called the Imperial Highway and was not surfaced. It discouraged the traveler by making the family car sound like it was sowing nuts and bolts in the desert. Seven years ago county supervisors of San Diego and Imperial Counties met at the monument, had a barbecue, and vowed the trail blazed by the Legionnaires would be a surfaced road.

Since that meeting, 40 miles in San Diego County and seven in Imperial County have been surfaced so the traveler can roll 52 miles northwest from U. S. 80 at Octillo to Scissors Crossing on State 78 over a smooth road.

With the completion of the last link of paved highway a pleasant trip can start at San Diego and end up in the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park where beauty, history, peace and quiet all make the day or week-end trip worth the drive.

George A. Askelund, Supervisor of Boating Regulations, Division of Small Craft Harbors, wrote the following which shows the efforts necessary to establish the waterway marker system which has just been adopted and will soon be used as standard throughout the nation.

(#3 A square or rectangle will be used for information purposes, such as directions, locations, supplies available, etc.)

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

PROPOSED WATERWAY MARKER SYSTEM FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Along with the spectacular increase in pleasure boating in recent years, there has been a persistent demand for waterway markers similar to highway signs to furnish small craft operators information which under the Coast Guard System has normally been furnished on navigational charts or in published regulations. This need has arisen because the great majority of the new operators have little acquaintance with the charts, rules and regulations, and the other aids to navigation which provide basic guidance for the experienced seaman.

What the new boater appears to need is a system of markers or signs on the water itself or on the adjacent land which will warn him with instant clarity of natural hazards and legal restrictions, and also give directions, distances and other information he needs to guide him out on the water and safely back to home port.

The California State Legislature recognized this need in its 1959 statutes which authorized the Small Craft Harbors Commission to make rules and regulations for the uniform navigational marking of the waters of the State in conformity with those of the U. S. Coast Guard.

As a result, the Division of Small Craft Harbors began two years ago to develop a suitable system; that is, one which would complement the Coast Guard system, be so simple that markers would be readily understood by all boaters, and flexible enough to allow adaptation to all conditions on all waters of the State.

To obtain basic simplicity the Division proposed the use of a geometric shape to indicate the general import of the message. A diamond was to be used for all signs indicating danger, a circle for all signs indicating restrictions established by law, and a rectangle or square for other information. Thus the boater could know immediately whether he should avoid the area in the case of the diamond, prepare to comply when he saw a circle, or approach and read or simply ignore a sign in the case of a square or rectangle.

Specific meanings for these geometric symbols could be indicated by words or recognized abbreviations within the figure, and in some cases, also outside the figure. These symbols could be displayed on buoys or on sign boards attached to posts or other land fixtures.

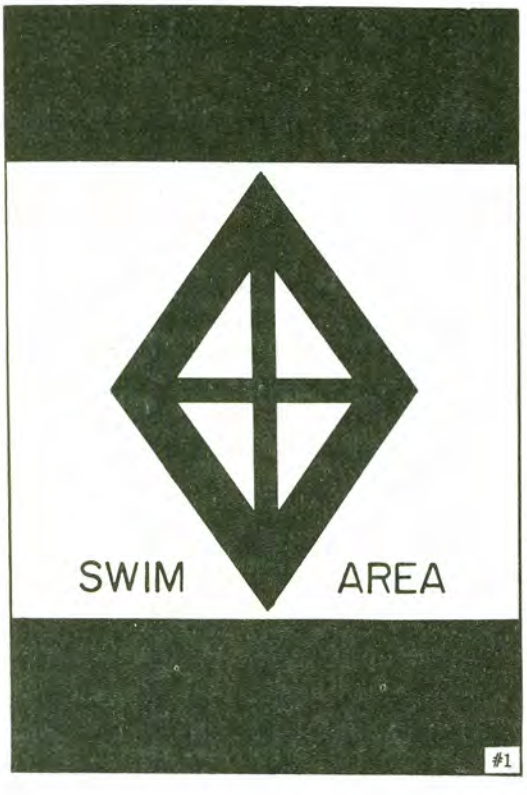
To insure that any system would be compatible with the federal aids, the Division worked closely with the Coast Guard and profited greatly from its extensive experience in this field. Contacts with the Coast Guard and with the Council of State Governments revealed that other States were also working on marker systems for small craft operators. Upon review of various state marker projects at the October 1960 meeting of the Council of State Governments, it was readily agreed that the

(continued on the following page)

effort necessary to educate the boating public in the meanings of waterway markers could be reduced through nation-wide uniformity and a "Committee of State officials on Uniform Waterway Markers" was appointed to work toward this objective. This committee after a period of study incorporated the California concept with elements other State systems in its recommendations for a national uniform waterway marker system. The Council of State Governments, at its October 1961 meeting in San Francisco adopted these recommendations with only minimum exceptions.

The system adopted by the Council of State Governments as a guide for individual State waterway marker system included the following provisions:

> The colors international orange and white would be used on State Uniform regulatory markers to conform with the U. S. Coast Guard regulations. A clearly visible orange band at the top and another at the bottom of the buoy, each being a minimum of three inches in width, were recommended, with the area between the two orange bands being white. The appropriate symbol will be placed in international orange on the white portion of the buoy. The requirement for orange bands above and below the marker will not apply to shore markers.
>
> The symbols to be used will be a diamond shape to represent danger, a diamond shape with cross to exclude boats from an area, a circle shape to indicate zoning or control, and a square or rectangular shape to convey other information.



#1 A diamond with an inset cross will warn of a restricted area for all boats, with explanatory legend.

#2 A circle will indicate a controlled or prohibited area, such as a speed limit zone (with limit indicated), no skiing, no fishing, etc.

#4 A diamond-shaped sign will indicate danger ahead, with words indicating the nature of the peril.

WATERWAY MARKERS (continued from the previous page)

A method of giving the geometric figures more specific meanings was also specified.

(a) The geometric figures themselves will convey the basic idea of danger, keep out, control, or general information, and in this manner give the boater his cue to the appropriate response; that is, whether to avoid the area or to move closer to determine the specific message.

(b) Ready identification of the specific meaning depends upon the size of the symbol, silhouette or letter used, and also upon the clarity of and/or the familiarity with the message.

(c) As the general nature of the message is already indicated by the geometric shape, the need for early identifications of the special meaning is greatly reduced.

(d) Spelled out words or recognized abbreviations will convey a meaning with absolute clarity to any boater, whereas the use of initials, silhouettes or symbols would require a learning process and also might be misinterpreted.

(e) It was, therefore, concluded that spelled out words or recognized abbreviations should be used to convey these specific meanings. The single exception to this statement is the use of the diamond with cross to indicate absolute exclusion of boats from an area because of danger to the boat itself, to swimmers in a protected area, or because of some other reason sufficient to warrant exclusion by law.

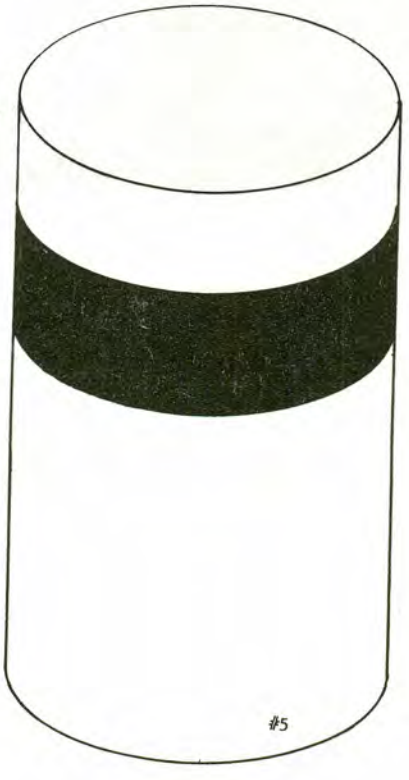
It was concluded that in some cases, words might be needed outside the geometric shape to give the reason, authority, or some clarification of the specific meaning.

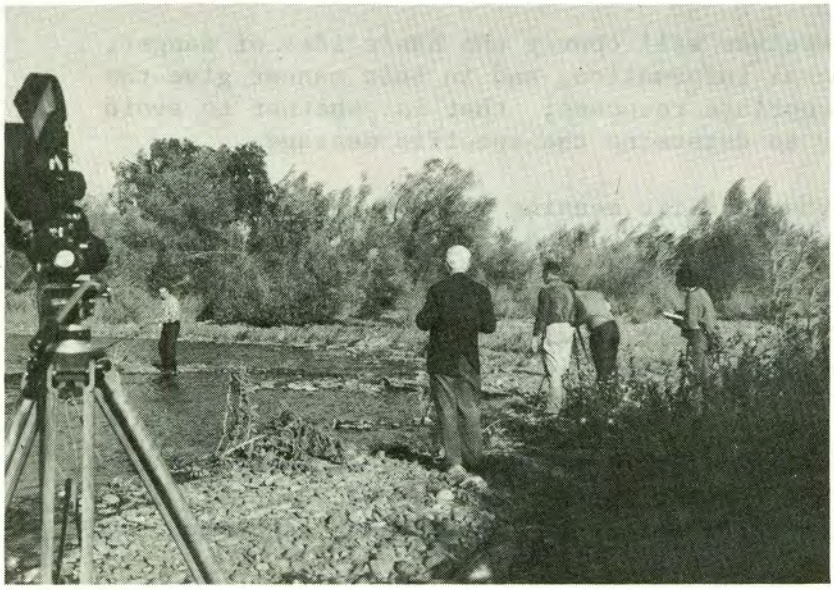
The recommended color for mooring buoys is white, with a clearly visible blue band. A uniform color scheme for mooring buoys will greatly aid in their ready identification, and remove any chance of being mistaken for navigational aids. The color white shall be used as the designated color for water structure such as ski jumps, diving platforms, etc.

#5 Private mooring buoys will be indicated by a blue stripe on a white background.

#7 The speed zone sign has the speed indicated inside the circle.

(continued on Page 20)

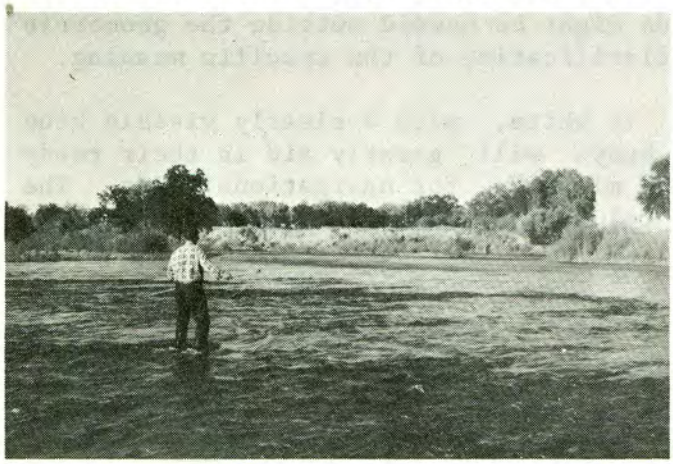




How can you describe the fishing methods used by the Indians in days past, if you have never had an opportunity to watch them? How can you hope to set up an accurate exhibit showing these age-old skills? Maybe put a spear in the man's hand and let it go at that. . .

Not Dr. Samual A. Barrett (dark jacket) of the University of California. He has available to him a grant to record on movie tape the daily traditional activities of the Indians in Western North America. He wanted photographs of the Indian while spear fishing for salmon.

A Maidu Indian by the name of Elmer Smith, is an acquaintenance of mine so I contacted him and explained Dr. Barrett's plans. Elmer agreed to show us how the Indian, who lived here long before the white man, was able to feed himself and his family. Part of the salmon they caught was dried for use after the run was over.

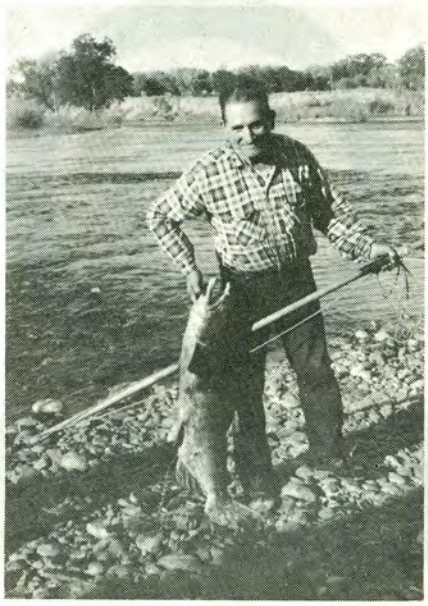


The cameraman taking the movies really became enthused -- he sloshed around in the water looking for a place to set up his camera. He even rescued the spear when it got away from Elmer and started over the rapids.

Although Elmer is not dressed in traditional Indian fishing garb, the actual fishing methods are now recorded for posterity.

The fish in the photographs were cooked Indian style at Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park.

Francis A. Riddell,
State Park Archeologist



The Better Ranger

Joseph R. Knowland Jack Covington

THE LOSS OF A FRIEND AND FORMER CO-WORKER

Through the weekly newsletter and press releases, personnel in the Division and the general public have been informed of the recent death of Mr. John H. Covington, for 25 years, Executive Secretary of the State Park Commission. Jack passed away after an illness which first developed some ten years ago and which was the reason for his retirement from the post of Executive Secretary in January of 1959.

There are those who will remember Jack for his many years of faithful service to the Commission and to the Division, his congeniality and his sincere friendship and interest in each of us. He acted as a public relations and public information officer for the Commission, and was responsible for many years for getting out the annual reports of the Commission. He also served as Secretary to the Historic Landmarks Commission, and the Riding and Hiking Trails Advisory Committee. For about six months in 1937, he served as Acting Chief of the Division. We have all lost a real friend and co-worker, one who pioneered when the Division was on its young, wobbly legs. I know all of you join me in extending sympathy to his widow, Mrs. Kitty Covington, and to his son Don, and daughter, Joyce and their families.

NEW YEAR -- NEW DEPARTMENT -- NEW PROGRAM

The six district superintendents were called to Sacramento for meetings on January 4th and 5th to become informed regarding the reorganization of state government, the organization of the new department of Parks and Recreation, and the new program for the Division of Beaches and Parks. Director Charles A. DeTurk, Deputy

(continued on the following page)

THE BETTER RANGER (continued from the previous page)

Director John H. Knight, Chief of the Division of Administration Ronald E. Miller, and Chief Edward F. Dolder were the principal speakers.

The Superintendents were presented with a booklet entitled "The Story of the Resources Agency of California" and an organization chart for the Department of Parks and Recreation. In addition to the three statutory divisions: Beaches and Parks, Small Craft Harbors, and Recreation, Governor Brown has authorized the establishment of a Division of Administration to service all of the divisions of the department. This is to be headed by Mr. Ronald E. Miller, former Deputy Chief of Administrative Services. The organizations of the Division will be completed not later than June 30, 1962. According to Mr. Miller, there will not be very many changes in the processing of fiscal matters except that new personnel, some of them from the Division of Administration and the Department of Conservation formerly the Department of Natural Resources will become part of the new Division of Administration in the new department.

In addition, the projected state park bond program was discussed as it was presented to the three committee hearings of the Fact Finding Committee of the Senate Natural Resources Committee. Proposals are still up for interim study and no recommendation has been made to the Legislature, Governor Brown is still studying the proposals and is expected to make recommendations to the Legislature in February.

So Happy, New Year, Successful New Department, Good Luck to the Proposed Program, in which each of you will have a part.

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

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REDWOODS

A young woman stood in the forest of monarchs. Instinctively I named her Serene beholding her peaceful, delicately clear expression. Was it wrought by her inner being from an essence--the very presence of the mighty, Sequoian giants? She was transfixed among the gigantea, a distinct reflection of the trees. Seconds mounted into moments: two, three -- five, six! My mental transpiration revealed her as an integral part of the forest. Whispering accents gave credence to the soft tones sweeping through the interlacing foliage. Even the ferns, grounded below, their mutations dark and delicate, and tendrils of grasses green, were uttering lightly.

Moments seven, eight: I was no longer gazing, musing, watching the trees, the carpeted earth, and the willowy Serene. Folding my hands in prayer, I bowed--not only to God's nature in the forest, but humbly to Him, the maker of these woods, its enclosing phenomena--all things. I conjured words of divine reverence. There was within my being a calm above these stately forests--a dignity--silent serenity.

Moments nine, ten: Presently, without presage, I realized the ordinary and mundane must come to being. Walking slowly to the edge of the woodland, I saw Serene joining a party of hikers. No doubt, we were all bound for similar destinations: back to our campsites.

Bessie Steffani, Land Section, Sacramento Headquarters.

The biggest bonus offered in outdoor recreation in Alabama in years.

Wind Creek Park on east-central Alabama's Lake Martin officially opened to the public this past July.

To the more than 4,000 visitors (normal attendance during summer weekends), that flocked to the 300-acre park mainly for outdoor recreation, but to witness dedication ceremonies too, it was one of the biggest bonuses offered in outdoor enjoyment in years.

But for state officials---Alabama's Conservation Director William C. Younger appeared as principal speaker---private development of the park for public use was a recreational boost to Alabama's own state parks facilities.

The occasion proved what has been said all along. That Alabama is gifted with some of the most promising natural areas for recreational development to be found anywhere. And once developed, however slightly, would prove a boon to the mounting pressure for outdoor recreation.

Wind Creek Park, developed by the Russell brothers, Thomas and Robert, of Russell Manufacturing Company in Alexander City, did just that. The multipurpose outdoor extravaganza spills over each summer weekend with visitors lugging everything from sail boats to pup-tents, to binoculars--to ogle some first rate water ski shows staged there.

Development of the park can hardly be described as slight, however. It cost $500,000 to develop. The Russells picked up the tab, then graciously declared it open to people "who like wholesome living, and who like to get outdoors." The park is reached by a paved road six miles from Alexander City just off Alabama Highway 63.

A look at what that investment bought to fill a need for wholesome outdoor living is impressive. Facilities include a 100-acre developed camping area with Health Department approved sanitary facilities, 200 barbecue pits, 200 picnic tables, and an improved parking area for 800 cars. To the outdoor-hungry visitor, the sandy beaches, shady inlets and picnic areas appear as jewels dropped serenely in order one by one.

For the beach-comber, there are five miles of improved water front, three man-made beaches with well over 2,000 cubic yards of sand laid over natural sand. On-duty lifeguards stand watch over bathers. There's a bath house with lockers, beach and water equipment for rental. Next door is a gift shop where curios and unusual trinkets are a regular attraction. Just down the paved walk from this is a snack bar, clean and airy with a screened-in area that overlooks lakeside activity.

And there's more! Bass, crappie, bream and catfish are where you find 'em. Either

(continued on the following page)

ALABAMA

wind creek park

from one of the 14 fishing piers spaced in desirable spots, or you can load up with bait and tackle and head out from a boat launching ramp for favorite fishing spots on the lake. Boating fuel and supplies are available too.

All this is quite a tall order and then some. But according to Robert A. Russell, the man who personally planned and directed construction, even more development is planned. Wind Creek Park replaces Kowaliga Beach Park. As suntanned outdoorsman Bob Russell put it, "Kowaliga outgrew itself." The rapid rise in outdoor recreation caused overcrowded conditions. Health officials pointed as unsanitary conditions, and there was no place left there for expansion.

Wind Creek Park more than filled the bill. As a matter of fact, officials at the opening, including Younger, Tallapoosa Probate Judge C. C. Adams, Alexander City's Mayor W. L. Radney, nearby Camp Hill's Mayor H. E. Conine, and Representatives Billy Vickers, Tom Johnson and Senator Upshaw Jones, looked upon the achievement as something of a minor miracle. It was as though a magic wand had been waved. It took less than seven months to complete the job. And the job was expertly managed and executed. Buildings are modernly equipped, and the rustic strip-bark log, shingle motif blends into natural surroundings.

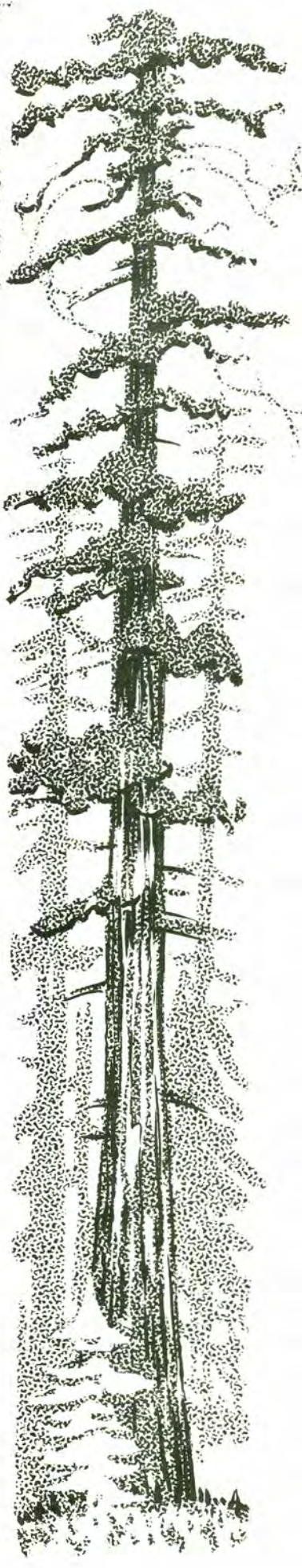
Director Younger said, "This area serves as a place for recreation, for the refreshment of mind and nerves." He described the business of recreation as a "composite of many businesses in which everyone stands to benefit. Tourists spend money for food, to be catered to, to be provided with comforts. They buy many things and need a whole range of services. Money which they bring into the community is considerable. Logically enough, this same principle applies to the development of State Parks as well. Our people want pleasant surroundings, comfort, and something interesting to see and do."

The truth of those words were reflected as soon as they were spoken by the more than 4,000 visitors swimming, fishing, boating, skiing, camping, picnicking, sailing, sightseeing, sunbathing.

The Alabama Conservation Magazine

Bathers enjoy sand, sun, and swimming on one of the three man-made beaches at newly opened Wind Creek Park.

HAMMARSKJOLD MEMORIAL GROVE



A 200-acre stand of giant Redwood trees has been proposed as a memorial to Dag Hammarskjold.

Its supporters call the proposal fitting because the late Secretary General of the United Nations "was a man of world-wide political stature and interests, just as the redwood is international in origin and lofty in character."

The suggestion was made by the Save the Redwoods League, which has been working for 43 years to preserve the most representative examples of the remaining redwood forests of California.

Officers of the league said that representatives of other conservation organizations, such as the Sierra Club and The Nature Conservancy, had approved the idea, which is in the exploratory stage.

Backers of the proposal hope that the memorial would be an official one of the United Nations, with financial support from the world organization. They are also considering the possibility of contributions from member nations and private sources.

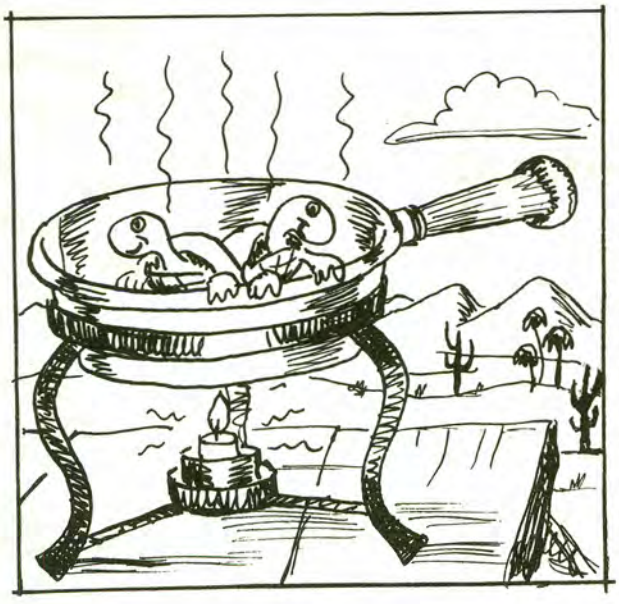
The Redwood, now found almost exclusively in California, was spread widely in the northern hemisphere millions of years ago. A stand of the coast redwoods at Pepperwood Flats, about 250 miles north of San Francisco, is the one proposed by the league for a Hammarskjold memorial. Now owned by the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia, the stand is described by Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, president of the league, as "the finest unit on the Redwood Highway not in public ownership."

The virgin stand includes some trees 300 feet high and some up to 2,000 years old. It is marked for logging by the company unless it is disposed of to the public before the scheduled construction of a freeway to be built around the redwood area. No price has been put on the tract, but a league spokesman said it "might run considerably over $1,000,000."

Norman Livermore, Jr., treasurer of Pacific Lumber, said that the Pepperwood Flat stand of redwoods comprised "a long narrow strip that gives the motorist a superlative view for a long time."

The New York Times

yield from the field



what's cooking?

A couple from South America camped in the park. They had two pet turtles with them and the first night in the park, the turtles almost froze. The next night, the couple fixed up a bed for the two little pets in a chafing dish---- complete with lighted candle.

Supervisor Clyde Strickler
Anza-Borrego Desert State Park

a litterbug's haven

On a Sunday afternoon, two skin divers were busy under the Rainbow Bridge at Folsom. Here is a list of items they found: A cigarette machine still filled with cigarettes; a 30-30 Winchester rifle; a 38 calibre pistol, a boy's bike; and a girl's bike. All items were in fairly good condition and were turned over to the Sheriff's Department. They didn't bring up the six or seven green garbage cans which were sighted.
Ranger John Plimpton, Folsom Lake State Park

one less commercial

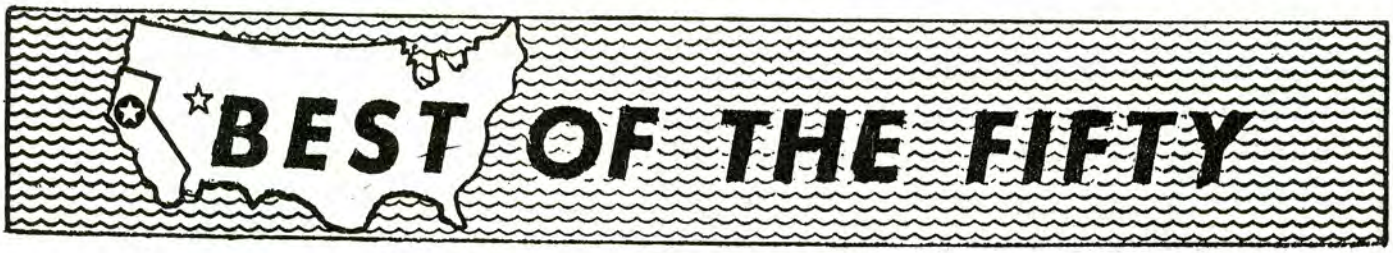
During the filming of a television commercial, a helicopter was used to assimilate removing survivors from a wrecked ship and landing them on the beach. The point was to come in low over the water, fly through a break in the cliffs which afforded only slightly more space than the rotating blades and land on the beach. Two successful preliminary runs were made and a take was started on the third. A combination of flying too low over a large wave and being too close to the cliff caused the helicopter to surge into the rock on one side, tearing the blades to pieces and dropping the helicopter about 12 feet onto the beach at the tide line. Fortunately no one received injuries but $10,000 worth of damage was done to the helicopter. The rock held up well.
Asst. Park Supervisor C. D. Ashabramer, Leo Carrillo Beach SP

jingle bells on the beach

The park remained open on Christmas Day. An individual count showed 20 camps occupied with a total count of 90 persons which is quite surprising this time of year. The trailers and tents do not have chimneys, so how did Santa Claus make his annual visit?
Norma G. Slater, Inter-Typist Clerk, Carpinteria Beach SP

gone is peace and tranquility

The contrast of our civilization is upon us. Several times when I'm explaining the early culture of the Mission period, a sudden burst startles the visitors. A missile takes off overhead or a sonic boom from a jet breaking the sound barrier interrupts.
Curator F. L. Gutierrez, La Purisima Mission SHM



Now comes The City Engineer of the world's most wonderful city with his version of how to eliminate the freeway difficulties propounded upon San Francisco:

> "Cut wide swaths from the Marina Green and Golden Gate Park. . .
> Knifing two roads through Sigmund Stern Grove. . ."

And away he goes!

To those of you who say, "What does it matter if we lose a little of Golden Gate Park--it isn't a State Park? Let us remain aloof", take heed of the devotions of John Donne and allow they fit this argument:

> "No man is an island entire of itself;
> every man is part of the main. If a
> clod be washed away by the sea, Europe
> is the less, as well as if a promontory were,
> . . .Any man's death diminishes me because
> I am involved in mankind, and therefore never
> send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee."

We are as involved in the proposals to ruin Golden Gate Park as we are at Emerald Bay or Prairie Creek. We rode elephants in Golden Gate Park and danced around the May Pole and though the elephants are no longer present, the kids still squire around the pole on May Day. Today we camp in Prairie Creek and admire the Elk named after the magnificent Teddie or sit on the shores of Tahoe, in the only bit still left to us--the Emerald Bay--D.L. Bliss State Park area, and admire the grandeur that Mark Twain enjoyed as abundantly as we do today.

Yet those slide-rule advocates who maintain the shortest distance between two points is a straight line -- except when it is inconvenient for them -- are threatening to wipe out what little remains. They are perilously close to carrying out the threat.

We cannot ever wait to wage the battle, and lose the war.

We must heed the experience of the noble Newton Drury who told this story:

> Hearing that the earthmovers were about to decide on a routing for a 200-foot wide roadway through a park unit in his charge, he asked:

(continued on the following page)

THE BEST OF THE FIFTY (continued from the previous page)

> "We wish to inquire about this particular routing, for it has serious implications insofar as parks are concerned."
>
> "Don't worry", was the reply "we aren't ready to do engineering on this route yet. You are too early."

Ten days later, not so sure all was as it was purported, Drury called on the earthmovers again and put the same question.

> "Are you kidding?" was the reply, "we decided on that very route. It is now too late to make a change. Why didn't you call earlier?"

We do not ask that they remain off potential park land. We do not ask that they give us special consideration, such as keeping hands off parks completely. This is not possible, it is impractical. But we do ask that where alternates are possible, it is in the public interest to avoid the desecration of the magnificence which belongs to 16,000,000 individual Californians and, in the case of the Redwoods, the desert, or Emerald Bay, or along the Pacific Ocean, to the world. If $500,000 can be spent to beautify a city mall on the premise it will improve a State highway, cannot $1,000,000 be spent to save a priceless heritage which is not replaceable?

Indeed, why should the alternate to freeways in San Francisco be THE Golden Gate Park?

Indeed, why should the low road bridge THE Gem of the Sierra Nevadas when the high road would save the parks?

Indeed, why?

Is it part of the malady so seriously affecting and effecting our lives and our thinking--the malady of indifference and materialism. Cannot those schools of engineering which have nurtured this breed not include some courses in liberal arts, on the arts, on culture, on the magnificence of earth and life on earth? On anything but simple equations magnified to appear complex to the non-mathematically inclined?

It is meet and proper that we herald our fears. It is necessary that we stand together, "a band of brothers" as did those few English at Agincourt. When we do, we will be as invincible as Prince Hal. The opposition shall tumble as did the numerically great French. The people will rejoice as did Henry: "The day is ours. . . Praise be God, and not our strength, for it."

A.M.C.

WHEREAS the State Park Commission recognizes and realizes the need for historic items and artifacts to properly interpret California's historic heritage; and

WHEREAS authentic historic items for interpretive display are extremely hard to obtain and in many cases obtainable only at an unrealistic price; and

WHEREAS the Colman collection of early California Indian artifacts and historical objects is considered one of the outstanding collections of its type in existence; and

WHEREAS Wilford and Zena Colman have graciously and generously offered this collection to the State of California at no cost to the State; and

WHEREAS this collection will greatly enhance the historic interpretation of the Monterey area; now be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the State Park Commission wishes to thank publicly Wilford and Zena Colman for their public spirited generosity in offering to make this outstanding collection available to the State of California, and recommends that mutually acceptable terms be negotiated between the Colman family and the proper State agencies for transfer of this collection and assurance of its proper display.

November 17, 1961

Joseph C. Haggerty
Gertrude E. Harriman
Harold R. Gallaudet
Frank D. Cramer
Karl Wragg
Alfred J. Tellers

The flag adopted by the Underwater Society for America for diving purposes, known as the "diver's flag" is officially recognized. This flag, red and white diagonal running from the upper left hand corner to the lower right hand corner when displayed on the water will indicate the presence of a diver in the immediate area.

The Federal system of all red and black buoys will be utilized for marking well defined channels, which would include rivers, whether or not these are determined to be U. S. navigable waters. Under the Federal system a solid red buoy installed on one side and a solid black buoy on the other side indicates that boats should pass between these buoys, leaving the red buoy to the starboard when returning from seaward. This is the "red, right returning" rule of the lateral system. Because this part of the federal system is not suitable for all types of channels, the Council of State Governments included in its recommendations an alternate system for use by those states, principally eastern, whose waters did not permit use of navigational aids based on the "returning from seaward" orientation.

This "Cardinal" system, based on compass directions, will apply on instances where there is no well defined channel, or where the obstruction is of such a nature or on such a location that it can be approached from more than one direction. A white colored buoy with a red top should be passed to the south or west, and a white colored buoy with a black top to the north or east.

In those cases where the obstruction is of such a nature that boards should go outside; that is, away from the shore around the end of a reed, a buoy striped vertically with red and white stripes, the white stripe to be twice the width of the red stripe, is recommended.

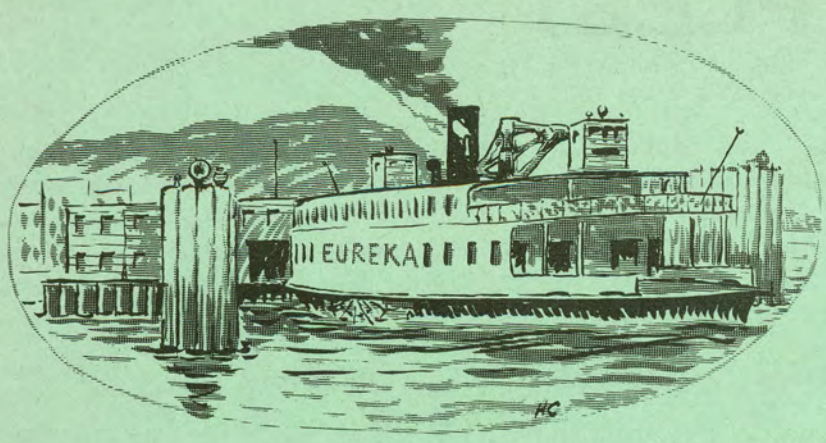
Recommendations on lights, reflector materials and numbering of buoys, were included for those states wishing to incorporate these features as a part of their marker systems. Buoy numbers should be colored white, may be reflectorized. Odd numbers should be used on black buoys and even numbers on red buoys. A red reflector will be used on a solid red buoy, a green reflector on a solid black buoy. All other buoys such as those used in the Cardinal system and the buoys indicating hazards protruding from shore should have silver or white reflectors.

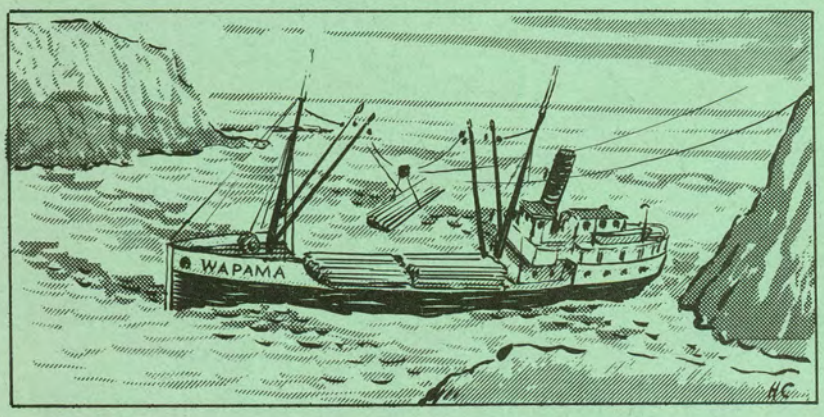
Wherever navigational lights are used, they shall be flashing, the color of the light lens to be as outlined above for reflectors. Whenever lights are desired on bridges, they should be fixed red lights marking the edges of the safe channel with a single fixed green light to be placed over the center of the safe channel so as to indicate maximum vertical clearance at that point.

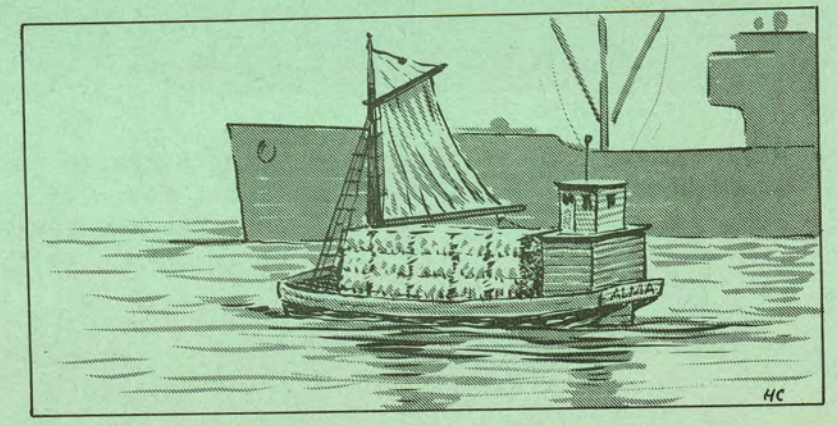
The Council of State Governments recommended that each state adopt symbols used by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and the U. S. Corps of Engineers for use on State charts relating to navigation and navigational aids. It proposed that the size, shape and construction of the buoys or markers be left to the discretion of the individual state.

The Division staff is now in the process of drafting appropriate regulations establishing a waterway marker system for the State of California in keeping with the Councils' recommendations, and expects to publish its proposals early in 1962.

CALIFORNIA'S HISTORIC FLEET





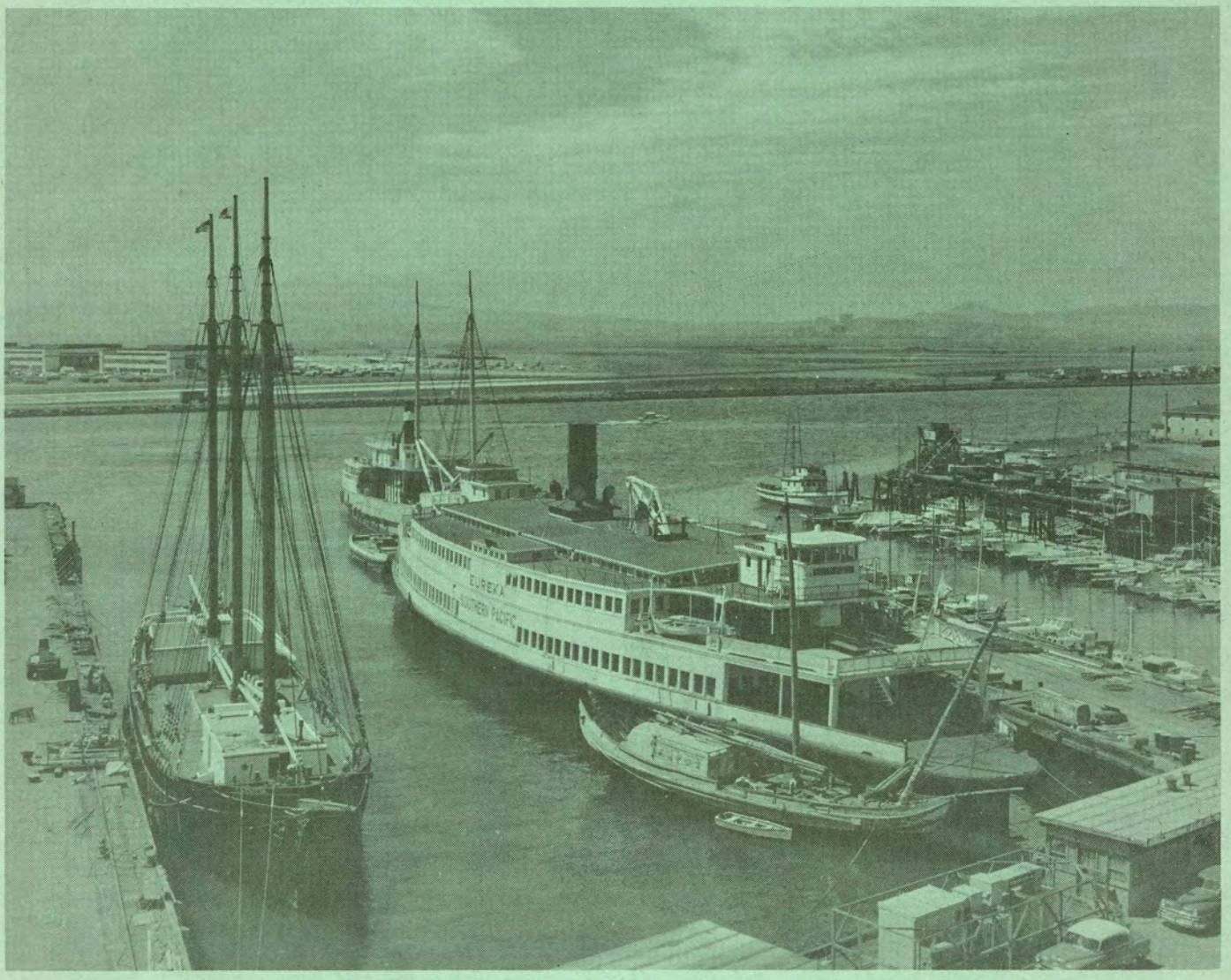


CALIFORNIA'S HISTORIC FLEET

One of the more ambitious, and certainly the most difficult and different projects undertaken by the Division of Beaches and Parks is the San Francisco Maritime State Historical Monument. Since the Monument is not yet completed nor open to the public, a reflection of the restoration program should prove of interest.

Story and pictures by Park Aid Joan McIntrye of the project.

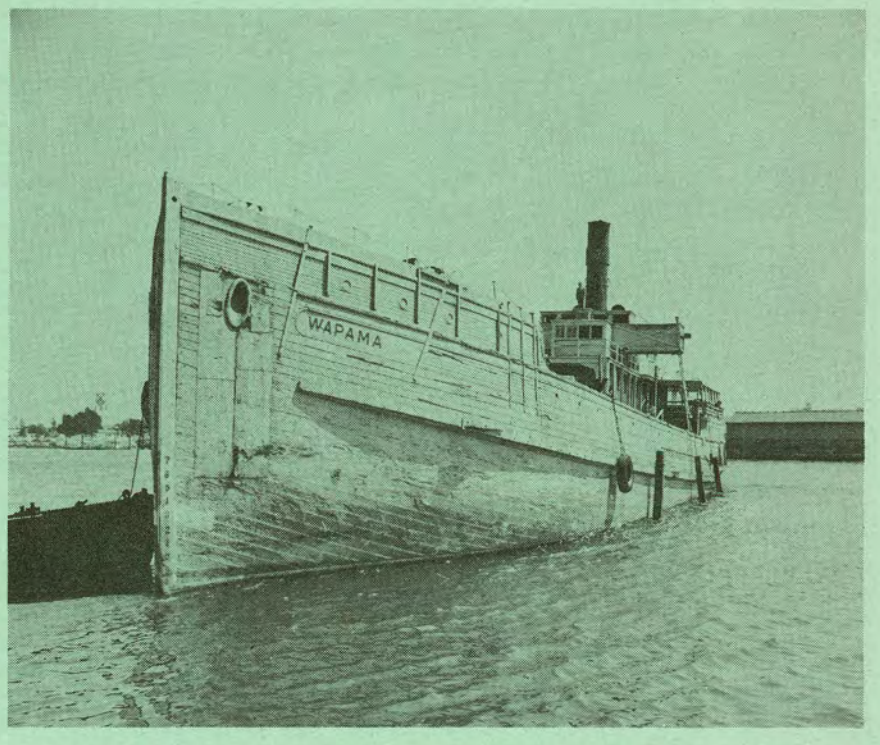
First, why restore ships, and why restore these particular ships?



Almost every fourth grader in the State is familiar with the names of Fort Ross, Coloma or Pueblo de los Angeles. But few, if any, have heard the names of SITKA, the FOURTH OF JULY, the CHRYSOPOLIS, the NEW WORLD, the BEAR, the SADIE, the ACME. These are just some of the names of important ships in California history.

A ship is more than the sum total of her historical past, arrived at through statistics of dimensions, tonnage, dates, places, cargo weights. A ship is alive. A ship is the past today, captured in her textures, her sounds, her motions. Step aboard the work-worn decks of a proud old ship and sense the past in the present.

The desire to provide Californians with that unique contact with a real heritage prompted the Assembly to establish the San Francisco Maritime State Historical Monument in 1955; to save from oblivion the last remnants of a fleet which had done its share in creating a great and prosperous state. And that date was crucial, for had the time been delayed much longer there would have been no ships to save.



The WAPAMA is the last survivor of a fleet of steam schooners which once numbered upwards of 200, plying their way along the northwest coast and carrying lumber which built vast cities.

The C. A. THAYER and her sister ship, the WAWONA, are the only three masted wooden coasting schooners still afloat from Bellingham to San Diego. The ALMA, a salvagable member of a lost fleet of sturdy little river scows, supplied fast growing towns with food and fodder. Although it is but three years since the last ferryboat crossed San Francisco Bay, providing an army of commuters with a few moments respite from the tensions of the working day, our EUREKA is the last of her kind -- a walking beam ferry steamer.

Obtaining ships and restoring them are two entirely different problems and the solutions to the latter did not come easy. A ship must function as a ship as well as an historical artifact; she must be kept sound and safe and made accurate; for her relationship with the sea, which gives her life and provides her grave, is the determining one. The breed of men who know wooden ships and how to deal with them is almost extinct, and it is this knowledge born of intimacy which is essential to the preservation of the ships. The State is fortunate to have such men as Ivan Duncan, Shipwright-Foreman, who built ships similar to the C. A. THAYER in the years before World War I; Charley Nelson, acknowledged as one of the best caulkers on the coast who sailed before the mast on the THAYER in 1941; Jack Dickerhoff, master rigger, at 21 years old, second mate on the barkentine CENTENNIAL, and in 1932 chief mate of the four-masted LOTTIE BENNETT: and Harry Dring, the project supervisor, seaman on the bark KAIULANI during World War II. These men have imbued the entire work force with an honest respect for fine craftsmanship and a genuine regard for maritime tradition.

Old vessels call for old techniques, not simply because it is a question of integrity and historical accuracy, but also because modern techniques are not suitable and do not work. You cannot fiberglass the bottom of a 156-foot, 63-year-old wooden ship to protect it from the ravages of the teredo in lieu of periodic drydockings. The cost is astronomical and the working of the hull would render such a

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JANUARY, 1962

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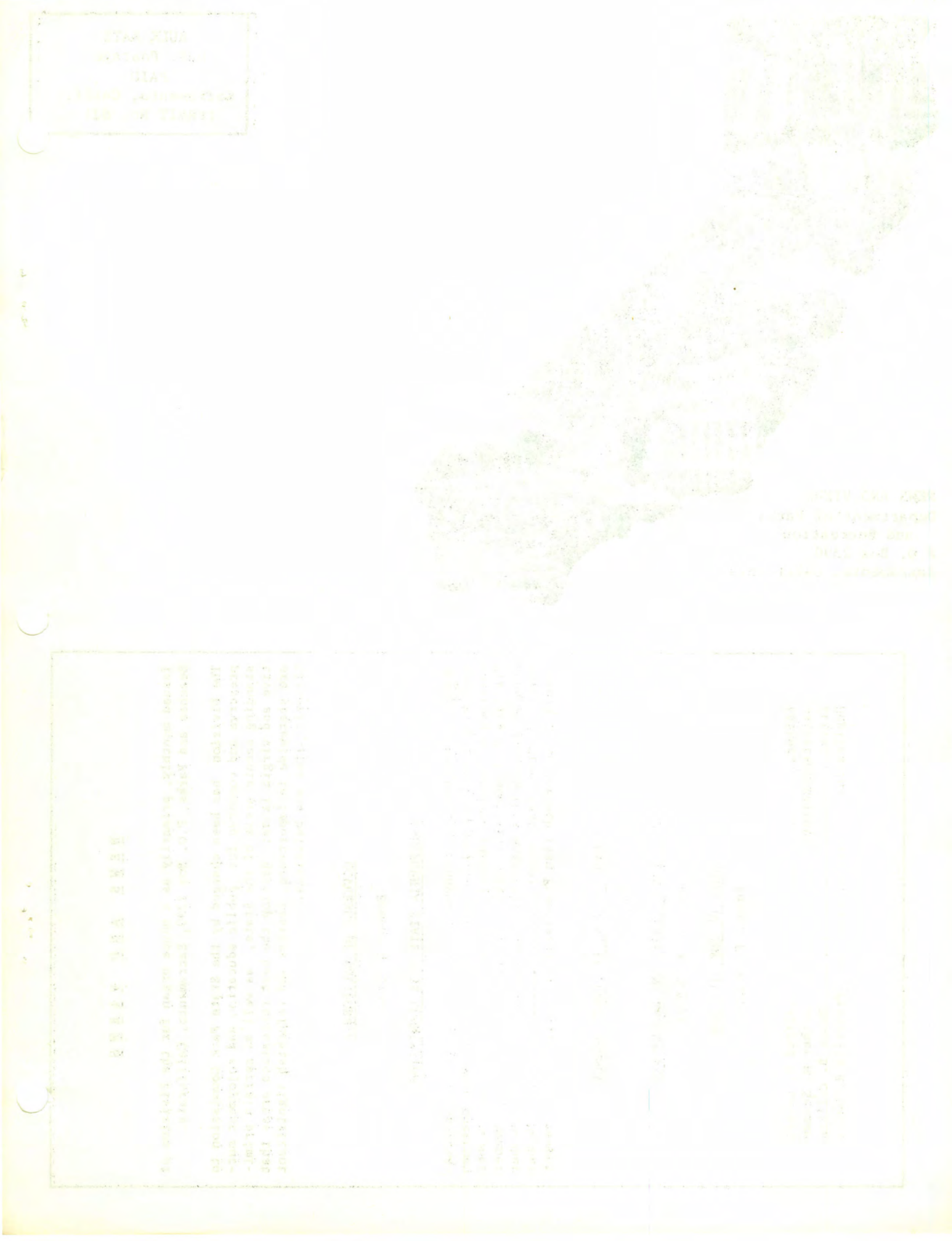

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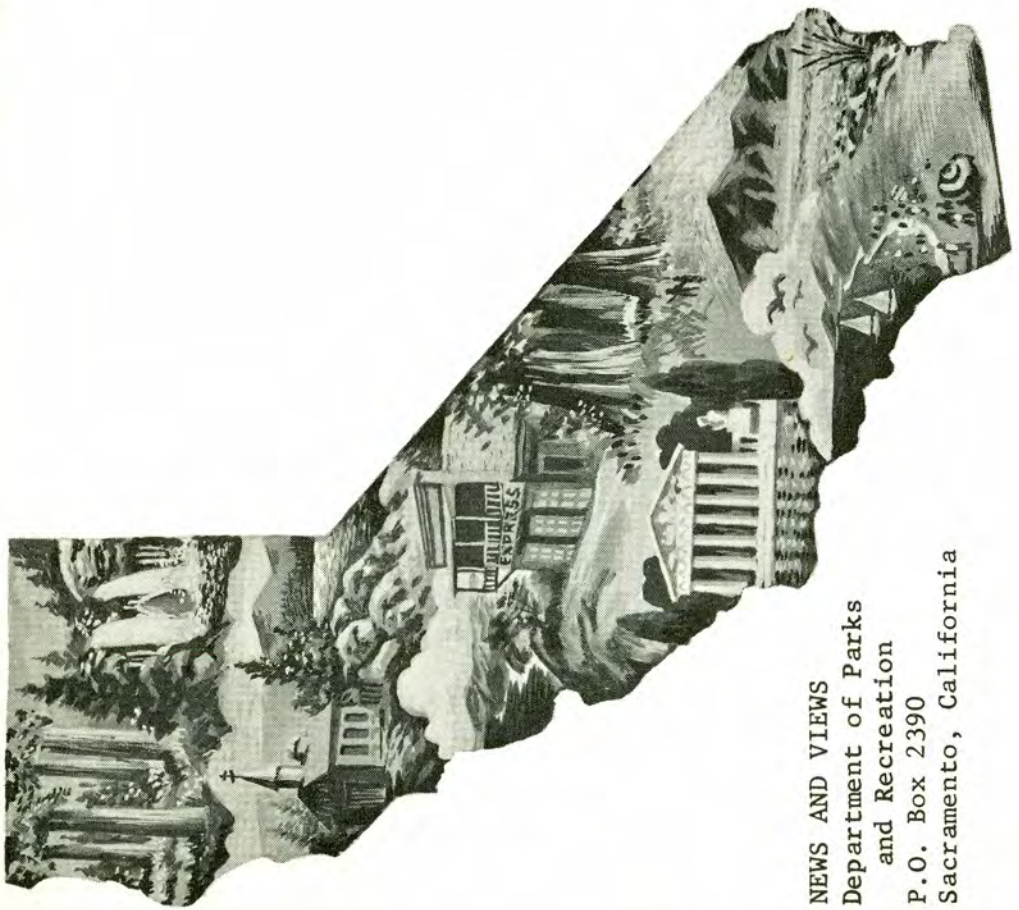

NEWS AND VIEWS
Department of Parks
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Sacramento, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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Edmund G. Brown

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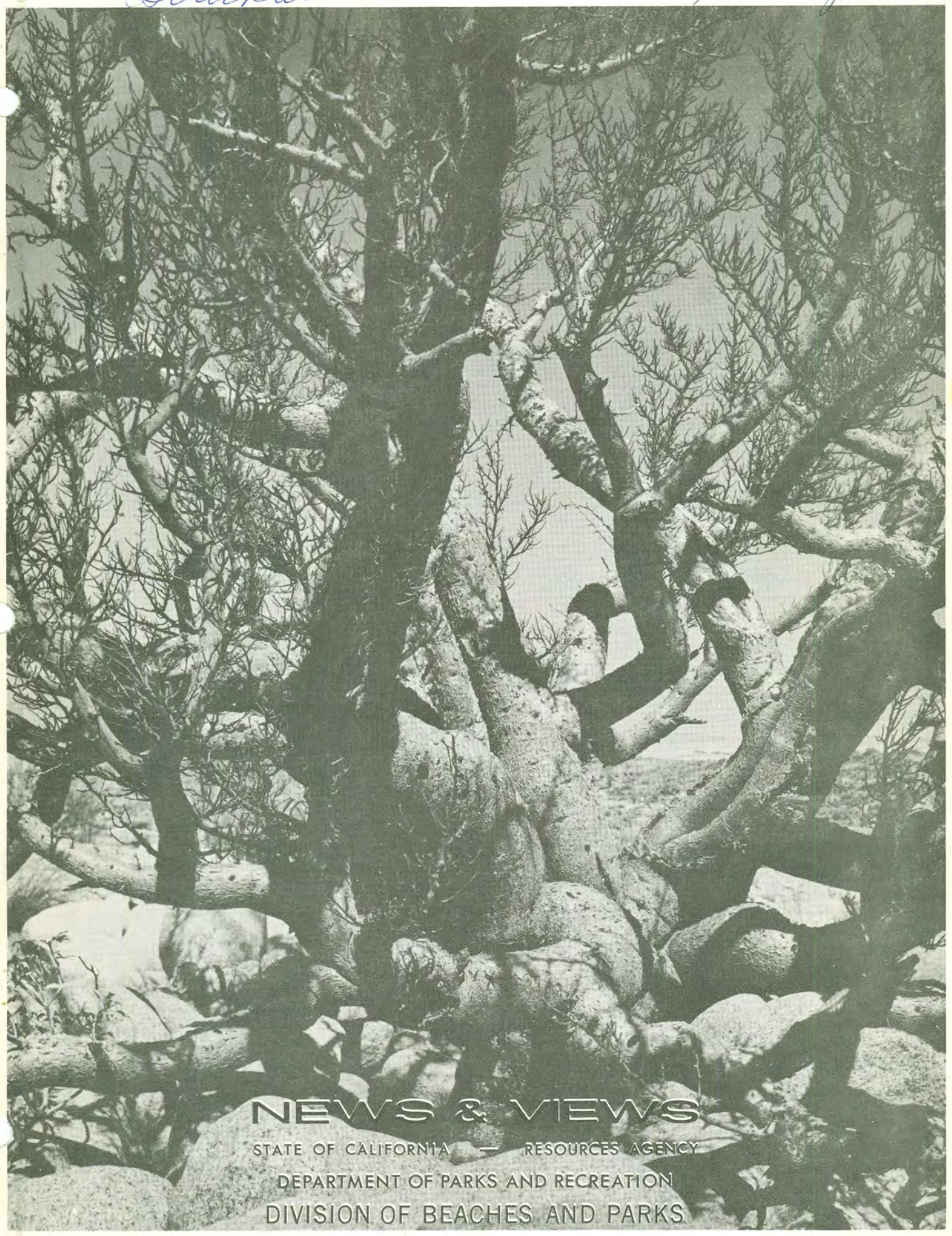
February, 1962



NEWS & VIEWS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — RESOURCES AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

DIRECTOR'S DIARY

Oct 1, 1961

On this day I took Office ...

BEACHES & PARKS

RECREATION

SMALL CRAFT HARBORS

Squaw Valley, one of the juniors in the State Park family has survived its tempestuous birth and is turning into a lusty, active and at times, unpredictable infant. Occasionally it looks as though it might be an infant prodigy. Like all lusty infants, its behavior occasionally needs explanation to those in the immediate family as well as to those outside the immediate family.

Born amid the glamour of the Eighth Winter Olympics, surrounded by color, excitement, activity and money, it is now setting out to learn how to perform its job, live in harmony with the rest of its surroundings and to exist on a tailored but adequate budget. For the Division of Beaches and Parks, the acquisition, management, and maintenance of a nearly 100 per cent recreation area required the application of new concepts which have not been necessary heretofore. These needs, in my opinion, have been met. Although this is an unusual, large, and active park, it provides the degree of service to Californians which they have every right to expect.

There is no doubt there have been rough spots in the past two years. However, we do not intend to cry over the problems with which we were faced nor do we intend to alibi that these problems were not of our making. Problems did exist; they have been, and are being met. Squaw Valley has great value to all Californians.

It is a winter recreation area of excellent reputation, furnishing a variety of outdoor winter activity.

It is an area of equal opportunity for summer activity, as well as for off-season spring and fall recreational pursuits.

The area offers an immense challenge for those wishing physical training, the "hardening up" process of man against the elements. It offers physical activities of less vigorous types than skiing -- indoor skating, swimming, horseback riding, hiking and access to high country fishing.

Even for those whose recreational desires lie in the indoor field, Squaw Valley offers a variety in Summer and Winter, from riding chair lifts for sight-seeing to dancing, movies, lectures, music festivals, and social events; as well, sports events are scheduled for the Blythe Arena and other buildings in the Valley. Squaw Valley not only offers such a wide range of indoor and outdoor recreational opportunities, but it offers them at a wide variety of prices. Rooms, meals, and other services are

(continued on the following page)

available at a fair price level for the prudent individual or family and at higher rates for those who desire more de luxe accommodations.

Squaw Valley not only offers excellent individual and family facilities but it also offers fine facilities for clubs, organizations and conventions.

The State's role at Squaw Valley is much different than in other State Park areas. The State is basically responsible here for:

a. Ski safety
b. Avalanche control for all areas
c. An adequate sewage plant for the entire Valley
d. Safe drinking water for the Valley
e. Fire protection
f. Maintenance of properties belonging to the State of California

All these tasks must be performed in cooperation with various private enterprises also engaged in providing facilities and services for the public.

In fact, probably the greatest single thing working toward the successful operation of this State Park is the degree of cooperation generously given by all public and private enterprises within the area.

For example, in order to tell people about the convention possibilities at Squaw Valley, the four private operators have produced a convention sales brochure, adequately illustrated and efficiently distributed to people interested in booking conventions. In addition, the four have cooperated to advertise Squaw Valley, California, nationally in skiing magazines with full color ads. The ads are not directed toward the production of business for any one concern operating in the Valley. It is a completely cooperative venture.

There are many economic advantages to Californians from Squaw Valley State Park. A privately developed formula for estimating the user benefit of an outdoor recreation area states that the user benefit is a figure of $2.00 per recreational day of use. With Squaw Valley's nearly 1,500,000 visitor days in 1961, this would mean that Californians seeking recreational activity at Squaw Valley received a user benefit of nearly $3 million dollars.

In addition, the private operators operating with and through public agencies using either public buildings or public land for their activities, have a possessory interest tax bill in the neighborhood of $100,000 per year. There is no way now to estimate the additional tax benefits to the county accruing from the Eighth Winter Olympics and from having included Squaw Valley as a part of the State Park System. Property valuations, for example.

Another example is that the same 1,500,000 people have driven to Squaw Valley in approximately 375,000 automobiles with a round trip of not less than 200 miles each. Consequently, each car used about 15 gallons of gasoline for the round trip, bringing not only income to those engaged in the service station business but an additional $375,000 in gasoline taxes for the construction and maintenance of California highways serving a recreational area of this type.

It is difficult to compute how much these people spent in the Truckee-North Lake Tahoe area. Conservative estimates set the figure at $5.00 per person or a total of $7½ million dollars. The operating park itself has earned $100,000 for the treasury

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MISSOURI LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION

The Division of Beaches and Parks was priviledged, during the first week in February, to host the joint interim committee on Outdoor Recreational Resources of the 71st General Assembly of Missouri.

For five days, the group toured California from Squaw Valley to Will Rogers' Home, under the able direction of Assistant Superintendent James Whitehead of District 1, with assists from Superintendent Clyde Newlin of District 3, Superintendent Jess T. Chaffee of District 4, and Superintendent Lloyd Lively of District 5.

Supervisors of Squaw Valley, San Juan Buatista, Monterey Monuments, Point Lobos, Hearst San Simeon, Morro Bay, Will Rogers' and others participated.

A luncheon was served to the group through the courtesy of Mrs. Roma Philbrook, Manager of the Asilomar Conference Grounds of Asilomar Beach State Park with the Mayor of Pacific Grove as host. A special reception was held at the Larkin House, a state historical Monument in Monterey which was hosted by the staff and the Mayor of Monterey. Honored guests included State Senator Fred Farr and State Assemblyman Alan Pattee. General Manager Al Ollinger of the First Theatre courteously supplied entertainment in the form of one act of their current performance, together with an olio, both typical of the First Theatre at Monterey.

Highlight of the conference was the visit of the delegation to Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument with which they all seemed favorably impressed.

The group quickly wound up their tour on its fifth day with quick peeks at other state beach parks and the Will Rogers' home.

One day was spent in Sacramento conferring with Directors DeWitt Nelson and Charles A. DeTurk on the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan and other features of our recreation program in California. The group was impressed with the general knowledge and dedication of all members of the Department and the Division staffs.

The Missouri delegation consisted of:
Committee Chairman Thomas D. Graham, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mrs. Graham
Committee Vice Chairman A. Basey Vanlandingham, and Mrs. Vanlandingham
Committee Secretary Joseph Jaeger, Jr., Director of State Parks, and Mrs. Jaeger
Senator and Mrs. Omer Avery; Senator James Kelly; Representative Paul Berra; Representative Ealum Bruggett; Representative and Mrs. Chris Cole; Representative and Mrs. F. E. Robinson; Mr. William E. Towell, Director of Missouri Conservation Commission; and Mr. Sam Hopkins, Staff member of Legislative Research Committee. (Senator Earl Blackwell and his wife were unable to make the trip.)

We all enjoyed having the Missourians visit with us and with the Speaker pro tem Carlos Bee of the California Assembly with whom they had lunch on February 13th. I

(continued on the following page)

also take this opportunity to thank all who so generously contributed their time and efforts.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT CONFERENCE

On February 8 and 9, 1962, in the Sacramento headquarters, a two-day meeting of the District Superintendents was held: a discussion took place on the State paperwork management program; a trial seasonal fee program for Seacliff Beach State Park was recommended; the program of classifying existing units of the State Park System was discussed; recommended a policy on group camp operation; introduced the first several parts of the master plan handbook work which has now been completed by the committee assigned; and the superintendents were briefed on the matter of processing right of way applications.

The six superintendents were introduced to Mr. Ed Wilson, Personnel Officer for the Department of Parks and Recreation, who expects to visit the field operations in the not too distant future, possibly during the month of April. Mr. Ronald Miller explained the idea of program budgeting being instituted by the Resources Agency of California. Each employee's time will be charged to one of the established programs of the Division, such as patrol, maintenance, public safety, protection, interpretation, and administration. Forms for reporting this cost breakdown will eventually be issued by the Division of Administration. Mr. Miller further reported that it will be necessary for us to make all of our estimated revenue in the forthcoming year, or cut back services to the extent we do not make such revenue. This means studied enforcement of the fee collection system of the Division as any deficiency cannot be made up in salary savings.

It was pointed out that generally speaking budget analysts look for increased revenues when increases in attendance are reported. Superintendents were requested to review all attendance reporting techniques with unit supervisors to determine what is the most realistic approach to reporting visitor attendance.

Each district was requested to appoint a coordinator for the paperwork management program which is to be under the general supervision of Administrative Assistant George Hagens. Details of this will be revealed through your district coordinator.

SEASONAL PASSES

In general, all superintendents are opposed to the establishment of greatly reduced seasonal fees because the fees favor a few local people; the evidence submitted by other jurisdictions does not indicate any appreciable difference in attendance or revenue from seasonal fees; it appears that a statewide annual fee might reduce the income; use of seasonal fees might nullify possibility of using coin-operated gates; and the present fee structure is widely accepted by the public, generally.

An experiment for two seasons at Seacliff Beach State Park beginning about April 1st, will include a decal carrying a serial number on which the license number of the vehicle may be recorded. The decal and permit will cost $10.00, will permit entry at any time as well as in and out privileges; will be non-transferrable, and will not serve to guarantee the holding of a reservation for space.

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EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

February 1, 1962

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter to Ambassador Stevenson in which is proposed a dedication of a memorial grove in the Redwoods of California to the memory of Dag Hammarskjold. I am hopeful that Ambassador Stevenson will present this proposal to the United Nations. I can think of no more fitting tribute than to have a living memorial, the tallest and oldest living things of the world, to this gentle man of peace.

No public money need be expended as we are assured by the Save the Redwoods League, which up to now has contributed nearly $10,000,000 for the preservation of these giants of the forest, that they will be able to raise the necessary funds if recognition of this grove is given by the United Nations.

Sincerely

Edmund G. Brown

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

Enclosure

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

February 1, 1962

Honorable Adlai Stevenson
575 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

My dear Ambassador:

I am hopeful that Mrs. Roosevelt and Clark M. Eichelberger have discussed with you our proposal to establish within the 3,000 year old Redwood groves in the State of California a living memorial to Dag Hammarskjold. We have been assured by the Save the Redwoods League that they will raise sufficient funds to acquire this grove by the Eel River, and I assure you that the State of California will maintain it and preserve it.

We are more than proud that the United Nations was established in San Francisco, in California. We can think of no more fitting tribute to this gentle man who contributed so much to the unity of man in the cause for peace and brotherhood among all nations. I respectfully ask that you seek United Nations' recognition of this project.

I have asked Mr. William E. Warne, Administrator of our Resources Agency, to write you relative to other details.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely

Edmund G. Brown

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD MEMORIAL GROVE

ROOSEVELT ELK : CALIFORNIA

prairie creek redwoods state park

At opposite ends of these United States, visitors may now view the Roosevelt Elk (Cervus roosevelti), among the largest mammals of North America.

In Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, near Orick, a herd of 200 of this species is protected in its native habitat and has long been an object of great interest. The herd is growing -- 13 calves were reported in 1961.

Of equal interest to visitors from many parts of the nation is the small, but growing herd, which is now an established feature at The Zoological Park, Bronx Park, New York City, New York.

The correspondence file grew quickly after the first contact was received suggesting animals from Prairie Creek be transported to New York. The experiment was fostered by Dr. Fairfield Osborn whose father, Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn was one of the three founders of the Save the Redwoods League in 1918. It was made possible by DeForest Grant of New York through his generosity by contributing $1,500 to the project.

ROOSEVELT ELK: NEW YORK

the zoological park, bronx park

Many, many problems arose which heretofore had not been faced by the district and the park. One of them is recalled by a 1959 memorandum from Superintendent Jim Warren to the Chief: "Park Supervisor Lively's weekly report contains his fears that the Elk have heard about the impending Elk-napping, and are therefore keeping their calves hidden from sight."

However, with perseverence and with the generous cooperation of the Department of Fish and Game, the original three animals flown from California are thriving in the natural setting in the woods of the Bronx Zoo. One calf was born in 1960 and three in 1961 -- the herd now numbers seven.

The files show that the total cost of shipping one calf in 1955 -- including a case of milk, crating, some telephone calls and the air freight charges -- was $181.67. The Bronx Park visitors may well think it worth every penny as do all those who remember the capture, crating and shipping.

SAN JUAN MISSION NEWS,
Friday, February 2, 1962

Two employees, Frank Schmitt and Elmer Dotson, were honored at a dinner held at the Plaza Hotel January 29, 1962. Both were presented with an electric wall clock in appreciation of their years of service. Both retired the last week of January.

Members of the District 4 headquarters office as well as personnel from nearby parks attended.

The community joins in expressing its appreciation to the two men for the excellent work they have done, and in wishing them happiness in their retirements.

2 MONUMENT EMPLOYEES RETIRE

FRANK SCHMITT, began work at the monument as Groundsman on January 15, 1948. A veteran of World War One, he served in the field artillery in France and is past commander of the VFW Post in Watsonville, where Mrs. Schmitt was active in the work of the Auxiliary.

Frank was the first full time groundsman assigned to the Monument and he said the gardens were in "sorry shape" when he arrived. The plants with which he has kept the beautiful gardens in color throughout the year are grown in the greenhouse in back of the Zanetta House.

A sign near the greenhouse reads: "Take Time to be Kind" and Frank tried to live up to that saying in his contacts with the thousands of people touring the gardens as well as the many inquiries he received by mail.

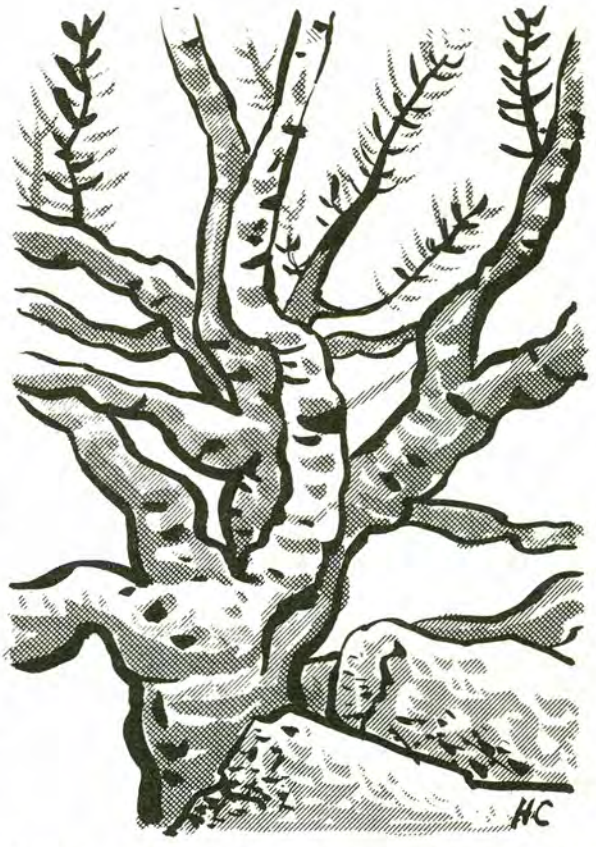
Several newspaper and magazine articles praised the care of the gardens in describing San Juan Bautista and urged readers to take time to visit them. Mr. Schmitt said the thing he enjoyed the most about his work was meeting the public and having local people stop to visit the gardens. He plans to continue to do gardening work in town.

ELMER DOTSON, joined the State Monument on a steady basis on February 2, 1949. He came to this area from Lemoore where he was working at the Anderson orchard. He worked at Fremont Peak for three months putting up right of ways fencing and water tanks and then took over the job at the Monument of keeping all the buildings clean and the exhibits ready for the thousands of visitors.

One of the things that stands out in his mind is the fact that he raised the American and California flags every morning, and lowered them every evening for 13 years. He believes that he has unlocked and locked more doors in those 13 years than any other local person. One of his duties was to unlock the doors to the buildings and the doors to the rooms and to be sure they were all locked up again each evening.

Mr. Dotson said that he had enjoyed meeting so many people over the years and that he made many friends among the visitors to the monument. Mr. and Mrs. Dotson plan to visit relatives in Texas and Arkansas this summer and will also visit their sons and families in this area.

DISCOVERING ELEPHANT TREES



As a ranger in the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, one of the questions most frequently asked of me is: "Are the elephant trees worth going to see?"

The answer is yes and no.

For some people, "discovering" the elephant trees is a unique and worthwhile experience. Others are disappointed. The word "elephant" can stir the imagination, and when the trees turn out to be mere trees and not a nature circus, these people feel let down.

"Elephant" is descriptive of the tree's trunk and lower limbs which are thickened out of proportion to the height of the plant. In the better developed elephant trees, these swollen branches and trunks bear a similarity to the massive legs and twisted trunk of an elephant. However, the resemblance ends here. The leaves are small, and at intermittent times of the year the trees are bare of foliage. The elephant tree is in no way associated with the tropical "elephant ear" plant. It may be on this point that some misconception--and disappointment--arises.

"We've driven clear from Los Angeles just to see the elephant trees," one man announced as he and his family stopped at the Fish Creek Ranger Station, which is my post. I told him how to reach the trees--that from the pavement there was a trail to the trees that took 45 minutes to hike. This sandy sideroad to the trees doesn't permit the passage of low conventional autos.

The 45-minute hike was fine with him. His family was bursting with eagerness to get on the trail and see the plant curiosities. Later in the day I drove my patrol jeep to where I had suggested the family leave their car. Sure enough, there it was--and at that same moment the returning Los Angeles family appeared on the trail. From the looks on their faces I should have known better than to ask, but I did anyway:

"How did you enjoy the elephant trees?" "Trees!" cried the father in answer to my question. "Do you call those scrubby things trees? We've come over 200 miles to see something that isn't as big as the fig tree in our back yard!"

They were disappointed--and so was I. One of the most rewarding things about a ranger's work is the opportunity to see people--especially those cooped-up in a city all week--enjoy the open desert and learn to love and appreciate its beauty. I decided I would try to salvage something out of their visit. "Just think," I said, "you have been to one of the very few places in the United States where these trees are found." I went on to tell them everything I knew about the tree.

It would be stretching the truth to say that these people became wildly enthusiastic about elephant trees after listening to my "lecture." They listened and they

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learned--but what is more important, they have returned many times to Fish Creek where they enjoy camping. They are now confirmed weekend "desert rats".

The San Francisco couple my wife and I recently met provided a case in contrast. We were returning to the ranger station in Fish Creek later in the evening when our headlights illuminated the figure of a man walking toward us. Stopping to see if we could be of assistance, we learned that his car was stuck in the sand--buried to the axle. He hopped in the jeep and we drove to the elephant tree turn-off. In a few minutes we reached the car where his wife was calmly awaiting his return.

Earlier in the day they have unwisely driven up the sandy road in an effort to reach the elephant tree site by car. Somehow they had made it to the end of the dirt road, but on their return they ran into trouble in the form of soft sand. The car bogged down--and that was that. Thanks to our rugged four-wheel-drive vehicle, we had the passenger car back on solid ground in no time flat.

I was impressed by the cheerful attitude of these people. They had not been discouraged one whit by their bad luck. On the contrary. They felt that their visit to the elephant trees had been worth all the discomfort and delay they had endured. In fact, they told us that this day had been the highlight of their vacation trip. They had exposed two rolls of film photographing the elephant trees from every angle. They could not wait to show their friends the "elephants we shot on the desert."

A good many things have been written concerning these botanical oddities. Some elephant tree "facts" have created a false impression. A ranger in another section of the park related a conversation concerning the blood that allegedly flows from the elephant trees. He was approached by a woman park visitor who was keenly interested in the trees. She asked the ranger to verify the fact that if the trees are stabbed with a knife they will bleed white on one side and red on the other. When he denied this, she produced a printed pamphlet that carried the myth as truth.

It is true that the sap of the elephant tree is red hued. The tissue of the tree is soft and saturated with resin and latex. This fluid will flow from a fresh cut. It is lamentable that these rare trees have suffered considerable damage from brutal slashing by curious but thoughtless experimenters.

Despite the many misconceptions about the elephant trees, they are bizarre and unusual. Although the Fish Creek region of Anza-Borrego contains more than 500 elephant trees, these plants must be classed as being among the rarest of California trees. Other scattered stands are found in the Bow Willows and Indian Gorge sections of the park. Several groups of elephant trees in Southern Arizona complete the known locations in the United States.

In Baja California and the Mexican state of Sonora, the elephant tree (Bursera microphylla) has a widespread range. The tree found in our local regions should not be confused with certain others in Baja California (Pachycormus discolor and Elaphrium macdougalii) also bearing the common name elephant tree. Bursera microphylla is the only one that occurs in the United States.

Exotic as these trees may be, they have had practical economic functions in the past. People in Baja California and Sonora used the bark for tanning and the flexible branches were woven into Indian basketry. The sap of the pungent-smelling elephant tree was burned as incense, and its fragrance probably perfumed the old missions of Baja California.

More than 15,000 people visited the Fish Creek area this past year. A good many took time to see the elephant trees. November through April is the most comfortable
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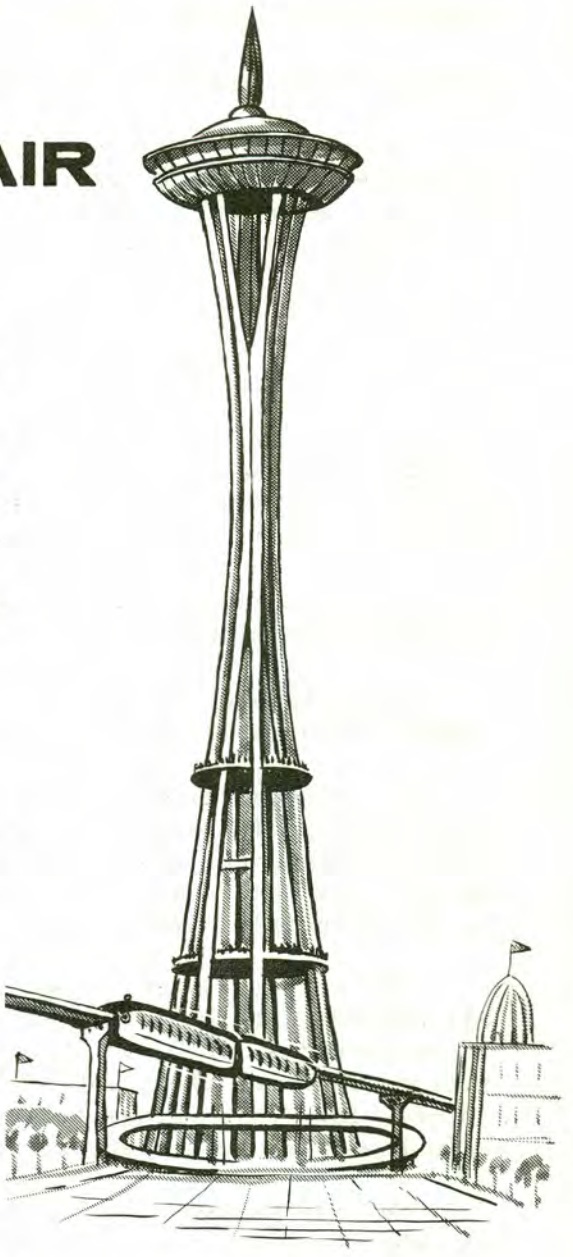
LANDSCAPING THE SEATTLE WORLD'S FAIR



How do you landscape a World's Fair? Can a fairgrounds which will handle up to 10,000,000 visitors in a six-month period be designed to be equally beautifully landscaped as a permanent Civic Center? These and many other ideas are described in this special report prepared by Western Landscaping News. Permanent plantings, fountains (including the $250,000 fountain designed by international competition) and plazas and malls which are being created at the first U.S. World's Fair in more than 20 years, are all discussed.

Drama and spectacle will unfold in the biggest event in a decade, when the Seattle World's Fair is officially opened by President John F. Kennedy at high noon on April 21, 1962.

Taking place on 74 acres close to downtown Seattle, this event is also known as Century 21 Exposition. It is to be the culmination of nearly seven years of planning and building, and will run for six months, from April 21 through October 21.

Landscape architects, designers and contractors have taken a keen interest in the Seattle World's Fair, as it is unique among international expositions. Not only is it the building of an exciting and forward-looking site packed with pavillions, exhibits, malls and plazas, but at the Fair's end the best of these will remain for the enjoyment and use of the Pacific Northwest.

Unlike other World's Fair which have been torn down or converted to mundane uses, the Seattle World's Fair will be a beautifully integrated city center for cultural, sports, entertainment and educational programming.

The Fair planners began with an overall development featuring landscaping and making use of three existing facilities on the site: the Civic Auditorium and Arena (with the Auditorium being completely remodeled to an Opera House); the Memorial Stadium; and the National Guard Armory.

Paul Thiry, FAIA, a member of the original Design Planning Board for the Fair in 1958, was named primary architect, with the dual role of chief architect for the Fair, and architect for the civic center, now called Seattle Center.

Thiry's site plan retains the original grid of streets, and makes the principal buildings focal points surrounded by courts. This enabled the development of boule-

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vards for easy access, yet provides spacious areas around the significant structures.

The two major pavilions, the Coliseum 21, built by the State of Washington, and the United States Science Exhibit, designed by Minoru Yamasaki and Naramore, Bain, Brady and Johanson, are both larger in size and scope than the American Pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair.

The Coliseum will house the World of Tomorrow Exhibits, while in the U.S. Pavilion, visitors will see science for peace, including a simulated "rocket ride" out past the moon, in the Boeing Spacearium.

The Seattle Center buildings, along the north of the World's Fair Site, during the Fair will be the nucleus of performing and exhibiting arts (the Fine Arts Exhibition Hall and Playhouse), designed by Kirk, Wallace, McKinly and Associates, and the Opera House, by architects James Chiarelli and B. Marcus Priteca.

Commerce and Industry buildings, pavilions to house the official exhibits of foreign governments, and the traditional Gayway have all been included.

Towering over the Seattle World's Fair is the 600-foot Space Needle, a sheaf-shaped spire topped by a revolving restaurant and observation deck.

As every architect and designer knows, setting up the plan is only the first basic step. To follow through and complete it, Thiry, with the Fair's Director of Site Development, Clayton Young, had more than one "client" to please. As either a World's Fair or a Seattle Center, the project was influenced and carefully followed by its principal backers.

The city of Seattle has brought its original investment of $7,500,000 to nearly $11,000,000, to be certain that the final development would serve the people well. It sponsored a $250,000 international fountain, designed through a world-wide competition, in which two young architects from Tokyo submitted a "sculptured water" entry. Jurors for this project included Nathaniel A. Owings of San Francisco; Bernard Rosenthal, New York; Garrett Eckbo, Pasadena; and H. Peter Oberlander, Vancouver B.C.

Seattle freeway construction resulted in demolition in residential areas as part of other city projects. Under the direction of Otto Holmdahl, landscape consultant to Thiry, and his assistants L. J. Jansen and V. L. Nichols, nearly 100 mature trees and shrubs were transplanted to a temporary heeling-in site on the Fair grounds. They are now being moved to permanent locations on the site. In every possible instance, Thiry and Holmdahl saved the fine trees and shrubs already growing in the Fair area, one of Seattle's oldest neighborhoods.

At the north end of the Stadium, a massive, weed-grown hillside was a "do-later" project for the Seattle Public Schools. Now it has become a beauty area, with Holmdahl's simulated rocks jutting out around native and Pacific Northwest acclimated materials.

Landscaping the United States Government's $9,900,000 exhibit, which covers six acres, Minoru Yamasaki and Naramore, Bain, Brady and Johanson called on Lawrence Halprin. They have worked out a series of pools within the inner courtyard, under five towers which arch to nearly 100 feet. Fountains and planting will emphasize the "serenity amid fairtime gaiety" which the architects wanted to stress here.

Because traffic will be heavy around the Coliseum Century 21, Thiry has kept courtyards open, with an occasional evergreen or maple standing in its well-estab-
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yield from the field

oh, for the good old days

Remember the good old days when picnickers could be counted upon to shed a lot of napkins, egg shells, paper plates and such outdoor meal-miscellaneous?

Sunday there was a picnic near #4 rest-room and this morning the sight was enough to encourage a quick inventory for posterity------ there was a phonograph (all in parts); pieces of an electric motor and a fan from a ventilator; a length of taped plastic hose, without fittings; some odd shaped plywood trimmings, a saucepan with a broken handle; a leaky teakettle; some Christmas decorations; two tennis shoes (not mates); and some stuff that defied identification. Remember the good old days?
Ranger William J. Walker, Doheny Beach SP

we answer all requests -- somehow

While going over some of the mail requests for information, we found the job of sending literature to the public is not without chuckles. Some of the letters request a map and sign "with love"; others ask for the temperature for the last two weeks of June at certain parks, etc. The stopper the other morning was the third paragraph of this: "I would like all maps, etc. on the county of Siskiyou.
"Also include information on Indian tribes in this area at this time and past.
"Also if there is any in there that you may not know about."
Public Information Section, Sacramento Headquarters

where are my skis?

During the Crosby tournament we had some very fine weather -- hail and snow. One of the players awoke the morning of the "unusual" type weather and exclaimed that he remembered being at a big party the night before, but how on earth did he get to Squaw Valley.
Curator Vera D. Stewart, California First Theatre

we thank you

This letter with $1.50 was received in January. "Chief Ranger, Russian Gulch State Park, Mendocino. Dear Ranger: On December 23, we visited Russian Gulch State Park and picnicked. On the way out we noticed the fifty cents per car sign. We had a wonderful time in the solitude of the Park, two crows flew past, high over our camp, we heard some Juncos nearby, the trees and leaves smelled sweet. In other words we had as much fun as three car loads, hence the $1.50. Thank you for the fine State Parks in general and Russian Gulch in particular. Mrs. Stephanie Daywalt, Santa Monica.
Superintendent Gordon T. Kishbaugh, District 2

lished location. To rest the eye, after the view of the massive 11-story Coliseum which covers nearly four acres, Thiry has designed several pools and fountains. Another pool and evergreens are part of the "World of Century 21" theme exhibit on the ground floor interiors of this building.

Between the Fine Arts Pavilion and the Playhouse, Century 21 Fine Arts Director Norman Davis has arranged for a display of some of the international sculpture selected for the Fair. James Fitzgerald of Seattle has been commissioned to do a sculpture for the entry of the Playhouse, and Everett Du Pen, to do the main sculpture for Thiry's Coliseum courtyard.

Other projects on the fairgrounds and landscape architects and designers working on them include, Lawrence Halprin; Standard Oil of California, and Fair building #37; William Teufel; Fair Playhouse, Arena, and Exhibition Hall. Overall landscape costs have not been tallied, but they will probably approach $400,000, in addition to the many existing trees on the site which will be used.

This includes 300,000 square feet of sod, a $30,800 contract let to Jansen Landscaping Company, and $23,988 worth of evergreen shrubs and trees, including many rhododendrons and azaleas, from 11 nurseries in the Puget Sound area.

At the Fair's close, all of the temporary structures will be removed. These are mostly the commercial and industrial exhibitor pavilions, and the area can be converted easily to either parking or park-like recreational use.

More than 10,000 flowering annuals will give continuous color and texture, beginning with daffodils and tulips, going through snapdragons, china asters, dahlias and early and late chrysanthemums.

Regional trees will be planted around the Forest Products building and set in native habitat: native northwestern firs among salal and huckelberry; southern pines among sand myrtle, trailing arbutus and various berries; mountain spruce and firs among ground heather and other alpine flora. The largest beds will be 250 by 60 feet, and the exact number of beds is being determined now. Trees to be planted number about 150, adding to those already standing in what will be the city's enlarged civic center when the Fair ends.

Blue spruces from 20 to 25 feet high and with bases 15 to 20 feet wide will be a prominent note, along with other evergreens, hawthorns and cedars. White birches will dance all over the fairgrounds, and the western entrance will consist entirely of this delightful tree. Crushed rock in different colors will complement many of the flower beds.

ELEPHANT TREES (continued from Page 10)

time of the year to explore this desert region. Throughout the summer months the high temperatures discourage all but the most dedicated of desert travelers.

One man's remark after a jaunt to the elephant trees in July points out how the heat can dampen enthusiasm. "Young man," he said to the ranger, "in my opinion the most interesting thing in this region is a patch of shade."

There is a reward in visiting the elephant trees. The thrill and pleasure of seeing the unique is only part of it. Perhaps even greater is the reward that comes with experiencing the desert spaces. This is a tonic that calms jangled nerves and soothes troubled spirits.

To reach the stands of elephant trees in the Fish Creek area, follow the oiled road running south from the small community of Ocotillo Wells on Highway 78. At 5.5 miles from Ocotillo Wells is the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park sign; .3 mile past this sign a sandy road turns west to the elephant trees. This turn-off is marked by a brown and yellow State Park post. Conventional cars should be parked here, and the remainder of the trip made afoot.

At a point 1.8 miles up the sandy side-road is another brown and yellow post. From here it is a 15-minute hike westward to the first of the trees. By way of special equipment, the visitor should have a canteen of water and stout shoes. The area is rough and rocky.

It's a good trip for a leisurely outing. Take along a picnic lunch. For those who wish to camp overnight, Fish Creek Wash, a few miles farther down the oiled road, provides a beautiful setting for a desert holiday.

By Ranger George W. Leetch (From The Desert Magazine, 11-61)

DIRECTOR'S DIARY (continued from Page 2)

of the State of California. I am sure these figures are conservative in the extreme.

We have a record of one convention of 3,500 persons who spent ten days at Squaw Valley and who spent, in the course of their convention, $500,000 in the area. They provided a handsome economic benefit to the County and they will be back next year with 6,000 people.

The overall picture is one of considerable benefit to the public seeking recreation, to the public agencies concerned in furnishing this recreation, to the economic well-being of the business community in the immediate vicinity and to Californians in general.

Again I would like to say that the greatest single factor leading to the immediate benefits has been the overall cooperation of all the people, businesses and government agencies concerned in any way at Squaw Valley. I would like to mention particularly the fact that the United States Forest Service, the private concessioners who furnish all the overnite and eating facilities as well as the ski lift units, the County which provides both snow clearance on roads and road maintenance, the Division of Highways of California, the State Highway Patrol, the State Division of Beaches and Parks in its on-the-ground maintenance, operation and protection of the area and the Department of Finance in its great assistance in untangling some of the financial problems at Squaw Valley. All have indeed made a sizable contribution to a new State Park area.

It is true that all the problems are not yet solved. Both private individuals and government individuals together are working closely to bring more and better outdoor recreational opportunities to Squaw Valley.

We realize that the total bill which the State has paid at Squaw Valley has been a big one. But the big appropriation was for the Olympic Games, for which California can be proud. But we also feel that the variety of economic benefits accruing to individual and government units has been big, and that in the future, the approximately $300,000 gross which is necessary to operate Squaw Valley from the State's standpoint will be repaid many times into the California Treasury.

CHARLES A. DE TURK, Director

BEST OF THE FIFTY

Last month this space contained the following paragraphs:

"Indeed, why should the alternate to freeways in San Francisco be THE Golden Gate Park?

"Indeed, why should the low road bridge THE Gem of the Sierra Nevadas when the high road would save the parks?

"Indeed, why?

"Is it part of the malady so seriously affecting and effecting our lives and our thinking--the malady of indifference and materialism. Cannot those schools of engineering which have nurtured this breed not include some courses in liberal arts, on the arts, on culture, on the magnificence of earth and life on earth? On anything but simple questions magnified to appear complex to the non-mathematically inclined?"

Lest there are those who think this plague is exclusive to California, this map is from the New York Times of February 23, 1962.

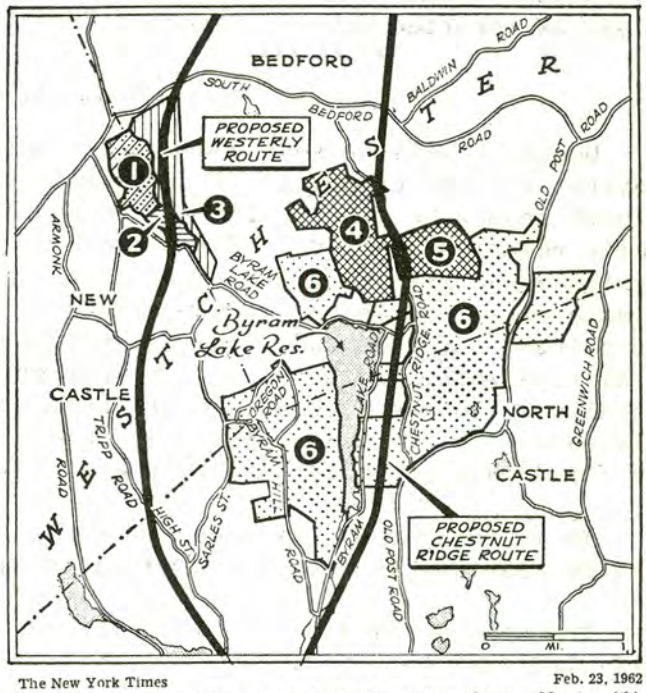
Two miles lie between the proposed routes.

Do the slide-rule advocates go through that corridor. No indeed!

Up through two parks and preserves they shoot their alternates. And New Yorkers are fuming.

Editorials appeared in three California newspapers this month---the Monterey Herald, San Francisco Chronicle, and the McClatchy Newspapers in Modersto, Fresno and Sacramento.

The Monterey Peninsula-Herald echoes the sentiments of all three. We quote:



The New York Times Feb. 23, 1962

The alternate routes and wildlife areas they affect: (1) Leonard Park; (2) Marsh Memorial Sanctuary and (3) possible additions; (4) Butler Memorial Sanctuary and (5) Westmoreland Sanctuary with (6) possible additions.

"The sweeping powers which the Legislature has given this division (Highways) are not in accord with self-government. The division is a sort of supergovernment in itself, guaranteed a huge annual income from gasoline taxes.

"It enjoys, in effect, the power to reverse the will of the people in the establishment of parks.

"This power should be reduced. It should be in the hands of the elected representatives of the people."

A.M.C.

THE BETTER RANGER (continued from page 4)

PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

Forms have been submitted to the District Superintendents for each unit in the State Park System in order to furnish factual data leading toward the classification of each existing unit of the State Park System. The State Park Commission will consider the classifications at their March, 1962 meeting to be held in Columbia. The park classifications must be processed in accordance with California administrative law and subject to proper advertising and later public hearings.

MASTER PLAN HANDBOOK

Deputy Chief Jim Warren brought out for a first showing the first portion of the masterplan hand book explaining its application and its tie to the proposed classification of each state park unit. It was pointed out that the classification of each unit will include a suggested declaration of purpose to which the master plan is to be tied.

POLICY ON GROUP CAMPS

The existing policy on group camps which was adopted by the State Park Commission many years ago has been reviewed by the Division Superintendents and after summarizing, will be placed in effect as it affects operation of the group camps. This review was deemed necessary because of the misuse of some of the camps by organized groups as reported by Park Supervisors and District Superintendents.

RIGHT OF WAY APPLICATIONS

Deputy Chiefs Hanson and Warren pointed out that where there is no legal authority for the granting of a special or non park use, a clear cut and definite refusal should be given. There is no authority for the granting of special uses as a public relations gesture. There can be no administrative permits issued, nor can any permission be granted by telegram or telephone. The law now requires that all grants of easements or rights of way are to be reviewed by the Department of Finance. It was pointed out that under the law the Director's authority to grant rights of way is permissive while his authority to protect the parks is mandatory. Our first responsibility is to the park and to its protection and to its visitors. Responsibility to outsiders with a request for non-conforming uses must be considered in the light of the first responsibility except where the law provides differently.

It is understood, of course, that all applications shall be received and answered with courtesy even though they may result in refusal.

The next meeting of the District Superintendents will be on Thursday and Friday, April 5th and 6th, 1962.

EARL P. HANSON
Deputy Chief, Operations

NEWS AND VIEWS February, 1962 Vol. 19 No. 2

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COVER: An elephant tree in the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. See pages 9 and 10.

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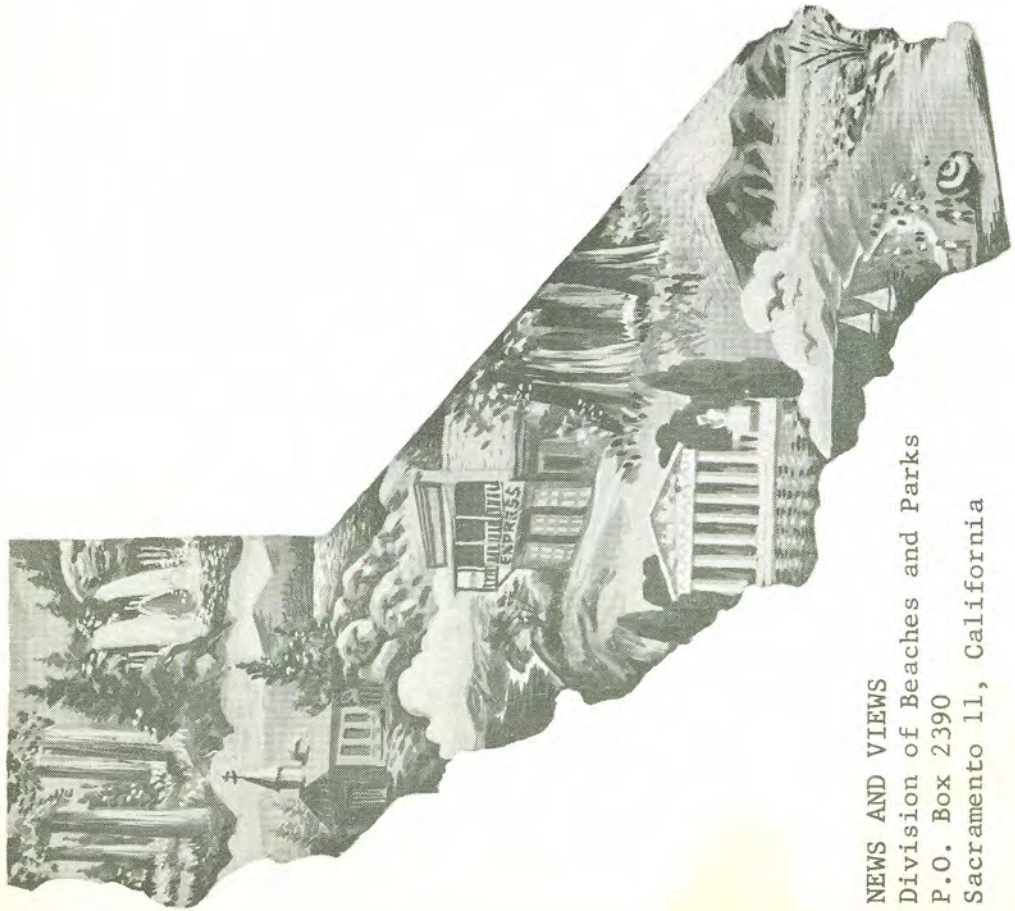

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

N E W S A N D V I E W S

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

Joseph C. Houghteling (Sunnyvale).....Chairman
Karl Wray (San Clemente).....Vice Chairman
Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet).....Member
Sterling S. Cramer (Yosemite).....Member
John P. Elsbach (Los Angeles).....Member
Alfred J. Stern (Palo Alto).....Member
Harold L. Zellerbach (San Francisco).....Member

ADMINISTRATOR, RESOURCES AGENCY

William E. Warne

DIRECTOR OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Charles A. DeTurk

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION

Edward F. Dolder

Editor.....Alfred M. Calais
Assistant Editor.....Esther M. Seaman
Artist.....Henry B. Collins
Duplicating.....Priscilla R. Oates

Mar. 62

NEWS & VIEWS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — RESOURCES AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Very often persons acquiring homesites next to state parks are convinced that this acquisition gives them unlimited and unrestricted access to park areas.

Such exclusive and unrestricted access is prohibited by the state laws, State Park Commission policy and Legislative directions.

State parks are acquired for the whole public and are used by the whole public in a manner consistent with law and on an equal basis by all elements of the public.

The state laws and regulations prohibit exclusive uses, entrances, etc., to any segment of the population. And it is State Park Commission policy to wherever possible delineate state park properties "from surrounding property by fencing, foilage, trees, etc. Ideally, there should be only one entrance to a park for control is a most important aspect of park operation."

Especially is this true in protecting the landscape from destruction, controlling park use against vandalism and hoodlumism--a very serious thing in some areas--fire and other forms of destruction.

In addition, the Legislature has stated on several cases and the Department of Finance has instructed the Division to assess facilities use fees which will return revenue up to about 30 per cent of park operating costs. To do this requires control poonts for vehicular access.

On the other hand, parks are for the people, paid for by them, maintained by them. In fencing, we cannot and will not close off an area against persons desiring to walk into a park unless there are compelling factors of public safety or park protection. Gates and separations will be provided where general public needs must be met. But beyond this, experience is clear that the unlimited hauling of boats or trailers or vehicles across park land erodes, destroys and usurps the beauty and hinders the general public use of a park.

Throughout California there are those inclined to take advantage of the magnificence of state park areas in describing properties. We are pleased. We are also appreciative of the economic asset to the area these business leaders acclaim our parks to be. We are present to serve those residents, as well as travelers from afar.

But we are not permitted to grant special privileges to a few, as fortunate as we are to have them reside near us, or as fortunate as they are in acquiring property near the park.

EDWARD F. DOLDER, Chief

WHEREAS, the tragic death of Benjamin F. Ries who was Park Supervisor of Butano State Park at the time of his accident in line of duty on April 14, 1961, is a great loss to the State Park System and is grieved by those who have known him;

WHEREAS, Ben had diligently served the Division of Beaches and Parks for many years and was responsible for much of the basic planning and preparation for the developments at Butano State Park, and;

WHEREAS, the State Park Commission believes that recognition of his services to the State of California and devotion of duty be memorialized;

NOW, THEREFORE, the State Park Commission does hereby resolve that the area along the southeasterly slope of Little Butano Creek Canyon in Butano State Park be designated as the Ben Ries Campground;

AND FURTHER, resolve that the Secretary of the State Park Commission send copies of this resolution to the widow of Benjamin F. Ries and to the Division of Beaches and Parks.

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

The President Speaks on Conservation

President Kennedy has urged Congress to authorize a $1,000,000,000 expansion of Federal recreational areas over eight years. Half the cost would be financed by repayable Treasury loans.

In a special message to Congress, the President outlined a plan for the conservation and renewal of the country's physical resources. It included the creation of a Land Conservation Fund to buy additional land and repay the Treasury.

The President proposed to abandon the traditional policy that "the great out-of-doors should be free." He urged a new system of "modest user payments from those who now enjoy our superb outdoor areas and from recreation and land-related receipts."

In addition to nine new national park areas, Mr. Kennedy called for increases in state-operated recreation facilities, particularly in the East. He asked that laws be amended to permit state and local governments to acquire surplus Federal lands "on more liberal terms."

Increased use of private lands for fishing, hiking, picnicking, riding and camping should also be encouraged, the President said, to help meet the pent-up demand for recreational opportunity in the East.

Early action on legislation to create a Youth Conservation Corps, patterned after the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930's, was urged by the President. He requested legislation authorizing the new national park areas, which would embrace 1,107,000 acres and cost $59,850,000. These, in addition to the home of Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, L.I. and his birthplace in New York City, would include:

1. Point Reyes National Seashore in California
2. Great Basin National Park in Nevada
3. Ozark Rivers National Monument in Missouri
4. Canyonlands National Park in Utah
5. Sleeping Bear National Lakeshore in Michigan
6. Prairie National Park in Kansas
7. Padre Island National Seashore in Texas
8. A National Lakeshore Area in northern Indiana

The acquisitions, through the fund, would not be limited to these new areas.

Mr. Kennedy's 5,000-word message covered all phases of natural-resource conservation and touched on many projects rejected or sidetracked by Congress over the last 20 years. The President defined conservation as "the wise use of our natural environment, the prevention of waste and despoilment while preserving, improving and renewing the quality and usefulness of all our resources."

He said he would soon call a White House Conference on Conservation to survey progress that had been made, and to determine what must be done. He touched on the proposed departure from the historic policy of free use of the outdoors. The major

(continued on the following page)

exceptions to this policy have been Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks, where modest admission fees are charged.

Conservation officials listed the following revenue sources that were expected to bring in $81,500,000 a year:

Revised schedule of "user fees for Federal areas	$34,000,000
User charges for boats on Federal waterways	$12,500,000
Tax on motorboat gasoline, now in Highway Trust Fund	$15,000,000
Sales of non-military Federal surplus lands	$20,000,000

This revenue added to the $500,000,000 in Treasury loans, would provide the Land Conservation Fund with more than $1,000,000,000 to finance purchases. The Treasury funds would remain available to the fund, and would not be repaid until after the eight-year period.

Conservation officials had proposed that fund's operations be made self liquidating through a new 5 per cent excise tax on boats, outboard motors and camping equipment. The Treasury successfully opposed this, however.

The law imposing a new Federal levy on gasoline to finance the Interstate Highway System had made the tax on motorboat gasoline refundable to consumers. However, only $2,000,000 in refund claims had been made to date.

The remaining $13,000,000 in the Highway Trust Fund would be diverted under the President's plan and used for the land purchase program.

The President asked a $50,000,000 increase in open-space grants to states for developing recreational areas. A similar amount was authorized last year in the Housing Act.

Mr. Kennedy urged approval of pending legislation to establish a national wilderness preservation system. He also spoke for a bill providing a study of ocean, lake and river shorelines preliminary to the development of a Federal-state shoreline preservation program.

His other recommendations included the creation of a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Interior Department to supervise future programs of Federal aid to states for recreational development.

WATER vs. FIRE

By George Crawford, British Columbia Research Council, Reprinted from the California Division of Forestry Newsletter

To introduce the subject of water versus fire, let us refer to the old familiar fire triangle. Fuel, temperature, and oxygen are just as basic to combustion as 1 + 1 = 2 is to arithmetic.

First, let us consider fuel. How much fuel does your fire have? For an example, let us use Douglas Fir slash at 25 tons per acre, although this could vary tremendously with circumstances. This 25 tons works out to about 1,500 cubic feet of fuel available for burning on that acre. If it were heavy cedar slash, it might run to 2,500 cubic feet. Standing timber would present an equally wide range of figures, and there are also numerous other physical circumstances to consider when assessing the potentialities of the fuel for a fire. The age and condition of the slash, the temperature and humidity of the air, the wind velocity, and the weather of the past few weeks are some things that come immediately to mind. Obviously each fire is a special case all its own. In this article, we will consider only general cases and leave the subject of adjustment for the various influencing factors to others.

Next, let us look at temperature. Combustion is essentially the reverse of the photosynthesis process that has occurred during the growth of the forest. The energy from the sun, stored up in the wood cells over a period of many years, is released relatively suddenly in fire with results you have seen amply demonstrated. Burning wood starts to give off heat in the temperature range 400°-700°F, but maximum temperatures of up to 1800°F may be reached in some wood flames. You must never underestimate the enormous force of this heat. Some measurements of it will be illustrated later in this article.

The third leg of the fire triangle is oxygen. Since this element is contained in unlimited quantities in the air, we can assume that, at least for most open fires, the necessary oxygen will be readily available. The exceptions will be few.

To measure the heat given out by combustion, we use a British Thermal Unit (B.T.U.). This is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water 1°F. One pound of Douglas Fir gives up about 9,200 B.T.U. if it is bone dry and if combustion is efficient and complete. Even under the worst natural conditions, of course, the wood will not be that dry, nor will it burn with maximum efficiency. The actual heat yield will thus be substantially less -- for our example, let us assume 6,500 B.T.U. per pound. That would mean that the acre containing 25 tons of slash has a potential of 325,000,000 B.T.U. pent up in its wood cells awaiting only the trigger of a fire to be released with almost explosive energy. It is equivalent to over 300,000 cubic feet of natural gas.

Let us consider some alternative measurements of this heat in more familiar numbers. An excellent reference on this and other aspects of forest fire is the book, "Forest Fire: Control and Use." The authors of this text state that the downwind perimeter of a wildfire burning with the wind has an intensity of 1,000 B.T.U. per second per front foot for each 1/10 pound of fuel per square foot. To refer back to our 25 tons per acre example, that would be about 11,500 B.T.U. per second per front foot.

We must also consider that the intensity of a fire is likely to increase at a faster rate than the amount of available fuel might seem to indicate. For instance
(continued on the following page)

in a really major forest fire with a burning strip of the order of 1/4 mile deep, fire intensities of up to 30,000 B.T.U. per second per front foot can be obtained.

Now let us consider what we can expect water to accomplish against this tremendous release of heat energy. Remember the heat unit - the B.T.U. - was defined in terms of how much heat could be absorbed by a given amount of water. The heat required to raise a gallon of water from 60°F to the boiling point and convert it into steam is 11,500 B.T.U. This would mean that the 30,000 B.T.U. fire referred to above could take up water at the rate of nearly 3 gallons per second per foot. To put it another way: for each 100 feet of fire front, you would need nearly 16,000 gallons of water per minute - a volume which is hardly likely to be handy! The 325,000,000 B.T.U. available from the 25-ton acre of slash would have a theoretical water capacity of 28,000 gallons following the above method of calculation. Of course, it is not necessary to absorb all the heat to arrest a fire - it is only necessary to reduce the temperature of the wood below the point of combustion. No doubt you recall the flash point demonstrations. Furthermore, few fires would be of the maximum intensity cited. Even so, the magnitude of the water supply problem at a large fire is apt to be well-nigh insurmountable.

A unit volume of water suddenly applied over an entire burning surface will cool 300 volumes of wood below the kindling point. This is a theoretical maximum unattainable in practice. However, under ideal test conditions, field results of up to 50:1 have been obtained, but you should count on substantially less than that in most cases.

The spectacular fire which destroyed the False Creek mill of B.C. Forest Products in July, 1960, is a case in point. This mill had an internal sprinkler system. Two fireboats with an inexhaustible source of water were able to attack to north side of the fire, and one of the largest assemblages of city fire hose in Vancouver history was brought to play on the remainder. Further assistance was given by boosting the water-main pressure. It hardly need be pointed out that such an array of fire-fighting equipment is unlikely to be available to you. Even so, little was accomplished in the way of extinguishing this mill fire, and firemen were hard pressed just to contain it. An ex-city fireman has said that, at an average city warehouse fire, a 1-1/4 inch hose delivering 250 gallons per minute will not be able to place water directly on the source of fire -- the tremendous heat of the blaze will vaporize the incoming water before it arrives.

In spite of its limitations, however, water is still one of your best tools for fighting fire. If you can use it to delay the advance of a fire for even half an hour, this may be all that is required to give you the upper hand. New techniques are constantly being developed to improve the effectiveness of water-chemical additives, special equipment, new operating procedures, and air drops to name a few. The airplane tanker is a valuable new aid to fire fighting that has been developed in recent years, but even the Mars with its 7,000 gallons is obviously limited in capacity.

In summary, let us review the effects of water on the fire triangle: 1. Against temperature, water is a coolant, theoretically effective against 300 times its volume of burning wood, but in practice perhaps more like 25 times. 2. On fuel, the effect of water may be to absorb enough heat that the wood cannot be brought up to the kindling temperature. It may serve as a temporary fireline or an extinguisher, depending on circumstances. 3. With respect to oxygen, water can sometimes smother the available supply and reduce combustion. This effect, however, is likely to be pretty limited, except on enclosed fires. 4. Seldom, if ever, will the available water supply be adequate in itself to fight a major fire. It is just one of the tools you will have available to use. Don't waste it. Don't expect miracles from it.

Division Sends Representative To Indiana

This column is written by a near frost bitten Superintendent -- Gordon Kishbaugh, who attended the 16th Annual Great Lakes Park Training Institute at Pokagon State Park in Indiana during the week of February 18 to 24, 1962.

° ° ° • °

The weather, as taken from the News-Sentinel, Fort Wayne, for February 19: "NORTHERN INDIANA--Snow flurries and colder tonight. Mostly cloudy with little temperature change Tuesday. Low tonight 18-25°. High Tuesday in lower 30's!" What a welcome! On the last day, Saturday, February 24 -- "FLURRIES, Cloudy, colder today, High 25°, low 10°."

THE TRAINING INSTITUTE

Representatives were present from state park systems of New York, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Florida, Wisconsin, and Canada had representation from its Provincal Parks which are very similar to our park system. 23 states were represented through city and county park departments as well as many Canadian Provinces. Over 400 individuals attended the conference.

This is the first year that California was represented at the Training Institute. I feel that although the discussions pertained mostly to city and county type parks, I learned much on the background of city parks and their problems which will benefit me, particularly in the public relations field. Further benefits were derived from conversations with other park people between and after sessions bringing home the point that many of our problems are nationwide.

THE PROGRAM

Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, opened the session with a talk on the park movement. In his brief history of parks, he traced the early park man whose work was no more than that of a caretaker, through the years to now where the park man is a professional and recreation man. He may be an engineer, a naturalist, an architect. Every known profession is used by the National Park Service. Mr. Wirth stressed the point that parks of today are a standard of living and that the park and recreation men are the key to the future. He advised us not to let the park and recreation business get into the hands of the theorists. As a park philosophy to

(continued on the following page)

understand people, provide services, to meet the public's needs, we cannot desert the future.

After hearing about the National Park Service in the United States, the Director of the National Parks Branch of Canada gave us much interesting data about his parks: 62% of the population occupies 1% of the land. There are 2.1 acres of national and provincal parks per person in Canada. Boating and skiing are both growing sports. The most critical problem for the National Parks of Canada is the management of actual cities which are located within two national parks. Two of the National Parks have a logging operation. These are both located in remote areas seldom visited by the public where the timber is over-ripe. The 5.5 acres of the Niagara Falls Park was the most heavily used in Canada.

One of the discussions and talks that proved most interesting was the Director of State Parks of New York. He spoke of the recent bond issue which proved successful in the amount of $75 million dollars. The approach in New York was "Parks for People".

Some of the concrete methods used in promoting the bond issue were:

1. The well-run park is your best seller.

2. The political organization. There should be continuity in government in respect to parks. There should not be a complete change every time there is a change in politics.

3. Park development information literature. This must be specific: how much land, what does it cost, and who will use it.

In speaking of the philosophical -- it should be remembered that parks are a valid business climate statistic. Parks do attract visitors and parks do upgrade property values, and they do help combat youth delinquency.

The bonds were for land only. $25 million of the $75 million goes to match local programs. The slogan "now or never" was used since land is disappearing so quickly and land will never again be as cheap as it is now.

GAINING COMMUNITY SUPPORT

The speaker, Mr. L. B. Houston, Director of Parks and Recreation, Dallas, Texas, made some comments which can be adapted to state parks as well as city and county operations. He began by saying that parks must place great emphasis on locally donated funds. Remarking how Dallas achieved community support, the speaker noted it was largely the part played by the park commission through its contributed time and continuity.

He said that planning is essential to attain support and parks must be ever alert to changing times, new methods, and new materials. Adequate and long range plans (something of a visual aid) are essential to community support.

Mr. Houston believes that garden clubs and other organizations deserve the fullest cooperation and that advisory councils are not to be feared as they are a definite aid in maintaining liaison with a community's spirit and feelings.

GORDON KISHBAUGH, Superintendent
District 2

BEST OF THE FIFTY

The Governor of California is quoted in The Sacramento Bee and the Sacramento Union as stating he is opposed to highway condemnation of State Park properties. And further, a check with the Division of Highways by the Governor shows "There are NO further plans for routes cutting across parks."

Indeed, good news!

We must presume the statement means exactly what it states and that the Division of Highways has at long last realized the arguments we have championed are meritorious.

Semantics may be involved, however. The categorical "NO further plans" may mean only that there are no further plans to construct this year, or next year. Surely it is too great a hope, possibly too unrealistic a hope that Prairie Creek, Calaveras Big Trees, our beach parks in Orange and San Mateo counties will not fall prey before the barn door is locked against unbridled usurpation of those precious few acres of grandeur still inviolate and contained within the infitesimal 7/10 of one per cent of the total state acreage which is the State Park System.

But surely we can read what we will into these statements by the Division of Highways and Governor Brown about no further plans----unless the highway division is playing it cute, and by stating no further plans they feel their activities on behalf of destroying Emerald Bay and D. L. Bliss State Parks is an accomplished plan and need not be included in "further" even though the work hasn't as yet started.

We think otherwise and eagerly await announcement that the high route is the selection of the State Highway Commission, which today is a far better Commission than just a few months ago. Insofar as the values of life are concerned, one member makes a big difference.

Governor Brown has named Franklin Payne, former publisher of the Los Angeles Examiner, to the Commission. In so doing he has eliminated a man who went high-rolling along with the engineers who insist on straight lines (if it serves their purpose) and massive concrete or asphalt corridors -- no matter what is destroyed.

Mr. Payne wrote not long ago:

> "Governor Brown has given assurance that his order to state department heads instructing them not to discuss controversial issues in public before clearance with his office does not apply to the officials' dealings with the press.
>
> "It is hoped the Governor will get his message through to the department heads in clear and emphatic terms.
>
> "It indeed would have been extremely unfortunate,for instance, had the State Park Commission not had the opportunity to speak up in the Legislature and in public against the highway department's scheme to bridge Emerald Bay and run a high speed road through two state parks at Lake Tahoe.
>
> "Gag rules and secrecy never serve the public interest. Governor Brown has been one of the strongest foes of government secrecy and he should make it clear to all members of his official family that this is still his policy."

. . .A.M.C.

yield from the field

a blanket of snow

Three boys, experienced hikers with snowshoes, parkas and winter gear left Humber Park for a hike to the back country. When they returned in the afternoon, they reported the miserable conditions which they endured. The trail was obliterated by five feet of snow. The water in their canteens froze, as did their food and sandwiches. The howling wind added to their discomfort. After several hours of hiking, they had to turn back and they did not even reach Saddle Junction.

On the way down they met a group of Boy Scouts hiking up. These Scouts did not even have snowshoes -- they were sinking down to their knees with each step. Not knowing the trail too well, they were following the snowshoe markings. They were dressed for a summer outing with summer type sleeping bags, tents, etc. We are thankful the three hikers were able to convince the Scouts they should return home. Last night six more inches of snow fell. The Scout excursion could have ended in tragedy.

Ranger Kent Hartwell, Mt. San Jacinto State Park

no smoking

On Sunday afternoon Guide Gary Luttrell was talking to a party of visitors in the Ranch House while I was selling tickets at the doorway. Suddenly Gary stopped his lecture and asked, "Paul, do you smell smoke? - I do. A moment later, an elderly gentleman began slapping himself on the left thigh and doing a dance that looked like a new version of the twist. It seems that he had cached a lighted cigarette in his pocket when he entered the House. The fire was extinguished without recourse to fire-fighting equipment and Gary finished his talk.

Ranger Paul W. Minton, Will Rogers State Park

willy must be jealous

The local Game Warden dropped in to leave this note with us:

"SMOKEY, THE BEAR, NEEDN'T BE SO SMUG
IF IT WASN'T FOR WILLY, THE WARDEN,
HE'D BE A GOL'DARN RUG.

Ranger Norman L. Wilson, Samuel P. Taylor State Park

ah spring!

A woman visitor approached the park office in the afternoon and stated there was some difficulty on the beach. Upon investigating we found a fight about to begin between two groups of male youths over a girl. The altercation was quelled and the youths causing the disturbance were evicted from the park. Ah yes, Spring is just around the corner. We can hardly wait!

Ranger Robert L. Perkins, Natural Bridges Beach State Park

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
COMPARATIVE ACTUAL STATE PARK ATTENDANCE
JANUARY 1, 1958 To DECEMBER 31, 1961

SUMMARY

Attendance by Park Classification	1958	1959	1960	1961
State Parks	11,203,355	12,652,381	14,171,484	16,483,418
State Beaches	6,986,935	7,911,294	8,470,970	9,089,356
State Monuments	1,532,490	1,630,491	1,833,902	1,878,336
Total Attendance	19,722,780	22,194,166	24,476,356	27,451,110
Increase in attendance		2,471,336	2,282,190	2,974,754
Percentage of increase		12.53%	10.28%	12.15%

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
COMPARATIVE ACTUAL STATE PARK ATTENDANCE
JANUARY 1, 1958 TO DECEMBER 31, 1961

STATE PARK	1958	1959	1960	1961
Angel Island State Park	5,291	9,529	22,225	29,636
Anza-Borrego Desert State Park	439,829	469,001	550,811	532,120
Armstrong Redwoods State Park	198,673	223,848	236,071	256,373
Benbow Lake State Park (6-59)		19,785	17,558	21,119
Benicia Capitol State Historical Monument	27,619	19,122	19,961	18,923
Bidwell Mansion State Historical Monument				
Big Basin Redwoods State Park	553,153	692,422	660,388	885,377
Bolsa Chica Beach State Park (3-60)			268,980	242,555
Bothe-Napa Valley State Park (6-60)			4,160	7,244
Brannan Island State Park	113,791	137,927	146,269	145,740
Calaveras Big Trees State Park	206,278	237,475	142,562(a)	140,811
Capitola Beach State Park	247,600	295,682	255,625	225,387
Carmel River Beach State Park (3-60)			197,835	236,750
Carpinteria Beach State Park	562,100	595,900	711,020	822,848
Castle Crags State Park	58,883	32,955	53,595	64,849
Caswell Memorial State Park	2,923	8,268	49,712	54,550
Clear Lake State Park	79,328	111,507	111,430	121,321
Colorado River State Park (7-61				
Columbia Historic State Park	484,297	623,630	558,393	783,442
Colusa-Sacramento River State Park	22,919	23,735	31,315	32,157
Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park	34,528	55,441	47,932	52,744
Cuyamaca Rancho State Park	518,973	511,990	497,733	481,620
Doheny Beach State Park	11,501	304,171	539,861	562,065
D.L. Bliss State Park	81,478	106,393	108,419	104,501
Donner Memorial State Park	236,856	216,026	214,015	204,308
El Capitan Beach State Park	30,003	116,111	137,125	126,526
Emerald Bay State Park	87,632	107,724	120,973	221,305
Emma K. Wood Beach State Park (8-59		156,879	100,770	211,597
Folsom Lake State Park	1,369,055	2,169,750	2,404,646	2,202,298
Fort Humboldt State Historical Monument	4,242	5,766	13,655	6,018
Fort Ross State Historical Monument	66,353	82,482	89,634	108,592
Fort Tejon State Historical Monument	17,259	12,284	20,387	20,521
Franks Tract State Park			5,443	17,977
Fremont Peak State Park	21,563	27,077	24,139	25,893
George J. Hatfield State Park	9,180	14,267	14,608	11,880
Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park	27,333	33,147	29,373	25,676
Grover Hot Springs State Park (8-59)		1,805	14,135	21,720
Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument (6-58)	153,476	258,227	311,392	320,183
Hendy Woods State Park (1-60)			8,248	9,375
Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park	237,021	230,900	242,521	238,505
Henry W. Coe State Park (12-59)		92	3,116	2,026
Humboldt Redwoods State Park	307,970	609,249	1,232,666(b)	1,934,543
Huntington Beach State Park	1,356,641	1,058,796	975,380	1,029,503
Jack London Historical State Park (9-60)			30,804	89,815
Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park	101,721	122,753	133,377	149,385

(a) Method of counting changed from traffic counter on entrance road to actual count.
(b) New Freeway Completed

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
COMPARATIVE ACTUAL STATE PARK ATTENDANCE
JANUARY 1, 1958 TO DECEMBER 31, 1961

STATE PARK	1958	1959	1960	1961
Joshua Trees State Park (12-59)		1,130	4,007	2,848
Lake Elsinore State Park (2-58	204,026	35,151	42,569	72,768
La Purisima Mission State Historical Monument	35,941	38,732	48,011	52,404
Leo Carrillo Beach State Park	72,060	98,502	193,374	256,230
Los Coches Rancho State Historical Monument			27,486	26,014
Los Encinos State Historical Monument	3,374	2,646	4,302	6,070
MacKerricher Beach State Park	98,285	109,500	110,108	117,549
Marshall Gold Discovery State Park	280,995	199,622	211,738	262,389
McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park	56,718	62,575	103,703	113,947
McConnell State Park	21,765	26,524	30,128	30,424
McGrath Beach State Park				
Millerton Lake State Park	844,515	792,029	645,169(c)	621,227
Mitchell Caverns State Park (11-59)		868	6,533	5,591
Monterey State Historical Monuments:				
California First Theater	54,450	48,337	55,454	57,173
Old Custom House	120,815	123,097	113,039	110,930
Pacific Building	10,376	closed	23,602	23,798
Stevenson House	23,816	34,774	35,489	35,177
Thomas Oliver Larkin House (6-58)	3,008	8,522	8,060	9,012
Morro Bay State Park	803,660	828,375	808,295	810,010
Mount Diablo State Park	283,382	217,502	226,049	224,269
Mount San Jacinto State Park	42,654	56,859	53,554	40,600
Mount Tamalpais State Park	398,994	296,620	268,510	268,000
Natural Bridges Beach State Park	288,630	320,770	171,066	177,028
New Brighton Beach State Park	256,600	254,698	203,633	223,981
Ocean Beach State Park				
Palomar Mountain State Park	157,697	190,513	198,469	198,144
Patrick's Point State Park	142,171	152,260	145,222	147,980
Paul M. Dimmick Memorial State Park	10,330	3,980	16,372	22,679
Petaluma Adobe State Historical Monument	15,858	18,740	22,630	22,617
Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park	339,024	414,369	441,188	440,653
Pio Pico State Historical Monument	14,435	20,040	18,375	16,860
Pismo Beach State Park	578,339	690,000	665,125	649,403
Plumas Eureka State Park (6-59)		15,944	28,685	55,070
Point Lobos Reserve State Park	142,954	147,514	137,814	141,110
Portola State Park	115,423	136,383	152,816	161,654
Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park	217,643	240,151	237,879	257,327
Richardson Grove State Park	423,933	415,230	371,289	423,669
Russian Gulch State Park	58,163	67,310	67,635	81,004
Salton Sea State Park	226,401	329,359	405,072	477,356
Samuel P. Taylor State Park	172,005	222,400	193,697	189,332
San Buenaventura Beach State Park	351,295	448,725	569,738	612,150
San Clemente Beach State Park	190,096	202,894	205,674	228,412

(c) Decrease due to low water level

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
COMPARATIVE ACTUAL STATE PARK ATTENDANCE
JANUARY 1, 1958 TO DECEMBER 31, 1961

STATE PARK	1958	1959	1960	1961
San Diego Beaches:				
Cardiff Beach State Park (12-59)		804	21,196	
Carlsbad Beach State Park	146,550	291,010	225,306	229,532
La Costa Beach State Park (10-59)			112,979	122,552
Moonlight Beach State Park (10-59)		8,677	192,248	
Ponto Beach State Park (10-59)		1,035	12,851	254,884
San Elijo Beach State Park (10-59)		2,661	45,031	70,663
San Juan Bautista State Historical Monument	203,092	233,428	254,343	277,290
San Mateo Beaches State Park	515,148	623,156	716,290	763,078
Seacliff Beach State Park	997,764	1,102,624	694,450(d)	657,636
Shasta State Historical Monument	45,985	45,826	51,205	48,571
Silver Strand Beach State Park	302,619	263,750	306,285	275,497
Sonoma Coast State Park	324,125	308,685	314,850	360,500
Sonoma State Historical Monument:				
Sonoma Mission	54,768	59,936	59,853	64,537
Vallejo Home	67,470	72,738	74,570	80,763
Squaw Valley State Park (4-60			633,037	1,408,757
Standish-Hickey State Park	33,224	47,102	64,650	71,073
State Indian Museum State Historical Monument	263,104	237,390	234,363	248,830
Stinson Beach State Park	516,355	453,347	423,335	477,902
Sunset Beach State Park	236,565	207,173	134,294	197,701
Sutter's Fort State Historical Monument	331,039	282,725	312,145	281,325
Tahoe State Park	42,658	52,576	44,100	56,731
Tomales Bay State Park	104,578	85,565	73,613	85,966
Torrey Pines State Park	230,659	136,892	178,050	283,194
Tule Elk Reserve State Park	3,361	3,633	4,461	6,618
Turlock Lake State Park	222,752	214,460	169,138	128,109
Twin Lakes Beach State Park	144,701	187,996	197,565	205,579
Van Damme Beach State Park	84,083	116,433	83,826	112,348
Weaverville Joss House State Historical Monument	11,534	17,563	18,489	29,357
William B. Ide Adobe State Historical Monument	4,476	8,116	17,457	13,371
Will Rogers State Park	100,870	154,104	176,555	166,109
Woodson Bridge State Park				
TOTAL ATTENDANCE	19,722,780	22,194,166	24,476,356	27,451,110

(d) Campground closed for three months of 1960 due to storm damage.

NEWS AND VIEWS MARCH 1962 Vol. 19 No. 3

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COVER: Eagle Cotage, Columbia Historic State Park

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STATE PARK ATTENDANCE FOR 1961

April, 1962

News and Views

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1962.

The New York Times.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935

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ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, *Chairman of the Board*
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, *President and Publisher*
AMORY H. BRADFORD, *Vice President* HARDING F. BANCROFT, *Secretary*
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A Memorial for Hammarskjold

A friend remembers that when the late U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold visited California some years ago, he made a special request to visit the big trees in the Muir Woods near San Francisco. It was only with difficulty that he was persuaded to leave in time to keep a speaking engagement in Los Angeles. He had longed to spend a whole afternoon and a night amid the trees in order to recover some of the sense of peace so obviously lacking in his difficult job.

Now there is a movement to honor Mr. Hammarskjold by giving his name to a stand of giant redwoods on the Coast highway in Humboldt County, Calif. It would be necessary to acquire two hundred acres of redwood and six or seven hundred acres of protected watershed land. These trees are as much as 300 feet tall and as much as 2,000 years old. It may cost more than a million dollars to save them from destruction. If saved, they may stand for generations as a memorial to one great man and to the hopes of peace he cherished.

What now needs to be done is to procure this money, to secure a supporting resolution from the U. N. Assembly and to establish the necessary agencies to make this tribute firm and recognized. Newton B. Drury is the secretary of the Save-the-Redwoods League of 114 Sansome Street, San Francisco, which is lending its help to the project.

A Gentle Man of Peace - - - - - Pg. 6

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

DIRECTOR'S DIARY

Oct 1, 1961

On this day I took Office ... [illegible]

BEACHES & PARKS

[illegible]

RECREATION

[illegible]

SMALL CRAFT HARBORS

[illegible]

The man who started to count his chickens lived to rue the day; they never hatched.

But there is nothing wrong in noting that the sky is opening a bit here and there and a little bit of blue is beaming across the green landscape again; where once it was stormy and seemingly everlastingly overcast.

Three occasions are reason for this optimism:

1. The Report on Scenic Highways.

2. The statements of Governor Brown.

3. The statements of key legislators on usurpation of park lands.

Let us gist these here, with hope that the end result will again enable California to provide the freeway program so much needed as well as provide parks and opportunities to glory in its beauty, which is as much needed.

The Report on Scenic Highways is a 44-page report submitted by a committee of department directors, one of which I was privileged to be. The key point insofar as this Department is concerned is that highway planners in designing highways remember "the critical elements. . .are the degree to which scenic conservation is given weight in considering the costs of right of way."

Too often have we felt that park lands were not considered of value, either in compensation for taking, or in their irreplaceable characteristics. Thus, down the middle of our most wonderful areas would boom a highway. In the case of the redwoods we were forced to pay from park funds so that highways would go another route. In the case of Emerald Bay we are forced to rely on an aroused public opinion.

The case at Emerald Bay was strengthened by Governor Brown's statements to C. K. McClatchy, of the Sacramento Bee. Quoting Mr. McClatchy and the Governor:

"Governor Edmund G. Brown announced today he favors the construction of a high level all weather highway around Emerald Bay on Lake Tahoe.

"The Governor said he believes it would be 'tragic' to disfigure the bay with a bridge. The low level alternative would require a bridge and would

(continued on the following page)

DIRECTOR'S DIARY (continued from the previous page)

cut through D. L. Bliss and Emerald Bay State Parks.

"'I personally favor the high route for an all weather highway around Emerald Bay,' Governor Brown said. 'Of course, the highway commission will make the final decision, but in my opinion it would be tragic to mar the bay with a bridge.'

"The Governor said he came to this decision after he was assured the high level route would give residents of the area a year round highway as rapidly as the alternate low level highway.

"State Transportation Administrator Robert B. Bradford, who also serves as chairman of the state highway commission, said today he has been informed of the Governor's stand.

"'I know,' Bradford said, 'that the commission will be delighted that the Governor made the statement.'"

The statement of Legislators. The most important is that of Assemblyman Thomas Rees of Los Angeles, who stated that parks must be protected from the increasing interest of highways in park properties as opposed to seeking other routes. He suggested a special session of the Legislature, which is not feasible because no one better than we realize such action is not possible in the period remaining (two weeks at this writing). Next year is not too late, for the Governor on March 20 said, "I have checked the highway department and <u>there are no freeways</u> to be constructed between now and January which would pass through parks."

CHARLES A. DE TURK, Director

MAIN STREET SCENE

Columbia's Main Street will come to life again.

Proposals to restore the historic old block between Jackson and State streets in the Tuolumne County community have been given the green light by the State Park Commission.

Now remains "how" the job must be done--through State financing, private capital, a combination of both, or a method still to be suggested.

As depicted by the Division, Columbia would again:

1. Have a hotel, through restoration of the Morgan Hotel and construction of an annex immediately to the rear. This would be complemented by a 40-car parking and landscaped area facing Broadway.

2. Reconstruction of the DeNoelle Boarding House, New York Bakery, Long Tom Saloon, Ivy Green, and City Market.

3. Landscaping, including grape arbors, boardwalks, picket fences, etc.

Estimated construction costs for the full project run as high as $800,000, but $500,000 will do a very adequate job.

Financing is dependent upon decision to proceed through the regular State budget process or to allow the construction and operation to private capital. No date for completion can be set until the decision on financing and operation is made. Financing through the budget process will require the project to proceed in stages.

Already completed on Main Street between Jackson and State Streets are the series of buildings at the corner of Main and State, on the northwest and northeast corners. These include: Leavitt-Walker, Knapp, Soderer and Marshall, Drugstore and Tuolumne Engine Company No. 1 buildings. The names are the original.

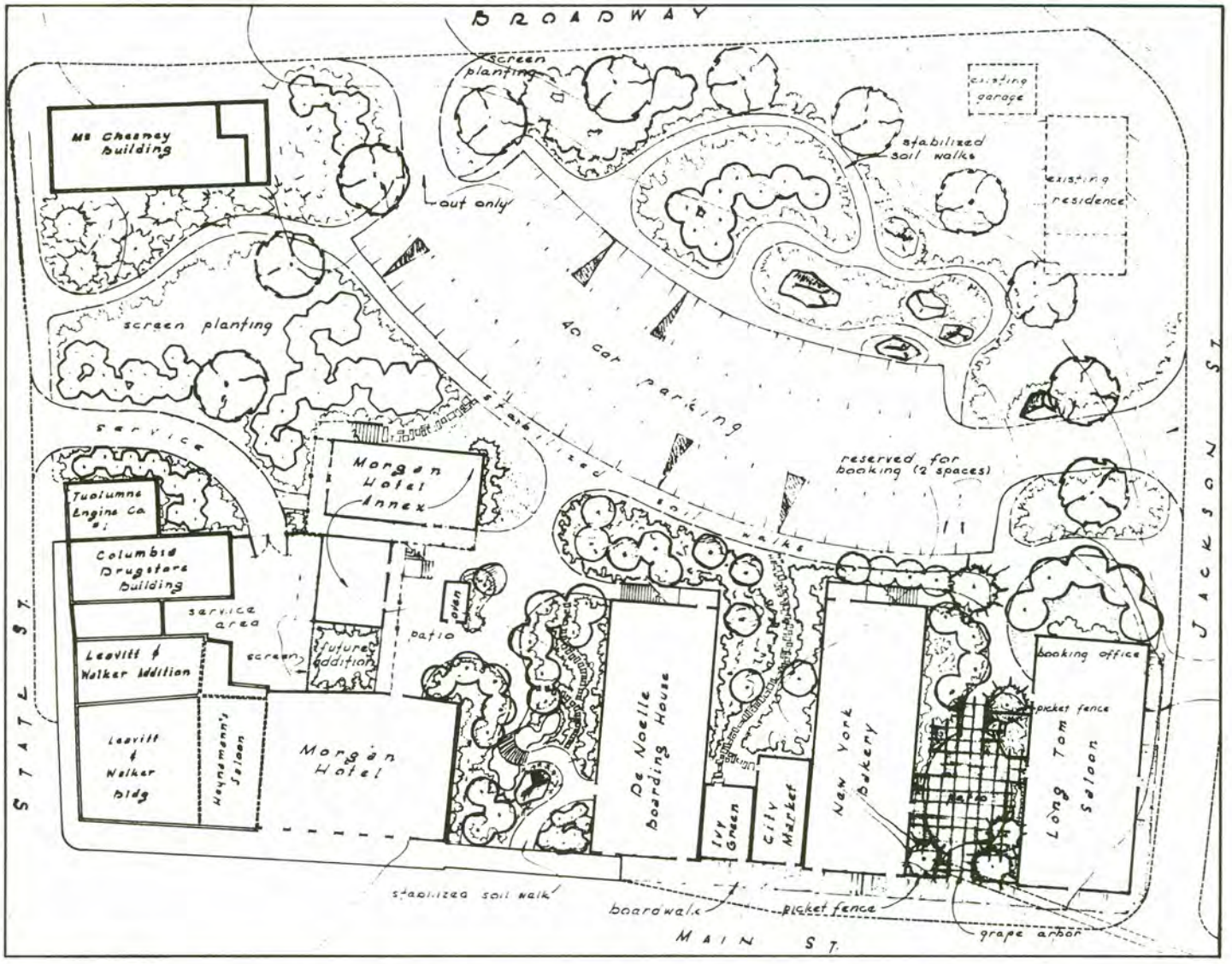
It is the aim of the State Park Commission to eventually restore or reconstruct the community to its existence in the 1850-60 period. This would include permitting residents to live in the old homes which add so much to the community's spirit and color.

The exterior design for the buildings along Main Street was reproduced from an 1855 lithograph and an 1865 photograph of Main Street. The numerous fires during

(continued on the following page)

this period wiped out all of the frame buildings in this area from the Morgan Hotel north to Jackson Street.

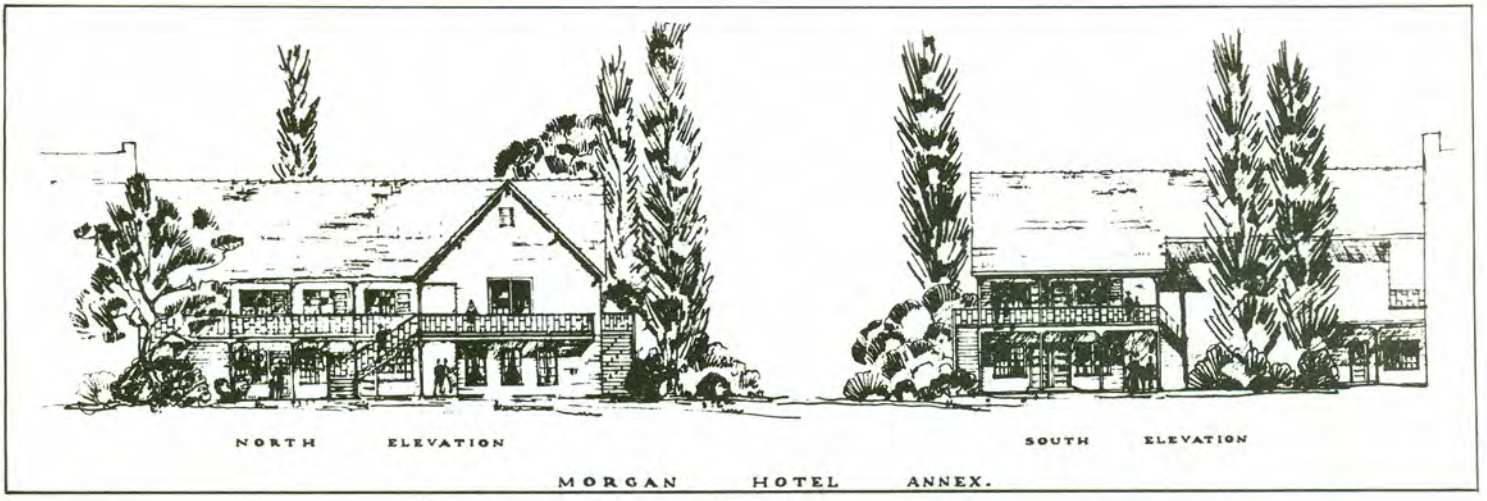
The reconstruction of the Long Tom Saloon, New York Bakery, and the DeNoelle Boarding House will provide 24 period type hotel rooms with baths. There would be eight rooms located on the second floor in each of these three buildings. The first floor of these buildings and the City Market and Ivy Green Building would provide space for shops and sales areas.



The reconstruction of the two-story Morgan Hotel Annex would provide 12 period type hotel rooms. Evidence as to the original appearance of the Annex is not available. The proposed design approximates the size of the old Annex and in construction would reflect the period of the original structure.

The Morgan Hotel, built in 1857, is a two-story brick and frame structure. Preliminary estimates by the Division of Architecture indicate that it would cost about $240,000 for complete restoration. The building would accommodate ten rooms on the second floor with lobby, saloon, parlor and dining room on the first floor. It is proposed that the hotel rooms be retained as original with public bath facilities for men and women.

The proposed parking area is designed to accommodate approximately 46 automobiles and would serve guests using the overnight facilities only. Disturbance to the existing site would be kept to a minimum by using stabilized earth for parking areas and paths rather than asphaltic concrete or other contemporary surfaces.



MORGAN HOTEL ANNEX.

ATTENDANCE

Attendance records for Columbia show that the annual attendance in 1947 was 105,855. Not all of the following years showed an increase over the previous year, but the annual average increase has amounted to 45,172. In recent years the trend of annual increase has exceeded the average by substantial amounts. In 1960, the attendance was 588,393; this increased by almost a quarter of a million in 1961 to bring the annual visitor attendance to 783,442.

REVENUE

With increasing attendance and greater visitor facility offerings, annual revenues will increase for the Concessionaires, the State and the Community. In 1947, the State received $573 in revenue from all Columbia Historic State Park sources. In 1960 this increased to $14,630 and in 1961 the amount was $22,865.

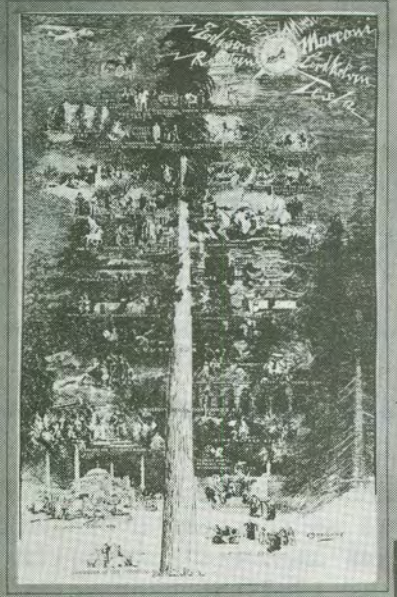
Revenue from concession operations amounted to $9,157.98 in 1960 and $14,945.88 in 1961. This is attributable to an increase in more flat rate rentals and a general increase in business for all concerned.

Revenue returns for 1961 show that all concession businesses operating on a percentage-of-gross-basis increased their payments to the State over those of 1960. Percent of gross revenues amounted to $2,317 in 1960 and $4,926 in 1961 -- an increase of 111% although attendance increased only 40% for the same period. Using the percent of gross revenues increase as a barometer it would indicate that other concessions, those on a flat rate basis, also enjoyed a substantial increase in their business. Likewise the community and the County of Tuolumne are certain to have benefited from this substantial increase in business.

"WHERE ALL IS PEACE"

Proposed Dag Hammarskjold Memorial Grove

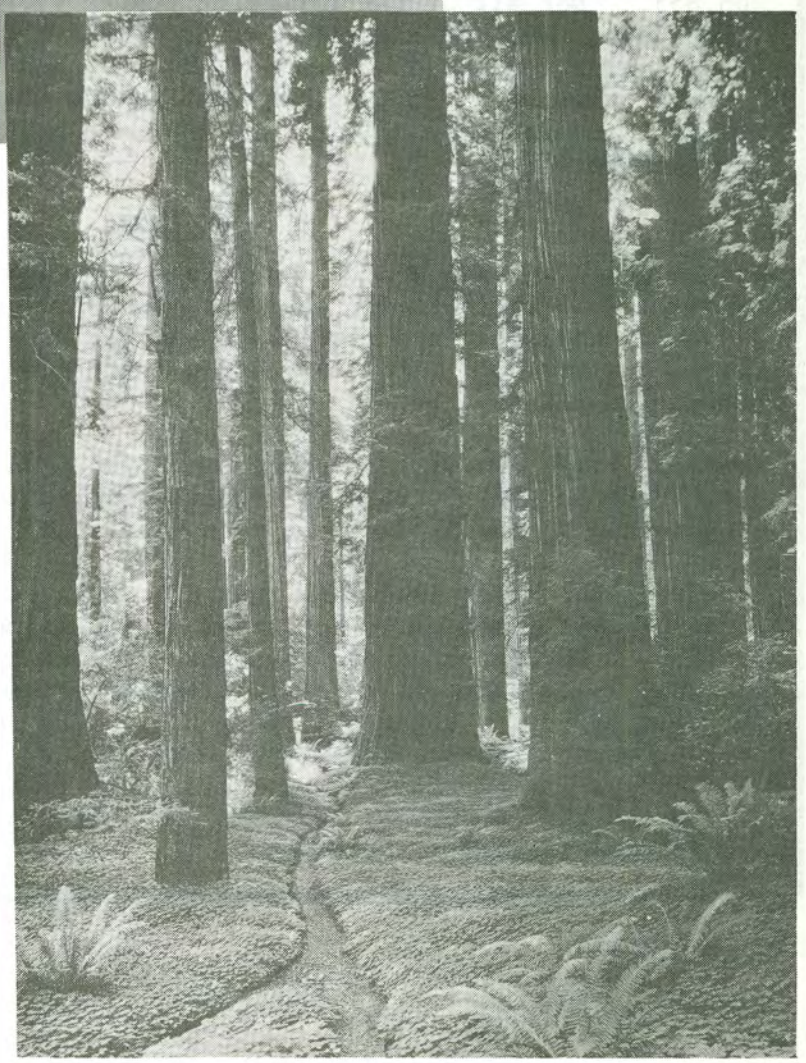
California



Over a generation ago, the artist Broughton endeavored to visualize the sweep of historic events within the span of life of a giant Redwood tree.

Much has happened since that time - World War I, World War II, the United Nations, the Atomic Age.

In a rapidly changing world, the 2000-year-old Redwood still stands.



CHIEFLY SPEAKING

By now, most park personnel are aware of the proposal to run a gas line through Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, via Coyote Canyon. At present the proposal has been turned aside by my refusal to permit surveys through the park for the gas line, a resolution of the State Park Commission opposing the pipeline, and strong letters by Resources Agency Administrator William Warne and Director Charles DeTurk to the California Public Utilities Commission.

Clyde Strickler, Supervisor of the park, deeply concerned over the proposed intrusion, prepared a letter to residents of the Borrego Valley, which, I believe, well expresses the concern of the Commission and the Division. Park Supervisor Strickler's letter follows:

"In respect to the State Park lands which embrace Borrego Valley, we must remember that these lands were purchased for State Park use and they should in most part, be held in their natural state. By so doing, these lands will become increasingly valuable to the people of California within the next few decades. There were many reasons for acquiring this park which comprises approximately 500,000 acres of the 27,500,000 acres of desert land in California. A few of these reasons follow:

"1. Varied physical aspects due to an elevation ranging from sea level to over 6,000 feet.

"2. Historical background involving the aboriginal population, Spanish period, Mexican period, 49ers and the westward migration.

"3. Diversified flora and fauna.

"4. Complex and varied geological features.

"5. Wide sweeping vistas and unobstructed scenery.

"6. All or parts of 12 mountain ranges which embrace three life zones.

"7. Large areas where the feeling of remoteness and adventure can be found with comparative safety.

"8. Mild winter climate which attracts many thousands of visitors seeking recreation, relaxation and relief from health problems.

"9. Warm, but not hot summer climate, makes this area usable the year round.

"Of the above, there are some, such as the climate, which we can do very little about. However, such things as the safeguarding of the wide sweep-

(continued on the following page)

ing vistas and unobstructed scenery, and the geological features as well as the historical aspects can definitely be done. We are invariably confronted with various types of developments or demands on State Park lands that would destroy all or most of these outstanding features.

Some of these developments, such as the Montaguna road now passing through the park are deemed necessary. Another would be the proposed Truckhaven Road. By sound planning on the part of both the County of San Diego and the Division, these roads are being built in such a manner that they will safeguard the important features that make the area desirable. Both these roads will be of benefit to the property owners of Borrego Valley and the park.

There are other demands that we feel are not beneficial. The proposed pipe line is one. Because of this, the State Park Commission passed a resolution that the proposed pipe line shall not cross any unobstructed portion of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.

The proposed route, as it now stands, would enter state park land in the area of Borrego Mountain and San Felipe Creek. This area contains alternate sections of ownership. The line then continues across the eastern portion of Borrego Valley, entering the Coyote Canyon drainage at the southwest corner of Coyote Mountains, and then continues generally on the east side of Coyote Creek into Riverside County.

As an approximate figure, this would cross 18 miles of privately owned land and eight miles of park land. The park's concern in the San Felipe area is not only the loss or damage to the geological features which would be caused by this proposed 100' right-of-way, but also for the damage to the panoramic vista from Font's Point. This vista is known for its beauty throughout California, and is one of the few vistas that we have an opportunity to preserve, due to the park boundaries. Many of the vistas we now enjoy will be lost in time because of private development.

I believe I need not dwell on the fact that this line and the scar caused by it will be visible to most as it crosses through the private owned lands in the eastern portion of the Valley. An outstanding view is the view across the Valley to Font's Point. This view would definitely be altered.

As the pipe line moves north into Coyote Canyon it hits an area which we consider, not the heart of Anza-Borrego Desert, but one of history, outstanding flora and fauna, complex geological features and a running stream. These all combine to make Coyote Canyon a place to be enjoyed and protected.

I feel that by sound development of both Borrego Valley and the Park, this desert area will fill a great recreational need for the people of California. I feel that the natural features as well as the related history, etc. can be preserved, but only through sound planning and development. Through the quietness and serenity of the desert, people gain relaxation and enjoyment of the natural beauty and true peace of mind. We should all do whatever we can to preserve this wonderful desert area.

Thank you for this opportunity to tell you the way I feel and about the stand the State Park Commission has taken on this proposed pipe line."

CLASSIFICATIONS:

parks

beaches

historic units

scenic or scientific reserves

recreation areas

The Division has completed its recommendations for classification of units within the State Park System as required by legislative resolution of last year.

The State Park Commission will consider the recommendations made by the Division and hold public hearings in May at its meeting to be held in Napa County. That hearing will consider those parks in District 2, comprising the counties of Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, San Francisco, Solano and Sonoma in Northern California.

Similar meetings, time and place to be set, will be held to consider the parks in other California areas. The differences among parks, beaches, and historical areas as defined by legislation last year are basically the same as determined by the State Park Commission through the years, with the exception of the establishment of state recreation areas.

State recreation areas will be those selected and developed primarily to provide non-urban outdoor recreation opportunities to meet other than purely local needs, but having scenic quality. Camping, picnicking, swimming, hiking, horseback riding, boating, fishing and hunting, may be provided. The provision of such activities shall be the primary reason for operating recreation areas.

The Legislature declared that it felt it was in the public interest to allow diversified uses when it is found by the State Park Commission that such multiple use of state recreation areas would not threaten the safety and welfare of other users in the state recreation area.

The Legislature also stated that hunting shall not be permitted in any unit now in the State Park System and officially opened to the public on or before June 1, 1961, nor in any unit hereafter acquired and designated as a state park. It may only be permitted in new recreational areas which are developed for such use, but it is not mandatory to permit shooting.

With the exception of Golden Gate State Park, Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park, Ano Nuevo Beach State Park, Salinas River Beach State Park, Benicia Beach State Park, and Alameda Memorial Beach State Park, all the units being classified were open to the public as state park areas prior to June 1, 1961.

DISTRICT 1

For Classification as State Parks:

- Castle Crags State Park
- Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park
- Dry Lagoon Beach State Park
- Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park
- Humboldt Redwoods State Park
- Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park
- McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park
- Patrick's Point State Park
- Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park
- Richardson Grove State Park

For Classification as Scenic or Scientific Reserves:

- Azalea Reserve State Park

For Classification as Historic Units:

- Fort Humboldt State Historical Monument
- Shasta State Historical Monument
- Weaverville Joss House State Historical Monument
- William B. Ide Adobe State Historical Monument

For Classification as State Beaches:

- Little River Beach State Park
- Pelican Beach State Park
- Trinidad Beach State Park

For Classification as State Recreation Areas:

- Admiral William Standley State Park
- Benbow Lake State Park
- Standish-Hickey State Park
- Woodson Bridge State Park

DISTRICT 2

For Classification as State Parks:

- Angel Island State Park
- Bothe-Napa Valley State Park
- Clear Lake State Park
- Golden Gate State Park
- Hendy Woods State Park
- MacKerricher Beach State Park
- Mt. Tamalpais State Park
- Robert Louis Stevenson Memorial State Park
- Russian Gulch State Park
- Samuel P. Taylor State Park
- Tomales Bay State Park
- Van Damme Beach State Park

For Classifiction as Scenic or Scientific Reserves:

- Armstrong Redwoods State Park
- Indian Creek State Park
- Kruse Rhododendron Reserve State Park
- Mailliard Redwoods State Park
- Montgomery Woods State Park

For Classification as Historic Units:

- Benicia Capitol State Historical Monument:
- Fort Ross State Historical Monument
- Jack London Historical State Park
- Petaluma Adobe State Historical Monument
- Sonoma State Historical Monuments
- Vallejo Home State Historical Monument

For Classification as State Beaches:

- Benicia Beach State Park
- Paul M. Dimmick Memorial Grove State Park

For Classification as State Recreation Areas:

- Manchester Beach State Park
- Sonoma Coast State Park
- Stinson Beach State Park
- Westport-Union Landing Beach State Park

DISTRICT 3

For Classification as State Parks:

- Calaveras Big Trees State Park
- Caswell Memorial State Park
- D. L. Bliss State Park
- Donner Memorial State Park
- Emerald Bay State Park
- Grover Hot Springs State Park
- Plumas-Eureka State Park

For Classification as Historic Units:

- Columbia Historic State Park
- Marshall Gold Discovery State Park
- Sutter's Fort State Historical Monument and State Indian Museum

For Classification as State Recreation Areas:

- Brannan Island State Park
- Colusa-Sacramento River State Park
- Curry Bidwell Bar State Park
- Folsom Lake State Park
- Frank's Tract State Park
- Fremont Ford State Park
- George J. Hatfield State Park
- McConnell State Park
- Squaw Valley State Park
- Tahoe State Park
- Turlock Lake State Park

DISTRICT 4

For Classification as State Parks:

Big Basin Redwoods State Park
Butano State Park
Fremont Peak State Park
Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park
Henry W. Coe State Park
John Little State Park
Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park
Mt. Diablo State Park
Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park
Portola State Park

For Classification as Scenic or Scientific Reserves:

Ano Nuevo Beach State Park
Knowland State Arboretum and Park
Pt. Lobos Reserve State Park

For Classification as Historic Units:

Los Coches Rancho State Historical Monument
Monterey State Historical Monuments
San Francisco Maritime State Historical Monument
San Juan Bautista State Historical Monument
Santa Cruz Mission State Historical Monument

For Classification as State Beaches:

Alameda Memorial State Beach
Asilomar Beach State Park
Capitola Beach State Park
Carmel River Beach State Park
Manresa Beach State Park
Monterey Beach State Park
Natural Bridges Beach State Park
New Brighton Beach State Park
Salinas River Beach State Park
San Francisco Beaches State Park
San Mateo Beaches State Park
Seacliff Beach State Park
Sunset Beach State Park
Twin Lakes Beach State Park
Zmudowski Beach State Park

DISTRICT 5

For Classification as State Parks:

Joshua Trees State Park
Morro Bay State Park

For Classification as Scenic or Scientific Reserves:

Los Angeles State and County Arboretum
Tule Elk Reserve State Park

For Classification as Historic Units:

Fort Tejon State Historical Monument
Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument
La Purisima Mission State Historical Monument
Los Encinos State Historical Monument
Lummis Home State Historical Monument
Pio Pico State Historical Monument
Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historical Monument
Will Rogers State Park

For Classification as State Beaches:

Arroyo Burro Beach State Park
Atascadero Beach State Park
Avila Beach State Park
Carpinteria Beach State Park
Cayucos Beach State Park
Dockweiler Beach State Park
El Capitan Beach State Park
Emma K. Wood Beach State Park
Gaviota Beach State Park
Goleta Beach State Park
Las Tunas Beach State Park
Leo Carrillo Beach State Park
Malibu Lagoon Beach State Park
Manhattan Beach State Park

DISTRICT 6

For Classification as State Parks:

Anza-Borrego Desert State Park
Cuyamaca Rancho State Park
Palomar Mountain State Park

For Classification as Scenic or Scientific Reserves:

Mitchell Caverns State Park
Mt. San Jacinto State Park
Torrey Pines State Park

For Classification as Historic Units:

San Pasqual Battlefield State Historical Monument:

For Classification as State Beaches:

Bolsa Chica Beach State Park
Doheny Beach State Park
Huntington Beach State Park
San Clemente Beach State Park
San Diego Beaches State Park
Silver Strand Beach State Park

For Classification as State Recreation Areas:

Lake Elsinore State Park
Picacho State Recreation Area
Salton Sea State Park

DISTRICT 5

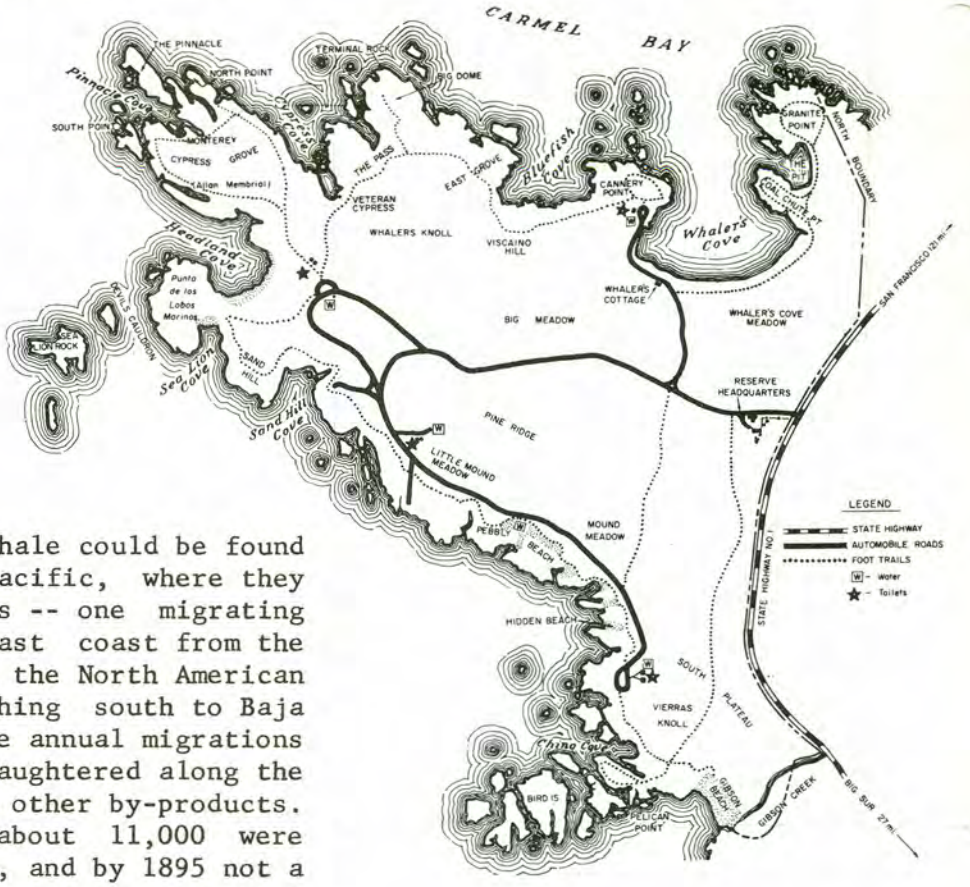
For Classification as State Beaches (continued)

McGrath Beach State Park
Morro Strand Beach State Park
Pismo Beach State Park
Point Dume Beach State Park
Point Sal Beach State Park
Redondo Beach State Park
Refugio Beach State Park
Royal Palms Beach State Park
San Buenaventura Beach State Park
San Simeon Beach State Park
Santa Monica Beach State Park
Will Rogers Beach State Park

For Classification as State Recreation Areas:

Kern River State Park
Millerton Lake State Park
Placerita Canyon State Park
Puddingstone Reservoir State Park

Whaling At Point Lobos



It comes as a great surprise to many visitors that the area now referred to as Whaler's Cove was actually used as a shore station for whaling from the early 1860's until 1884. The visitors' interest is stimulated during the winter months when the spout from the California gray whale can be seen, weather permitting, at almost any time during the day.

Years gone by, the gray whale could be found in great numbers in the North Pacific, where they formed two groups, or tribes -- one migrating annually down the Asiatic east coast from the Arctic to Korea, the other down the North American Continental west coast, reaching south to Baja California. It was during these annual migrations that the gray whale was slaughtered along the Pacific Coast for its oil and other by-products. It has been estimated that about 11,000 were killed between 1846 and 1875, and by 1895 not a single gray whale was observed.

During the period of whaling, the industry was very active at Point Lobos, but in 1884 it was abandoned due to economic failures brought about by modern technology. The stone wall at Whaler's Knoll, used as a protective barrier against the wind to aid the man on lookout for whales, is still visible. When a whale was sighted, the lookout gave the alarm and the whaling boat would leave the safety of the cove for the kill. This was not an easy task as the whales take the offensive when molested, and have earned for themselves the name "Devil Fish". After the black powder-charged harpoon exploded inside the whale's body, there was a waiting period for death. The dead whale was then towed back to Whaler's Cove to be butchered while still in the water. Large chunks of blubber were hoisted by derricks and tackle into iron caldrons where the oil was rendered from the blubber. It has been said that during the months of the whale migration, the water in Whaler's Cove often was blood red and covered by a pink froth. The odor given off from the caldrons could be smelled in Monterey six miles to the north.

Still standing today is the Whaler's Cabin, estimated to be 100 years old. The cabin is situated overlooking Whaler's Cove with a view straight out into Carmel Bay. The west side of the cove, now a parking lot, was the center of the whaling operations. Little remains today to give evidence of this once active marine industry--two rust eroded iron rings still anchored in their granite base and one badly weathered iron caldron.

Some years after 1895, it is theorized that a portion of the tribe that migrated down the Asiatic east coast ventured down the Pacific west coast to establish the present annual migration to Baja California. Because of an international treaty
(continued on the following page)

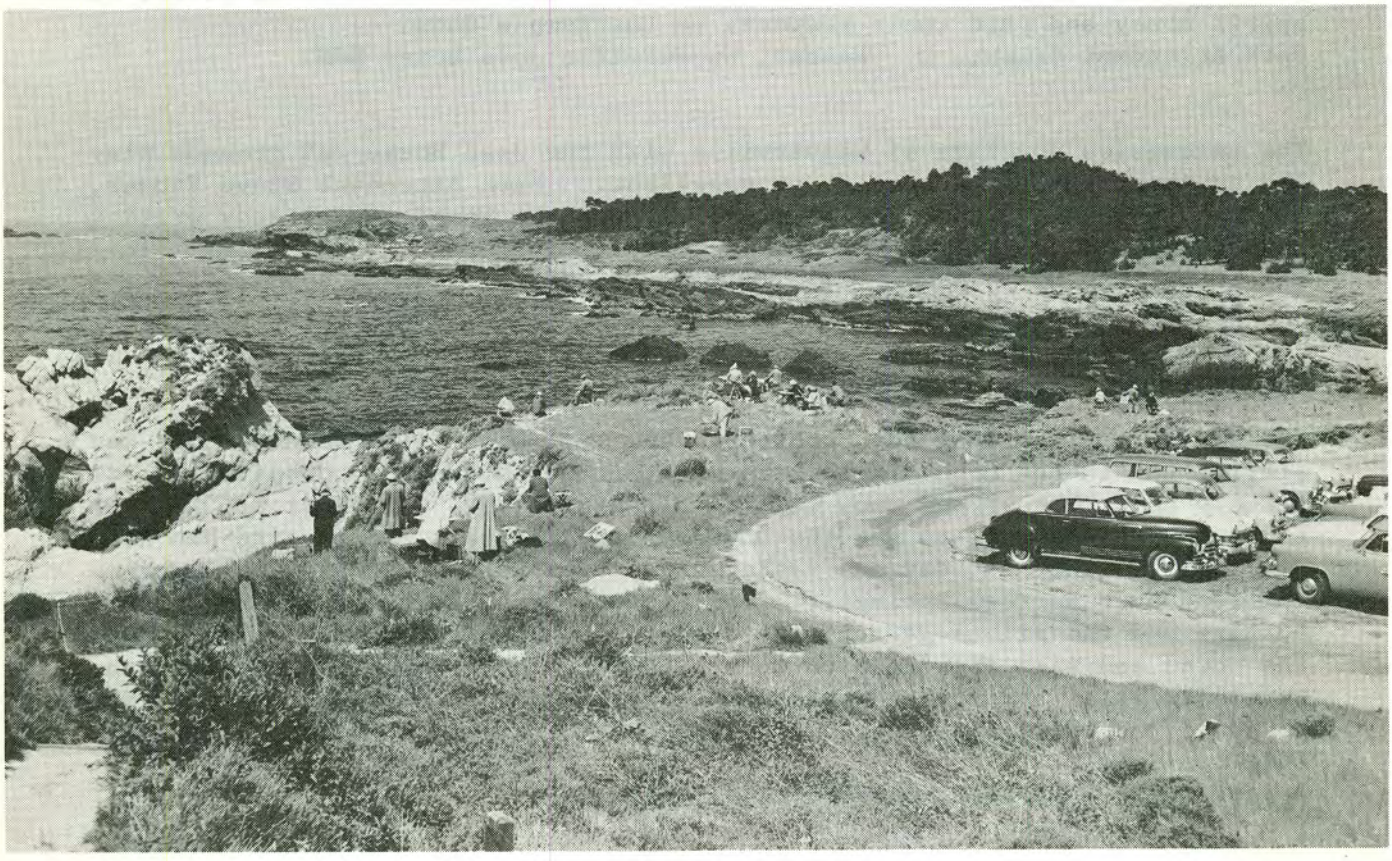
protecting the California gray whale, it again is on the list of living mammals of our time.

The gray whale has very strange habits. The males appear to have strong possessive feelings about their females and young and will attack anyone or anything bothering them. They can swim in shallower places than any other whale and during the breeding season, will actually rest in only two feet of water on shoal beaches during low tides. They are prone to all manner of parasites and are often covered with barnacles and huge lice (actually species of crustaceans). To free themselves of these parasites, they rub along sandy bottoms and scratch themselves on rocks, hence the scientific name--Rachianectes--meaning gray rocky-shore swimmer. This manner of ridding themselves of the parasites often produces large open sores for the skin is very thin.

The gray whale is the most primitive of the existing baleen whales. It reaches approximately 45 feet and weighs 20 tons. The baleen plates are small, cream colored and individually very thick and heavy. A mottled or dappled gray of various shades distinguishes this whale which has no dorsal fin, and the throat plates or grooves are reduced to two.

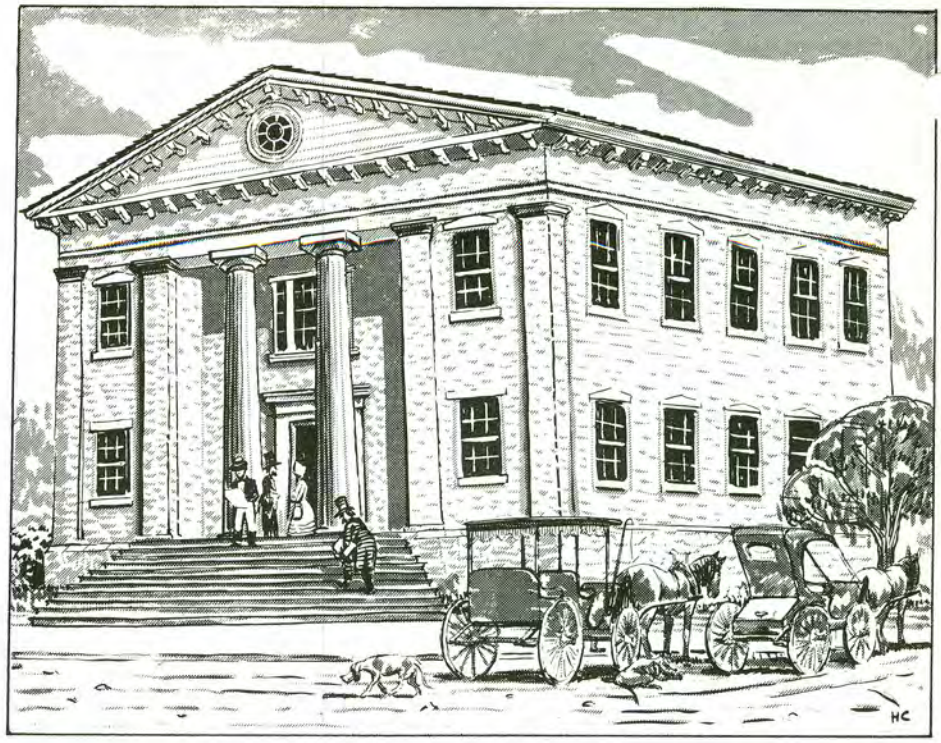
The annual migration from the Bering Sea to the breeding lagoons in Lower California and Mexican waters takes place during the winter months. While traveling, groups of these whales move about six to seven miles an hour and they surface every seven or eight minutes and blow three or four spouts about 20 feet in the air. The visitors watch for hours as the annual migration of the California gray whale takes place.

Ranger Hal Terry, Point Lobos Reserve State Park



no damage

Around 10:30 a.m. the Old Capitol was shaken by what seemed to be an explosion on First Street. People were running up the street to see what had happened. A sonic boom caused the large plate glass window in the hardware store just two doors away to be blown out. Several other stores suffered broken windows. I looked over all the windows in the Capitol but found nary a crack. It looks like our reproduced defective glass is pretty strong.
Ranger Edward W. Strouse,
Benicia Capitol S.H.M.



joss house is popular

The "Year of the Tiger" 4,960 was welcomed by Moon Lee and his wife. They visited the Joss House and heaped offerings of citrus fruits on the Feast Table, filled the stone urn with tea, and burned a large parcel of spirit money and paid their respects to the Temple Gods.
Park Attendant Stephen C. Penner, Weaverville Joss House SHM

The television coverage of Weaverville with the Joss House and grounds playing an important part, turned out excellent. Park Attendant Steve Penner, who was shown as guiding the visitors through the Temple is already writing his acceptance speech for the "Emmy" award.
Ranger William Hill, Weaverville Joss House SHM

what else is new?

The search for the lost boy continued all last night with seven of our men staying up in the mountain to keep contact with the boy despite the extremely cold weather and snow falling all night long. At about 0800 Ranger Kirby Morgan was able to get the boy down the mountain and reunite him with his family. The next day was rather uneventful until two Navy Jet Fighters collided over Borrego Springs. From Headquarters we could see the planes burning and the pilots parachuting down. The Rangers immediately drove to the scene and were able to pick up the pilots, both unhurt. We called the Naval Air Base and relayed messages from the downed pilots and asked them to radio the third plane still circling above, to return to base before his fuel ran out.
Ranger Clyde Strickler, Anza-Borrego Desert SP

yield from the field

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STATE PARK ATTENDANCE FOR 1961

May - 1962

NEWS & VIEWS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — RESOURCES AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Very often persons acquiring homesites next to state parks are convinced that this acquisition gives them unlimited and unrestricted access to park areas.

Such exclusive and unrestricted access is prohibited by the state laws, State Park Commission policy and Legislative directions.

State parks are acquired for the whole public and are used by the whole public in a manner consistent with law and on an equal basis by all elements of the public.

The state laws and regulations prohibit exclusive uses, entrances, etc., to any segment of the population. And it is State Park Commission policy to wherever possible delineate state park properties "from surrounding property by fencing, foilage, trees, etc. Ideally, there should be only one entrance to a park for control is a most important aspect of park operation."

Especially is this true in protecting the landscape from destruction, controlling park use against vandalism and hoodlumism--a very serious thing in some areas--fire and other forms of destruction.

In addition, the Legislature has stated on several cases and the Department of Finance has instructed the Division to assess facilities use fees which will return revenue up to about 30 per cent of park operating costs. To do this requires control poonts for vehicular access.

On the other hand, parks are for the people, paid for by them, maintained by them. In fencing, we cannot and will not close off an area against persons desiring to walk into a park unless there are compelling factors of public safety or park protection. Gates and separations will be provided where general public needs must be met. But beyond this, experience is clear that the unlimited hauling of boats or trailers or vehicles across park land erodes, destroys and usurps the beauty and hinders the general public use of a park.

Throughout California there are those inclined to take advantage of the magnificence of state park areas in describing properties. We are pleased. We are also appreciative of the economic asset to the area these business leaders acclaim our parks to be. We are present to serve those residents, as well as travelers from afar.

But we are not permitted to grant special privileges to a few, as fortunate as we are to have them reside near us, or as fortunate as they are in acquiring property near the park.

EDWARD F. DOLDER, Chief

WHEREAS, the tragic death of Benjamin F. Ries who was Park Supervisor of Butano State Park at the time of his accident in line of duty on April 14, 1961, is a great loss to the State Park System and is grieved by those who have known him;

WHEREAS, Ben had diligently served the Division of Beaches and Parks for many years and was responsible for much of the basic planning and preparation for the developments at Butano State Park, and;

WHEREAS, the State Park Commission believes that recognition of his services to the State of California and devotion of duty be memorialized;

NOW, THEREFORE, the State Park Commission does hereby resolve that the area along the southeasterly slope of Little Butano Creek Canyon in Butano State Park be designated as the Ben Ries Campground;

AND FURTHER, resolve that the Secretary of the State Park Commission send copies of this resolution to the widow of Benjamin F. Ries and to the Division of Beaches and Parks.

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

The President Speaks on Conservation

President Kennedy has urged Congress to authorize a $1,000,000,000 expansion of Federal recreational areas over eight years. Half the cost would be financed by repayable Treasury loans.

In a special message to Congress, the President outlined a plan for the conservation and renewal of the country's physical resources. It included the creation of a Land Conservation Fund to buy additional land and repay the Treasury.

The President proposed to abandon the traditional policy that "the great out-of-doors should be free." He urged a new system of "modest user payments from those who now enjoy our superb outdoor areas and from recreation and land-related receipts."

In addition to nine new national park areas, Mr. Kennedy called for increases in state-operated recreation facilities, particularly in the East. He asked that laws be amended to permit state and local governments to acquire surplus Federal lands "on more liberal terms."

Increased use of private lands for fishing, hiking, picnicking, riding and camping should also be encouraged, the President said, to help meet the pent-up demand for recreational opportunity in the East.

Early action on legislation to create a Youth Conservation Corps, patterned after the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930's, was urged by the President. He requested legislation authorizing the new national park areas, which would embrace 1,107,000 acres and cost $59,850,000. These, in addition to the home of Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, L.I. and his birthplace in New York City, would include:

1. Point Reyes National Seashore in California
2. Great Basin National Park in Nevada
3. Ozark Rivers National Monument in Missouri
4. Canyonlands National Park in Utah
5. Sleeping Bear National Lakeshore in Michigan
6. Prairie National Park in Kansas
7. Padre Island National Seashore in Texas
8. A National Lakeshore Area in northern Indiana

The acquisitions, through the fund, would not be limited to these new areas.

Mr. Kennedy's 5,000-word message covered all phases of natural-resource conservation and touched on many projects rejected or sidetracked by Congress over the last 20 years. The President defined conservation as "the wise use of our natural environment, the prevention of waste and despoilment while preserving, improving and renewing the quality and usefulness of all our resources."

He said he would soon call a White House Conference on Conservation to survey progress that had been made, and to determine what must be done. He touched on the proposed departure from the historic policy of free use of the outdoors. The major

(continued on the following page)

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (continued from the previous page)

exceptions to this policy have been Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks, where modest admission fees are charged.

Conservation officials listed the following revenue sources that were expected to bring in $81,500,000 a year:

Revised schedule of "user fees for Federal areas	$34,000,000
User charges for boats on Federal waterways	$12,500,000
Tax on motorboat gasoline, now in Highway Trust Fund	$15,000,000
Sales of non-military Federal surplus lands	$20,000,000

This revenue added to the $500,000,000 in Treasury loans, would provide the Land Conservation Fund with more than $1,000,000,000 to finance purchases. The Treasury funds would remain available to the fund, and would not be repaid until after the eight-year period.

Conservation officials had proposed that fund's operations be made self liquidating through a new 5 per cent excise tax on boats, outboard motors and camping equipment. The Treasury successfully opposed this, however.

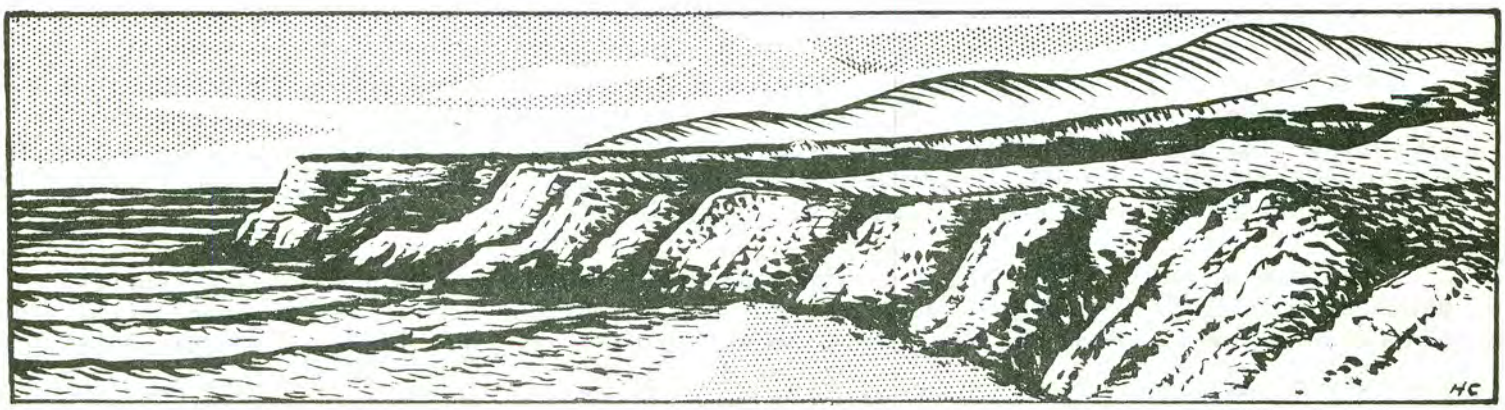
The law imposing a new Federal levy on gasoline to finance the Interstate Highway System had made the tax on motorboat gasoline refundable to consumers. However, only $2,000,000 in refund claims had been made to date.

The remaining $13,000,000 in the Highway Trust Fund would be diverted under the President's plan and used for the land purchase program.

The President asked a $50,000,000 increase in open-space grants to states for developing recreational areas. A similar amount was authorized last year in the Housing Act.

Mr. Kennedy urged approval of pending legislation to establish a national wilderness preservation system. He also spoke for a bill providing a study of ocean, lake and river shorelines preliminary to the development of a Federal-state shoreline preservation program.

His other recommendations included the creation of a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Interior Department to supervise future programs of Federal aid to states for recreational development.



WATER vs. FIRE

By George Crawford, British Columbia Research Council, Reprinted from the California Division of Forestry Newsletter

To introduce the subject of water versus fire, let us refer to the old familiar fire triangle. Fuel, temperature, and oxygen are just as basic to combustion as 1 + 1 = 2 is to arithmetic.

First, let us consider fuel. How much fuel does your fire have? For an example, let us use Douglas Fir slash at 25 tons per acre, although this could vary tremendously with circumstances. This 25 tons works out to about 1,500 cubic feet of fuel available for burning on that acre. If it were heavy cedar slash, it might run to 2,500 cubic feet. Standing timber would present an equally wide range of figures, and there are also numerous other physical circumstances to consider when assessing the potentialities of the fuel for a fire. The age and condition of the slash, the temperature and humidity of the air, the wind velocity, and the weather of the past few weeks are some things that come immediately to mind. Obviously each fire is a special case all its own. In this article, we will consider only general cases and leave the subject of adjustment for the various influencing factors to others.

Next, let us look at temperature. Combustion is essentially the reverse of the photosynthesis process that has occurred during the growth of the forest. The energy from the sun, stored up in the wood cells over a period of many years, is released relatively suddenly in fire with results you have seen amply demonstrated. Burning wood starts to give off heat in the temperature range 400°-700°F, but maximum temperatures of up to 1800°F may be reached in some wood flames. You must never underestimate the enormous force of this heat. Some measurements of it will be illustrated later in this article.

The third leg of the fire triangle is oxygen. Since this element is contained in unlimited quantities in the air, we can assume that, at least for most open fires, the necessary oxygen will be readily available. The exceptions will be few.

To measure the heat given out by combustion, we use a British Thermal Unit (B.T.U.). This is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water 1°F. One pound of Douglas Fir gives up about 9,200 B.T.U. if it is bone dry and if combustion is efficient and complete. Even under the worst natural conditions, of course, the wood will not be that dry, nor will it burn with maximum efficiency. The actual heat yield will thus be substantially less -- for our example, let us assume 6,500 B.T.U. per pound. That would mean that the acre containing 25 tons of slash has a potential of 325,000,000 B.T.U. pent up in its wood cells awaiting only the trigger of a fire to be released with almost explosive energy. It is equivalent to over 300,000 cubic feet of natural gas.

Let us consider some alternative measurements of this heat in more familiar numbers. An excellent reference on this and other aspects of forest fire is the book, "Forest Fire: Control and Use." The authors of this text state that the downwind perimeter of a wildfire burning with the wind has an intensity of 1,000 B.T.U. per second per front foot for each 1/10 pound of fuel per square foot. To refer back to our 25 tons per acre example, that would be about 11,500 B.T.U. per second per front foot.

We must also consider that the intensity of a fire is likely to increase at a faster rate than the amount of available fuel might seem to indicate. For instance
(continued on the following page)

in a really major forest fire with a burning strip of the order of 1/4 mile deep, fire intensities of up to 30,000 B.T.U. per second per front foot can be obtained.

Now let us consider what we can expect water to accomplish against this tremendous release of heat energy. Remember the heat unit - the B.T.U. - was defined in terms of how much heat could be absorbed by a given amount of water. The heat required to raise a gallon of water from 60°F to the boiling point and convert it into steam is 11,500 B.T.U. This would mean that the 30,000 B.T.U. fire referred to above could take up water at the rate of nearly 3 gallons per second per foot. To put it another way: for each 100 feet of fire front, you would need nearly 16,000 gallons of water per minute - a volume which is hardly likely to be handy! The 325,000,000 B.T.U. available from the 25-ton acre of slash would have a theoretical water capacity of 28,000 gallons following the above method of calculation. Of course, it is not necessary to absorb all the heat to arrest a fire - it is only necessary to reduce the temperature of the wood below the point of combustion. No doubt you recall the flash point demonstrations. Furthermore, few fires would be of the maximum intensity cited. Even so, the magnitude of the water supply problem at a large fire is apt to be well-nigh insurmountable.

A unit volume of water suddenly applied over an entire burning surface will cool 300 volumes of wood below the kindling point. This is a theoretical maximum unattainable in practice. However, under ideal test conditions, field results of up to 50:1 have been obtained, but you should count on substantially less than that in most cases.

The spectacular fire which destroyed the False Creek mill of B.C. Forest Products in July, 1960, is a case in point. This mill had an internal sprinkler system. Two fireboats with an inexhaustible source of water were able to attack to north side of the fire, and one of the largest assemblages of city fire hose in Vancouver history was brought to play on the remainder. Further assistance was given by boosting the water-main pressure. It hardly need be pointed out that such an array of fire-fighting equipment is unlikely to be available to you. Even so, little was accomplished in the way of extinguishing this mill fire, and firemen were hard pressed just to contain it. An ex-city fireman has said that, at an average city warehouse fire, a 1-1/4 inch hose delivering 250 gallons per minute will not be able to place water directly on the source of fire -- the tremendous heat of the blaze will vaporize the incoming water before it arrives.

In spite of its limitations, however, water is still one of your best tools for fighting fire. If you can use it to delay the advance of a fire for even half an hour, this may be all that is required to give you the upper hand. New techniques are constantly being developed to improve the effectiveness of water-chemical additives, special equipment, new operating procedures, and air drops to name a few. The airplane tanker is a valuable new aid to fire fighting that has been developed in recent years, but even the Mars with its 7,000 gallons is obviously limited in capacity.

In summary, let us review the effects of water on the fire triangle: 1. Against temperature, water is a coolant, theoretically effective against 300 times its volume of burning wood, but in practice perhaps more like 25 times. 2. On fuel, the effect of water may be to absorb enough heat that the wood cannot be brought up to the kindling temperature. It may serve as a temporary fireline or an extinguisher, depending on circumstances. 3. With respect to oxygen, water can sometimes smother the available supply and reduce combustion. This effect, however, is likely to be pretty limited, except on enclosed fires. 4. Seldom, if ever, will the available water supply be adequate in itself to fight a major fire. It is just one of the tools you will have available to use. Don't waste it. Don't expect miracles from it.

Division Sends Representative To Indiana

This column is written by a near frost bitten Superintendent -- Gordon Kishbaugh, who attended the 16th Annual Great Lakes Park Training Institute at Pokagon State Park in Indiana during the week of February 18 to 24, 1962.

The weather, as taken from the News-Sentinel, Fort Wayne, for February 19: "NORTHERN INDIANA--Snow flurries and colder tonight. Mostly cloudy with little temperature change Tuesday. Low tonight 18-25°. High Tuesday in lower 30's!" What a welcome! On the last day, Saturday, February 24 -- "FLURRIES, Cloudy, colder today, High 25°, low 10°."

THE TRAINING INSTITUTE

Representatives were present from state park systems of New York, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Florida, Wisconsin, and Canada had representation from its Provincal Parks which are very similar to our park system. 23 states were represented through city and county park departments as well as many Canadian Provinces. Over 400 individuals attended the conference.

This is the first year that California was represented at the Training Institute. I feel that although the discussions pertained mostly to city and county type parks, I learned much on the background of city parks and their problems which will benefit me, particularly in the public relations field. Further benefits were derived from conversations with other park people between and after sessions bringing home the point that many of our problems are nationwide.

THE PROGRAM

Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, opened the session with a talk on the park movement. In his brief history of parks, he traced the early park man whose work was no more than that of a caretaker, through the years to now where the park man is a professional and recreation man. He may be an engineer, a naturalist, an architect. Every known profession is used by the National Park Service. Mr. Wirth stressed the point that parks of today are a standard of living and that the park and recreation men are the key to the future. He advised us not to let the park and recreation business get into the hands of the theorists. As a park philosophy to

(continued on the following page)

understand people, provide services, to meet the public's needs, we cannot desert the future.

After hearing about the National Park Service in the United States, the Director of the National Parks Branch of Canada gave us much interesting data about his parks: 62% of the population occupies 1% of the land. There are 2.1 acres of national and provincal parks per person in Canada. Boating and skiing are both growing sports. The most critical problem for the National Parks of Canada is the management of actual cities which are located within two national parks. Two of the National Parks have a logging operation. These are both located in remote areas seldom visited by the public where the timber is over-ripe. The 5.5 acres of the Niagara Falls Park was the most heavily used in Canada.

One of the discussions and talks that proved most interesting was the Director of State Parks of New York. He spoke of the recent bond issue which proved successful in the amount of $75 million dollars. The approach in New York was "Parks for People".

Some of the concrete methods used in promoting the bond issue were:

1. The well-run park is your best seller.

2. The political organization. There should be continuity in government in respect to parks. There should not be a complete change every time there is a change in politics.

3. Park development information literature. This must be specific: how much land, what does it cost, and who will use it.

In speaking of the philosophical -- it should be remembered that parks are a valid business climate statistic. Parks do attract visitors and parks do upgrade property values, and they do help combat youth delinquency.

The bonds were for land only. $25 million of the $75 million goes to match local programs. The slogan "now or never" was used since land is disappearing so quickly and land will never again be as cheap as it is now.

GAINING COMMUNITY SUPPORT

The speaker, Mr. L. B. Houston, Director of Parks and Recreation, Dallas, Texas, made some comments which can be adapted to state parks as well as city and county operations. He began by saying that parks must place great emphasis on locally donated funds. Remarking how Dallas achieved community support, the speaker noted it was largely the part played by the park commission through its contributed time and continuity.

He said that planning is essential to attain support and parks must be ever alert to changing times, new methods, and new materials. Adequate and long range plans (something of a visual aid) are essential to community support.

Mr. Houston believes that garden clubs and other organizations deserve the fullest cooperation and that advisory councils are not to be feared as they are a definite aid in maintaining liaison with a community's spirit and feelings.

GORDON KISHBAUGH, Superintendent
District 2

BEST OF THE FIFTY

The Governor of California is quoted in The Sacramento Bee and the Sacramento Union as stating he is opposed to highway condemnation of State Park properties. And further, a check with the Division of Highways by the Governor shows "There are NO further plans for routes cutting across parks."

Indeed, good news!

We must presume the statement means exactly what it states and that the Division of Highways has at long last realized the arguments we have championed are meritorious.

Semantics may be involved, however. The categorical "NO further plans" may mean only that there are no further plans to construct this year, or next year. Surely it is too great a hope, possibly too unrealistic a hope that Prairie Creek, Calaveras Big Trees, our beach parks in Orange and San Mateo counties will not fall prey before the barn door is locked against unbridled usurpation of those precious few acres of grandeur still inviolate and contained within the infitesimal 7/10 of one per cent of the total state acreage which is the State Park System.

But surely we can read what we will into these statements by the Division of Highways and Governor Brown about no further plans----unless the highway division is playing it cute, and by stating no further plans they feel their activities on behalf of destroying Emerald Bay and D. L. Bliss State Parks is an accomplished plan and need not be included in "further" even though the work hasn't as yet started.

We think otherwise and eagerly await announcement that the high route is the selection of the State Highway Commission, which today is a far better Commission than just a few months ago. Insofar as the values of life are concerned, one member makes a big difference.

Governor Brown has named Franklin Payne, former publisher of the Los Angeles Examiner, to the Commission. In so doing he has eliminated a man who went high-rolling along with the engineers who insist on straight lines (if it serves their purpose) and massive concrete or asphalt corridors -- no matter what is destroyed.

Mr. Payne wrote not long ago:

> "Governor Brown has given assurance that his order to state department heads instructing them not to discuss controversial issues in public before clearance with his office does not apply to the officials' dealings with the press.
>
> "It is hoped the Governor will get his message through to the department heads in clear and emphatic terms.
>
> "It indeed would have been extremely unfortunate,for instance, had the State Park Commission not had the opportunity to speak up in the Legislature and in public against the highway department's scheme to bridge Emerald Bay and run a high speed road through two state parks at Lake Tahoe.
>
> "Gag rules and secrecy never serve the public interest. Governor Brown has been one of the strongest foes of government secrecy and he should make it clear to all members of his official family that this is still his policy."

. . .A.M.C.

yield from the field

a blanket of snow

Three boys, experienced hikers with snowshoes, parkas and winter gear left Humber Park for a hike to the back country. When they returned in the afternoon, they reported the miserable conditions which they endured. The trail was obliterated by five feet of snow. The water in their canteens froze, as did their food and sandwiches. The howling wind added to their discomfort. After several hours of hiking, they had to turn back and they did not even reach Saddle Junction.

On the way down they met a group of Boy Scouts hiking up. These Scouts did not even have snowshoes -- they were sinking down to their knees with each step. Not knowing the trail too well, they were following the snowshoe markings. They were dressed for a summer outing with summer type sleeping bags, tents, etc. We are thankful the three hikers were able to convince the Scouts they should return home. Last night six more inches of snow fell. The Scout excursion could have ended in tragedy.

Ranger Kent Hartwell, Mt. San Jacinto State Park

no smoking

On Sunday afternoon Guide Gary Luttrell was talking to a party of visitors in the Ranch House while I was selling tickets at the doorway. Suddenly Gary stopped his lecture and asked, "Paul, do you smell smoke? - I do. A moment later, an elderly gentleman began slapping himself on the left thigh and doing a dance that looked like a new version of the twist. It seems that he had cached a lighted cigarette in his pocket when he entered the House. The fire was extinguished without recourse to fire-fighting equipment and Gary finished his talk.

Ranger Paul W. Minton, Will Rogers State Park

willy must be jealous

The local Game Warden dropped in to leave this note with us:

"SMOKEY, THE BEAR, NEEDN'T BE SO SMUG
IF IT WASN'T FOR WILLY, THE WARDEN,
HE'D BE A GOL'DARN RUG.

Ranger Norman L. Wilson, Samuel P. Taylor State Park

ah spring!

A woman visitor approached the park office in the afternoon and stated there was some difficulty on the beach. Upon investigating we found a fight about to begin between two groups of male youths over a girl. The altercation was quelled and the youths causing the disturbance were evicted from the park. Ah yes, Spring is just around the corner. We can hardly wait!

Ranger Robert L. Perkins, Natural Bridges Beach State Park

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
COMPARATIVE ACTUAL STATE PARK ATTENDANCE
JANUARY 1, 1958 To DECEMBER 31, 1961

SUMMARY

Attendance by Park Classification	1958	1959	1960	1961
State Parks	11,203,355	12,652,381	14,171,484	16,483,418
State Beaches	6,986,935	7,911,294	8,470,970	9,089,356
State Monuments	1,532,490	1,630,491	1,833,902	1,878,336
Total Attendance	19,722,780	22,194,166	24,476,356	27,451,110
Increase in attendance		2,471,336	2,282,190	2,974,754
Percentage of increase		12.53%	10.28%	12.15%

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
COMPARATIVE ACTUAL STATE PARK ATTENDANCE
JANUARY 1, 1958 TO DECEMBER 31, 1961

STATE PARK	1958	1959	1960	1961
Angel Island State Park	5,291	9,529	22,225	29,636
Anza-Borrego Desert State Park	439,829	469,001	550,811	532,120
Armstrong Redwoods State Park	198,673	223,848	236,071	256,373
Benbow Lake State Park (6-59)		19,785	17,558	21,119
Benicia Capitol State Historical Monument	27,619	19,122	19,961	18,923
Bidwell Mansion State Historical Monument				
Big Basin Redwoods State Park	553,153	692,422	660,388	885,377
Bolsa Chica Beach State Park (3-60)			268,980	242,555
Bothe-Napa Valley State Park (6-60)			4,160	7,244
Brannan Island State Park	113,791	137,927	146,269	145,740
Calaveras Big Trees State Park	206,278	237,475	142,562(a)	140,811
Capitola Beach State Park	247,600	295,682	255,625	225,387
Carmel River Beach State Park (3-60)			197,835	236,750
Carpinteria Beach State Park	562,100	595,900	711,020	822,848
Castle Crags State Park	58,883	32,955	53,595	64,849
Caswell Memorial State Park	2,923	8,268	49,712	54,550
Clear Lake State Park	79,328	111,507	111,430	121,321
Colorado River State Park (7-61				
Columbia Historic State Park	484,297	623,630	558,393	783,442
Colusa-Sacramento River State Park	22,919	23,735	31,315	32,157
Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park	34,528	55,441	47,932	52,744
Cuyamaca Rancho State Park	518,973	511,990	497,733	481,620
Doheny Beach State Park	11,501	304,171	539,861	562,065
D.L. Bliss State Park	81,478	106,393	108,419	104,501
Donner Memorial State Park	236,856	216,026	214,015	204,308
El Capitan Beach State Park	30,003	116,111	137,125	126,526
Emerald Bay State Park	87,632	107,724	120,973	221,305
Emma K. Wood Beach State Park (8-59		156,879	100,770	211,597
Folsom Lake State Park	1,369,055	2,169,750	2,404,646	2,202,298
Fort Humboldt State Historical Monument	4,242	5,766	13,655	6,018
Fort Ross State Historical Monument	66,353	82,482	89,634	108,592
Fort Tejon State Historical Monument	17,259	12,284	20,387	20,521
Franks Tract State Park			5,443	17,977
Fremont Peak State Park	21,563	27,077	24,139	25,893
George J. Hatfield State Park	9,180	14,267	14,608	11,880
Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park	27,333	33,147	29,373	25,676
Grover Hot Springs State Park (8-59)		1,805	14,135	21,720
Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument (6-58)	153,476	258,227	311,392	320,183
Hendy Woods State Park (1-60)			8,248	9,375
Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park	237,021	230,900	242,521	238,505
Henry W. Coe State Park (12-59)		92	3,116	2,026
Humboldt Redwoods State Park	307,970	609,249	1,232,666(b)	1,934,543
Huntington Beach State Park	1,356,641	1,058,796	975,380	1,029,503
Jack London Historical State Park (9-60)			30,804	89,815
Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park	101,721	122,753	133,377	149,385

(a) Method of counting changed from traffic counter on entrance road to actual count.
(b) New Freeway Completed

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
COMPARATIVE ACTUAL STATE PARK ATTENDANCE
JANUARY 1, 1958 TO DECEMBER 31, 1961

STATE PARK	1958	1959	1960	1961
Joshua Trees State Park (12-59)		1,130	4,007	2,848
Lake Elsinore State Park (2-58	204,026	35,151	42,569	72,768
La Purisima Mission State Historical Monument	35,941	38,732	48,011	52,404
Leo Carrillo Beach State Park	72,060	98,502	193,374	256,230
Los Coches Rancho State Historical Monument			27,486	26,014
Los Encinos State Historical Monument	3,374	2,646	4,302	6,070
MacKerricher Beach State Park	98,285	109,500	110,108	117,549
Marshall Gold Discovery State Park	280,995	199,622	211,738	262,389
McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park	56,718	62,575	103,703	113,947
McConnell State Park	21,765	26,524	30,128	30,424
McGrath Beach State Park				
Millerton Lake State Park	844,515	792,029	645,169(c)	621,227
Mitchell Caverns State Park (11-59)		868	6,533	5,591
Monterey State Historical Monuments:				
California First Theater	54,450	48,337	55,454	57,173
Old Custom House	120,815	123,097	113,039	110,930
Pacific Building	10,376	closed	23,602	23,798
Stevenson House	23,816	34,774	35,489	35,177
Thomas Oliver Larkin House (6-58)	3,008	8,522	8,060	9,012
Morro Bay State Park	803,660	828,375	808,295	810,010
Mount Diablo State Park	283,382	217,502	226,049	224,269
Mount San Jacinto State Park	42,654	56,859	53,554	40,600
Mount Tamalpais State Park	398,994	296,620	268,510	268,000
Natural Bridges Beach State Park	288,630	320,770	171,066	177,028
New Brighton Beach State Park	256,600	254,698	203,633	223,981
Ocean Beach State Park				
Palomar Mountain State Park	157,697	190,513	198,469	198,144
Patrick's Point State Park	142,171	152,260	145,222	147,980
Paul M. Dimmick Memorial State Park	10,330	3,980	16,372	22,679
Petaluma Adobe State Historical Monument	15,858	18,740	22,630	22,617
Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park	339,024	414,369	441,188	440,653
Pio Pico State Historical Monument	14,435	20,040	18,375	16,860
Pismo Beach State Park	578,339	690,000	665,125	649,403
Plumas Eureka State Park (6-59)		15,944	28,685	55,070
Point Lobos Reserve State Park	142,954	147,514	137,814	141,110
Portola State Park	115,423	136,383	152,816	161,654
Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park	217,643	240,151	237,879	257,327
Richardson Grove State Park	423,933	415,230	371,289	423,669
Russian Gulch State Park	58,163	67,310	67,635	81,004
Salton Sea State Park	226,401	329,359	405,072	477,356
Samuel P. Taylor State Park	172,005	222,400	193,697	189,332
San Buenaventura Beach State Park	351,295	448,725	569,738	612,150
San Clemente Beach State Park	190,096	202,894	205,674	228,412

(c) Decrease due to low water level

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
COMPARATIVE ACTUAL STATE PARK ATTENDANCE
JANUARY 1, 1958 TO DECEMBER 31, 1961

STATE PARK	1958	1959	1960	1961
San Diego Beaches:				
Cardiff Beach State Park (12-59)		804	21,196	
Carlsbad Beach State Park	146,550	291,010	225,306	229,532
La Costa Beach State Park (10-59)			112,979	122,552
Moonlight Beach State Park (10-59)		8,677	192,248	
Ponto Beach State Park (10-59)		1,035	12,851	254,884
San Elijo Beach State Park (10-59)		2,661	45,031	70,663
San Juan Bautista State Historical Monument	203,092	233,428	254,343	277,290
San Mateo Beaches State Park	515,148	623,156	716,290	763,078
Seacliff Beach State Park	997,764	1,102,624	694,450(d)	657,636
Shasta State Historical Monument	45,985	45,826	51,205	48,571
Silver Strand Beach State Park	302,619	263,750	306,285	275,497
Sonoma Coast State Park	324,125	308,685	314,850	360,500
Sonoma State Historical Monument:				
Sonoma Mission	54,768	59,936	59,853	64,537
Vallejo Home	67,470	72,738	74,570	80,763
Squaw Valley State Park (4-60			633,037	1,408,757
Standish-Hickey State Park	33,224	47,102	64,650	71,073
State Indian Museum State Historical Monument	263,104	237,390	234,363	248,830
Stinson Beach State Park	516,355	453,347	423,335	477,902
Sunset Beach State Park	236,565	207,173	134,294	197,701
Sutter's Fort State Historical Monument	331,039	282,725	312,145	281,325
Tahoe State Park	42,658	52,576	44,100	56,731
Tomales Bay State Park	104,578	85,565	73,613	85,966
Torrey Pines State Park	230,659	136,892	178,050	283,194
Tule Elk Reserve State Park	3,361	3,633	4,461	6,618
Turlock Lake State Park	222,752	214,460	169,138	128,109
Twin Lakes Beach State Park	144,701	187,996	197,565	205,579
Van Damme Beach State Park	84,083	116,433	83,826	112,348
Weaverville Joss House State Historical Monument	11,534	17,563	18,489	29,357
William B. Ide Adobe State Historical Monument	4,476	8,116	17,457	13,371
Will Rogers State Park	100,870	154,104	176,555	166,109
Woodson Bridge State Park				
TOTAL ATTENDANCE	19,722,780	22,194,166	24,476,356	27,451,110

(d) Campground closed for three months of 1960 due to storm damage.

JUNE, 1962

NEWS AND VIEWS

RUSSIAN GULCH STATE PARK

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 19 NO. 5

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

COVER: Russian Gulch State Park

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

PROPOSITION 5. 1
THE BETTER RANGER 2
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CAMPING LIMITS 4
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PHOTO CREDIT:

Cover, John Robinson

Some of the grandeur of California will be erased in the months immediately ahead. Only the Legislature can now appropriate the sums of money needed to retain California's beauty. And the sums are too great to expect from the Legislature in any single year.

The vote was comparatively close, considering that there was just one month to campaign and that the campaign was highly limited in several categories.

Because we held News and Views up for the results on Proposition 5, we do not have the complete count. And it is not inconceivable that the count could change, but it is highly improbable.

With 22,956 precincts reporting as of 8:00 a.m., June 7th, the count was:

YES	1,210,210
NO	1,311,871

"Better Ranger"

Superintendent Alan Philbrook of District 6 composed a very informative letter to Mayor George F. Eyre of the City San Clemente with regard to the economic value of a state park. It is a pleasure to use Tiny's letter as a guest column this month.

"Recently you and members of the San Clemente City Planning Commission have discussed with the writer the alleged disadvantages of having a state park campground within the city limits of San Clemente. During these discussions, I promised to see what information was available to support the idea that the state park campground was an industry of con siderable value to the economy of San Clemente.

"New Brighton Beach State Park in Santa Clara County is quite similar in many ways to San Clemente Beach State Park. A survey of the overnight visitors at New Brighton was conducted from August 21 through September 30, 1961. Pertinent portions of this survey report are quoted below:

> "To determine expenditures made in the locality by overnight campers staying at New Brighton Beach State Park, questionnaires were prepared by the Area Office and distributed by the Park Rangers to the head of each incoming party entering this state park for overnight stay.
>
> "The 4" x 6" cards asked for the following information: While visiting New Brighton Beach State Park for a___ day(s) visit, my expenditures were as follows;
>
> | ITEM | AMOUNT |
> |---|---|
> | Gasoline | _____ |
> | Groceries | _____ |
> | Meals (Restaurant) | _____ |
> | Liquor | _____ |
> | Entertainment (Theatre, Shows, Etc.) | _____ |
> | Fishing (Tackle, Baint, Charter Boats) | _____ |
> | Novelities (Curios, etc.) | _____ |
> | Other | _____ |
>
> I am a resident of _____County.
>
> "During the period August 21 through September 30, 1961 there were a total of 600 questionnaire forms given to incoming campers. Of the number contacted, 151 returned completed forms. Those that took the time to complete the form, seemed to appreciate having the opportunity to participate in the survey.
>
> "From the tabulation of the entries on the 152 completed forms as compiled by the Area Supervisor, we have prepared the following statistics.
>
> "The count represents 151 family groups or 683 persons total who stayed 473 days.
>
> "The average number of persons per family group was approximately 4.5 persons. The average length of stay for each group was approximately three days.
>
> "Returns from the questionnaire are included in the box at the bottom of the page.

"Because San Clemente Beach and New Brighton Beach are so similar in their operation and location, the facts revealed in the New Brighton survey very probably would be paralleled if a similar survey could be conducted in San Clemente Beach State Park. Such a survey is being considered, but at present, ways and means of financing such a project has not been determined.

"The New Brighton survey indicates $7.73 per family per day as the average expenditure for overnight campers in the surrounding community. If we apply a slightly smaller figure of $7.00 per family per day to the San Clemente operation during the 1960-61 fiscal year we arrive at some idea of the amount the overnight visitors to San Clemente Beach State Park contributed to the economy. From July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1961, 22,498 families stayed overnight at San Clemente Beach State Park. If we multiply this figure by the factor of seven, we arrive at a total of $157,486 as the amount spent by these overnight visitors in the community of San Clemente. This $157,000 figure does not include any of the amounts spent by thousands of visitors who did not stay overnight. Neither does this figure include the amount of money spent in San Clemente by State employees who live here, or the amount spent for operational materials and supplies. Employees at San Clemente Beach State Park received $52,800 during the 1960-61 fiscal year as salaries. For the same period, some $13,000 was spent for operating supplies, materials, and special artisan services.

"The above figures indicate that San Clemente Beach State Park contributes about $223,000 per year to the business economy of the City of San Clemente. If the amount spent for the District 6 Headquarters is added to this, the total is close to $300,000 per year. This is primarily outside money from other areas which is fed directly into the City's economy. This amount is constantly growing in proportion to the generally increasing popularity of San Clemente Beach State Park. This considerable amount of money undoubtedly changes hands several times in the public community of San Clemente. Although this office has no figures to quote, perhaps the Chamber of Commerce can provide some statistics which would indicate the true value of this part of the State Parks' contribution to San Clemente economy.

"In addition, the very existence of the State Park in its present location increased the value of much of the surrounding land by insuring neighboring property owners that the land occupied by a park will remain a State Park.

"It is true that the park does not pay property taxes directly to the city. It is also true that the State negotiates mutual agreements with adjacent communities. These agreements provide payments in lieu of taxes for some of the essential services which are supplied by the City.

"For example, consider the existing agreement between the State and the City of San Clemente with regard to the disposal of sewage from the San Clemente Beach State Park. The original agreement was negotiated in 1946. Under the terms of this agreement the State Parks' share of the sewage disposal system was $18,000 plus a free right of way across the State Park.

"In return the City agreed to handle all the sewerage from the park at no additional cost to the State. Later additions to the City disposal system increased the City's cost out of proportion to the benefits recognized in the original agreement. At the City's request an amendment to the original agreement was negotiated in 1961. This amendment provides that the State Park will pay a proportionate share of the City's sewage treatment cost. The 1961 amendment expires in 1976. At that time the entire subject will be re-examined with a view towards future negotiation.

"The annual payment by the State is based on the ratio of sewage flow from the State Park to the total sewage flow through the City's treatment facilities. It is interesting to note that this annual payment is more than double what it would be if it was based solely on the tax value of the State Park.

"One factor has not been mentioned so far. The existence of San Clemente Beach State Park guarantees the people of San Clemente at least 6,000 lineal feet of beach will remain a public beach for their use as well as for all other citizens.

	Total Expend. by Item	Expend. per Family	Expend. per Family per Day	Expend per Person per Day
Groceries	$1,500.17	$9.93	$3.31	$.74
Gasoline	500.85	3.64	1.21	.27
Meals	464.58	3.07	1.02	.23
Entertainment	321.90	2.13	.71	.16
Fishing	153.65	1.00	.33	.07
Novelties	151.89	1.00	.33	.07
Liquor	70.40	.46	.15	.03
Misc., Other	304.41	2.00	.67	.15
Totals	$3,517.85	$23.23	$7.73	$1.72

Emerald Bay

From the Sacramento Bee

Governor Edmund G. Brown should be commended for speaking out on the controversy over the proposed all year road around Emerald Bay at Lake Tahoe.

He said it would be "tragic" to mar the beauty of that picturesque bay with a bridge which a low level highway would require. His opinion is 100 per cent correct.

The whole debate fades into unnecessary argumentation when it is realized the all year highway can be completed as early along the high level route as it can along the low level.

The only real difference is that the low route would require the disfiguring bridge and slash through D. L. Bliss and Emerald Bay State Parks, shutting off much of Lake Tahoe's scenic shoreline.

When it is a choice between a high road, preserving the natural beauty of the bay, one of the great attractions of the west, or building a highway with earth fill spreading like a mole's burrow over a virgin timber area dedicated to public park purposes, how can there be a controversy?

The decision on the route lies with the state highway commission and it is inconceivable the commission would prefer to create ugliness rather than preserve beauty.

The governor's voice has expressed the wish of the people.

An all year highway to serve both local residents and visitors is a must. The sooner it is built the better but it should not destroy beauty and eliminate scarce recreation area for the public.

Future generations will have reason to praise Governor Brown for speaking out on this vitally important matter. It is to be hoped the highway commissioners will be equally responsive to the needs of the people.

A Significant Letter :

December 17, 1961

Save-The-Redwoods League
San Francisco

Gentlemen:

I am not renewing my membership in the Save-the-Redwoods League, because properties purchased through your organization go into the State Park System—with whose "protection" I have become thoroughly disillusioned.

What is the point of contributing to purchase of property back of Palm Springs for a "wild area", only to have the State authorize a commerical tramway into it—effectively destroying the character of the "preserved" area?

What is the point of contributing indirectly to Bliss State Park at Tahoe—only to have the State Highway Department insist on a bridge across Emerald Bay that will destroy that?

I am sorry not to contribute again to you, but the State of California has welched on the understandings that existed when contributions have been made to "preserve inviolate for all time these natural areas"—and until I am convinced that there will be no more fraud and deception, even if the bad faith is by other divisions of the State than the Park System, I have no intention of making any more contributions where the State of California is involved.

I do not think I am alone in feeling this way.

Sincerely,

Lewis B. Reynolds
156 Hillcrest Road
Berkeley 5, California

And a response :

December 19, 1961

Mr. Lewis B. Reynolds
156 Hillcrest Road
Berkeley 5, California

My dear Mr. Reynolds:

Your letter of December 17 echoes my own thoughts in my occasional pessimistic moments.

The issue is not a simple one, and I wish that when you have time I could drop in and talk with you about it, or if you prefer we could meet in my office, where I would have some things to show you.

This is, of course, irregardless of your continuance as a member of the Save-the-Redwoods League.

For 43 years I have been in the business of preserving native landscape, 10-1/2 as director of the National Park Service, eight as Chief of State Parks. I still am hopeful that we can develop a formula whereby we can prevent the violation, by either private or public agencies, of the trust established when lands are dedicated to park use.

Sincerely yours,

Newton B. Drury
Save-the-Redwoods League
San Francisco 4, California

1962 Camping Limits

Limits on the number of consecutive days campers may use the more than 4,000 individual campsites within the State Park System during the 1961 summer season have been set. The camping season runs from June 1 through September 30, except for Doheny and San Clemente Beach State Parks where the season begins May 20.

In all other state parks having camping facilities, or at times other than during the summer season, continuous occupancy is limited to 30 calendar days.

The summer restriction was adopted in recent years so that more Californians might have the opportunity to camp in parks which are proving more popular each year.

SEVEN DAY LIMIT

Park	County	Units
Carpinteria Beach	Santa Barbara	92
Doheny Beach	Orange	159
Morro Bay	San Luis Obispo	125
New Brighton Beach	Santa Cruz	90
Pfeiffer Big Sur	Monterey	218
Pismo Beach	San Luis Obispo	82
San Clemente Beach	Orange	106
Seacliff Beach	Santa Cruz	26
Sunset Beach	Santa Cruz	50

TEN DAY LIMIT

Park	County	Units
Armstrong Redwoods	Sonoma	21
D. L. Bliss	El Dorado	173
Donner Memorial	Nevada, Placer	154
El Capitan Beach	Santa Barbara	65
Emerald Bay	El Dorado	100
Jedediah Smith Redwoods	Del Norte	102
Samuel P. Taylor	Marin	55
Sonoma Coast	Sonoma	30
Tahoe	Placer	39

FIFTEEN DAY LIMIT

Park	County	Units
Big Basin Redwoods	Santa Cruz	260
Bothe Napa Valley	Napa	20
Brannan Island	Sacramento	50
Calaveras Big Trees	Calaveras	129
Castle Crags	Shasta, Siskiyou	59
Caswell Memorial	San Joaquin	66
Clear Lake	Lake	80
Emma K. Wood Beach	Ventura	150
George J. Hatfield	Merced	7
Grizzly Creek Redwoods	Humboldt	26
Grover Hot Springs	Alpine	14
Henry W. Coe	Santa Clara	20
Humboldt Redwoods	Humboldt	190
MacKerricher Beach	Mendocino	111
McArthur Burney Falls	Shasta	118
McConnell	Merced	22
Millerton Lake	Fresno, Madera	154
Mount Diablo	Contra Costa	55
Mount San Jacinto	Riverside	33
Patrick's Point	Humboldt	120
Paul M. Dimmick	Mendocino	28
Plumas Eureka	Plumas	30
Portola	San Mateo	60
Prairie Creek	Humboldt, Del Norte	100
Richardson Grove	Humboldt	184
Russian Gulch	Mendocino	35
San Diego Beaches	San Diego	187
Standish-Hickey	Mendocino	150
Turlock Lake	Stanislaus	65
Van Damme Beach	Mendocino	82

naturalist services

The outlook for camping in State Parks this summer appears record breaking. Travelers to Seattle for the Century 21 Exposition are expected to make their way along the coast and into California. Inquiries for camping and points of interest are heavy.

The Division of Beaches and Parks is preparing in every way possible to handle the expected record crowds. New units are opening and, in addition, the following parks offering picnic facilities will take in campers by night and picnickers by day. The new service will give those en route to another park or another part of the State a chance to get off the highway and enjoy a safe night's rest. The picnic facilities will be available for overnight camping only—they must be vacated by 8:00, 9:00, or 10:00 a.m. depending upon the daytime use of the area.

Park	County	Camping Units	One Night Units	Total Sites
Benbow Lake	Humboldt	--	65	65
Big Basin Redwoods	Santa Cruz	260	75	335
Carpinteria Beach	Santa Barbara	92	30	122
Caswell Memorial	San Joaquin	66	43	109
Clear Lake	Lake	80	10	90
George J. Hatfield	Merced	7	23	30
Grizzly Creek	Humboldt	26	25	51
Humboldt Redwoods	Humboldt	190	75	265
Jedediah Smith	Del Norte	102	25	127
McArthur-Burney	Shasta	118	50	168
McConnell	Merced	22	18	40
MacKerricher Beach	Mendocino	111	37	148
Mt. Tamalpais	Marin	25	10	35
New Brighton Beach	Santa Cruz	90	35	125
Patrick's Point	Humboldt	120	72	192
Paul M. Dimmick	Mendocino	28	10	38
Prairie Creek	Humboldt, Del Norte	100	25	125
Richardson Grove	Humboldt	184	25	209
Russian Gulch	Mendocino	35	10	45
Samuel P. Taylor	Marin	55	39	94
Sonoma Coast	Sonoma	30	9	39
Standish-Hickey	Mendocino	150	12	162
Van Damme Beach	Mendocino	82	21	103
		1,973	744	2,717

one-night campers

Hikes, short walks and campfire programs will again be part of the summer vacation programs offered in many California State Parks.

The hikes and programs are conducted by trained personnel who are familiar with the areas. With some exceptions, the hikes are short—one to two mile walks—through the most beautiful parts of parks in which the naturalists are stationed. Scenic wonders, plants, trees, and very often, animals are pointed out and described.

The naturalist programs will begin the last week in June and will continue through the Labor Day weekend (the exception to this is the program at Anza-Borrego Desert State Park which generally runs from October through May).

Anza-Borrego Desert SP (San Diego, Imperial)
Big Basin Redwoods SP (Santa Cruz)
Calaveras Big Trees SP (Calaveras, Tuolumne)
Castle Crags SP (Shasta, Siskiyou)
Cuyamaca Rancho SP (San Diego)
D. L. Bliss-Emerald Bay SP (El Dorado)
Donner Memorial SP (Nevada, Placer)
Jedediah Smith Redwoods (Del Norte)
MacKerricher Beach SP (Mendocino)
McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial SP (Shasta)
Palomar Mountain SP (San Diego)
Patrick's Point SP (Humboldt)
Pfeiffer Big Sur SP (Monterey)
Point Lobos Reserve SP (Monterey)
Portola SP (San Mateo)
Richardson Grove SP (Humboldt)
Samuel P. Taylor SP (Marin)
Van Damme Beach SP (Mendocino)

Herb Caen :

russian gulch is a reminder of california's wonders

A PLACE where time stood still. . .

This, along with peace and the abundant life, is part of the mid-Twentieth Century dream. As the mindless freeways proliferate and the tract houses march across the hills like some monstrous toy gone mad, it suddenly becomes urgently important to find those unexploited reaches where the land still stretches wild and free, as far as the eye can see.

"This is the way it was before the spoilers came." Even a city man, geared to the dark streets between the walls he has built for himself, feels this primal urge to stand on headland or mountaintop and look at his own country through the eyes of those who came before him—to see it as they saw it.

In California, time and the glorious land are running out. The gold rush has descended to its lowest level—The Scramble for the Almighty Buck—and not even the redwoods are safe.

TIME HAS NOT stood still, exactly, along the Mendocino coast, but its march has been unhurried and unruffled. Last weekend, Spring was exploding in bursts of color across its meadows and hills and along its secret valleys, and there was scarcely a tourist or a neon sign to be seen in any direction.

There is a weatherbeaten, almost Maine-like look to Mendocino. Beautiful old split fences zigzag across the fields. Horses run free among the grazing sheep. Ancient wagons, their iron tires rusting on lopsided wheels, stand in their old ruts alongside ramshackle farmhouses. You can travel for miles without seeing a stucco horror, and only in bustling Fort Bragg, dominated by the lordly stacks of Union Lumber, have the service stations and supermarkets gained a toehold.

But even here the pioneer Finns, with their grassroots socialism, expressed in cooperatives, are still to be reckoned with. And, back in the hills, the old families that have intermarried to form almost ducal dynasties stand firm on their land, and you can almost imagine the patriarch at his gate, shotgun in hand, to warn the stranger away.

. . .Baby-Face Nelson, the notorious gangster, while being hunted all over the country, holed up safely in the abandoned building that is now Heritage House, and it was only when he ventured down to Sausalito that he got into trouble. He should never have left Mendocino, and the fact that he did, of his own volition, stamps him as a man totally lacking in the finer perceptions.

IT IS A HIDDEN WORLD alive with ghosts—the ghosts of old lumber mills, the ghosts of wrecked lumber schooners, the ghosts of rum-runners who used Mendocino's dozens of coves and inlets during Prohibition. There are ghost towns that once counted their population in the thousands—roistering lumber towns where brothels and gambling houses flourished. Now you can see only the wooden churches with their crumbling steeples, and the silent streets that once were alive with the hard laughter of harlot and gambler.

But there is revival in the air. The tiny town of Elk, where, during the Depression, you could rent a big house for $6 a month, has some fine new houses on its spectacular bluffs overlooking the sea that pounds in through huge rocks. Mendocino City, a Victorian treasure clustered on a sheer Pacific cliff, is becoming an authentic art center. Here live Emmy Lou Packard, Byron Randall, Dorr Bothwell and other fine artists—and here they are producing, unlike their counterparts in self-consciously precious Carmel and Big Sur. Nearby is the altogether strange little community of Noyo, with its hordes of fishing boats and, surprisingly enough, almost as many seafood restaurants, some quite elaborate, as Fisherman's Wharf.

But the true wonderland, in this lost enclave where the iris and the calla lilies grow wild, is Russian Gulch.

RUSSIAN GULCH, between Mendocino and Fort Bragg, is a moist, fern-filled valley that travels all the way back to the fables of childhood. Here, at last, is the enchanted forest of the fairy tales, with its topless towers of redwood, its brook running clear and free over smooth pebbles glinting in the sun, its old wooden bridge where you can sit, legs dangling, and dream of the world as it might have been.

A shady trail, lined with the perfect, solitary blossoms of trillium, winds back to a waterfall plunging down over black rock into a pool designed for sprites and nymphs. The trunks of giant redowods, felled in a storm a century ago, lie head down in the water, their glistening flanks covered with the greenest moss. Here, amid the roar of the fall and the unearthly silence of trees that crashed unheard, you can hear at last the infinite voice of peace.

It was a Saturday in the most restless State in the Nation—and there was not another person in Russian Gulch.

GO TO MENDOCINO before it is too late. As I drove back through the carpeted meadows, I had a vision of a developer standing on a hilltop, feasting his cold eyes on this unspoiled loveliness, and I shivered a little in the warm sun.

Hiking Contest Sponsored

On Memorial Day, the New York-New Jersey Trail Conference, which is made up of more than 25 member clubs from the metropolitan New York area, sponsor a 3.6-mile hiking race up and down the eastern slope of Bear Mountain. More than 15 contestants competed in the event.

Palisades State Park officials, who in the past have given their sanction to competitive events in canoe racing, fishing, baseball, basketball, ice hockey, figure skating and sailing, to mention only a few, lent their full cooperation for the hiking race. The contest, which called for a climb up the 1,300 foot high slope to the Perkins Memorial Tower and then back to the Bear Mountain Inn, took about 90 minutes.

In a move to encourage more walking and more appreciation of rustic trails close to urban life, the New York-New Jersey Trail Conference invited spectators. From a vantage point by the ski jump near the inn, observers were able to see the contestants for a good part of the course. In addition, observers atop the mountain kept spectators advised, by means of a walkie-talkie, as to the race's progress.

Immediately after the competition, conference officials asked the public to join in a leisurely three-mile walk so that the pleasure of group touring could be experienced. The group walk was an easy jaunt to the Popolopen Gorge, by way of Roe Pond Falls and the Hell Hole, the return trip via the park's lovely Nature Trail.

Both phases of the day's program brought hikers in contact with scenic country filled with local history. From the slopes of Bear Mountain, visitors were able to enjoy a panoramic view of the Hudson River Valley, with the Bear Mountain Bridge as the centerpeice. It was the bridge, which was opened in 1924, that completed a walking link for the Appalachian Trail. Until the span was built, cross-country hikers were compelled to cross the Hudson River by boat.

The day's more leisurely walk took the group from the inn to the Bear Mountain Circle, where the Popolopen Gorge Trail was picked up. The tour enabled the guests to absorb a breathtaking view of Torne Mountain before returning along the Fort Montgomery road, and also to pass Queensboro Furnace.

In Colonial times, this part of what is now Palisades State Park was used extensively as a source for iron ore. Proponents for the extension of the park's limits from the Stony Point area north to the Hudson highlands sections used the historic significance of this terrain to contest a move by New York State Prison Commission in 1908 to transfer Sing Sing Prison from Ossining to Bear Mountain. Hundreds of prisoners were housed then in a stockade on a terrace above the river and were employed clearing the timber as the sites for the prison buildings.

Opponents of this move stressed that such use of this lovely country would spoil its scenic and recreational values and its historical traditions. It was on the same terrace that the militia of Orange and Putnam Counties defended Fort Clinton and Fort Montgomery in October, 1777, before being driven out by overwhelming numbers of British troups.

It was pointed out also that the Union Army had derived great support from the iron in the local mines during the Civil War. In that war, the furnace of the Parrott brothers in nearby Arden turned out tens of thousands of tons of pig iron to be converted into guns and ammunition in the foundry at Cold Spring.

When development of the Bear Mountain and Harriman portions of the park was started in 1910, the importance of fostering hiking trails was a key objective. And, a decade later, when the New York City Council of the Boy Scouts of America moved in with its thousands of summer campers, hiking in the picturesque mountain country was considered a major activity. At one time, the Boy Scouts used a 40-mile section of the "White Bar Trail" for relay races.

Today, there are 143 miles of marked trails in this area. The more popular ones include the Ramapo-Dunderberg Trail, which winds from Jones Point to Tuxedo on State Route 17; the Appalachian Trail, which comes in contact with the Hudson River's west bank at the Bear Mountain Circle and then continues through the hills to Arden, and the Timp-Torne Trail, which starts at Tomkins Cove south of here, goes past the western slope of Bear Mountain around Popolopen Creek and then proceeds over Torne Mountain before ending at U.S. 9-W.

redwoods,
swimming,
sandy banks,
fishing,
hiking,
and more . . .

John Stephen McGroarty, the distinguished Californian who loved his State intensely and spoke of and served her so well for so many years, once said that to the south of San Francisco the highway belongs to the kings but to the north of San Francisco it belongs to God. And well it might, for this route moves through the imperial wonderland of Redwood parks in which are protected and preserved for eons to come what God nurtured and tended before the incursions of man.

For the Californian looking for "an excuse to go somewhere because the trouble with American transportation is that you get somewhere quicker than you can think of a reason for going there", as Will Rogers put it, why not try Richardson Grove State Park.

It is the quickest to reach of all the State Redwood Parks on U.S. 101 north of San Francisco simply because it is the first grove on this grand highway which south of San Francisco is officially El Camino Real and north of the metropolis is The Redwood Highway.

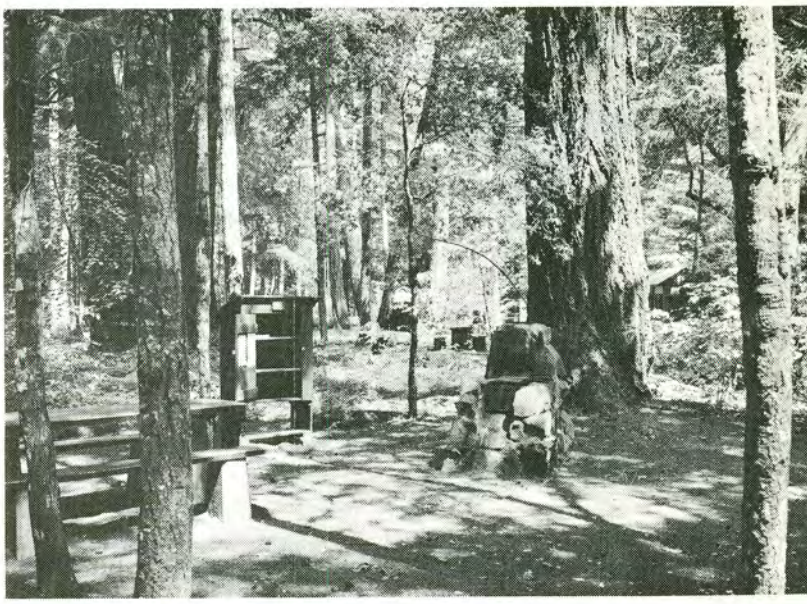
It is at Richardson Grove that these giants, 2,000 to 3,000 years old, swaying into the sky some 320 or more feet, are first encountered and one never really leaves them heading north until across the Oregon border. Their presence is breathtaking. If one has traversed the route, Richardson Grove is an excuse to return. If one has not traversed the route, it is an obligation to accomplish for surely no Californian's life can be enriched so deeply than by strolling in the Cathedral of nature, which the Redwood forests of California surely are.

All State Park areas have certain qualities, but Richardson Grove has, as some of its Redwood brother parks to the north, an abundance: swimming, sandy beach, camping, trails, redwood groves, fishing, trees of many varieties, easy access, lodge, private camps nearby, motel facilities, communities not too far away.

At the Grove during the summer months there is much activity in and along the South Fork of the Eel River. This river runs for some three quarters of a mile through the park, and people fish and swim from daylight till dark. The sandy beach, located near the center of the stretch of river, is extremely popular with people intent on getting the sometimes painful benefits of the hot sun. The "swimming hole" has a diving board and a raft, both of which are removed before the coming of high water, and replaced in the spring. Thus the Ranger staff is assured of at least two baths a year, one while putting them out, and the other when removing! Conducted hikes and campfire programs are carried on during the season by Park Naturalists. There are lifeguards at the

(Continued on the following page)

Richardson Grove State Park



swimming hole.

There are three main campgrounds in the park in addition to a group area. They are East, South, and Huckleberry campgrounds. The total camps are 184 plus the group area. A campfire center is near the center of the park. And there is plenty of parking, restroom facilities, and other conveniences. The one species of tree dominating all the others is the Redwood. No other tree approaches it in size, in density of growth, in height, or in biological interest.

The second outstanding tree is the Douglas Fir. This tree is found mixed with Redwood as well as in groves by itself. Among the other trees associated with the Redwood are the tan oak, which sometimes reaches a height of 150 feet; the madrone, which can be seen peeling its red outer bark every summer; the California laurel, which is also known as bay tree, pepperwood and myrtle; the canyon live oak, with its holly-like leaf, found on the ridges, slopes, and canyons throughout the park; the two deciduous oaks, Oregon oak and black oak; Oregon ash and western yew. Along the streams and in marshy places are found the big-leaf maple, red alder, and willow; also the western dogwood, conspicuous in early spring, and with bright red leaves in autumn.

Beneath the trees and in the grass-covered areas are a few shrubs and bushes including the huckleberry, poison oak, manzanita, toyon, California hazel, salal, buckeye, and the showy white thorn, blue blossom, and lady-bloom. Also numerous wild flowers, predominately trillium, oxalix, lupine, fairy lantern, star flower, inside-out flower, mountain iris, Indian warrior, Indian pink, ithuriels spear, many-leaved pea and wild strawberry. Among the ferns we have the California maidenhair, five finger, woodwardia, sword, bracken and gold fern.

Bird life in the park is abundant. Some of the birds more commonly seen are the spotted sandpiper, black phoebe, stellar jay, chestnut-backed chickadee, brown creeper, Oregon junco and the California quail, and the osprey which annually nests atop a stub and is a great attraction to visitors.

The animal population of the park includes the black-tailed deer, spotted and striped skunks, racoon, Douglas and gray squirrels and the bat, which gathers in colonies in the burned out Redwoods. Among the reptiles we have the California king snake, garter snake, a few Pacific rattlesnakes and several varieties of lizards.

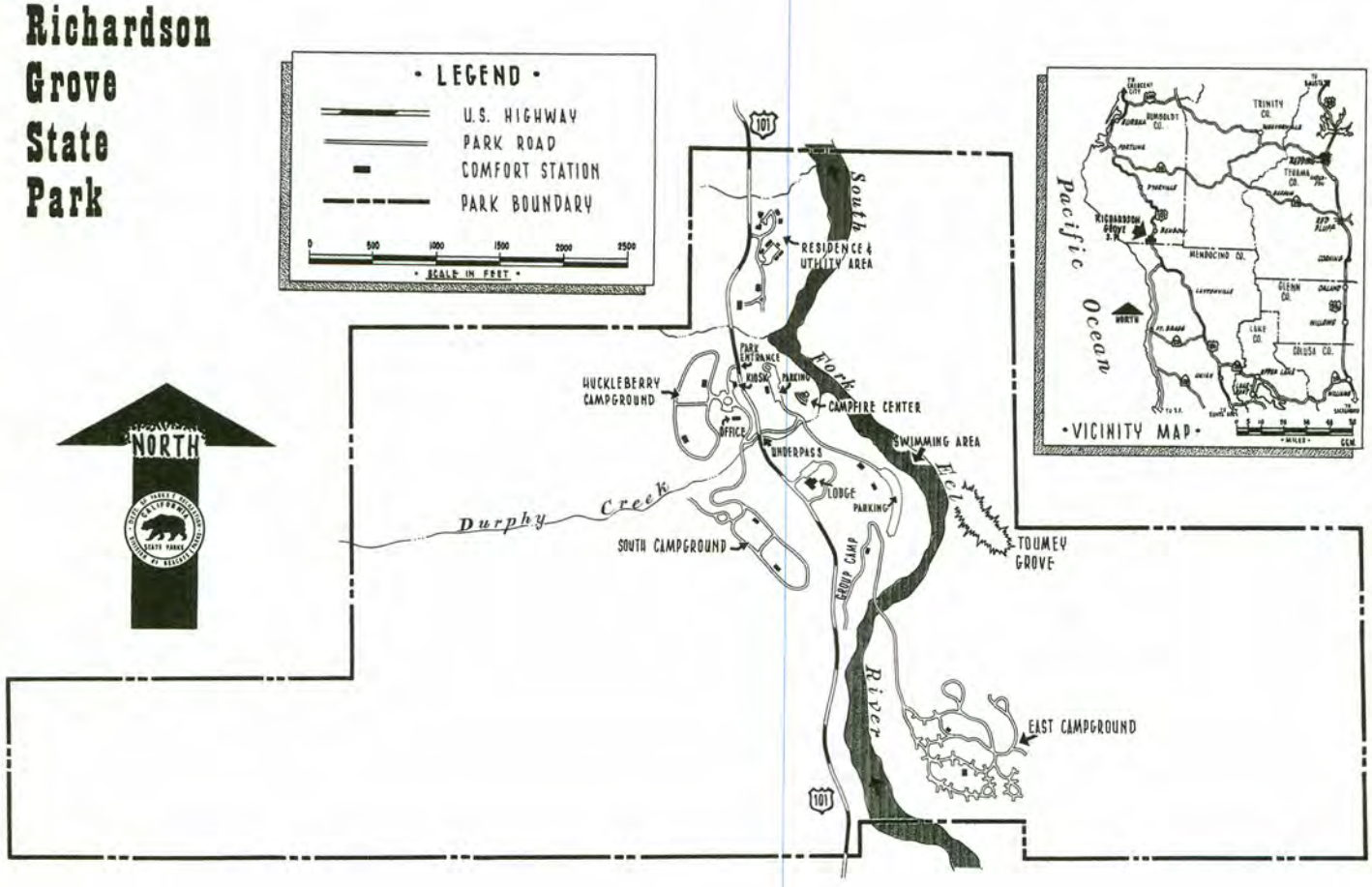
The flats on which is located Richardson Grove State Park were mostly formed by the laying down of river-washed silt and sand by the Eel River. This is adequately shown by the example in the Redwood exhibit at the park. The example shows that since the year 700 A.D. there has been laid down approximately eleven feet of new soil. And, if one digs down further than eleven feet, there is still river-washed silt.

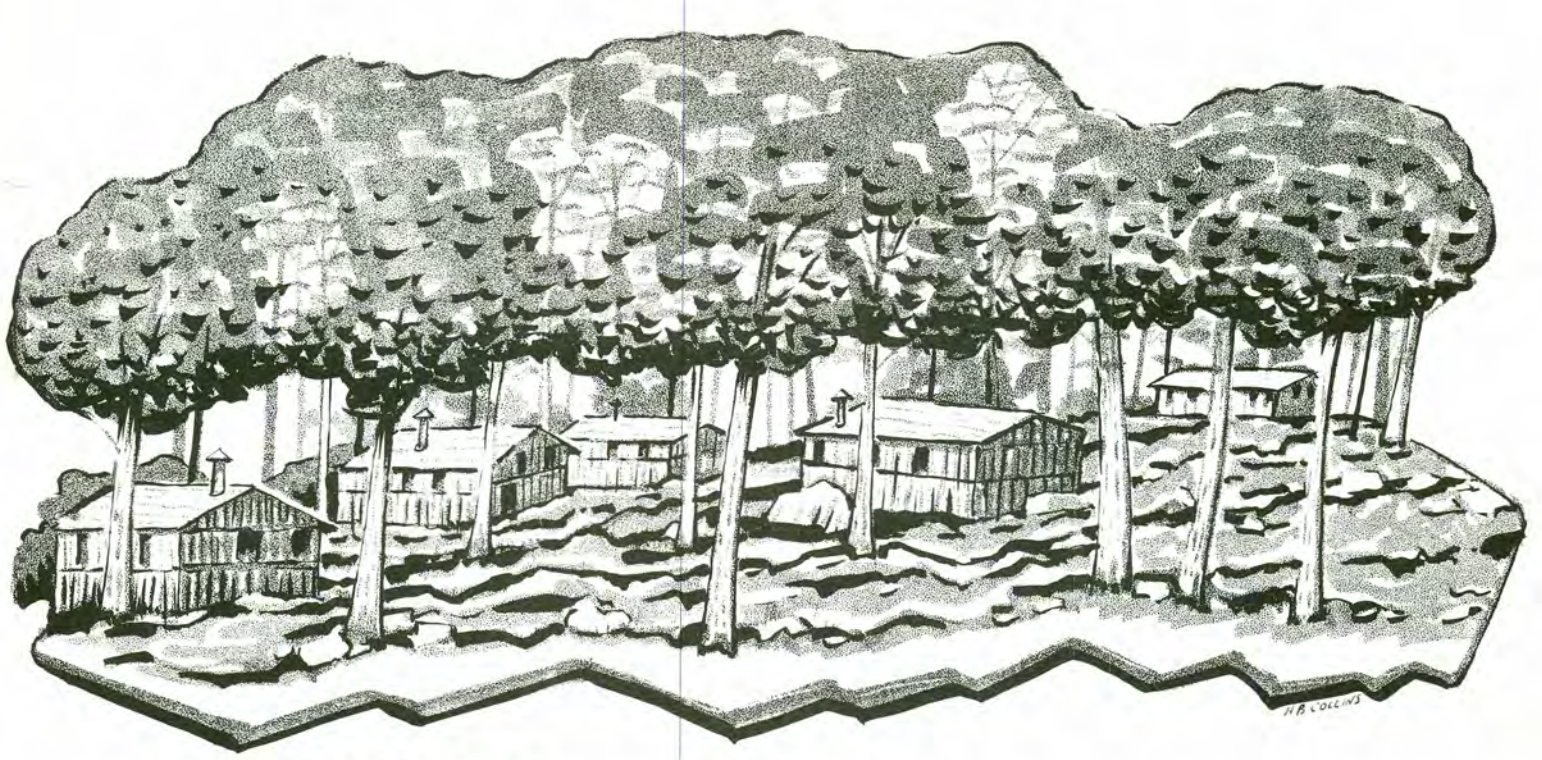
Of numerous man-made trails for the enjoyment of the public, the longest and one of the most interesting is the Toumey Trail which leads through the cool beautiful spots under the Redwood trees and then extends out over the ridge where, in the past years, we have had extensive logging operations. The Ocean View Trail has three main points of interest: the Look-Out Point, Tan Oak Spring, and Ocean View Point. There are several other small trails of real interest to those who really want to see the Redwoods in all their glory.

The largest Coast Redwood in the grove is well over 320 feet tall. It is 15 feet in diameter. The average diameter of a Coast Redwood tree is from ten to 15 feet. The tallest Coast Redwoods are located in Humboldt Redwoods State Park about 30 miles north on Highway 101.

The tips of the roots of Coast Redwoods extend at least ten to 15 feet beyond the outline of the tree crowns and the tips have been known to extend as far as 64 feet from the nearest trees. The roots generally lie from three inches to six feet below the surface of the ground. Man, wind, and fire are the greatest enemies of our Coast Redwoods.

Richardson Grove State Park





WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING

Cabin camping for families and adult groups is undergoing a six-month tryout at Lake Sebago. If successful, the test may result in a new public facility within the confines of Bear Mountain-Harriman State Park in New York.

The Palisades Interstate Park Commission has inaugurated this form of recreation by refurbishing 42 rustic cabins and other camp facilities that were relinquished last fall by New York University.

The commission makes no pretense that the Sebago Family Camping Area is other than primitive, and points out that only campers who are used to roughing it will be happy in the place. But for the seasoned outdoor family, there are exceptional returns in the good fishing, swimming and other outdoor diversions.

It was in 1926 that Dr. J. B. Nash, Director of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at N.Y.U., established a camping center on the east shore of the lake. The camp eventually became a year-around facility, serving, among other things, as the training site for N.Y.U. football teams. It also was the site for state, national and international seminars on physical education.

The camp is situated in the mile stretch between New Sebago and Old Sebago public beaches and picnic areas.

Lake Sebago, 172 feet above sea level, covers 310 acres and has a 6.48 mile shoreline. It has its own beach and is relatively isolated, being cut off from any kind of public transportation.

The American Canoe Association, which is situated almost directly opposite the camp, conducts a minimum of two championship canoe racing regattas here each year.

The cabins are of two sizes—18 x 18 feet and 18 x 27 feet. The larger has a wooden porch. The costs are $6 a day (or $36 a week) for the smaller cabins and $7 a day (or $42 a week) for the larger ones. The inside is partitioned into a living room and two bedrooms.

The park provides four cots, mattresses, pillows, a table and chairs for each cabin. There also is an outside fireplace, a picnic table and adequate space to park one car.

The rates are based on the cabins being used by families or by groups of four adults, with two additional persons permitted. Charges for each additional person will be $1 a day or $6 a week and the park will supply them with a bed, mattress and pillow. Children under two are not included in the maximum count.

Rentals will be on a daily or weekly basis, except from July 1 through Labor Day. During that period, the cabins will be rented only for one or two weeks. If space is available at the end of the occupancy, permits can be renewed for a maximum of two weeks.

The cabins are lighted by electricity. However, because of a possible fire hazard, no electrical equipment, except razors and radios, can be used. There are numerous centers of water supply, as well as comfort stations, throughout the camp.

Probably no similar area provides such advantages to campers. The swimming is free for registered campers, and boats are available at nominal rates.

There is a large recreational building at which the seminars were held. Here, the campers will find facilities for shuffleboard, table tennis and the like. There also are well-kept tennis courts for the private use of the campers.

Lake Sebago is a natural fishing center with a few pre-Revolutionary War farms along its shore. It lies in the center of an area of natural beauty, with the Ramapo Mountains to the southwest. The site is located near Sloatsburg on State Route 17.

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

don't scare the wildlife

A man and his family hiked up to McCain Spring today, and as the fellow ducked down to enter the cave which leads to the old spring site, he glanced just to his left. There staring him in the eye, was a rattlesnake. Hero that he was he swept his wife back with a great swing and shouted "RATTLESNAKE". His wife was dumped rather abruptly-- and sat smack on a cholla burr. Our hero was carried by the force of his swing, fell flat on his back and cut his elbow on the way down. The snake, in the meantime, left the confused scene quietly == no doubt very puzzled by the behavior of these strange creatures.

Ranger Carl G. Lonnecker, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park

new award established

The park celebrated the birthday of Supervisor George W. Lynn -- coffee and cake furnished by John Anderson's mother with one large candle in the center of the cake. This candle was to denote the youth of the Supervisor. His 39th birthday (give or take a few years). A gift of distinction was presented -- the only one known to exist. A gold-plated Ranger's Key (toilet paper container key) made in the form of a tie pin. Since the presentation it seems everyone wants a tie pin like it, but such an item carried the prestige of service. Whenever anyone has had enough years of service to qualify, we will make a presentation. But in the meantime, the park supervisor is the only member of the Order of the Golden Ranger's Key.

Ranger George E. Kafka, Carpinteria Beach State Park

it didn't float

Newly appointed Park Attendant Gerald Johnson purchased a 14-foot inboard boat and loaded his belongings into it while we were loading supplies aboard the state boat. Gerald said the boat had been out of the water for more than a year. We gave him advice as to the respect due the straits and the difference between operating on a lake or fresh water and operating on bay waters. We promised to keep a close watch.

When Hubbard and I left the dock, Gerald was about halfway to the Island, and going very slow--we thought the throttle was stuck so we speeded up and just as we were drawing near, I realized his boat was taking water. Several blasts on the horn got Gerald's attention and when we came alongside he was up to his shins in water. We threw him a life preserver and a line which he managed to tie to the steering post but by this time he was in the water and the boat was out of sight.

Gerald managed to hold on to his suitcase, a personal gift with clean clothes for the week. He held on to it as tightly as he did to the life preserver. After taking him to the Island, we returned and managed to salvage two half gallons of milk and an assortment of TV dinners.

Supervisor John A. Biggio, Angel Island SP

a lost park, too?

We found a man's black wallet containing no money but the usual papers -- driver's license, pictures, etc. The clerk found the owner's telephone number and called him immediately about the wallet. Much to our surprise, the owner had never visited our park but lost the wallet a month ago in Balboa Park. We finally mailed the wallet back when he called and said he was unable to find his way to our park.

Supervisor Charles S. Mosteller, Silver Strand Beach SP

a ranger is a ranger, is a ranger. . .

About 10 o'clock the other evening I received a telephone call from a lady. She asked me how much wood is in a cord. She was helping her son with his homework and expected the ranger at the park to know.

Ranger Kent Hartwell, Mt. San Jacinto State Park

". . And this new 12-lane freeway will enable 3 times as many motorists to enjoy this scenic beauty twice as fast!"

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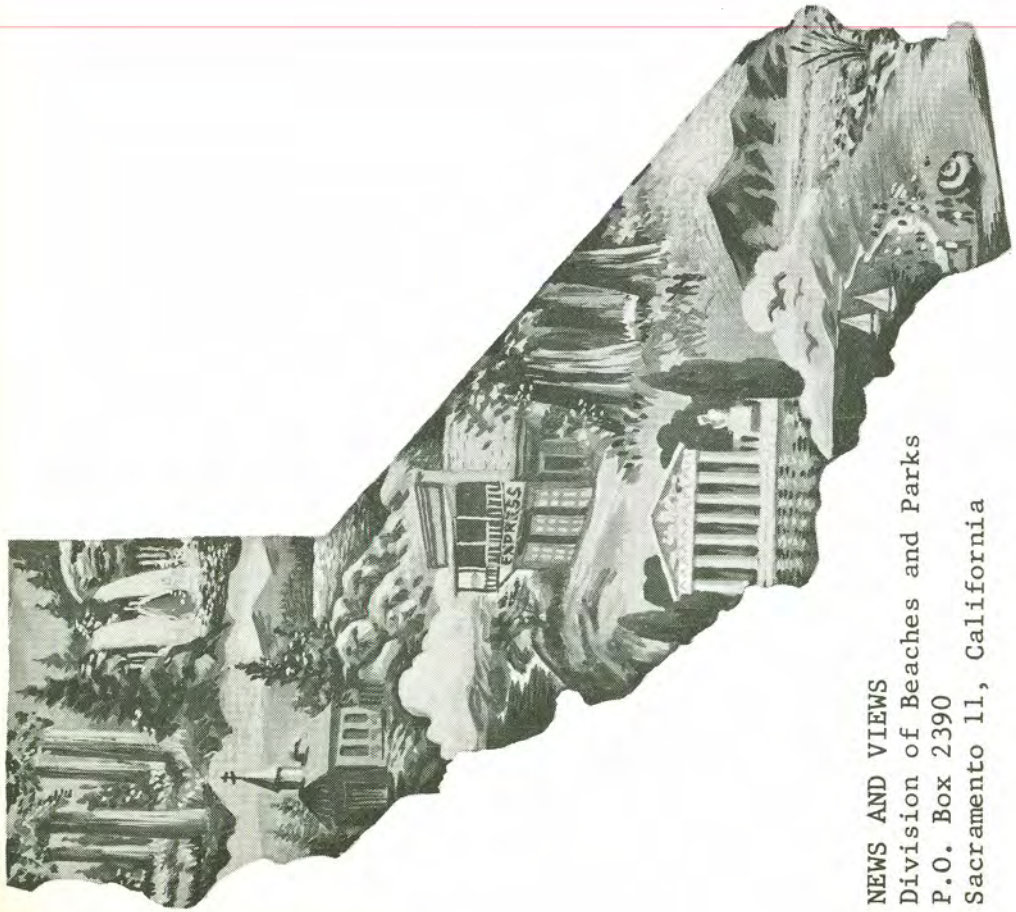

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

N E W S A N D V I E W S

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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JULY, 1962

NEWS AND VIEWS

The Crocker Art Gallery, Sacramento Built in 1872

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS . . . . Pgs. 2 & 3

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 19 NO. 7

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COVER: Crocker Art Gallery - Sacramento, California

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PICTURE CREDIT:

Courtesy of Burnett & Sons - Mill & Lumber Company

Artist: George Mathis

On June 5th Proposition 5 failed by 174,340 votes. But as regretful as the fact is that the Parks and Recreation Bond Act failed to gain the support of all Californians, now is the time we must move ahead to preserve the Open Space, and the scenic glory of California, and to manage it for its highest recreational purposes.

By December of this year, California will be the most populated state of the 50. With more and more people coming to this magnificent state, making it their adopted home, it is necessary to provide outdoor areas for more than 17,000,000 Californians to relax and play. In today's world, with all its tensions, a day at the beach, a ride through the Redwoods, a trip into the mighty expanse of the open desert, a visit back through California's rich historical past is as necessary as breathing. But without the money which we would have received to acquire many new areas and make complete many existing parks, we must proceed more slowly. We pledge to do our best to take care of the needs, to rescue from destruction, despoilation and desecration areas of this State's grandeur.

We received support from many organizations and individuals, as well as the press. I want personally to thank all those who worked for the passage of Proposition 5. I feel that all the people of California did not reject the Park and Recreation Bond Proposal nor tell us in so many words that they do not approve of the California State Park System. I believe the people of California are proud of the nation's finest State Park System.

Who, in California calling this great State his home, is not proud of the world's tallest and largest trees, that most beautiful gem of Emerald Bay, the warm sandy beaches, the rocky coasts of northern California, the valley parks, the desert and the mountains? Who would have these areas sub-divided, fenced and signed "Keep Out"?

Being a Californian, native or adopted, means you can call part of each area yours; you can feast your eyes on the beauty that is California and feel a closeness to this great and wonderful land that makes up California.

The results of the election show that 13 per cent voted in the primary but failed to vote for or against Proposition 5. It may be that a lack of understanding caused us to be defeated. Usually if an intelligent voter does not fully understand that which he is asked to vote for, rather than saying a flat "NO" or an undecided "YES", he will skip the issue entirely. This obviously happened to Proposition 5.

I was saddened at the defeat of Proposition 5, since we obviously failed properly to explain the proposal to the people. This is the first inning. With better pitching and more offense, we will win the ball game yet.

* *

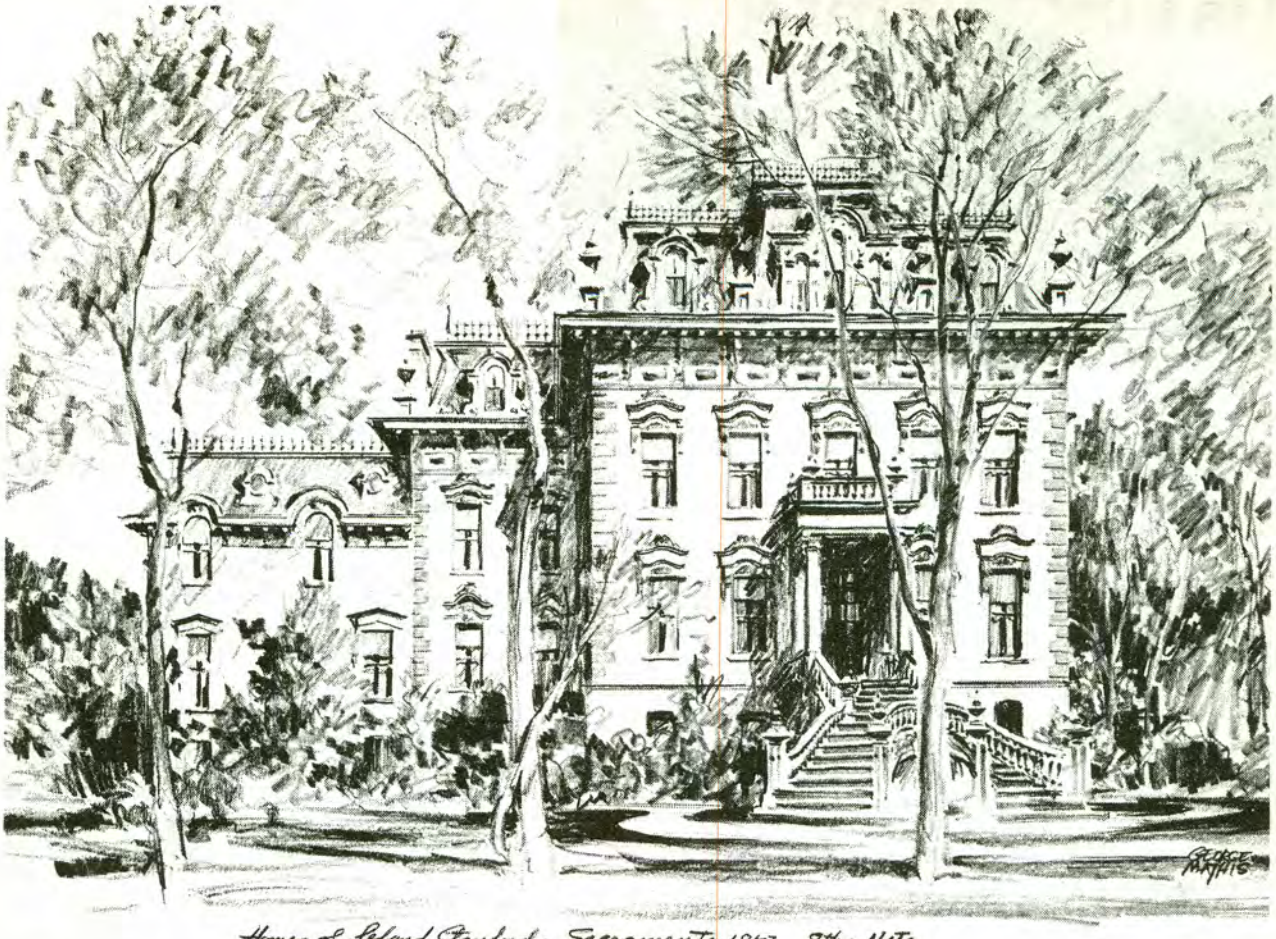
It was my pleasure along with Chief Dolder to represent California at the First World Conference on National Parks. My remarks concerned the economic benefits of state parks, which I gist here:

> Last year not less than 26,000 persons visited within the California State Park System and somewhere around 40,000,000 visited both the California State Park System and those units of the National Park System which are located in California.
>
> Tourism is thus big business in California and it is because of parks that it is such a great economic asset. Yosemite, Point Lobos, the Redwoods, the brilliant and rugged California coastline, drew millions to the Golden State long before such commercial spas as Disneyland or movieland were conceived. To the gentlemen from Nebraska and Illinois the grandeur of the coast and the ocean is the real reason for their visits. The redwoods are exclusive to California -- they grow nowhere else in the world with the exception of a small bit just on the other side of the border in Oregon. The lowest desert and until a couple of years ago, the nation's tallest mountain added to the attractiveness. These are parks. These are areas created by God, not man.
>
> Yet there are those who to my knowledge cannot see the forest for the trees. They deny the economic benefit of a park to a community, to an area, to a region, to a state, indeed, to a nation. The simple fact is that more manifestly in California than elsewhere, the economic benefit of a park area is hammered home effectively and obviously.

But the economic benefit must not be weighed as importantly as it is by some. The remarks of General Bradley are valid:

> "As the pressures of civilization mount, it would seem to me that we probably have as much need for part-time Thoreaus as we have for full-time nuclear scientists. Since the beginning of mankind, people have always drawn great strength from their nearness and kinship to nature. If we close off this source of strength by plowing under our scenic resources, we may soon find ourselves so baffled by the pressures of urbanization, that we risk damage to our character as a people and therefore to our institutions."

A civilization or culture as foretold by General Bradley has little value to the world, economically or otherwise. Great National and State Parks will help to prevent this and will contribute to the world, culture, health, happiness and wealth.



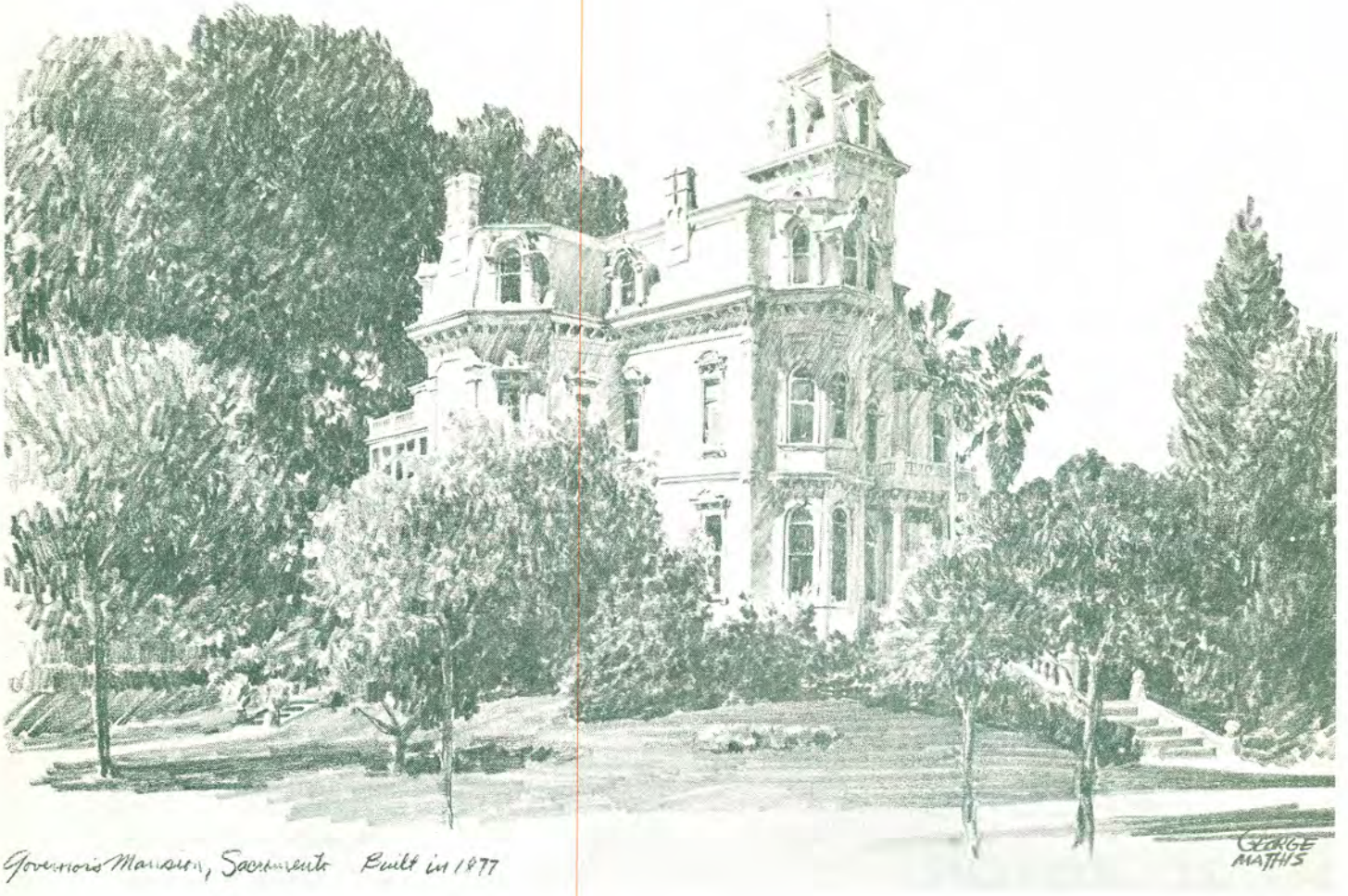
Home of Leland Stanford, Sacramento 1857 8th & Nat.

Historical landmarks help give identity to a community. In our present age of mass production, everything is too much alike. Automobiles, tract-houses, service stations, supermarkets, mailboxes, billboards are all visual rubber stamps that make one community little different from the next. Historical landmarks are one-of-a-kind oases of individual expression in a desert of sameness. They can help to make one community a little bit different from its neighboring communities. Pride in these relics of local history can stimulate pride in one's community.

Historical landmarks remind us of our past. The lessons of history often give us a better understanding of the present and a better insight into what the future holds. We can admire the energy and initiative of our forebears as they tamed a land of enormous scale and unlimited resources. We can share their appreciation of the beautiful natural setting in which they found themselves.

Historical landmarks are a source of stimulation and an impetus for better design. We can take inspiration from the craftsmanship, pride, and dignity that was put into structures of other eras.

Historical landmarks add to our culture, education, and enjoyment by keeping history alive and visual. Photos and written records are not enough. We need tangible reminders. Historical landmarks can be living museums. Nowhere can we capture the feeling of past eras so well as when we can see an authentic structure of past times.



Governor's Mansion, Sacramento Built in 1877

The Governor's Mansion will no doubt remain for centuries as a historical reminder of California. Not so fortunate are the people of Santa Clara or California - that county's famed Portal House was lost. It was built in the 1860's for Louis Portal, a Frenchman who had come to San Francisco during the Gold Rush and prospered as the operator of one of the city's first French laundries. Attracted to the fertile Santa Clara Valley, Portal bought 400 rich farm acres in the Cupertino area and settled down to the life of a country squire. From the "captain's walk" atop this handsome mansion, its owner could gaze out upon his domain and assure himself that the workers in his fields were well employed. His house was admired for almost one hundred years for its interpretation in wood of Renaissance architectural elegance. The varied patterns of its siding, the intricate detail of its trim, and its impressive scale were a monument to Victorian carpentry.

The Portal House could have been an impressive reminder of an era when grand houses were an expression of the individuality of the owner and the craftsmanship of the builder. Fashioned with infinite care and attention to detail, it was razed quickly and ignominiously one day in 1958 by a subdivider's bulldozer. What might have been a significant landmark typical of an important era in our county's history is now lost in the anonymity of a tract housing development.

Historical landmarks are fast disappearing. The fate of the Portal House could become the fate of all reminders of the past in Santa Clara County. Our growing population exerts increasing economic pressure for more intensive use of land. Unless the full value of historic landmarks is understood and appreciated, many old buildings will be sacrificed to "progress."

THE SNAKE-HATER IS MORE MERCIFUL THAN THE OVER-ZEALOUS COLLECTOR

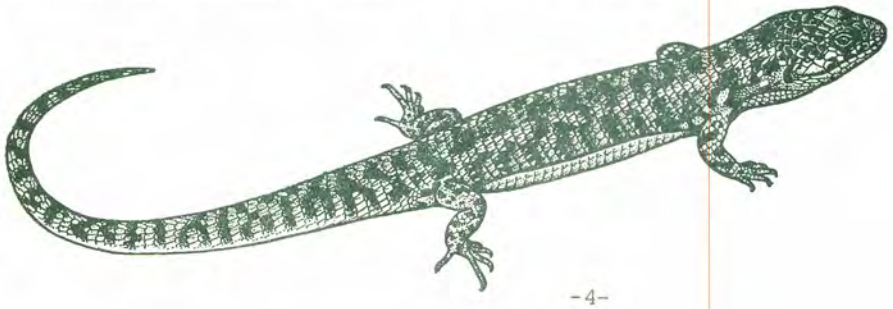
There are some of us, old fogies to be sure, who can remember what it was to go afield and enjoy the illusion that we were the first ever to set foot there. Even in areas near large cities it was possible to find undisturbed spots where one could get away from the feeling of being overwhelmed by the proximity of other people. But today, even where the population explosion and its concomitant land "development" have not taken their toll of natural areas, we are constantly reminded of the presence of other human beings by the vandalism of our fellow naturalists - of all people! From New York to Florida, from the Carolinas to California, from Michigan to Arizona, the immature naturalist (both young and old, professional and amateur) leaves a trail of destruction. I am very much afraid that the worst offender is the amateur herpetologist.

It is true that a certain amount of rock-turning, log-rolling and stump-hacking is necessary if we are to see the elusive and often secretive subjects that we seek, but is it necessary to leave areas, as I have seen them, looking as if an army with tractors and bulldozers had been through? Is this the price we are paying for popularizing herpetology? It is a sad blow to those of us who felt that we were sharing with generations yet unborn, the joys of a natural history pursuit. If all we have accomplished is the rape of habitats and the extirpation of whole populations, then it would have been better had we remained silent and hoarded our knowledge selfishly.

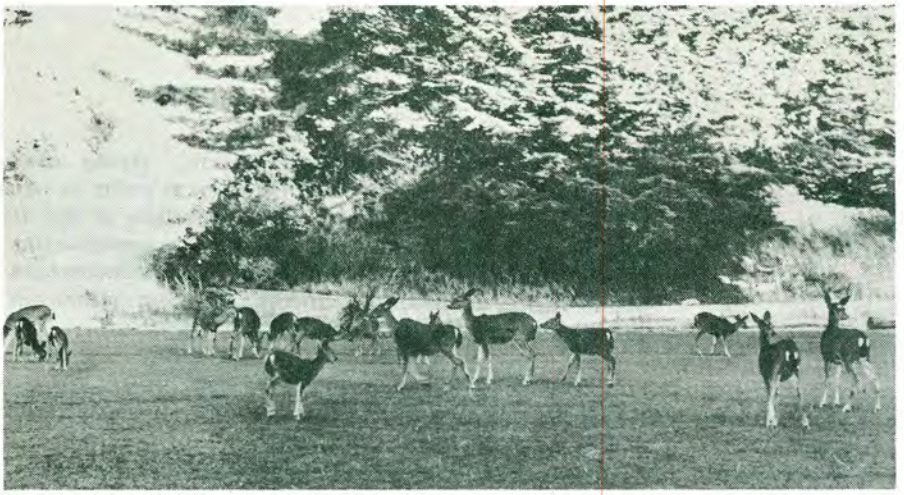
Habitat vandalism is almost always accompanied by wholesale collecting of everything present. Who hasn't heard boasts of finding and taking a dozen Ring-necked Snakes from under one stone, or collecting 30 Black Racers from one hillside, or a hundred Spotted Salamanders from one breeding pool? And what became of these specimens afterward? Perhaps 98% died miserably and never accomplished any purpose whatsoever except to inflate some childish status-seeker's ego. In these pages recently a splendid letter from Daniel E. Willard describes one such expedition, saying, "Some of the specimens died on the homeward journey; many died because the keeper couldn't feed them; several were never removed from the sack." This, despite the fact that, as he writes further, "It was an excellent opportunity to observe the animals in the field; good field data are needed for many species. Field surveys of a new area can be done by capture and release. Somehow an extensive collection only seems to tell you what there was in the area before you started."

It is our contention that the confirmed snake hater is much more merciful and less destructive to the herpetofauna than is the misguided, juvenile, overzealous collector. Whereas the former merely kills quickly the snake that he happens upon, the collector seeks out quantity and then lets the animals die a lingering death because he cannot care for them or dispose of them judiciously. What satisfaction is there for a mature person in acquiring such unwieldy numbers? Why not just take delight in seeing so many at large and leave them where they are!

Certainly, like charity, conservation begins at home, and the young enthusiasts must develop a more mature attitude and control their juvenile impulses to grab everything in sight. Even in such a limited field as herpetology there is crowding. We must develop an ethic which will emphasize the right of everyone to enjoy creatures in their natural state - not a policy of "first come, first served", or, "we'll never be back here again so let's take what we can and let's not bother to replace a stone or turn a log back." Many young naturalists have precociously developed responsibility, and I have the pleasure of knowing several youngsters who take this responsibility very seriously. Habitat vandalism and wholesale collecting is not restricted to the young, but the wholesome patterns must be established by them. There are so many more of them, and they have so much more at stake that, with wild areas shrinking and their own numbers increasing, the need for self-discipline becomes more and more imperative. In this era when consideration for the other guy seems to be becoming of less importance, self-discipline will have to be practiced by those of us whose joy in living is wrapped so closely in natural history pursuits.



Carl F. Kauffeld
Curator of Reptiles
Staten Island Zoo
Staten Island 10, New York



Angel Island State Park

The most unique State Park in the California State Park System is Angel Island, the largest of a group of islands located in San Francisco Bay. It has an overall acreage of 640 acres, or one square mile, with the tallest point reaching 776 feet above the bay.

Angel Island has a rich historical background. In 1775 Don Juan de Ayala landed the first ship to enter and explore San Francisco Bay. His Spanish packet, San Carlos, was based at Hospital Cove, from which he explored the islands and recesses of the bay. He named this largest island "Isla de Los Angeles" or Angel Island.

Early explorers said ghosts walked moonlit paths. Smugglers and pirates used the island as a point of rendezvous until it was turned into a cattle and sheep ranch. Even after the United States took possession in 1848, the island's purpose was not for public pleasure. It was a prison, an immigration station, a U.S. Public Health quarantine station, a fortified harbor defense installation, and an Army fort and overseas military staging area. The rocky island was the scene of many duels before law came to the Bay Area. The most famous was in 1858 when State Senator William I. Ferguson died in a gun duel with George Penn Johnson over the slavery question.

In 1888 when Angel Island became the quarantine station for San Francisco, $103,000 was obtained from Congress to try to eliminate the diseases that filter into and through large shipping ports. The structures built to house the station consisted of an administration building, detention barracks for approximately 500 persons, a hospital, disinfecting plant for clothing and bedding, a generating plant, a laboratory, quarters for officers and employees, and appurtenant buildings. Many still remain.

Today, ancient Army buildings—some overgrown by sub-tropical vines and trees—stare vacant-eyed from West Garrison, a veritable ghost encampment looking toward San Francisco. North Garrison, 79 acres on Angel's north side, is a part of future park plans. It, too, holds abandoned, semi-dilapidated buildings from its days as a military station.

Comparatively speaking, probably less fog and bad weather is experienced on the island than at any other coastal area. Most boat owners in the bay area state that Hospital Cove is one of the best protected and most beautiful harbors in the bay. During the winter months when hard southern storms hit the bay, boats of all sizes head for the Cove for safe anchor.

In the spring Angel Island wears a bright coat of flowers and shrubbery. Plant life consists of many non-native species which were planted by gardeners at the quarantine station. These include Acacia, Eucalyptus (several varieties), Monterey Cypress and Pine, Horsetail Pine, Bottle Bush, Madrone and Pittosporum. Of the natives there are California

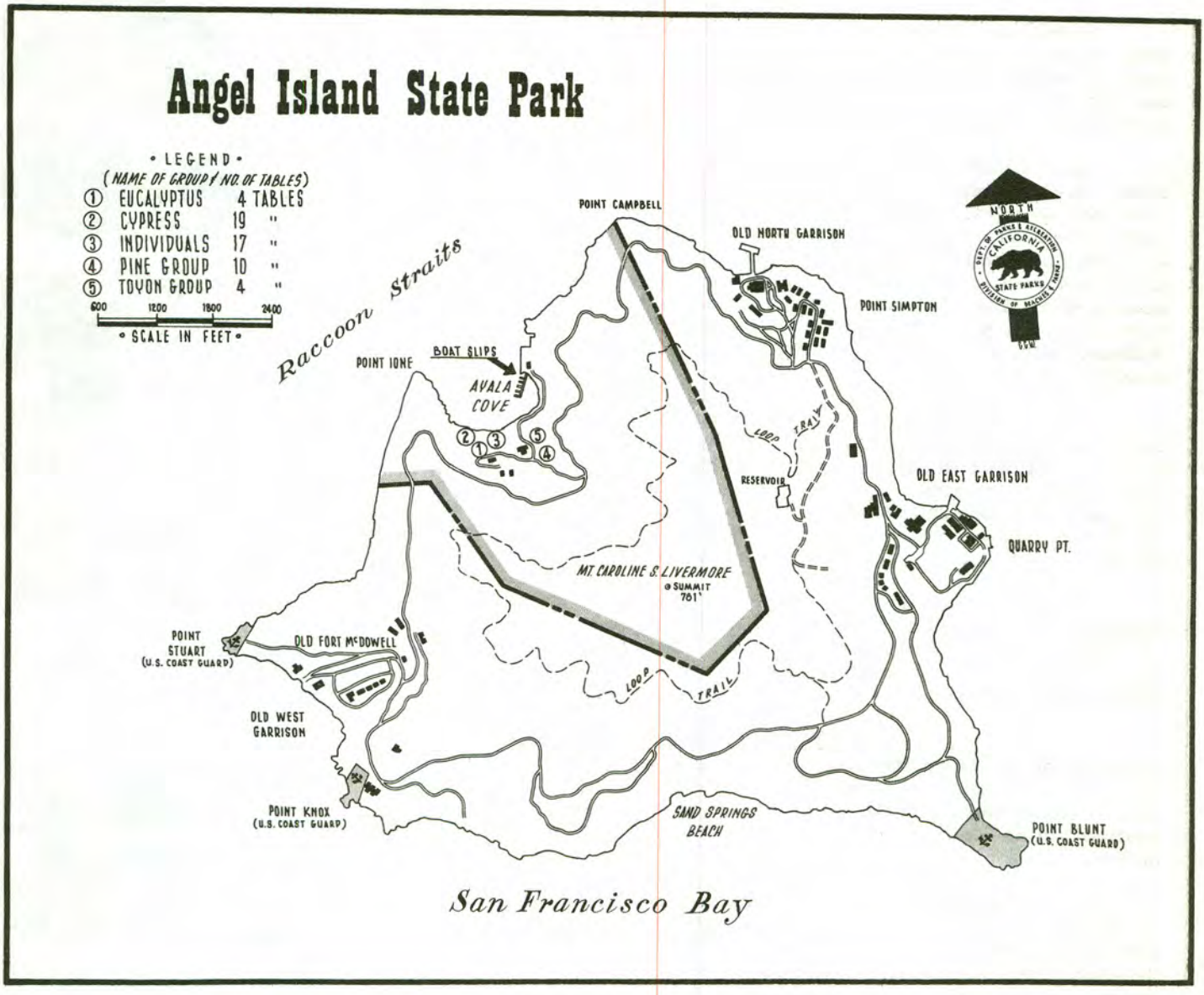
Laurel, Toyon, Ceanothus of several varieties, Coast Live Oak, and Buckeye. Wildflowers abound since a showering of seeds several years ago by the San Francisco Wildflower Society.

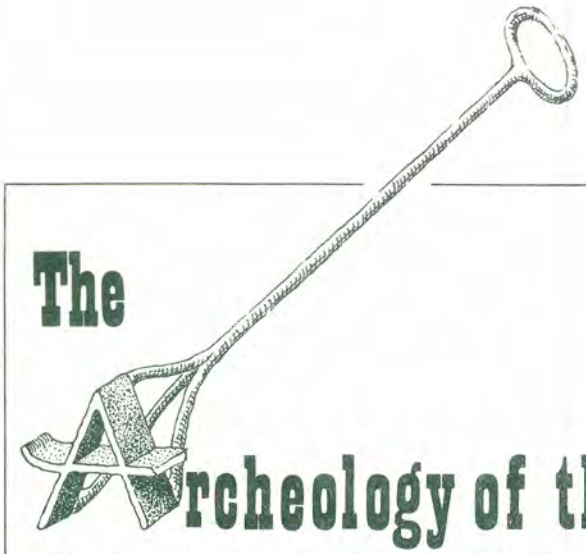
Deer are frequently seen on the island. They were introduced in 1910 from a ranch in Sonoma County. In hunting season hundreds swim Raccoon Straits to find sanctuary. Poisonous snakes have not been found, but garter and gopher snakes are quite numerous. Bird life is abundant. Among the species are Valley Quail, Hermit Thrush, Green-back Goldfinch, House Wren, Anna and Allen Hummingbird, Stellar Jay, Slender-billed Nuthatch, Great Blue Heron, American Egret, Brown Pelican and Western Crow, as well as many species of warblers, hawks, swallows, gulls, cormorants, ducks and scoters.

Angel Island has steep terrain, rising sharply from sea level to 776 feet. This highest point is named Mount Caroline S. Livermore in recognition of the work accomplished by this Marin County Conservationist to retain Angel Island as a State park. Her contributions in conservation of natural resources and establishment of parks has been great.

Access to the island is by boat only. Transportation is available in San Francisco, Sausalito, Tiburon, and at the Berkeley Yacht Harbor.

Developed facilities include picnic tables, barbecue stoves, comfort stations, and two group picnic sites that can accommodate 150 people. Visitors must leave the island by sunset each day.





The Archeology of the Neophyte Indian Village at SAN JUAN BAUTISTA

STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENT

by John S. Clemmer

Founded in the year 1797, the Mission San Juan Bautista, under the Franciscans, developed into one of the largest mission establishments in California. Over 23,000 head of livestock were recorded in 1821, with a harvest for that year of 6,560 bushels of grain and legumes. The hide and tallow trade and the manufacture of soap, candles, and cloth afforded some material support of the mission. Until the Mexican revolt in 1810 an annual stipend from the Pious Fund provided for the ecclesiastical and personal needs of the Franciscans and their charges. This assistance, however, was withdrawn following the revolution and, according to the Franciscan records, the mission was hard pressed to meet the material requirements of the military, the church, and the community.

A sharp decline in population and general activity is seen during the Mexican period of unrest, followed by a vigorous increase in tempo that occured around 1816, lasting until 1823 when an all time high was attained to in both population and neophyte housing. It was during this period that the majority of Indian dwellings were erected.

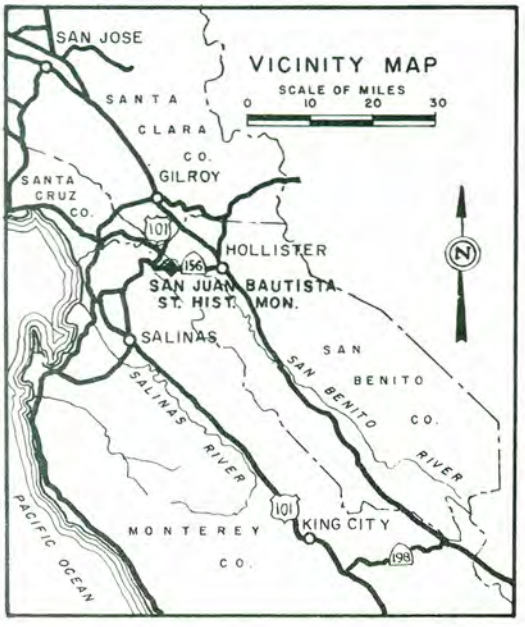
From 1823 onward, mission activity slowed and the aborigines began an exodus from the mission community. The decree of secularization in 1833, when the Franciscan order relinquished the mission to the parish system, stimulated a period of hostility and uncertainty that culminated in Indian raids that took place as late as 1848, at which time the neophyte, his numbers already drastically reduced by diseases, was well on the road to oblivion. The surviving neophytes, having weathered the Mission and Mexican periods, were faced with the early American period where their prospects of survival were predicated on a thesis of "plow or perish" in the unfriendly environment of a Caucasian world.

By 1834, 3,766 neophytes were buried in the church cemetery and mission support was gone. The old rancherias had been engulfed in land grants. Church lands were preempted, divided, and sold to private owners. So it was that the second generation neophyte drifted into the lethal doldrums of an unsuccessful cultural transition--part pagan, part Christian, an intruder on his own ancestral lands. He survived but briefly.

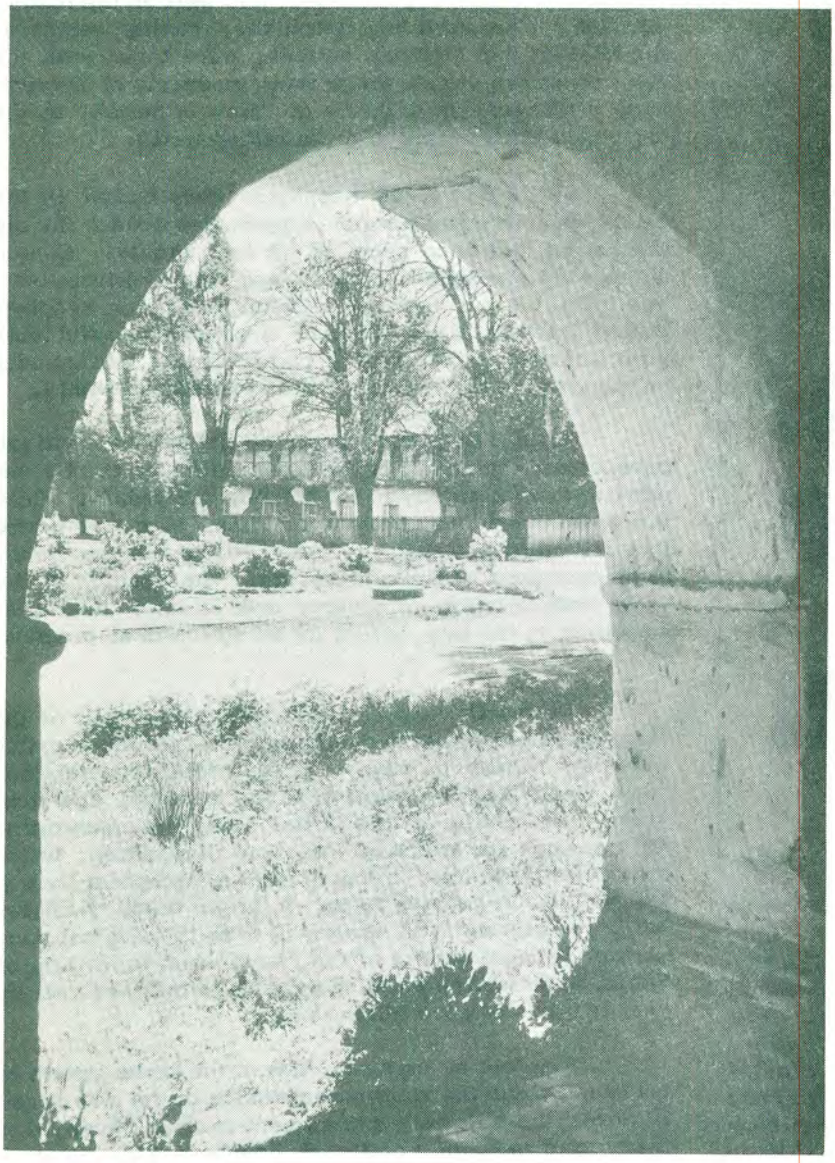
Ths mission land containing the neophyte village passed into the hands of the Breen family of the Donner party and subsequently to the Anthony Taix family. While the mission and its adjacent buildings were maintained in a fair state of repair, the Indian village fell into decay to be destroyed by fire and erosion. The remains of the walls were leveled, or covered over in some instances, sometime in the late 1870's for an agricultural program.

During the excavations a study was made of the Franciscan documents to determine as closely as possible the exact number of houses in the neophyte establishment, their location relative to the mission, and their size. The results of this initial study are noteworthy, not so much for structural data and disposition, which still remain obscure, but by way of a statistical look at the population-housing ratio. A further study of Englehardt's statistics is in agreement with the original documents--annual reports of the Franciscans to the King of Spain, in which the building program is outlined year by year in terms of accomplishment.

It seems strange, in view of the rapid growth of the mission and the vigorous expansion of the church edifice with its elaborate arrangement of three naves, that the reports make no mention of neophyte housing other than "....a house eight by five varas for single wom-



san juan bautista shm



en....." (from the report of December, 1797) between the years 1797 and 1815. Records for the intervening years include the construction of granaries, guardhouses, stockades, a tannery, a fulling mill, kitchens, living quarters for major-domos, and corrals and stables.

A total of 80 neophyte dwellings had been recorded by the year 1823 when the population reached an all time high. It is of interest to note that the majority of these structures was raised between 1819 and 1823, some 21 years after the founding ceremony. 1248 Indians had approximately 80 family units at their disposal in 1823.

While the Franciscan documents refer to "houses", giving the impression of individual units, the archeological evidence suggests long dormitory type structures that may have been enlarged by additions or apartments. Each new addition then, may have been referred to as a "house".

While the church records are constant in their descriptions of adobe buildings with tile roofs for the neophyte complex, folklore suggests wattle and daub construction, a possibility which should not be completely disregarded. Archeological findings indicate a degeneration of technique associated with the eastern end of the central structure, recognized by what appears to be a deliberate thinning out of the footing structure where the stones are much reduced in both size and quantity. Although this condition might be a disturbance, or modification resulting from farming operations, it is questionable and certainly not in keeping with the solid, well placed footings seen on the west end of the site. The impression is strong that a building program, hastily conceived, advanced eastward from the original structure, the technique deteriorating progressively. It is possible that wattle and daub was substituted for adobe bricks and tile in the final phases of construction although there is no real archeological evidence to support the notion so far as the excavations have gone.

The presence of brick patterns and great quantities of tile in significant locations relative to the footings substantiate the Franciscan documents.

THE BETTER RANGER

A very fine friend whom I have known for 10 years and with whom I have been associated in the National Conference on State Parks for many years visited California. His letter telling me about his contact with the California State Park System is most gratifying. I am sure you will appreciate reading our guest column written by Ira B. Lykes, Chief, Park Practice, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

"Dear Earl:

May I take this occasion to tell you how much I enjoyed my recent visit to several of the California State Parks. After leaving Sacramento on the 10th, I drove to Donner Memorial State Park and picked up several good ideas from Jack Stowe. I then drove to Squaw Valley where I spent some time with Paul Griffith. Here, too, I picked up several ideas and discussed Park Practice with the staff. You might be interested in knowing that Paul obtained an extension membership in the full Park Practice Program so that he and his staff might study other park designs and criteria.

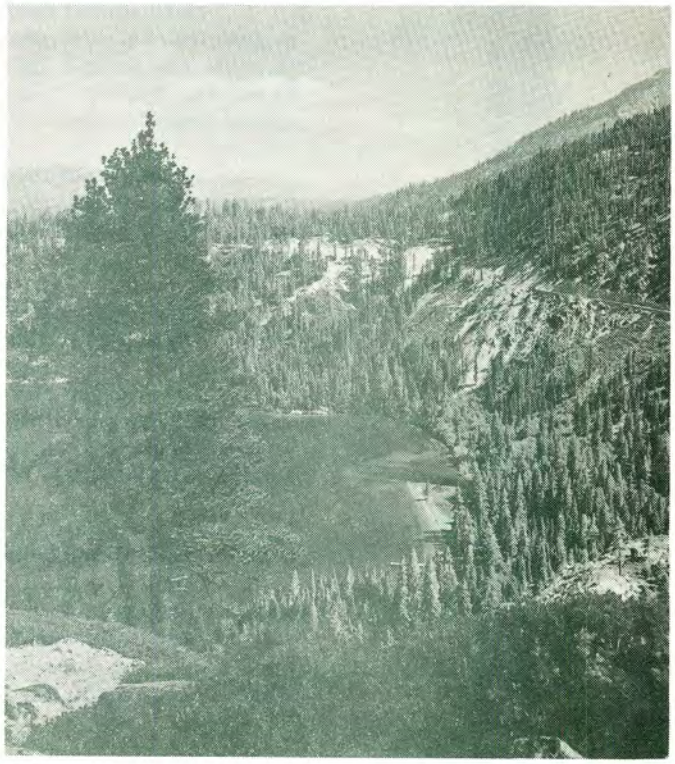
The following morning I stopped by Tahoe State Park and then drove on to D. L. Bliss State Park to spend quite a bit of time with Keith Carpenter. Here again I got several fine ideas for Park Practice.

On Monday, May 14, I went to Salton Sea and spent several hours with Carl Whitefield and his staff. Salton Seas State Park is a veritable gold mine of information, and Carl and his boys are doing an outstanding job in operation and maintenance. One of his ideas, Sea Groins, will appear in the next issue of GRIST. A galley proof is attached.

From Salton Sea I drove to Anza-Borrego and had a few pleasant hours with Claude Strickler. Their amphitheatre is particularly impressive and I have some fine pictures of it. Also, Claude obtained the full Park Practice Program under the extension membership arrangement so that his staff might have information on design and criteria.

On Tuesday I drove to Silver Strand by way of Cuyamaca Rancho. The weather at the Rancho was wet and cold and so I did not get an opportunity to go around the area. At Silver Strand I picked up several more good ideas which will subsequently appear in one of the Park Practice publications. On Thursday I stopped by Torrey Pines and took pictures and information on Roger Werts' sign-making methods, and then drove on to San Clemente State Park and the District Offices. Here I spent several pleasant hours with Supervisor Rudolph Anderson and with "Tiny" Philbrook and Gene Velzy.

Earl, I must say that I have never met a more dedicated group of men than you have in your California State Park organization. Without exception, they all show a degree of enthusiasm and a knowledge of their work far above the average park employee. I think that you can be justly proud of them all, and consider yourself fortunate in having such a thoroughly capable staff. I wish it were possible for me to spend more time in your parks for, if the wealth of information I uncovered in the brief time spent in each park is any indication, there is a great deal to be learned from their ingenuity and resourcefulness. Every area visited was neat and well organized and made me want to come back many times to enjoy the wonders given into the care of the capable California State Parks people.



THE REDWOODS

Although the groves extend for more than 500 miles along the Northern California coast from Oregon south almost to San Simeon, the most favorable location for the trees and the place where they reach the largest size is along the extreme northern coast, where rainfall in the winter may reach 100 inches and ocean fogs keep the groves damp all summer.

For many years the tallest tree on record was the Founders Tree, near Dyerville in Humboldt County, which measured out at 364 feet. A few years ago, however, a storm lashed the great tree and cracked off 17 feet of its top. (The Founders Tree, before its topping, is pictured on this page.)

More recently a new champion has been discovered on Bull Creek, also in Humboldt County. The top of its crown foliage rises 368 feet above the forest floor. If transported to Nob Hill in San Francisco, it would tower more than 100 feet above the Top of the Mark.

Of the two million acres of virgin redwoods that were growing in California when white men arrived, about two-thirds have been logged over. Of the remaining 700,000 acres of virgin trees, about ten per cent are in State parks - nearly all of them preserved from the ax by the heroic efforts of the Save-the-Redwoods League.

Newton B. Drury, the organization's executive secretary, hopes that at least twice the present 70,000 acres of protected virgin redwoods will eventually be preserved for future generations - saved, as have been those in present parks, through the donations of people from all over the United States.

Until recent decades the loggers were continuing to mow down the forests at a ferocious rate. But largely through the efforts of Dr. Fritz and other far-sighted foresters, the big companies are now cutting on a "sustained yield" basis.

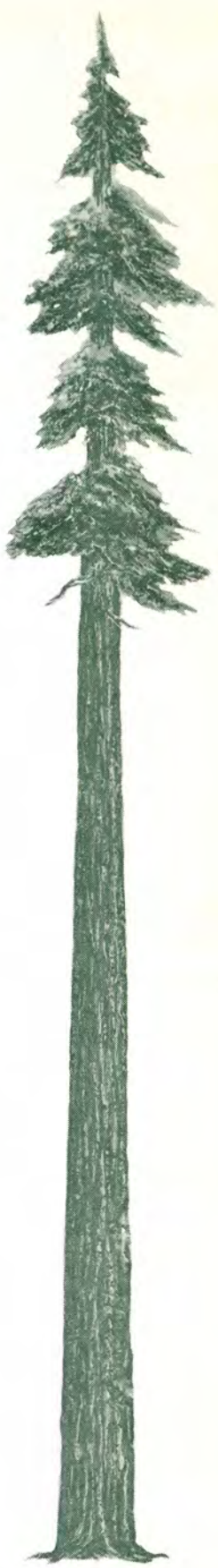
By selective logging they take only the big trees out of the forest, leaving the young trees, which in 20-50 years will be large enough for cutting, a new crop to be harvested.

But a tree a thousand years old cannot be replaced. Except in the parks, the giant trees are on the way out.

Even inside the parks they are not necessarily safe. Despite scientific practices among the responsible lumber companies, a good many smaller operators still engage in destructive logging.

If they survive human destruction, there are doubtless redwoods living today that will be hearty giants in the year 4000 A.D. What kind of beings, we may wonder, will then come to stare at these trees and speculate on what the world was like when these same trees were young - in the ancient misty times around the year 2000 of the Christian era?

Harold Gilliam
San Francisco Chronicle



TENNESSEE STATE PARKS MARK 25 TH BIRTHDAY

Record numbers of tourists, perhaps more then 5,000,000 are expected to visit Tennessee's extensive system of state parks during this, the park system's 25th anniversary year. Ranging in size from 350 to 42,000 acres, the state's 20 parks operate the year around and are scattered from the rugged mountains of eastern Tennessee, through the rolling hills of central Tennessee to the flatlands in the western part of the state.

The plan for a state park system here was first conceived in 1919, but it was the Great Depression that made them a reality. Then, various Federal agencies established to provide work for the unemployed and develop the nation's resources, especially in the field of recreation, began construction.

The program's biggest impetus was provided by the Tennessee Valley Authority, which established a vast system of man-made lakes along the Tennessee River. Although the T.V.A. was designed primarily to produce electric power, aid navigation and promote soil conservation, recreation became an increasingly important by-product.

Along with such other agencies as the Works Progress Administration, the Resettlement Administration and the Civil Conservation Corps, the T.V.A. acquired vast areas of otherwise worthless land to demonstrate what could be done about reclaiming it for human use. After a Tennessee legislative act established a parks division in the state's Department of Conservation in 1937, the Federal Government began turning over to the state the land it had acquired.

Tennessee then embarked on a program which still continues. The 20 parks have been developed to take advantage of their natural assets which include a wide variety of trees, shrubs and flowers, birds and animals, lakes and streams and unusual rock formations.

The first 18-hole golf course in the system is being opened this year at the Henry Horton park near Lewisburg, and a golf professional has been employed to direct its operation.

But most visitors probably will be looking for other forms of recreation, ranging from such passive activities as looking at the scenery to swimming, fishing, water skiing, horseback riding, boating and hiking. For those who favor games, facilities are available in some or all the parks for tennis, basketball, miniature golf, shuffleboard, archery, croquet, softball, ping-pong, badminton and such sedentary activities as bridge.

Swimming is the most popular activity, and Warrior Path State Park, near Kingsport in eastern Tennessee, has been the consistent leader in attracting swimmers. From July 1, 1960, to June 30, 1961, 54,071 persons visited the park for swimming.

The largest pool is at Harrison Bay State Park near Chattanooga, where a section of Chickamauga Lake was cut off and converted into a swimming area. Most of the swimming areas have beaches, and a new one is being constructed at Paris, Tenn.

Water skiing and motor boating are permitted on T.V.A. lakes, but not on lakes built by the state within the parks. Most of these smaller lakes have rowboats, and seven have Dream Boats. A Dream Boat is a craft suitable for two persons and operated by pedals. Big Ridge State Park, near Maynardville in eastern Tennessee, has canoes available on a rental basis.

Tennis courts were added for the first time last year and are available so far at Standing Stone Park near Livingston, Cumberland Mountain Park, near Crossville and Paris Landing Park. A basketball court also is available at Standing Stone for those who can recruit enough players to form teams.

Standing Stone and Cumberland Mountain both on the Cumberland Plateau between Nashville and Knoxville, offer the widest variety of recreational pursuits. Both have swimming areas, tent camping areas, shuffleboard courts, boating, fishing, playgrounds, and tennis courts. Cumberland Mountain has a miniature golf course, while Standing Stone is equipped for such other games as volley ball, basketball, and badminton.

A popular, growing family activity in Tennessee, as elsewhere, is tent camping. 18 of the 20 state parks offer a total of 557 campsites, and last year 89,652 tent campers visited them, an increase of 70 per cent over 1960. Harrison Bay Park, on Chickamauga Lake near Chattanooga, was the leader with 14,416 tent campers. It has 80 tent campsites, and many visitors are attracted by Harrison Bay's location between the Smoky Mountains and Chattanooga.

In the tent camping areas visitors can use central rest rooms with showers, complete with hot and cold run-

(Continued on next page)

WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING

(Continued from preceding page)
ning water. A few of the parks are equipped with electrical hookups for trailers.

This year, an experimental project offers a few tents on a rental basis for those who want to take a fling at camping out before purchasing their own equipment. Tents will be available for rent at Montgomery Bell Park near Dickson, Tenn., Shelby Forest Park near Memphis, Norris Dam Park near Knoxville and Warriors' Path Park near Kingsport.

Equipment usually found among campers who bring their own, includes four-man wall tents, pyramid-type tents and trailer-tent combinations. Trailers are frequently used in the parks, and quite a few visitors sleep in the back of their station wagons. The rates are $1 a day for four persons or less; 25 cents for each additional person in the party; $5 a week for four persons or less, and $1.25 a week for each additional person.

For those less inclined toward the rugged life, more conventional facilities from hotels to cabins are available. In fact, they range from rustic log cabins to ultra-modern rooms with wall-to-wall carpeting and maid service. There are two inns, with all the facilities of a hotel, at Paris Landing and Montgomery Bell Parks. The Paris Landing Inn on Kentucky Lake, the largest man-made lake in the United States, is of modern design and built of redwood and brick.

A new type of cabin is available this year at Montgomery Bell Park. These are five, split-level, lake-view cabins with picture windows. Built of masonry and frame construction, each has a capacity of four to six persons and has bath and kitchen facilities.

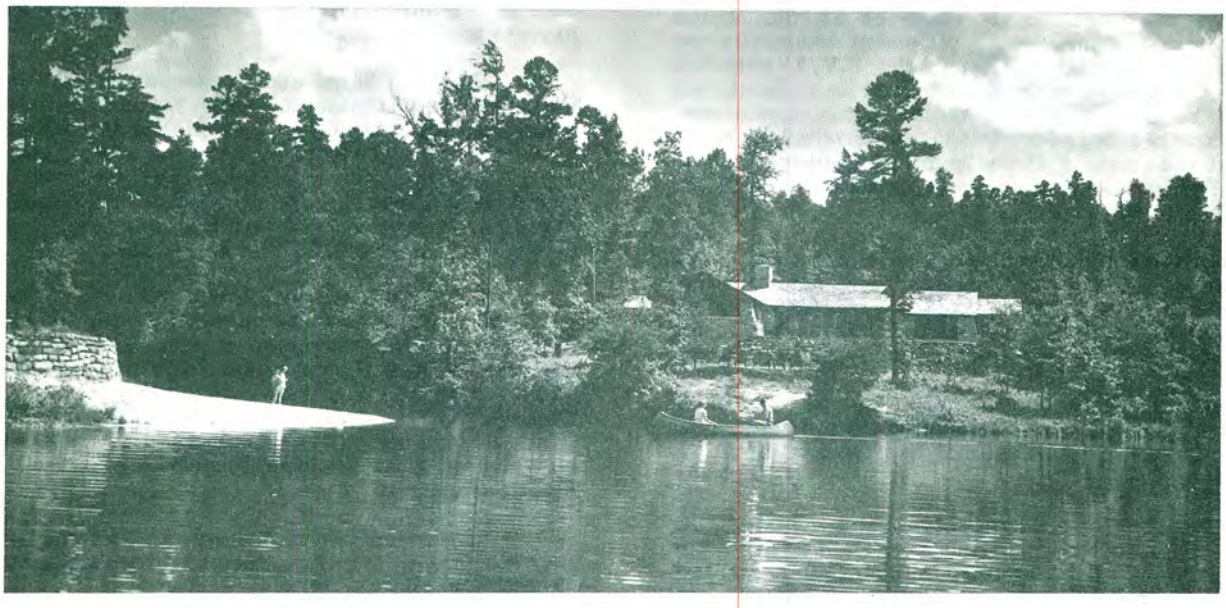
There are 175 cabins located in twelve of the parks, and nine group lodges are scattered among four parks. The group lodges can accommodate from ten to fifty persons and are used mostly on weekends. They are equipped with kitchen and dining rooms, and the park system provides kitchen equipment, utensils, dishes, beds and mattresses and, in some cases, the linens.

The cabins are neat and well-equipped and some are electrically heated, while others are heated by fireplaces. Visitors can bring their own groceries, although there are often stores near by. In some parks, there are restaurants for those who dislike cooking while on vacation.

Sleeping facilities only are available in 20 rustic, one-room cabins set up in duplex arrangement at Norris Dam State Park. At Cove Lake State Park, which is also near Norris Lake, the state has built 26 motel-type cabins with sleeping facilities.

More rustic log cabins are available at Big Ridge Park, near Maynardville, Cedars of Lebanon Park, near Lebanon, Tenn., Norris Dam Park; Pickett Park, near Jamestown and Standing Stone Park, near Livingston. These have kitchen and bath facilities and large stone fireplaces.

Tennessee state parks are still short of being self-supporting, though a few have shown a profit. The 60-room Paris Landing Inn was the most profitable, taking in 132 per cent of its operating cost, excluding depreciation and the costs of central administration provided by the Department of Conservation.



View of lodge, lake and sandy beach at Pickett State Park, a wilderness area that is famous for its caves and other interesting rock formations.

CALL OF THE WILD
anyone know a good mexican restaurant near santa barbara

There comes a time in every man's life when the call to return to nature becomes overpowering. This is particularly true if your offsprings happen to be ages 7 and 4. If the idea of roughing it appeals to you even remotely, the kids will do the rest.

A tent, to kids of this age group, has much more allure than a villa on either the French or Italian Riveria would have to those of us with more sophisticated tastes.

And so it was that last weekend the kids, Deborah age 7, and Master Douglas - he's 4, with yours truly at the wheel, set forth to conquer the unknown wilderness. (I'm not sure, but I believe I'm being redundant.)

Possibly there will be some who will take exception to the statement that the area just south of Santa Barbara is a wilderness. Nevertheless, with the kids up front and the back of the station wagon loaded with three sleeping bags, one tent, assorted basic cooking utensils, a cardboard carton filled with uncooked goodies and an ice chest filled with two other staples - milk and beer, we were on our way.

Our destination was Carpenteria State Park some eight miles south of Santa Barbara. Here camping facilities are available at a nominal cost. Now there might be some who wouldn't consider this really roughing it - but considering the fact that the last time 'ol dad put up a tent was during World War II and that at that time I had a 1st Sgt. to help me, I thought we were being quite daring.

We left the Antelope Valley and were traveling west on the Ventura Freeway - I hate freeway travel but have found it much faster and not for the usual reasons. My son has an allergy and whenever he is confronted with a chevron, a red star, a minute man, or even a flying red horse he develops kidney trouble - so we stick to the freeways and save many hours of travel time.

Thanks to daylight saving time we arrived at our destination with many hours of daylight still remaining. We paid the lackey at the campground gate, entered, parked and dismounted.

"All right, gang," I always talk like that when I'm feeling fatherly, "let's pick a good spot to make camp." "High ground, near running water and a spot where fire wood is accessible."

A mosquito must have landed on Douglas's head at that exact moment, for he struck his forehead with the palm of his hand and murmured something that sounded like, "Geeeeezzzzzzz."

"High ground?" questioned my first born, "you're expecting maybe an Indian attack?"

Douglas too found it impossible to refrain from questioning the leadership of his dear old dad.

"Running water? - there's a fawcet every 50 feet and what's with the firewood bit, you brought a four burner Coleman stove and a Bernz-O-Matic barbecue with six extra tanks of fuel."

The children of course, were correct, but still it was hard to still that pioneer blood that was coursing through my veins. Feeling that I had lost a certain amount of respect in the eyes of my children, I did my best to recoup.

"The stove, gang, is only for emergencies. All campers are resourceful. Now, you kids go ahead and gather wood for the fire while Dad sets up the tent down on the beach."

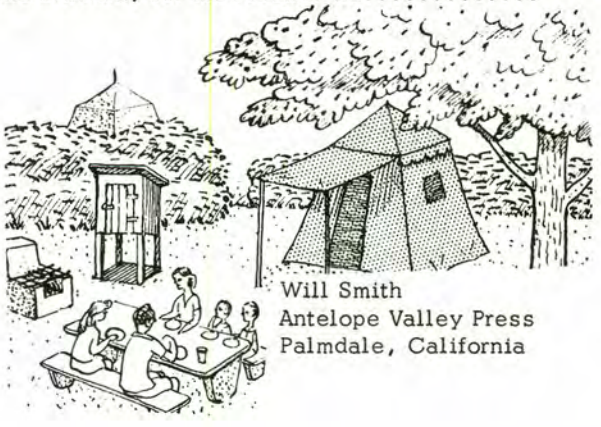
"The man said we had to put the tent over there with the other tents and trailers."

"Debbie, you just help your brother with the wood and let Daddy worry about putting up the tent."

The children shrugged in unison and left. The tent that was to be our home for the next 24 hours looked the picture of innocence folded there in the back of the station wagon. However, by the time that I got it to the beach it had turned into a raging monster. The shelter was the so-called umbrella type. Now, any fool can open an umbrella. But did you ever try getting a tent's center pole up on a sandy beach. It seems to be sturdy enough until you start out to stake down the guide ropes. Sometimes you're lucky enough to get all the way out before it collapses.

The rest of our first night was pretty much the same. I convinced the kids that tents were only for tenderfoots and that we'd be much more comfortable with "the stars for our roof."

And as for the Coleman stove - well, if anyone wants to know the name of a good Mexican restaurant in Santa Barbara, let me recommend.....



Will Smith
Antelope Valley Press
Palmdale, California

the wind huffed and puffed

We had a full and overflowing campground - 12 campers including three house trailers and one campster. The trailers and campster were parked on the lot.

One trailer, a rented vacation 14 footer, had been disconnected from the car and firmly set on blocks. About sundown the wind came up and reached a velocity of 70 MPH during the night.

About 1 A.M. one of the campers came to the house and asked if he and his family could use the office for the remainder of the night as the wind had blown the top from their camp trailer. I made them comfortable in the office and then checked to see how the rest of the visitors were making out.

After seeing the weather conditions, I invited everyone in the campground that wished to spend the night in my house or the office. One lady was in a state of shock; she gladly left the family car and came over to the office. They told me that the family had been in bed soundly sleeping when a gust of wind lifted the front of the trailer off the ground and moved it around until the front hit a large rock we had placed in the lot. They tried to get out but the rock had wedged the door shut. When they finally forced the door open, they decided to spend the night in the car, but while sitting there another gust of wind came along and blew the trailer over, landing on its wheels, down the slope toward the campground.

The next morning we pulled the trailer out. It was badly damaged with a big hole in the roof. We helped straighten it out and clean up the broken glass so they could be on their way. There are many reasons why people remember vacation trips, but I doubt if any of the 12 families will forget their stay at Mitchell Caverns for a long time.

Supervisor Roger Stinchfield, Mitchell Caverns SP

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

the finest park of all

We are pleased to note that the U.S. Post Office Department realizes fully the value of Richardson Grove State Park. Today we received a post card with the following address: Redwoods State Park, California.

Ranger Curtis B. Mitchell, Richardson Grove SP

naturalists, don't say it!

The other day a camper came up to one of the rangers and said, "I just did a good turn for the park. I killed a four foot Water Moccasin." The ranger explained that there are no Water Moccasins in California and that it was probably a Gopher snake, and that he did the park a great injustice by killing it. The camper, although he didn't remember what color it was, insisted that it was a Water Moccasin. The ranger asked, "How can you be sure, when you don't even remember the color of it?" His reply was, "I saw it crawling out of the water, and that's proof enough for me."

Supervisor Harry G. Kauffman, McConnel SP

mama bus

Bus driver Jones reported that two young lambs (Barbary Sheep) ran under the bus about halfway up the hill. They were not hurt. Three passengers got off the bus and pulled the lambs to safety, whereupon they promptly ran back under the bus. After this happened several times, the visitors caught the lambs and held them until the bus drove a little way ahead. This tour was off schedule a few minutes, but no one seemed to mind at all.

Supervisor William R. Allison, Hearst San Simeon SHM

Fair Tests State Park Facilities

State officials fear there might not be enough room for the thousands of motorists planning to camp overnight at California's state parks on their way to the Seattle World's Fair.

Last year, without the fair, roughly 1 million persons were turned away from crowded parks. Some 4 oillion found campsites.

The State Division of Beaches and Parks says the total will be higher this year, partly because of Seatle3bound ourists stoppino at he coofortable ad inexpensive parks.

WEEKEND PEAKS

The divisioneports there will not be room enough for eveybody especially during tolidays and weekends. 5

This year, he state is planning to install visitor ceners in 13 Northern California parks, many of hem on he way to Seatle.

Facilities will inlude 683 new campsies, and 13 pinnic areas, along with boat launching ramps, saniary facilities and roads and trails.

AUTOMATIC FEES

Federal officials, also expecting record crowds, are in the midst of a similar expansion program.

They are trying something new: automatic fee collection machines at some campgrounds.

Only one bug developed during tests last year. Mony campers did not have the proper change.

THE SACRAMENTO UNION

June 18, 1962

Annual verification of mailing lists are required under Section 13668 of the Government Code. Response to cards sent with last month's issue has been most gratifying. Not only does it appear that about 90% of the cards will be returned, but many encouraging comments were written.

Sincere commendation for both content and format; the picture cuts are excellent. From your old (not too "old") legal adviser.

.....Neil Cunningham
San Francisco

I enjoy this magazine very much.
.....F. N. Christensen
Oakland
and
Bert Cassietto
Sacramento

This magazine is excellent! Reports and information contained therein are a "must" for conservation editors!
.....Luella K. Sawyer, Editor
Western Outdoor Quarterly
Mill Valley

Our congratulations for the revised format of News and Views....We in Ohio appreciate being retained on the mailing list as it enhances us to know what our friends and associates in California are carrying on.

.....V.W. Flickinger, Chief
Ohio

News and Views is very much appreciated, I assure you.
.....Carl P. Russell
Orinda

News and Views continues to be one of my most valued pieces of mail. It helps greatly in my efforts to promote conservation. (Sierra Club)
.....Roscoe A. Poland
San Diego

I would like to take this opportunity to compliment you on a very fine publication. I would hate to miss an issue.

.....Mrs. Henry T. Read
San Clemente

By all means!!
.....Ira B. Lykes
Chief, Park Practice
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

Thank you. Every one is read, enjoyed, and used.
.....Mrs. L.J. Anderson
Granada Hills

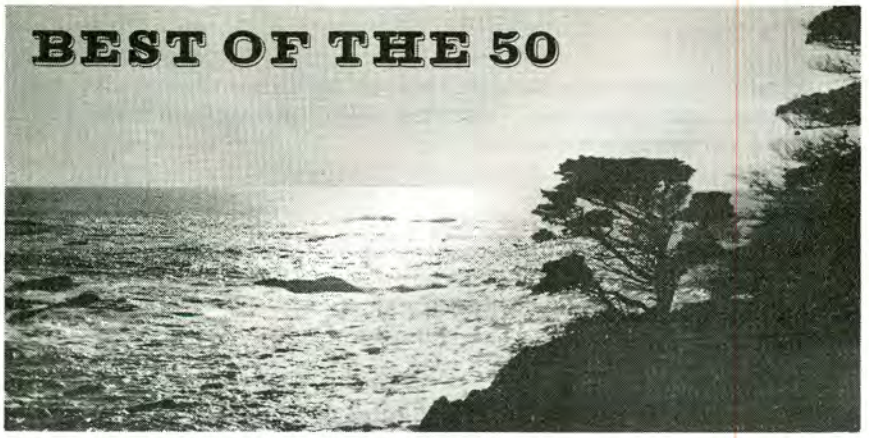
I am no longer State Chairman of California History and Landmarks for the California State Federation of Women's Clubs, but I do hope I may still receive News and Views as I thoroughly enjoy it and get a great deal of information from it. Thank you.

.....Ivy M. Loeber
St. Helena

The article Bridge Angel Island? appearing in your May issue is an excellent, most sensitive and penetrating analysis of the situation. I hope it came to the attention of the engineers responsible for recommending it as a second crossing to Marin County.

.....Roger Allin
San Rafael

COMMENTS FROM OUR READERS



The post-mortems and autopsies on the margin of defeat suffered by Proposition 5, a portion of which was allocated to the State Parks of California, are many and varied. We must agree with the very influential Copley Press and the Hearst newspapers, who were joined by many independent newspapers throughout California: if the proposal had been for State Parks, their editorial support would have been strong and unequivocal. But the side issues of local assistance was, for them, beyond the pale.

This is heartening. It renews our hopes that California's wonderful landscape will not be erased, that our efforts will yet be successful, that the same small bit of this state's beauty will remain unmolested.

Indeed, both the San Diego Union and the Examiners in Los Angeles and in San Francisco have stated since the election that they encourage a resubmission of the park proposal to the Legislature - minus the extraneous local feature. They state without reservation that they have the greatest faith in the Division of Beaches and Parks and the State Park Commission - for what was done in the past, is being done and, hopefully, will be continued in the future.

The term "pork barrel" and "boondoggle" was centered not on our proposals. Indeed, the thought put into the program submitted by Beaches and Parks was commended. Such words are encouraging.

The interpretation of a vote is an unfair analysis, especially if the vote is close. The opposition chortles because it claims arguments advanced by them were triumphant and the people have spoken. The proponents gleefully advance the same argument. Only when a vote is overwhelming can it be assumed that the people have truly spoken. So many things enter into the analysis, pro and con.

It was the program submitted to the Legislature in early 1961 by the State Park Commission and this Division, then headed by Charles DeTurk, which incited the Legislature to suggest the bond route, supported strongly by the Governor. But the bond proposal as it went to the voters included new thinking, subsidation to local areas in a completely new field, parks. The voters said no. If we again seek voter support, we are confident of voter support for our program, and the program of our sister agency, Small Craft Harbors. But the inclusion of what the distinguished press of California refer as "boondoggles" of State funding must be precluded. Here are some examples:

> "San Diego is disappointed that the state has not developed the Torrey Pines Park, but this newspaper's opposition to Proposition 5 is not based on this but on a reluctance to give blank check for the expenditure of funds for park acquisition. We agree with the motive of the park commission in seeking land for future development and believe this should be done with another less broadly outlined ballot measure."
>
> - San Diego Union

> "Proposition No. 5, we feel, is basically defective because it becomes a catch basin for three different kinds of programs. One is the acquisition of new park sites. Another is development of existing park sites and properties. The third is development of a system of regional parks and a veritable land-buying spree.
>
> We're biting off too much. We're spending too much of the state's (the taxpayers') money. We should first devote more effort to developing those park properties and sites already acquired. By that time we'll know better what our future land-buying needs are going to be.
>
> We recommend a "No" vote on this measure, in the hope that the legislature can provide a more practical and economical plan."
>
> - Los Angeles & San Francisco Examiners

A.M.C.

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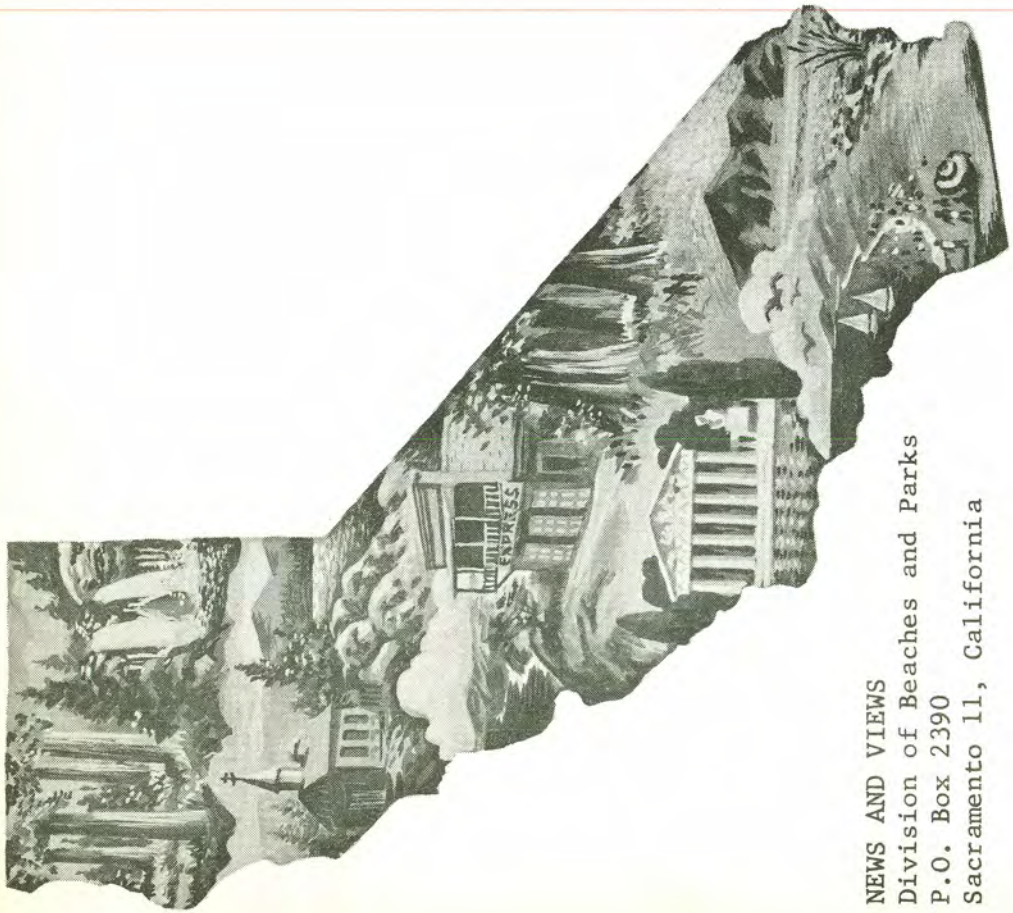

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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Edmund G. Brown

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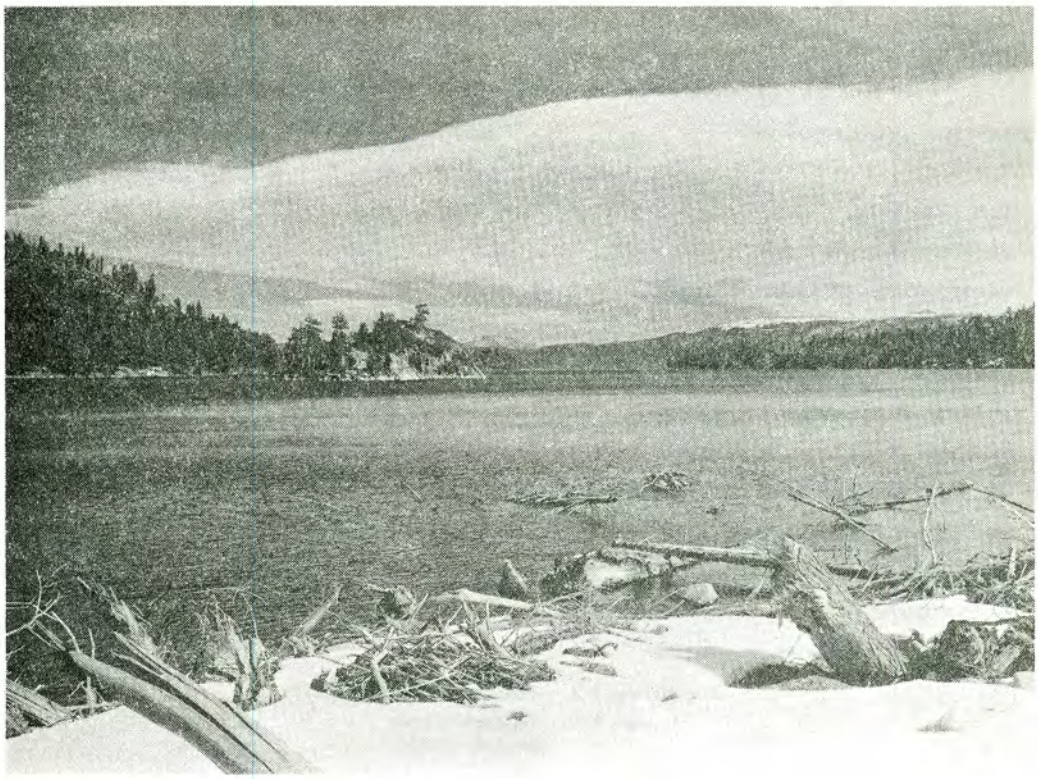
AUGUST, 1962

News and Views



EMERALD BAY · · · · See Pg. 16

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 19 NO. 8

* *

COVER: Emerald Bay

* *

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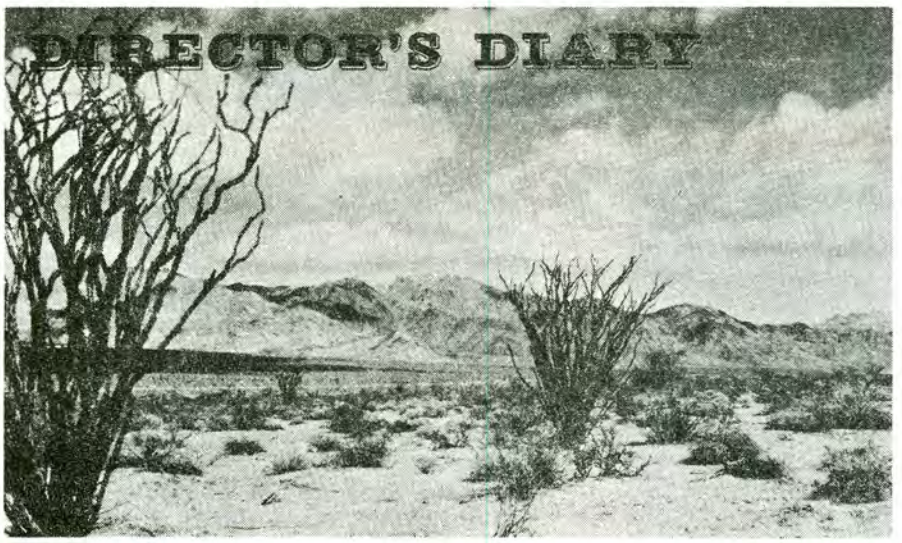
PHOTO CREDITS:

Pages 2-3	Courtesy of "The Arizonian"
Pages 9-10	Telegram-Tribune San Luis Obispo
Page 14	Map of Mitchell Caverns Courtesy of Jim Babcock - Sacramento Bee



Chief Dolder and myself were fortunate, indeed, to attend the First World Conference on National Parks held in Seattle, July 1 through July 7.

Delegates from 71 countries were present -- almost all countries except those from the Communist Bloc -- and they were all top people in their field, many with doctorate degrees, many in the various scientific fields. To my amazement, countries not normally on the tourist's agenda were included. Two are Chad, represented by His Excellency A. Malick Sow, Ambassador to the US, and Mali, represented by His Excellency Oumar Sow, Ambassador to the US. Tanganyika, Uganda, Sudan, Argentina, Australia, Italy, Japan, India, Kenya, Morocco, Senegal, Sierra Leone, just to name a few were present. Just four states were represented -- California, of course, and Washington, Oregon and Minnesota.

The problems we face in California and in the United States as a whole are universal -- not enough land set aside for public parks, not enough land for the people, failure to preserve species of flora and fauna that are rapidly disappearing. One example is this: There are only 24 big Javan rhinoceros left in the world. The superstition regarding the rhinoceros horns is mainly responsible.

Twenty-six resolutions were passed covering the preservation of the flora and fauna; upholding the basic purposes by Irrevocable Deeds of Trusts; recognizing the importance of developing interpretive or presentation services as integral parts of conservation education programs; asking those governments of all countries having marine frontiers to examine as a matter of urgency the possibility of creating marine parks or reserves to defend underwater areas of especial significance from all forms of human interference and recommending the extension of existing National Parks or their equivalent reserves with shorelines; into the water to the ten fathom depth or the territorial limit or some other appropriate offshore boundary.

The three basic goals which all countries are attempting to achieve are:

1. The preservation of flora and fauna.

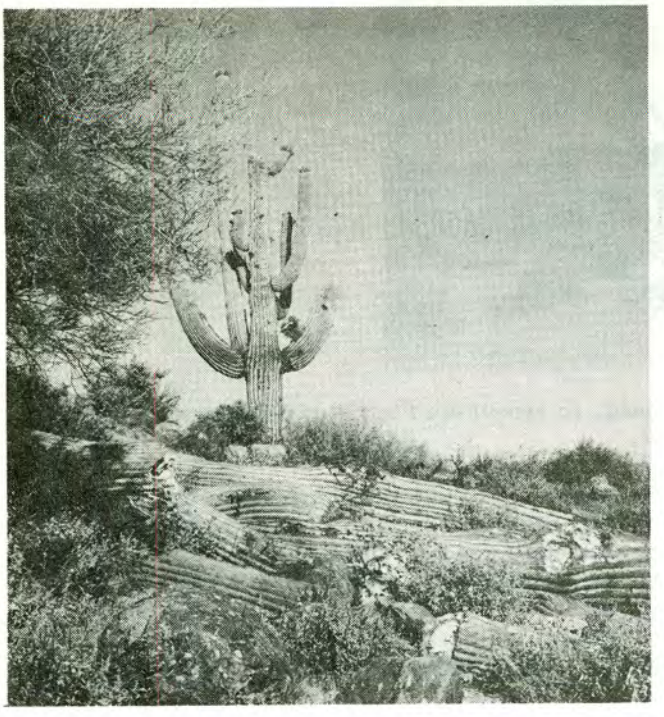
2. The preservation of land with the full knowledge that the economic values that the parks and preserves add to the well-being of the citizens and the countries is vital.

3. The provision of adequate additional recreational space for their people. It was brought home strongly that Los Angeles and also the United States are not the only places that are having problems of crowded cities and not enough outdoor space.

We should pay tribute to the fine work being done by the governments of the world; the universities; the trusts and foundations; private funds -- all of these contribute to the general endeavor to hold on to the environment which is so very important to the lives of each human being.

CHARLES A. DeTURK
Director

OUR NEIGHBORS:
THE POWER AND THE GLORY

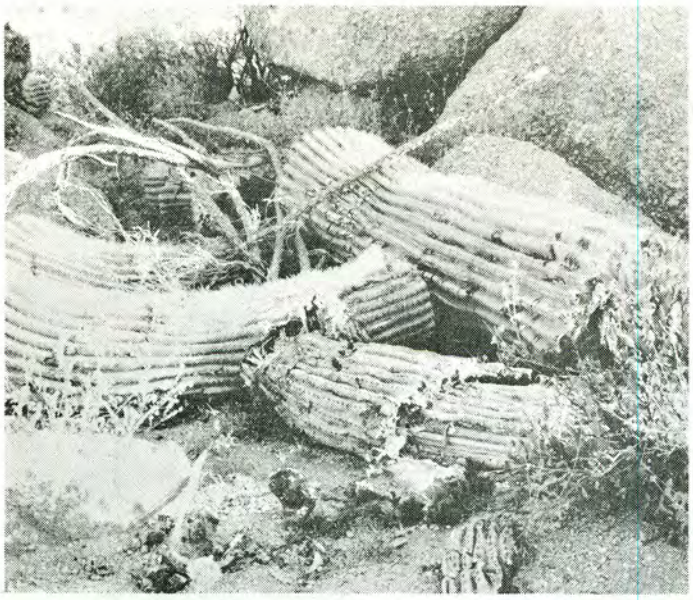


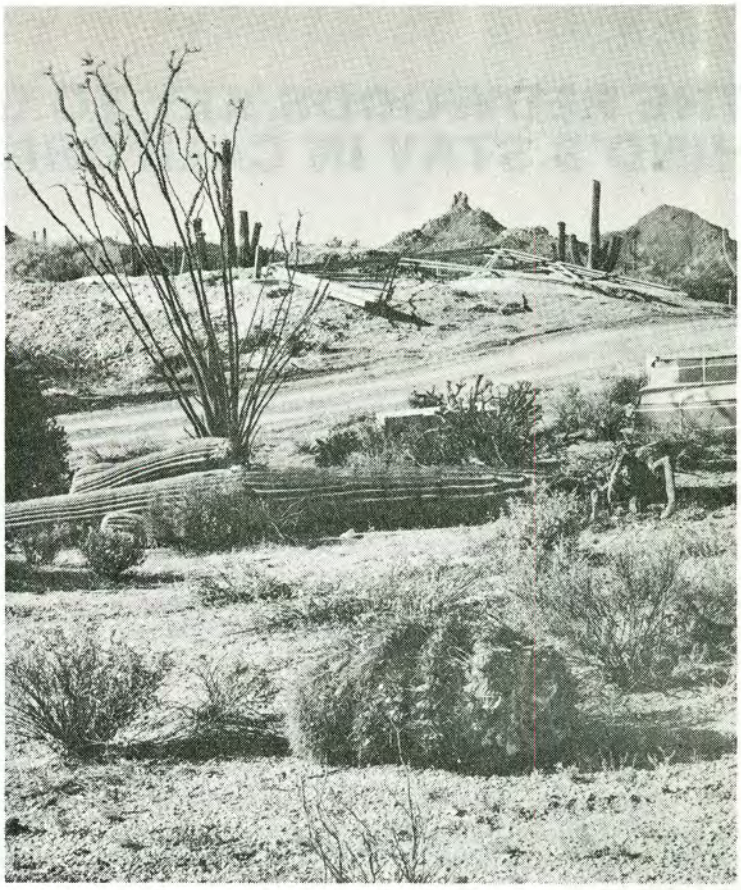
Temporal power man must have. But survival and enhancement of the spirit require that he share and sustain the glory, too. For without it, all the power that moves his servant, the machine, will afford him no benefit. Without it he becomes not a man but the servant of the machine, a thing in human form, devoid of spirit.

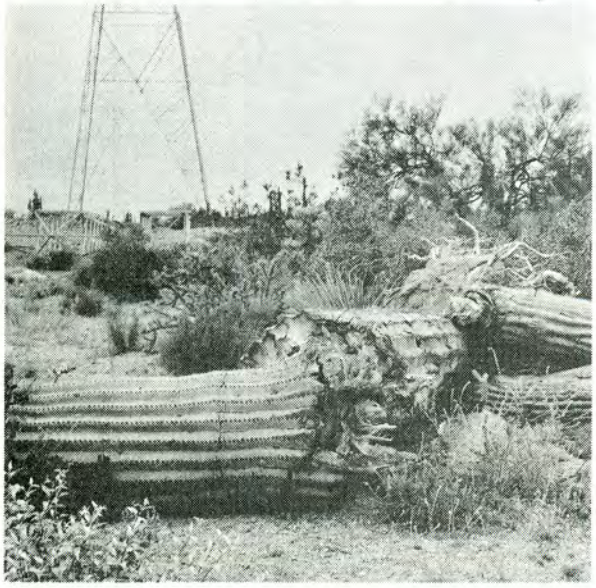
Man can -- indeed! he must -- share and develop both the power and the glory. For the former can make possible the fullest enrichment by the latter. And so the lines are laid across the valleys to become lost in distant haze, rankling those who must live near them, unprotected by hazy distance, carrying their essential energy wherever it will serve. But in the process of building, there is unnecessary desecration. As the new line moves across Paradise Valley from the east, hundreds of giant saquaro -- the glory of the desert -- are being wantonly felled and left to rot. Four, five, eight decades -- even century-old plants -- are being bulldozed aside to clear space for the huge pylons which will carry the power that will serve man.

Other great plants are pushed aside as well. But in the wake of the scrapers come the men who trade in plants. They quickly snatch up the beautiful lily plants, the barrel and antelope cactus and sell them in the market. But when the great saquaros fall they are broken. They will never grow again.

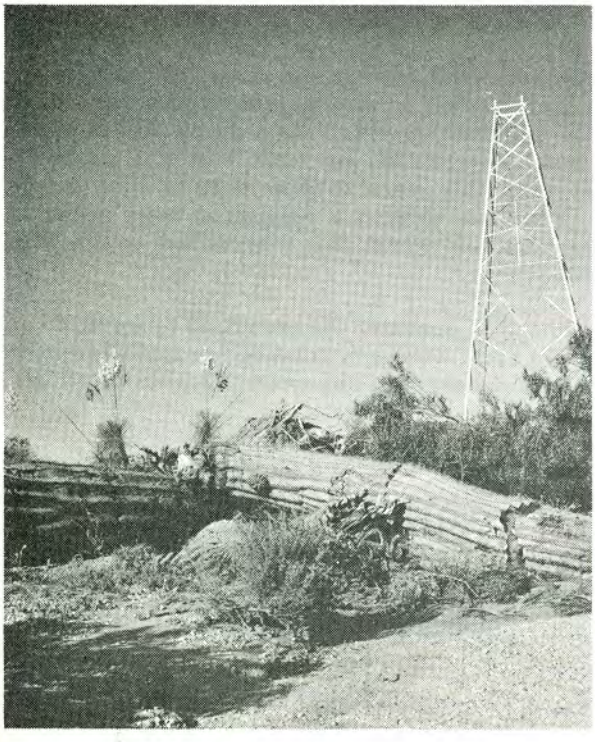
Must hundreds, perhaps even thousands of these noble examples of the living desert be thus destroyed? People want them. They are valuable for landscaping; very expensive, in fact. Cannot someone make the bridge between those who destroy and those who want to preserve? Perhaps that will enable us to have the power while sustaining the glory, for the ultimate betterment of mankind.







THE POWER THE GLORY?



reprinted from "the arizonian", scottsdale, arizona

THE REDWOODS, KEY TO GOLDEN HIND'S STAY IN CALIFORNIA?

The Marin County man visiting in England did a double take at the big tree. In the garden of an old manor house where he was visiting was a redwood several feet in diameter.

He examined the tree in disbelief. Comparing it to a cross section of a giant redwood he had seen displayed in Muir Woods, he calculated that the tree in the English garden must be at least 300 years old.

As a good Californian he recognized it as coast redwood -- Sequoia sempervirens -- which grows naturally along the northern coast of California (and a few miles over the border into Oregon) -- and nowhere else in the world.

What was a 300-year-old California redwood doing 6000 miles from home?

There was only one explorer known to have landed on the Northern California coast more than 300 years ago -- that swashbuckling adventurer and naval strategist, Sir Francis Drake. Possibly, the Marin county man speculated with growing excitement, this tree could have grown from a seed brought back to England by Drake or one of his men.

Yet there was one hitch in the theory: There are no redwoods anywhere near Drakes Bay, where most history books say Drake landed.

But there are redwoods in abundance, the man from Marin recalled, on the shores of San Francisco Bay, from Mill Valley northward, some of them not far from the hillside near San Quentin where a picnicker in 1935 accidentally unearthed the brass plate left by Drake to commemorate his visit.

Could this be evidence that Drake, after all, had been the first man to sail through the Golden Gate and had careened the Golden Hind in San Francisco Bay?

Was the discovery of this old tree in an English garden the clue to the great historical mystery of Drake's California landing place?

The clue may be taken for what it is worth and added to the reams of lore concerning the Drake mystery. But it is only fair to point out that the man from Marin may have overlooked one essential fact: It is impossible to determine the age of a redwood from its size, and the tree he found in the English garden may not have been 300 years old.

Many people conclude from the redwoods' great size and longevity that it is a very slow-growing species. But the conclusion is misleading. Some redwoods grow with agonizing slowness; others, with plenty of water, fertile soil and ample sunshine, shoot up like Jack's beanstalk.

U.C.'s Professor Emanuel Fritz, probably the world's No. 1 authority on the giant trees, has observed that garden redwoods may attain a 36-inch diameter in as many years -- adding an inch a year. And he has found a forest tree seven feet in diameter that was only 108 years old.

It is quite possible that the big redwood in the English garden was grown from seed imported in the 1850's and '60's when news about the giant trees caused excitement around the world. On the other hand, it is conceivable that the tree is indeed more than 300 years old, and the theories concerning Drake's landing may have to be revised.

Professor Fritz, who is known as "Mr. Redwood," points out that whether a redwood grows rapidly or slowly depends on its environment: "In a dense forest where there is brutal competition for light and soil moisture, a tree may take 100 years to grow only an inch in diameter." Fritz has studied a number of trees about 12 feet in diameter and found that they varied in age from 550 to 2200 years.

Although in diameter the redwoods range up to an occasional 20 feet, they are exceeded in this dimension by their Sierra cousins the sequoias (Sequoia gigantea), which sometimes reach 30 feet.

It is in height that the Coast redwood surpasses the sequoia and all other trees. Ever since the redwoods became widely known a century ago, there have been periodic reports from Australia of individual eucalyptus trees surpassing the tallest redwood in height but none of the reports has been verified, and the redwood remains officially supreme.

BETTER RANGING

It was my pleasure during the Fourth of July period to visit several recreation areas, including Yosemite Valley. In connection with a conference with Commissioner Sterling S. Cramer, I was in Yosemite Valley on July 3rd and had an opportunity to view concession operations there and to receive some fine, first-hand information from him, as well as some assistance in developing conditions of a new contract for Squaw Valley ski lift facilities.

The valley was beautiful at this time of year with the Falls well watered, the meadows freshly green, and the Fourth of July vacationers freshly attired in outdoor wear.

From the Valley, I journeyed over Big Oak Flat to its junction with the new Tioga Pass road, thence eastward past magnificent vistas and attractive interpretive devices installed by the National Park Service. The Tioga road is a vastly improved modern road and not as picturesque nor as steep as the old road, and it has opened some vistas of Yosemite high country that are breathtaking. It has also shortened and made safer the journey between Crane Flat and Tioga Pass. The stops at Lake Tenaya and Tuolumne Meadows were brief because the mosquitos did not wait for us to depart from our automobile but swarmed in with their stingers awhirr. The mountain peaks are beautiful in the sunlight with their glistening banks of snow in much larger quantities than during the past three years.

Tioga road, although somewhat improved, is as steep as ever and still leaves one with a sensation of great escarpments as he looks down the bank into the depths of Reevining Canyon, a road still to be respected, particularly by those towing house trailers. The two main switchbacks still require some maneuvering.

BEWITCHED BODIE

The afternoon was spent at the Comstock Lode ghost town of Bodie which the Division has been negotiating for over a period of years. We have been able to station Mr. Jack Evans, an historical guide from Columbia there, to check upon the historical inventory until a definite determination can be made as to the State's taking. Mr. Evans and his fine family gave us a hospitable tour of the old town and permitting us access to some of the buildings which the public may only peer into. Bodie will make a fine ghost town if it can be kept in its present state of studied neglect. The three "Jacks" of the Evans family do not need fillers to make a full house. All are enthusiastic about Bodie and its prospects and are finding it pleasurable though difficult to prevent vandalism, particularly of the grave sites in Bodie.

PRIVATE CAMPGROUNDS

North of the community of Bridgeport, the county seat of Mono County, about 13 miles, are the Twin Lakes, the lower portion of which appears to be part of the national forest with outlets into Robinson Creek flowing toward the south from Yosemite National Park high country. Twin Lakes are just north of the north rim of Yosemite National Park and are excellent recreational lakes, a portion of which is privately owned. Some of the area is being subdivided for summer homes, but at the head of the Twin Lakes is one of the largest privately owned and operated campgrounds, and an orderly one. My impression is that there were at least 300 camping and trailer sites available, well patronized and properly managed. The rates are the same as those charged by the State of California. There is an excellent camp store and a boat rental launching facility in connection with the campground; also, mooring slip. The turn-aways from this campground are referred to Forest

Service camps farther down Robinson Creek toward Bridgeport. It is a fine effort on the part of private enterprise to aid in the camping program.

GROVER HOT SPRINGS

Park Supervisor Bob Waggoner finds himself extremely busy taking care of the public in his temporary campground of 21 units, supervising the building of an employee's residence, collecting day use fees for the use of the Hot Springs pool, directing the work of several park attendants and otherwise supervising one of our newest operational parks, one that only recently began collecting for facilities for daytime and overnight use. The setting is beautiful, the meadows are rich and green, and the facilities are still less than formal. It is a quiet place with plenty of mountain country in which to hike. "Come early and avoid the rush," says Bob.

FOURTH OF JULY TRAMPS

Our conclusion is that the Fourth of July holiday is not as busy in midweek as it is in connection with a week-end. Most recreation areas were filled. They did not appear to be overcrowded and turnovers are abundant. Then, too, the effect of travel to the Seattle World's Fair has been to reduce visitation to the usual vacation places in California. On the other hand, Superintendent Tryner reports that all parks on the Redwood Highway, Highway 99 as well as Highway 199, have been operating pretty much to capacity since the Fair opened although most of the visitors are transient and vacancies are not taken until late in the day.

The house trailer and the campster or trailer body on a pickup truck have become common sights along the highway, both with and without boats. Tent camping is still popular, however, and manages to hold its own against the new mechanical contrivances.

WEATHER AND THE LANDSCAPE

This is the summer for travel in California. There is a great abundance of water and masses of snow in the high country. There is a great abundance of greenery everywhere. It is a refreshing sight after the last three dry summers. One of the sad results of the drought is just beginning to show, particularly in the transition forests of the Sierra where great masses of pine trees appear to be dying from the results of beetle attack. The weather is mild everywhere and has not, up until now, been hot. The water, of course, is cold, particularly in the high country. Don't forget to take along your insect repellent.

Yours, for more and better "ranging."

EARL P. HANSON
Deputy Chief, Operations

RAY BASSETT PASSES ON

Ray Bassett, formerly Park Supervisor at Mt. Diablo State Park, a position from which he retired in July of 1954, passed away at his home in Carmichael on Saturday, July 14, 1962, after a lingering illness.

Ray was one of the pioneers with the Division having started his employment July 1, 1933, as a custodian at the newly established Carpinteria Beach State Park. During succeeding years, he served at Pfeiffer Big Sur, Mt. Diablo, Mt. Tamalpais, and returned to Mt. Diablo on April 1, 1943, as supervisor of that park.

Many of our present rangers underwent their formative and training years with the Division under Ray's guidance. He was one of the Division's maintenance and repair experts and always kept park facilities in top notch condition.

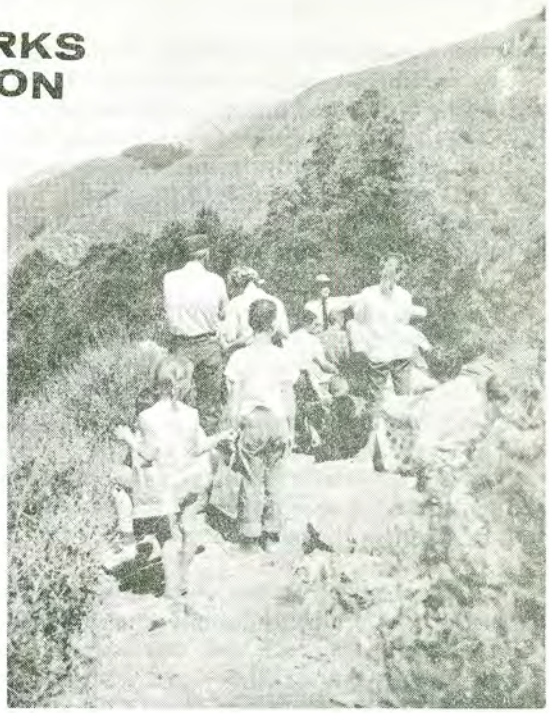
At the request of Mrs. Bassett, those who wish to memorialize Ray may do so through contributing to the cancer fund.

Vaya con Dios, Ray.

E.P.H.

The Big Sur Country :

ONE OF THE STATE'S FINEST PARKS IS PROVING ALL YEAR ATTRACTION



On that magnificent and most scenic section of California Highway One which reaches from Monterey on the north to San Simeon on the south, the State of California has established a series of State Parks, Reserves, and historical monuments which nowhere in such a short stretch tell the story of California's history and of its splendors.

At Monterey may be found the Monterey Monuments, where California history is firmly implanted. At Point Lobos Reserve, the greatest meeting of land and water in the world, may be found beauty which is unsurpassed. At San Simeon, the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument, the Hearst Castle, overlooks the Pacific and the mountains behind it. And in the Big Sur country, in a valley of Redwoods and Sycamores, Cottonwood and Maples, is the Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park, one of the most popular and one of the most ideally situated of all California State Parks.

Big Sur is 30 miles south of Monterey. It is adjacent to the Los Padres National Forest, offering to park visitors the opportunity to hike and ride through that preserve.

The park obtains its name from the Pfeiffer family which settled here in 1869 and later made substantial land gifts to the State of California, and from the Big Sur River which bisects the park. It is one of the southernmost of the State parks which contain Redwood trees. The trees here do not compare with the giants of the Redwood parks to the north. Just a few miles to the south start the Redwood zone which then dots the coastal landscape north to a few hundred feet beyond the Oregon border.

On October 14, 1869, Michael Pfeiffer and his family settled near the beach at the mouth of Sycamore Canyon. At this time the river was called "Rio Grande del Sur" by the inhabitants of Monterey, then center of activity for central California. Anything south of that city was referred to as "del Sur" or "of the south." This river, largest of the coastal streams south of Monterey, therefore was known in Spanish as "Rio Grande del Sur" or "grand river of the south."

The youngest Pfeiffer boy, John M., later settled on another 160-acre tract and obtained a homestead title from the government. The Old Homestead Cabin is the one he built and in which he lived.

The State Park Commission in 1934 acquired from John Pfeiffer some 680 acres of land bordering the Big Sur River. In December 1944, the present name was adopted, Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park.

The central part of the park occupies a canyon close to the coastal margin of the Santa Lucia Mountains. These mountains in general have rather gently sloping,

rounded summit areas in which deep canyons have been cut by eroding streams. The western slopes of the range are extremely rugged and drop off abruptly to steep cliffs along the margin of the ocean. A study of the earth formations in this vicinity reveals an interesting story of tremendous mountain-building processes by thrust faults, and tilting, intrusion of granite through sedimentary formations, and carving by weathering.

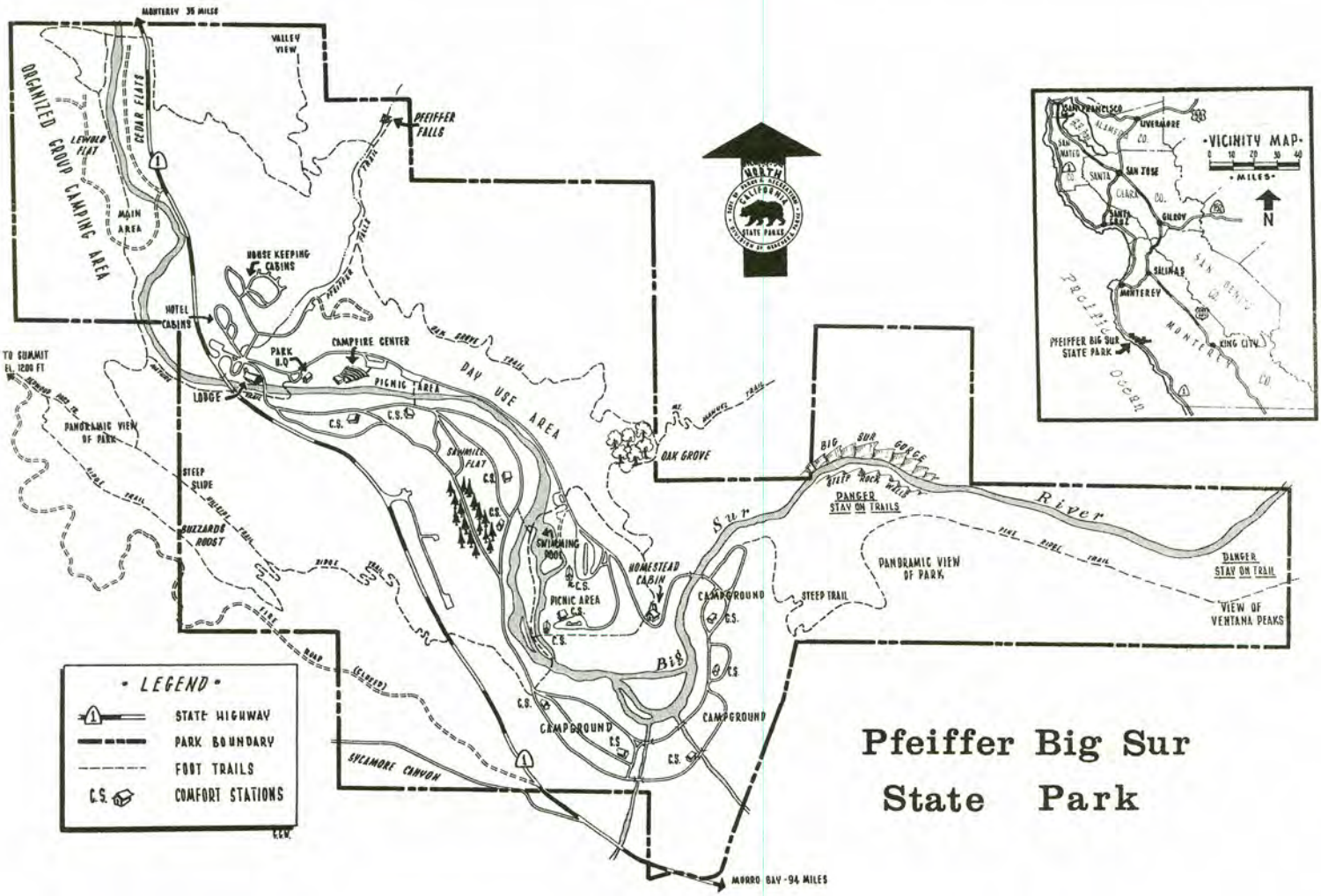
PLANT LIFE -- A combination of varying altitudes and exposures makes for a wide variety of plants at Big Sur. The Coast Redwood grows in shady canyons and on north-facing slopes. Here it is within 50 miles of the southern limit of its range, which extends coast-wise and northward to overlap the Oregon border. The Redwoods are generally smaller here than in State Parks farther north. The largest in the park, the Colonial Tree is 8 1/2 feet in diameter.

Growing along the river is a canopy of Western Sycamores, Black Cottonwoods, Big-leaf Maples, alders and willows. Beneath the dense forest grows a lush carpet of ferns and shade-loving plants. Contrasting with these, on south-facing slopes, is an entirely different zone of life characterized by plants preferring warmer and dryer conditions. Here are found Coast Live Oaks and chaparral accented by ceanothus, buckeye, toyon, coffee berry, cascara, yerba santa, huckleberry, golden chinquapin, manzanita, and poison oak.

Vital to the forest is the dead and decaying plant material. In order to preserve the natural aspects of the park, visitors are required not to disturb living or dead vegetation including downwood.

ANIMAL LIFE -- In this sanctuary a wide variety of terrain and plant life provides habitats for many kinds of animals. Racoons are the relatively harmless nocturnal camp robbers. Other common mammals are the Black-tailed Deer, Gray Fox, Gray Squirrel, Opossum, Bobcat, Skunk, and small rodents.

Birds that can be observed are the coast jay, valley quail, water ouzel, canyon wren, junco, chestnut-backed chickadee, crow, red-trailed hawk and turkey vulture. Trout and steelhead are found in the Big Sur River.



Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park

quiet clam big attraction at pismo

There are several schools of thought on the joys of clamming, and fully as many ways of engaging in the sport that attracts a wider variety of participant than any other sport in the world.

The quarry is most unimpressive, a flat grey-brown article that might easily be mistaken for a rock. He is virtually unaware of camouflage, has no motive power to boast of, possesses no spine-tingling defensive maneuvers -- he just lays there -- and yet he manages to draw almost three-quarters of a million people to the six mile stretch of the central California coastline known as Pismo Beach every year.

Oyster pickers must be fully acquainted with types of oysters, seek out fruitful beds, run the risk of cut hands, torn clothing, and work like a galley slave carrying his catch over formidable terrain; abalone hunters must be lithe and athletic, surf fishermen must have the patience of Job, deep sea salmon fishermen must be well heeled to own or rent the gear -- but all the clam hunter has to be is THERE. His chances of success with a minimum of knowledge and experience are equally as good as the veteran of the hunt.

Further recommendation for the sport comes from the fact that there is a minimum equipment or preparation necessary to engage in the sport, making it quite feasible for a hardy nightclubber in San Francisco or Los Angeles to make a sudden decision to take advantage of a minus tide in the wee small hours and be on location before his neighbors have dropped their collection in the plate.

The main item required by the hunter is a license. The state is very sticky on this and it doesn't add any joy to the day to be nailed for a large fine. Next in order of importance is a clamming fork (looking like a manure fork with refinements), and this may be rented at any one of a hundred or so places in the area. If he's a real eager beaver, the hunter will also want a plunder bag or pail to heap high with the succulent beauties (but no more than the limit of ten, at his peril). Beyond this, he is left to use his imagination.

Here, the clammer excels, turning up in some of the zaniest rigs ever seen gathered together this side of a race meet, ranging from the sublime to the subliminal (such as a bikini with hip-waders). The main consideration, however, is protection from the icy, cascading waters that fondly envelop the daring enthusiast who works a sand-bar out in the surf.

Extending from Pismo Beach ramp south for six miles to Oso Flaco, the wide, graceful crescent of smooth sand snuggled against picturesque wild west sand dunes, is easily accessible from Highway 1, which parallels it for at least four miles, and the season is open for 365 days per year with the license permitting the clammer a limit of ten clams (over the 4 1/2 inch minimum) per day.

Not only visitors hunt the succulent clam, either, with many of the south county's 1200-odd citizens enjoying their regular trips to the beach to liven up their diet. Those of the area not specifically interested in the clams as quarry may be considerably interested in them

as bait -- tourist bait -- since the tourist industry is second only to agriculture in the easy-going sunny south county.

Pismo Beach is undoubtedly the most vitally interested in the clamming, since the city of 1762 souls is practically dependent on the attractions of the sun, surf and canny crustacean to lure the tourist.

There was a time when hordes of fun-seekers from Bakersfield, Fresno, Porterville and Salinas, bent on fun and frolic with the lid off gathered in Pismo Beach in such numbers they had to jack the place up from the pier side to keep it from tipping, and the humble clam was "hunted" with a plough that turned the clams up in furrows, and a gang that shovelled them into wagons for commercial use in the pleasure palaces of Pismo Beach and elsewhere.

In those days, anyone silly enough to dig clams with a fork would have been the subject of much amusement and the clam was simply a delicious dish on the half shell, stewed, in chowder, ground up for clamburgers, served in casserole, filleted, or baked.

Today, when the free-flowing freeway has a way of keeping the tourists whizzing south with gay abandon, the clam has assumed a stature in the eyes of the south county in general and Pismo Beach in particular as a lure to wave at the traveller, inducing him to stop and drink in the south county's smog-free, glorious fresh air.

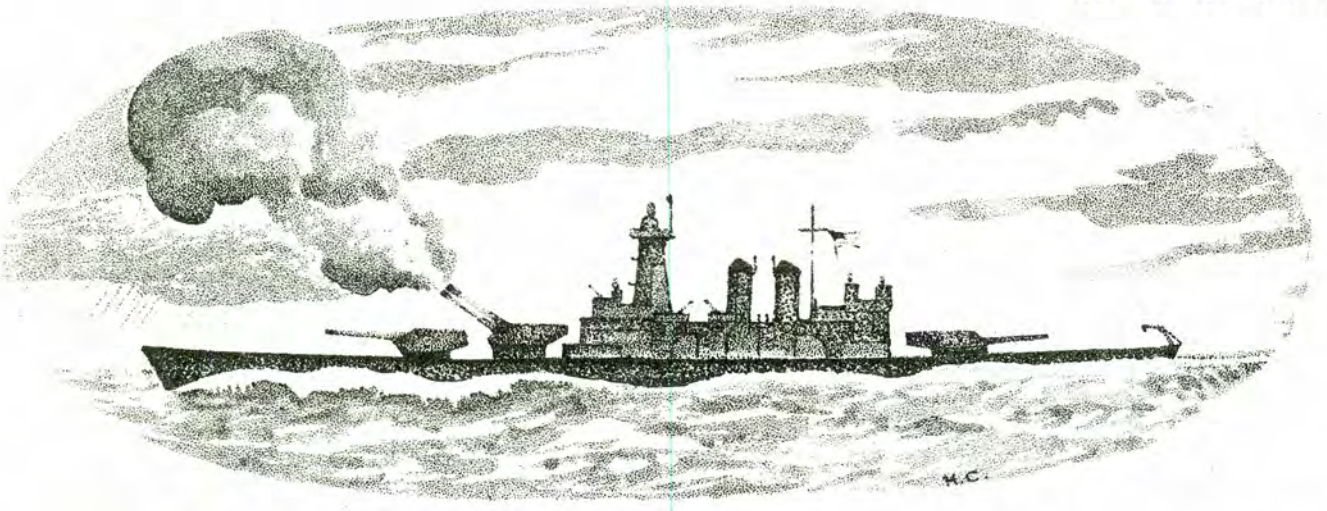
The outlawing of Pismo clams as commercial fodder has raised their status in the esteem of the connoisseur, also, and made them more of a delicacy, even though it cramped the style of the food emporiums who had featured them as specialty of the house.

As far as the clam is concerned, however, he never had it so good.

By - George Inglis
Telegram - Tribune
San Luis Obispo

SCRAPHEAP OR MARITIME MONUMENT

too late to save our namesake, but not too late to save another



Is it too late for California to acquire a battlewagon? California's namesake, the U.S.S. California, rests on the bottom of Pearl Harbor but surely some other ship could be anchored in its place at the San Francisco Maritime State Historical Monument.

The U.S.S. North Carolina, saved from the scrapper's torch by the people of her name-state, was dedicated as a war memorial, at her permanent berth in the Cape Fear River in April.

The ceremony was held exactly a year after a public subscription campaign was launched to bring the 35,000-ton decommissioned battleship to a proposed haven and park, on or near five major highways, in the state's largest port city. The financial goal first set was $250,000, but before it was over, North Carolinians had contributed $345,000, approximately a quarter of the sum by 700,000 school children.

The money was to be used to prepare the site for the vessel, finance her towage and build a large parking area and other facilities. In addition, the people of this city and New Hanover County gave $30,000 to buy the site and transfer it to the state.

The Navy released her from the mothball fleet and the menace of scrapping with no charge to the state. And not a cent of taxpayers' money has gone into the project.

The huge craft -- she is 728 feet 6 inches long, with a beam of 108 feet, 4 inches and draws 30 feet of water -- had had a magnificent career of service in World War II in which she was awarded 12 battle stars for as many major engagements.

Six months after she was opened to the public, last October 14, more than 100,000 visitors had gone aboard her.

"There is no question that the battleship will be one of the outstanding travel attractions in the United States," Hugh Morton, chairman of the U.S.S. North Carolina Battleship Commission, asserts. He predicts that the first year's attendance will surpass 400,000.

At the dedication, among the hundreds of people aboard the ship were the five who have done most in assuring the success of the plan to bring her to North Carolina.

First was Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, U. S. N. retired Chief of Naval Operations, and principal speaker during the program. His constant interest and cooperation made possible her transfer here from Bayonne, N.J., on a "permanent loan" basis.

"A memorial such as you propose," Admiral Burke declared last summer, "means much more than preserving a gallant ship. It honors many men from North Carolina who served on the North Carolina and who acquitted themselves with such bravery and devotion. In addition, the physical presence of a ship like the North Carolina will serve to remind generations to come of the sacrifices their ancestors made so willingly so that they might enjoy freedom. It may also inspire them to make similar sacrifices in the years to come."

Among the honored guests was Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges. During his administration as Governor of North Carolina, the proposal to save the ship and re-establish her as a memorial was presented to him. He persuaded Naval officials to defer the date of demolition of the vessel for scrap and, in November, 1960, appointed a Battleship Advisory Committee to investigate the feasibility of saving her.

Orville Campbell, Chapel Hill publisher, was chairman of the advisory committee. He and his associ-

(Continued)

(Continued from the previous page)
ates visited the U.S.S. Texas Battleship exhibit near Houston, Texas, and the U.S.S. North Carolina at Bayonne. This committee received considerable assistance from Lloyd Gregory, chairman of the Texas commission.

Also present were Governor Terry Stanford, successor to Secretary Hodges. He named a permanent Battleship Commission in April, 1961, and the General Assembly of the state gave it statutory status.

The commission reaffirmed the decisions of the advisory committee and began plans to obtain the ship. Mr. Morton, a citizen of Wilmington, was appointed chairman.

Missing from the distinguished company was the man who first proposed "to save the ship and bring her home to North Carolina." This is the late James S. Craig Jr., of Wilmington, active in the American Legion and a member of the battleship commission. On the day when the trim battleship was towed into her berth here, Mr. Craig was in an Army hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in critical condition from injuries received in an air show crash here late last September. He died October 14 -- the day the U.S.S. North Carolina was opened to the public here.

The financial campaign was launched on May 1, 1961. Governor Stanford appointed an Admiral of the North Carolina Fleet in each of the state's 100 counties to work with his office and commission.

The 700,000 school children who contributed were given "advance admission tickets" if they donated as much as ten cents. Contributors of $100 or more were appointed Admirals in the North Carolina Navy. Outstanding workers in the campaign received similar awards.

As plans have worked out, costs of maintenance and improvement are financed by admission charges of 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children. The ship, boarded by a long, wide gangplank extending from the visitors' pavilion to the main deck, is open to the public from 8 A.M. to sunset, seven days a week.

Spaces aboard which have been reopened to visitors extend from the main deck to the navigation bridge, one 16-inch gun turret, and other guns. Work is under way for the opening of below-deck areas.

The ship is a memorial to all who served in the Armed Services of the United States in World War II. Three Honor Rolls will be established aboard the vessel. One will contain the names of all 6,037 North Carolinians who died in combat or from wounds received in action. Another will have the names of all schools in which students participated 100 per cent in saving the ship. The third will contain the names of the "Admirals."

Late last September, the U.S.S. North Carolina began her final voyage. She arrived, under tow, on October 1 at the mouth of the Cape Fear River.

Rain and fog delayed her passage up the river until the following day. Then, thousands lined the banks of the stream from Southport northward to Wilmington and watched Capt. B. M. Burriss, veteran Southport pilot who donated his services, guide the battleship through the narrow channel.

In turning into her berth, the North Carolina jammed her stern against a floating restaurant, on the east side of the river, and her bow had to be held against the western bank. But 11 tugs, a change in tide, and a bulldozer ashore freed her in half an hour.

Two weeks later, the "Showboat" -- she was given that name by New Yorkers as they watched the majestic ship slide in and out of that port during her trials in 1941 -- was opened to the public for the first time since she was decommissioned on June 27, 1947. Rear Admiral William S. Maxwell, U. S. N. Retired, who had served aboard her during the war, was appointed superintendent of the ship.

The first of the modern battleships, the North Carolina was launched on June 13, 1940, and commissioned April 9, 1941. She was sent into the Pacific following Pearl Harbor and participated in battles from Guadalcanal to operations against the Japanese mainland. Reported by the Japanese on six different occasions to have been sunk, the battleship survived repeated bombings and a torpedo attack with a minimum of casualties during her 40 months of combat. Altogether, she steamed 307,000 miles, entered 26 different ports, downed 24 Japanese planes, sank a merchantman and bombarded nine different Japanese strongholds.

Future plans for the memorial include a large museum, with an exhibition room for each of the 12 battles in which the big ship fought, and a landscaped park. This area is directly on U.S. 74 and 76, east-west routes and north-south U.S. 17, a part of the Ocean Highway. Also, within a mile or so are U.S. 421, which extends into the midwest, and U.S. 117, which extends northward.

The proximity of this network of major highways was one of the reasons for having selected Wilmington as the site for the ship.

Hundreds of tourists slow down on the highway as they pass the North Carolina, majestic in her berth with her bow pointing westward. Many of them turn into the road, marked by a large angular sign leading to the ship, park their cars and go aboard her.

Then, there was the visitor, standing in front of the Custom House on the east bank of the Cape Fear River, who asked a Wilmingtonian passing by:

"That's the North Carolina over there, isn't she? How long is she going to be in port?"

"Yes, that's the 'Showboat'," replied the native. "We hope she'll be here at least a hundred years."

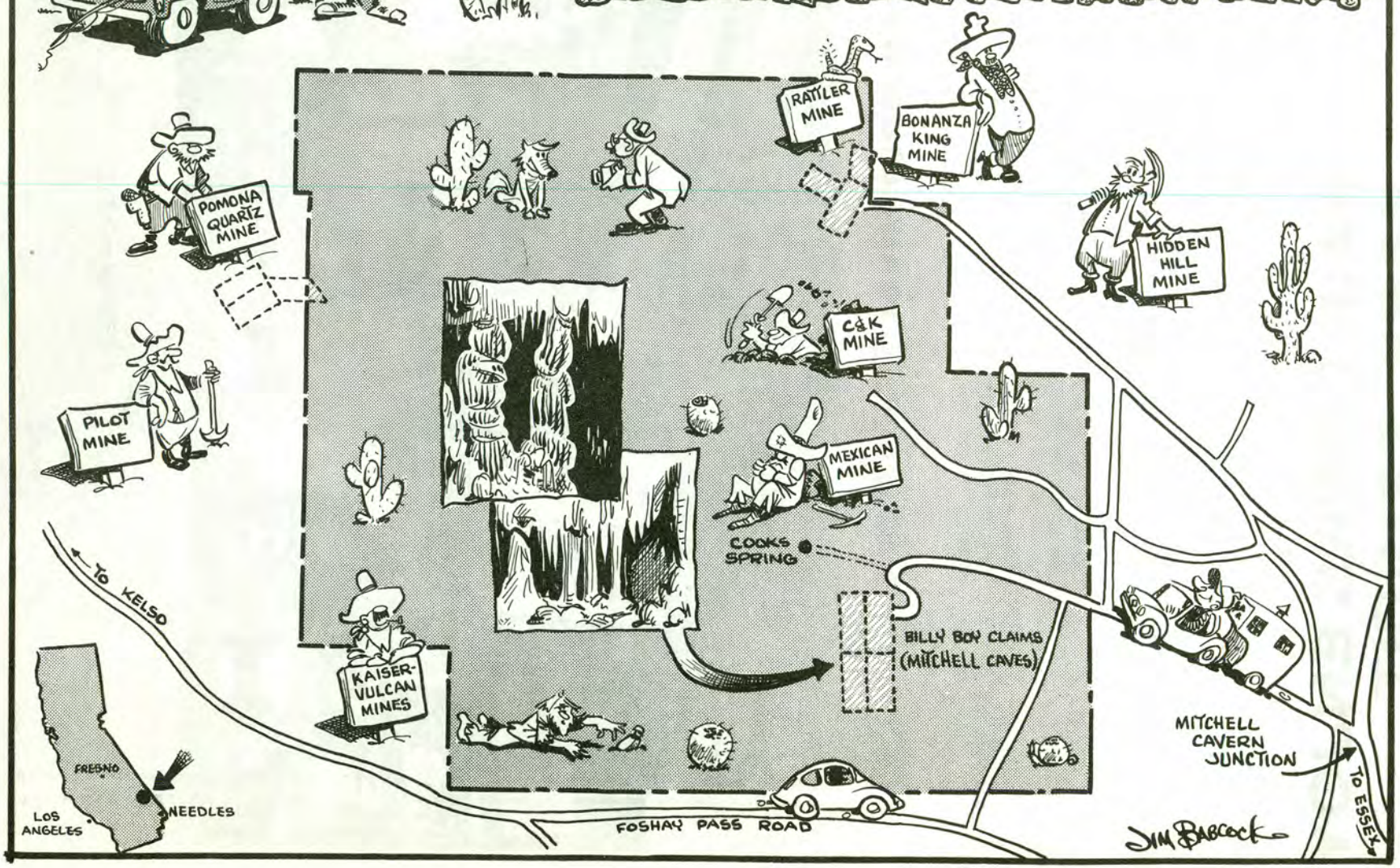
Colusa-Sacramento River State Park

Here's the exhibit at the Colusa County Fair set up by Supervisor John McKone (right) and Alva Murray of the Colusa-Sacramento River State Park. It is typical of exhibits in many areas of California accomplished with hardly any funds but with an abundance of enthusiasm for the Division and its goals by the park Rangers.

Each and every such exhibit wins friends. We hazard a guess that if the Colusa County Fair had been held late in May, it would have enabled us to win Colusa County in the voting on Proposition 5.

FAIR GOERS ENJOY PARK EXHIBIT

- IN THE EARLY 1930s, U.E. MITCHELL ACQUIRED THE PROPERTY AS A COMMERCIAL VENTURE. THE 82 ACRES CAME UNDER STATE OWNERSHIP IN 1956.. OPENED FOR PUBLIC USE IN 1959.
- LOCATED OFF US HIGHWAY 66, 23 MILES NORTHWEST OF ESSEX IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.
- DAILY TOURS CONDUCTED THROUGH THE LIMESTONE CAVERNS. FORMATIONS OF STALACTITES, STALAGMITES, COLUMNS AND FLOWSTONE ARE FOUND IN THE CAVES.
- SIX CAMPSITES ARE AVAILABLE, BUT A SHORTAGE OF WATER REQUIRES THE CAMPER TO BRING HIS OWN SUPPLY.
- MANY SPECIES OF CACTI GROW IN THE PARK. WILDLIFE INCLUDES COYOTES, BOBCATS, COTTONTAILS AND GROUND SQUIRRELS.



something's fishy here

Thursday evening while on duty Ranger Cal Smith was taken aback. Many visitors were out on the beach for the expected grunion run. One lady was so excited = it was a shame Cal had to disillusion her = hundreds of green bananas had washed ashore and the lady was scooping them up!

Asst. Supervisor Eugene R. Junette
Huntington Beach SP

ah youth!

Our dread of a long, all night search was short lived. Late Tuesday night in the upper campground we were informed by concerned parents that two teenage girls were missing. As we began the search, a report from the lower campground that two teenage boys were missing. Putting two and two together, we checked the beach area -- there they were -- all four unconcerned and unaware of the pending search.

Supervisor Edward A. Griggs
Clear Lake SP

odd shaped lizard

Tuesday afternoon, Park Supervisor Davis' daughter Barbara and a playmate of the same age (6 or 7) were engaged in one of their favorite sports, lizard hunting in the Davis' back garden (lizards make nice pets for small girls) when they discovered a three-foot rattlesnake in the shrubbery next to the house. They were quite sure it wasn't a lizard and the neighbor girl ran home and got her father, Dr. Meisenheimer (the nearest man available). He came over and decapitated the intruder who had eight rattles. Since then the lizards have been quite undisturbed by small girls.

Asst. Park Supervisor P.W. Minton
Will Rogers SP

how many?

One lady drove into the park Monday afternoon, bought a day use ticket, and stated that she was tired and would like to rest herself and her dogs. Some dogs were noted in the front seat with her, and after being cautioned to keep her dogs on leash, she was admitted. At eight o'clock in the evening, Don Rich heard an awful racket in the camp area. Upon investigating, he found the same lady in camp with 30 dogs -- she was given a few minutes to remove them.

Ranger E. Bradley
Caswell Memorial SP

food for thought

This office receives requests for information on parks. The other day a letter came in from a lady in Los Angeles who wanted specific directions on how to get to Las Tunas Beach State Park. She said, "We have tried four times to locate this park and can't find it. Please give me specific directions because if it is so hard to find, it can't be crowded."

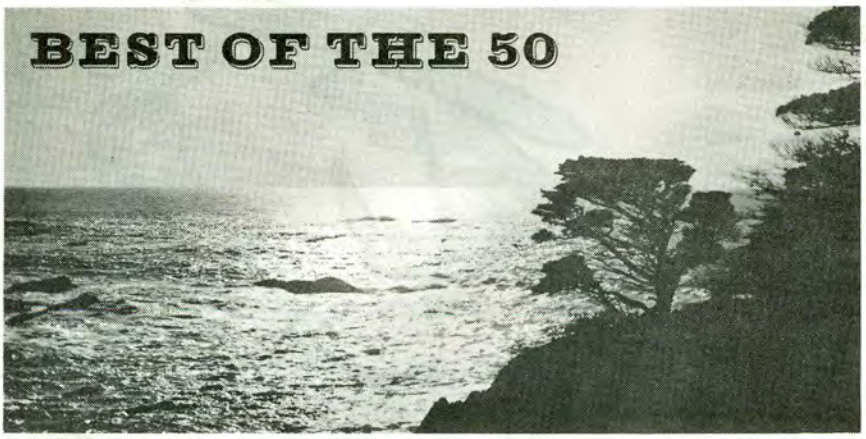
Public Information Office
Sacramento

no pain - no teeth

Lady in campground placed painful bridge work on paper plate.
Tossed paper plate in fire.
Sifted ashes.
One little drop of gold which cost $128.

Supervisor R.F. Waggner
Grover Hot Springs SP

yield from the field



On the front cover is Emerald Bay in the winter, as depicted in a brochure published by the Division of Highways.

An area of splendor and magnificence in all seasons, this Division hopes that an all year route will soon be decided upon. Everyone knows how we stand, for the high route -- a route which would leave the beauty and wonderful loveliness of the cover picture absolute.

The argument at Emerald Bay is a matter of principle! The difference in traveling time between the upper route and the lower route is infinitesimal. But, if the lower route is chosen, the difference in park values and scenic splendor is immense. As the Los Angeles Times put it, "The decision is whether the Lake maintains the idyllic beauty of which little is left, or becomes blighted with algae growth on its surface and buildings along its shores."

Shall we retain the precious gem of the Sierra Nevada, or in its place cut glass?

A.M.C.

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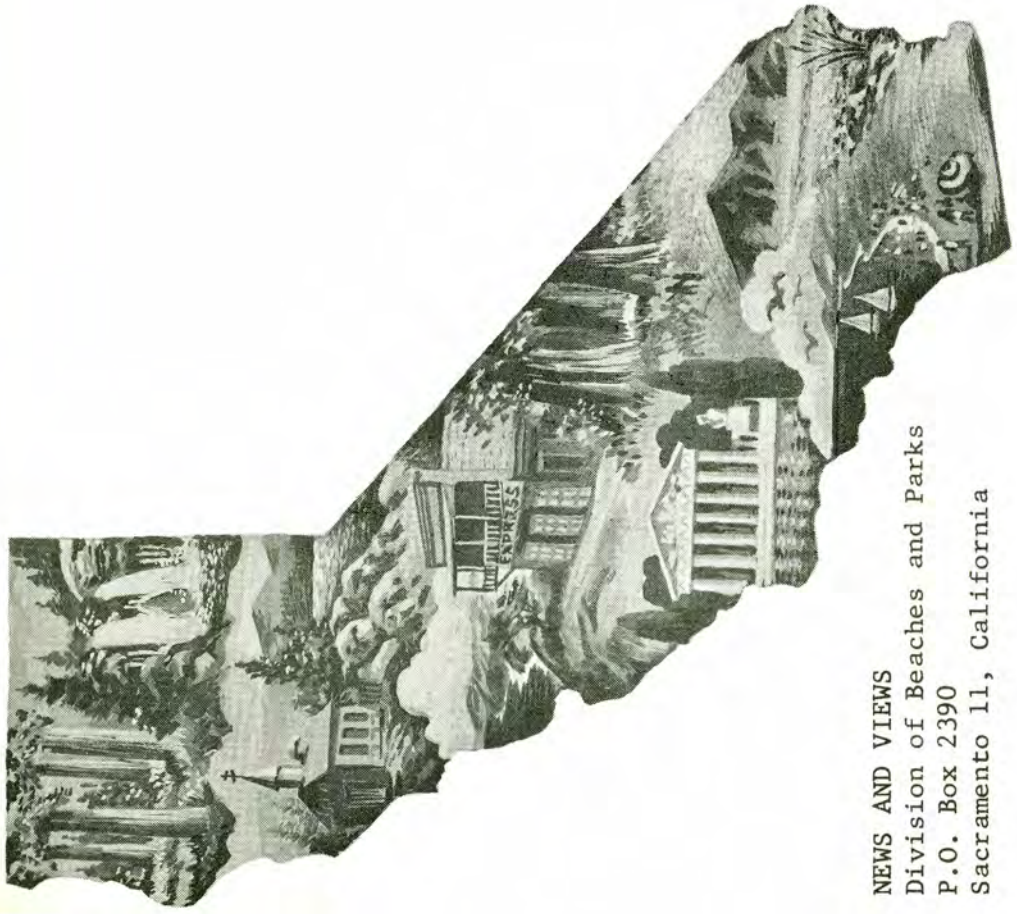

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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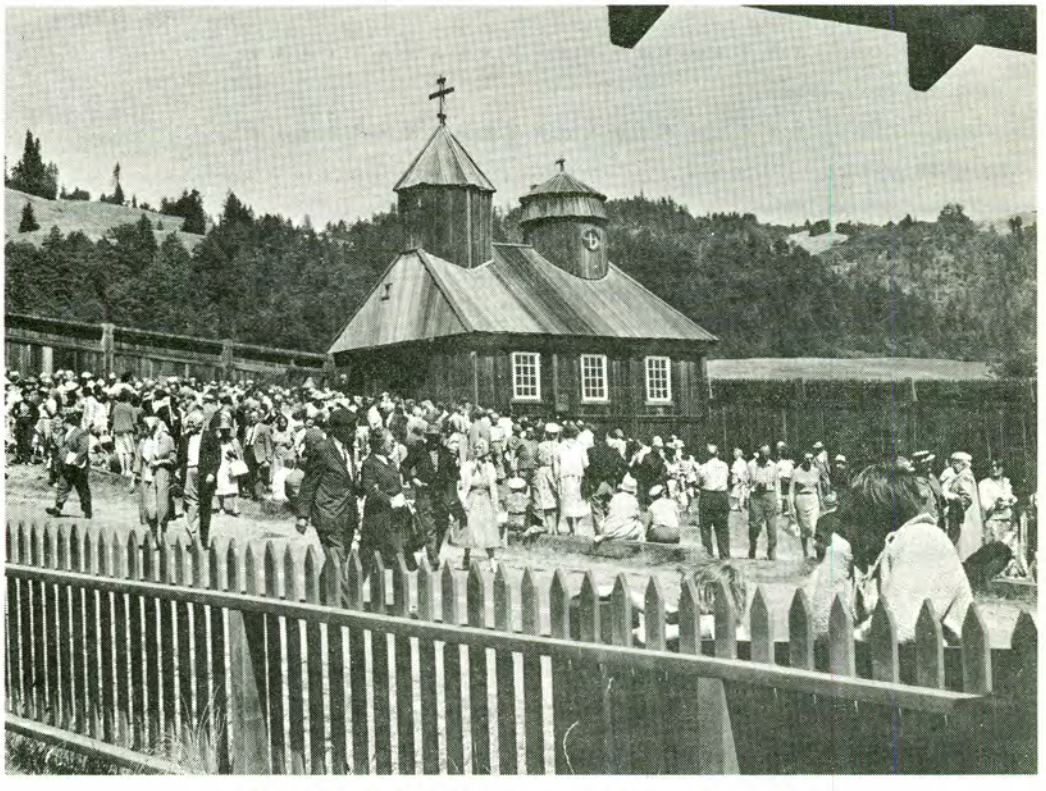
SEPTEMBER, 1962

NEWS AND VIEWS

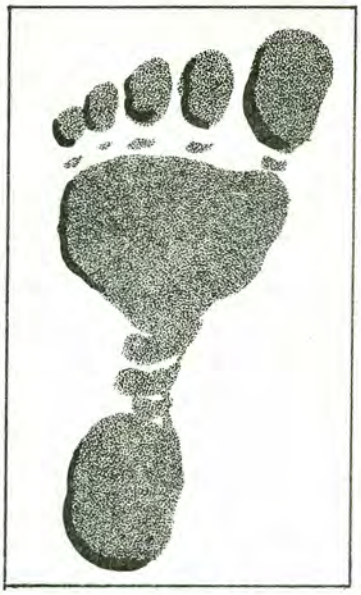


FORT ROSS · · · · · See Pg. 4

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

Weaverville Celebrates

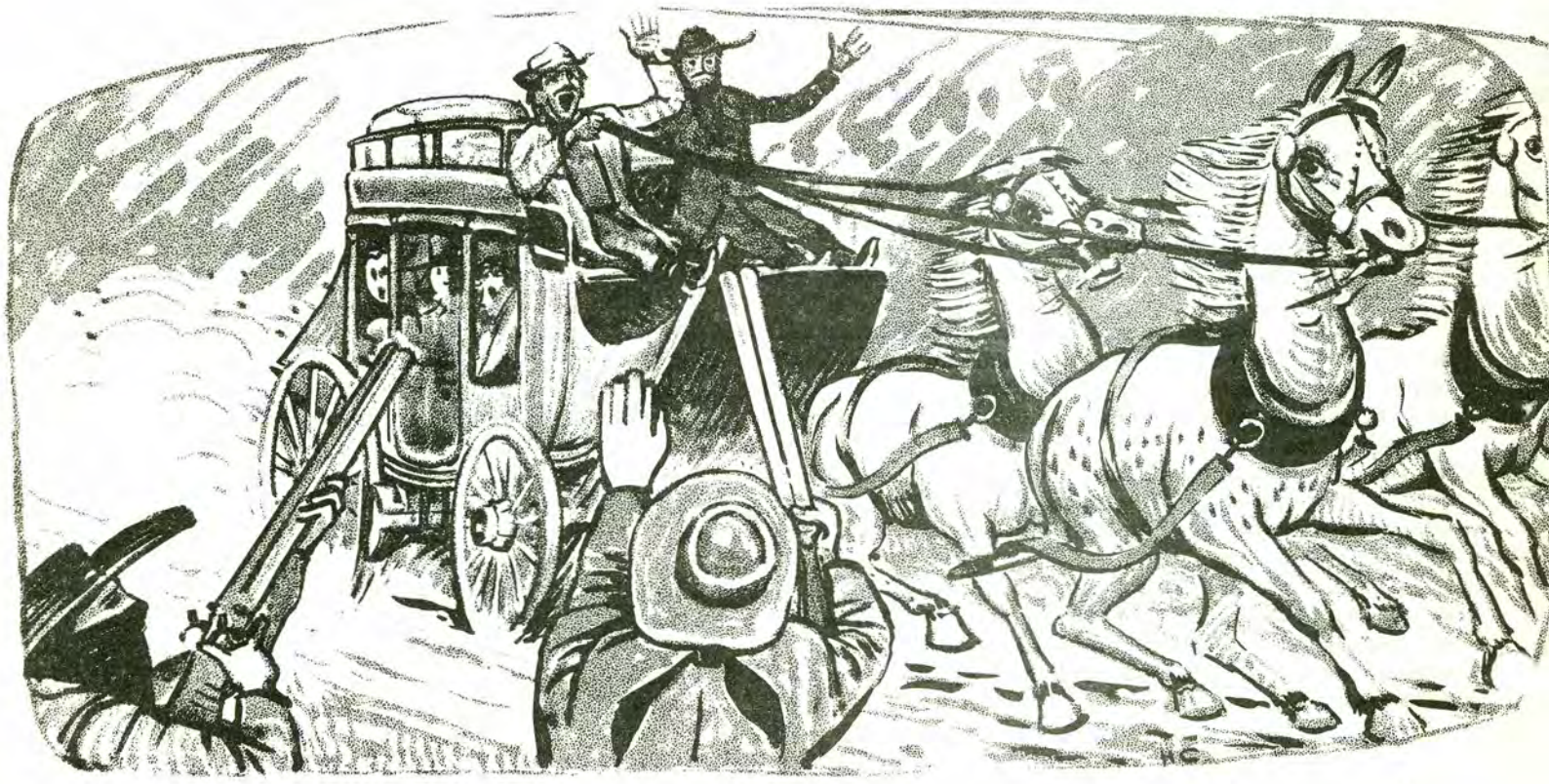
The annual Big Foot Cele- bration and parade, held in Weaverville each July 4th, turned out to be a sur- prising clean sweep for the Division of Beaches and Parks this year. A beauti- ful trophy, signifying first prize in the parade, went to "Little Papeete," an ancient hand-pumper fire engine from Columbia. Fire Captain Wes Cater, (Columbia Historic State Park Super- visor) led his crew on to a second trophy by out-distancing the Weaverville hand-pumper "Lafayette," in a contest held immediately after the parade. La- fayette was built in 1848, came around Cape Horn in 1849, and for many years was San Francisco's "No. 1."



Second prize went to the Chinese Lion Dancers, Mr. Moon Lee and Mr. George Chew, for their hard, hot work manning the Lion Dancer headdress and costume. This colorful regalia is a recent gift to the Joss House from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco, and is on display in our exhibit room.

Reposing peacefully on the front porch of Shasta State Historical Monument 364 days per year is a beautifully reconditioned stagecoach, which used to carry passengers and U.S. Mail between Shasta County and Trinity Center, 30 miles north of Weaverville. But on this one day each year, it springs back to life behind a team of horses in the Big Foot parade. Passengers on this run were Senator and Mrs. Edwin J. Regan, District 1 Superintendent and Mrs. James P. Tryner and son, and two comely dance hall girls. The famous Black Bart gang, from Burney, aided by local desperadoes, held up the stage. Not content with just gold, they also carried off the dancing gals, and third prize in the parade as well.

Bill Hill, Supervisor
Weaverville Joss House SHM



Standing at the mill site and looking up to the towering Eureka Peak (elevation 7,445), it is a bit awesome to know that 42 miles of tunnels and drifts once furnished the ore for the arrastras, Chili wheels and stamps of the Eureka, the Jamison, the Mammoth, the Rough and Ready, and the Washington. From the Jamison mine came a 52 pound nugget, among the largest found in the state.

And all this historic past is set in an environment of imposing grandeur. There are three notable peaks, Eureka, Mt. Washington and Mt. Elwell; Jamison Creek, with its series of tumultuous falls, cascades and quiet pools, and Little Jamison, which drops nearly 1,000 feet in a mile and a half from Grass Lake. The whole area is densely timbered with pine, fir, oak, poplar and alder. And not the least in appeal is the delightfully invigorating mountain air.

Johnsville, almost a ghost town, while not a part of the park, is as natural to the scene as its mountains. Still a one street mining camp town of old stores, hotels and houses, it is, except for needless cedar bark embellishments on some buildings, as authentic as the stamps of the stamp mill. Campers say, that when tired of camp cooking, a dinner of merit can be found in this old sleepy village with a golden past.

dan erickson

In News and Views, appeared an article about the giant crab spider, written by Ranger Jack Schlotter. Through inadvertance, Jack's name was left off the story -- which may have been a blessing to him. He might have become famous throughout the nation for launching the California drive to "Stamp Out the California Spider Stamper."

In June, the Associated Press said:

"The State Division of Beaches and Parks has launched a quiet campaign to stop park visitors from stepping on spiders.

An unsigned article in the division's monthly newsletter says most people's reaction to a spider is: 'Look at the ugly thing! Quick, step on it!"

But spiders, the article says, can be interesting if a person instead 'takes time to observe or pry into a spider's private life.'"

* * * * * * *

From Jacksonville, Florida (with the slogan "Any Place in Florida is Better than Anywhere Else" printed on the correspondence,) came:

"IF YOU WOULD DO WELL AND THRIVE, LET THE SPIDER RUN ALIVE."

* * * * * * *

From Spokane, Washington, a letter with a paragraph:

"...Your rudeness is without equal. We ask you how you would feel if spiders were encouraged -- yes, encouraged! -- to pry into your private lives."

* * * * * * *

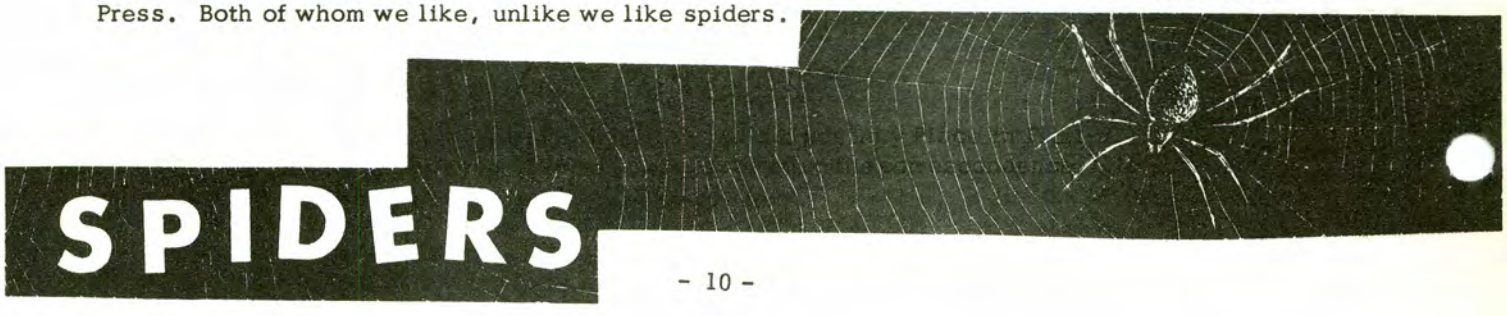
From Kendrick, Idaho we received a four page article titled, "I Sold My Solace to the Devil" beginning with:

"The devil was causing the death of my good nature. Nearly every day his sour spirits beat the tar out of all my sweet spirits. For a long time I didn't realize that it all came about because I helped stamp out bugs." and it ends with "Well, anyway, I got my solace back. And simply by saving insects lives, I save my own emotional health. There's far more joy in kind slow-motion than in lunging at a bug with wild excitement. Nowadays, I take my own sweet time in all activities. Just yesterday, in fact, someone 'put a bug in my ear' about my dillydallying. And I refused to step on it!"

* * * * * * *

Which is by way of stating that a little old article about spiders reached out across the nation. And little old Jack Schlotter has been riding the riding and hiking the hiking trails down in District 5 while Ye Olde Editors and Editoresses have answered a great volume of mail about a "quiet" campaign to erase spider stampers.

All further correspondence will be forwarded to Mr. Schlotter. Or the Associated Press. Both of whom we like, unlike we like spiders.



The purposes of the California State Park System has been stated many times by different people. As early as 1889, funds were appropriated by the California Legilsature to erect a monument to James Wilson Marshall, discoverer of gold at Coloma. In 1902, the California State Legislature appropriated a sum of money authorizing the purchase of a grove of virgin redwoods in Santa Cruz County; the primary purpose expressed was for preserving in a natural state a representative area of the Coast Redwoods, one of the oldest, living forests in the world. This area now having approximately 11,000 acres is the Big Basin Redwoods State Park.

In 1927, the State Legislature passed three bills which authorized the State Park Commission and its operating agency, the Division of Parks, and directed that a statewide survey be made to determine what lands were suitable and desirable for the development of a well balanced State Park System. The legislation authorized a $6,000,000 bond issue preliminary to submission to the vote of the people. In November, 1928, this was overwhelmingly passed and has been historically known as the State Park Bond Act of 1927. From this beginning, the State Park System has continued to expand. As most of you present have been with the Division a number of years, you will recall that subsequent State Legislatures continued to support the growth and expansion of the State Park System. Two high points were the 1945 appropriation of $15,000,000 and the 1956 and 1957 appropriations of approximately $35,000,000 for continuing the acquisition program for expansion of the State Park System. The planning, the effort, the coordination, and the cooperation by all those concerned has brought the California State Park System to where we know it today as having over 165 administrative units, over 700,000 acres of land with an annual visitor attendance at all areas approaching 60,000,000, including locally operated units of the system.

This might be a logical point to ask the "why" of all this. Answering why all of this has been accomplished can be answered by simply stating two words — for people. No matter how this is broadened by definition, by long, carefully worded statements, they all add up to and summarize down to -- the purpose of the State Park System is for people.

Expanding this briefly, when we state that something is done for people, we arrive at the basic reason why we have such a thing called government. I like to think of government as being the medium used to provide a necessary service for people that they, as individuals, cannot provide for themselves. The Division of Beaches and Parks and the State Park Commission as one of the constituted Divisions of the Department of Parks and Recreation are part of the governmental organization of the State of California, and by established laws is responsible for the development, operation and management of a State Park System for the people of the State and its visitors. Through the Division of Beaches and Parks following the policies of the State Park Commission, the people of the State have for their use, enlightenment and enjoyment areas representative of some of California's most outstanding natural and scenic beauty, areas of wide recreational opportunity and areas of importance to the cultural and colorful history of the State. The management of these areas to preserve the natural and scenic beauty, to interpret their meaning, to protect them the best way we know how, and to make them available for use by the public, but not necessarily to be used up, is our principal responsibility. How we go about carrying out these broad general duties is the purpose of this peace officer training. Let us consider some of the principles that have been accepted for the establishment, development, management and interpretation of State Parks. One of the basic principles for having State Parks is for the purpose of preserving the qualities of a part of California's pristine landscape. We have many State Parks that fit exceptionally well into this category. Some of the outstanding ones are the Pt. Lobos Reserve, the Anza-Borrego Desert, the Parks of the Redwood region, and the Calaveras Big Trees. The State Park Commission

very effectively covered this principle in their recently re-stated criteria for establishing State Parks in California, and more recently reworded by the Legislature in their directive to the Park Commission to classify all units of the System as state parks, scenic or scientific preserves, state recreation areas, or historical units. In the development of state parks, each area should be developed to serve its highest use in conformity with its classification. Keeping in balance the preservation of natural values with the need and pressure for providing facilities for public use is one of the biggest jobs we have before us. We all agree that parks are intended for the enjoyment of people and with this in mind we must recognize the danger of development which will promote over-use. We must for many of our areas be careful how we put into practice the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number of people. Parks, and other recreation areas have a point of diminishing returns.

By definition, management is the wise use of planning and other means to accomplish an objective. Whether we are park supervisors, park planners, or park landscape architects, we all have a role in the management of state park areas and having this role, we are primarily managers of land. How well we have carried out this assignment can only be partially told by looking back on accomplishments to date. We must not only concern ourselves with the present but by the very nature of our chosen profession, we must look well into the future. We should look upon ourselves as leaders in this profession. With California's population now over 16,000,000 and with it expanding at the rate of about 500,000 each year, our role as managers of land for state park purposes is going to become more important and increasingly in the field of leadership.

Interpretation is one of the important functions in our state park program. In many ways it is considered one of the most important things we do. Interpretation of the history of the natural features of an area, whether it be the plant or animal life, the geology, the early human events that were so vital in California's past, is part of our job and should be considered as important and go right along with any program for protection of state parks. Through an interpretive program we have a better informed public, a better educated public and a public who will continue to appreciate and accept the philosophies of the California State Park System. This brings us back to the fact that the job we are doing is directly for the benefit of people.

But people are basically self-motivated. This is especially true of their recreational pursuits. They are out to have a good time. If left to their own devices, some persons would interfere with or spoil the enjoyment of other persons. In order to minimize this effect, some sort of behavior pattern must be encouraged. This may best be accomplished through, first -- establishment of basic policy; second -- use of educational methods; and third -- enforcement of rules and regulations. Policy includes the types and degrees of use to be permitted in any area. Educational methods inform the public of such policy through printed matter, word of mouth information, and visual aid materials. Enforcement includes a statement of what rule is broken, how it effects others, and why specific action is necessary. Only in flagrant and willful cases should arrest and conviction be included in enforcement. Remember, our role is to influence the behavior of park visitors. Enforcement becomes, first of all, a public relations program; secondly, a policing program and least of all -- a punishment program. Let us all approach our role of peace officers in an atmosphere of peace.

EARL P. HANSON
Deputy Chief, Operations

Prairie Flowers of Iowa

Carol Buckmann
Iowa Conservationist

New Jersey Tea

Glowing with brilliant hues of yellow, red, purple and blue intermingled with cool fragrance, July is the month Iowa's four prairie areas are in their glory. Few people realize these remnants of covered wagon days exist. Many have only seen them in pictures or heard of them from history books.

Before cultivation changed the fields of Blazing Star, Cone Flowers and Rattlesnake Master to corn, oats and wheat, Iowa was known as the prairie state. Instead of miles of neatly plowed fields, early pioneer tourists found miles of prairie flowers and grasses, some growing higher than man, extending as far as the eye could see.

In order to preserve part of our pioneer heritage, the state has purchased four of these areas. Hayden Prairie, a 199-acre tract in Howard County, was bought in 1945. Four years later, a quarter section 4½ miles northwest of Manson was acquired. This one, Kalsow Prairie, has never been plowed and the only change since the Ice Age is the addition of a fence to exclude livestock. Cayler in Dickinson County, near West Okoboji, was purchased in 1958. Again in 1961, a new prairie was added. This 25-acre tract in Guthrie County, seven miles northwest of Guthrie Center, is known as Sheeder Prairie. There are also a number of privately owned prairies throughout the State.

Getting acquainted with prairie life and knowing that these plants existed before man ever dreamed of America and the state of Iowa, offers much enjoyment and pleasure. But a person can't get full benefit of a prairie simply by driving around it and gazing from a multi-horse-powered vehicle. Get out and walk through the blue stem grass, touch the delicate shooting star flowers and inhale the fresh aroma of prairie clover.

The first to bloom on the prairie in early spring is Pasque Flower from April to June. In mass and from a distance, the short, hairy-stemmed, blue-gray flowers were mistaken by pioneers as prairie smoke. A closer look and one sees this little plant has "heap big smoke but no fire" and pioneers nicknamed it "prairie smoke." Another flower lighting the prairie from April to June is Shooting Star. This deep pink beauty is also a woodland flower and is becoming rare throughout the state except in northeast Iowa. In clusters, the streamlined flowers with pistils and stamens forming a spear-like tip and petals turned backward, resemble tiny shooting stars.

A little later, during the height of the prairie season, the brilliant hues of Yellow Cone flowers and soft violet of Purple Cone flowers are among the first to catch the visitor's eye. These are branching plants growing to around three feet. Cone flowers and Black-Eyed Susans are in the sunflower family, Compositae, and the flowers are usually

Culvers Root

Canada Goldenrod

Butterfly Weed

Blazing Star

in a single showy head with a series of drooping ray flowers and a cone shaped disc in the center covered with minute grayish florets. Black-Eyed Susans have very rough hairy stems, stout and branching near the base. The brown disc in the center of the flower is surrounded by tube-like florets. The golden rays around the disc curve backward. Yellow Cone flowers and Black-Eyed Susans are numerous on these prairie areas while the purple is gradually disappearing. Another common prairie flower in July is Lead Plant. The plant is covered with dense hair, giving it a whitish appearance. The small shrub grows to around two or three feet. The small, purple flowers grow on a large stem crowded into a spike-like cluster.

Although prairie areas don't come equipped with sun dials, they do have compasses. Compasses in the form of Compass Plants, that is. This is a coarse, tall perennial with a yellow sunflower-like blossom. The leaves are large with deeply cut lobes arranged alternately on the stem. The lower leaves are vertical with the edges oriented from north to south, accounting for the name Compass Plant. The flowers are often four inches wide and seem to follow the sun from east to west, July to September.

A prairie flower rich in history is New Jersey Tea, a low-growing shrub with pointed leaves and small white flowers in umbrella-like clusters. When oriental tea brought by English ships was unpopular during Boston Tea Party Days, the fresh or dried leaves of New Jersey Tea were used as a substitute. This plant has other uses; the flowers attract many forms of insects and the red root makes a usable dye.

From May to August, the little three-petaled Spiderwort appears on the prairie scene. The delicate flowers last a short time, opening in the morning, often to wither by noon. It shades from blue, white, pink and lavender combinations and has lily-like foliage. Another common prairie inhabitant, Culvers Root, is a stout, erect plant growing to about three feet in Iowa. From June to September many small flowers extend from a branching cluster which reaches a maximum length of nine inches.

Black-Eyed Susans

If you see a cluster of butterflies fluttering around a low, growing,

Pasque Flower

hairy-stemmed, orange flowered plant, chances are it's Butterfly Weed. The little orange flowers, arranged in flat clusters, have "horns" pointing downward, a common characteristic of the milk-weed family. May to July the prairies are blanketed with rosy-pink to violet Prairie Phlox. Also known as Hairy or Downy Phlox, this tufted plant has slightly hairy, nearly erect stems growing to a foot high. The flowers are borne in spreading clusters.

Few wild flowers are so delicately and strikingly colored as Turks-Cap-Lily, a member of the lily family, often reaching five or six feet. The nodding flowers resemble miniature tiger lilies. Usually in pairs, they appear on erect stalks from July through early September with as many as 50 flowers occurring on a single plant.

One can't help but notice the fresh aroma of purple and white Prairie Clover. Purple Prairie Clover plants are upright with dotted stems and small flowers in dense heads or spikes blooming from June through September. They often grow to three feet. White Prairie Clover is smooth-stemmed and shorter blooming during June and July.

A real eye-catcher later in the season is the beauty of prairie-land -- Blazing Star. This spike-like ornamental has tube-like flowers in an elongated spire shading from purple to lavender. It blooms from August to September, usually growing about four or five feet tall with upward reaching grass-like leaves.

Most of these prairie flowers are also found along railroad right-of-ways, along fence rows, in partially pastured areas and on undisturbed open grounds. A lot of this native flora was formerly preserved along public highways, but even this is rapidly disappearing with the widening of primary roads and spraying weeds with 2, 4-D along secondary roads.

They can survive burning, as prairie plants were adapted to prairie fires, but spraying is fatal. Although roadside spraying, continual burning (to some extent), and grazing have all played their parts, plowing was the ultimate culprit in the vanishing prairie flora from Iowa.

Prairie acquisition was not based solely on sentiment, for the native prairie is of great value to ecologists and scientists who study plant succession and the origin of soils. The value to botanists is apparent. For every visitor, the prairie offers a touch of the beauty, fragrance and awe our ancestors must have felt at their first sight of Iowa, Beautiful Land.

Jerusalem Artichoke

Purple Cone Flower

Sperm Whale Washed Ashore

Being a seasonal naturalist during previous summers, I could not wait to drive up the coast from San Simeon where Guide Supervisor Edwards said a whale had washed ashore. I assumed it was a California Gray Whale.

The whale was lying on its side with the lower jaw partially exposed -- the presence of a row of large teeth on the exposed side of the jaw meant that this could not be a California Gray Whale and indicated that it might be an unusual whale worth reporting.

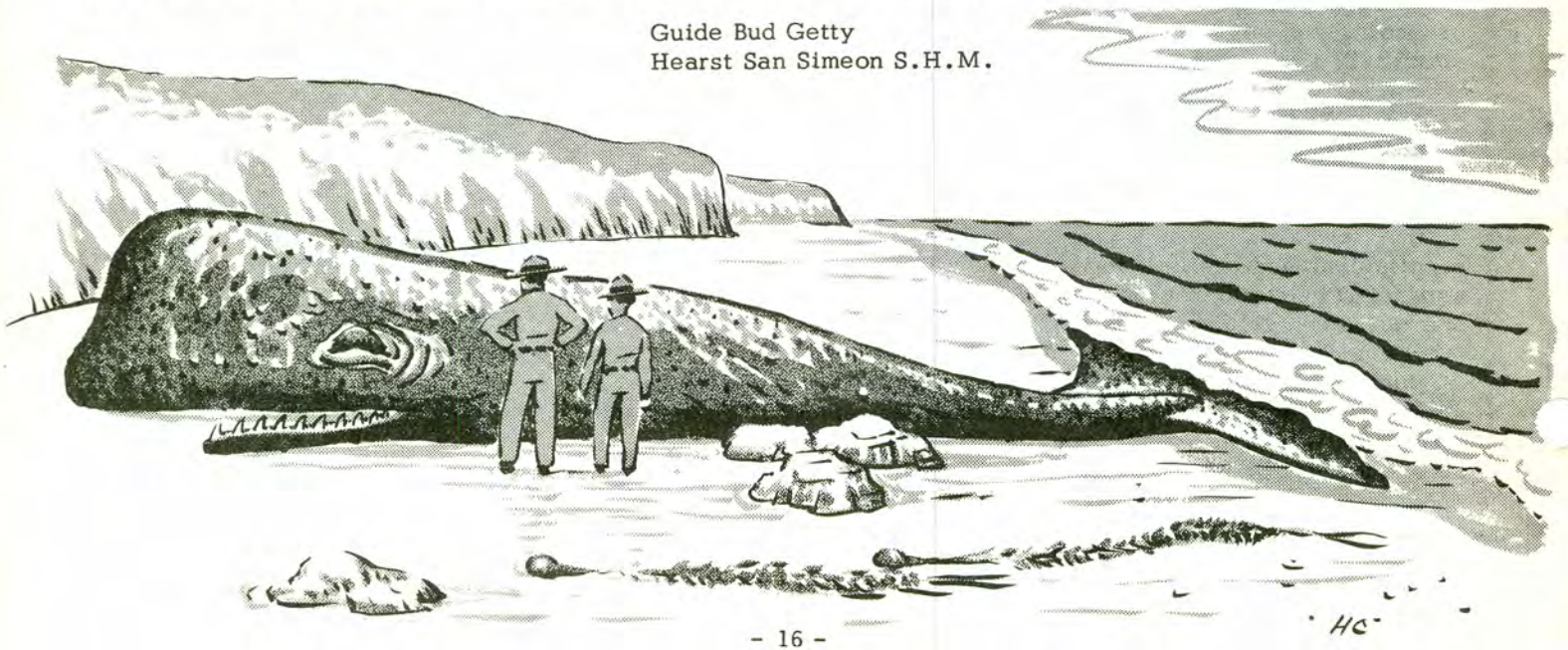
I called Dr. Aryan Roest of Cal Poly in San Luis Obispo, whom I had met earlier when delivering a California Sea Otter. Dr. Roest told me he was a member of the North American Survey of Stranded Cetaceans and that he was certainly interested in the whale. When he learned that the whale was to be cut up and burned the next morning he said he would start out immediately. Ranger Ronald Rawlings, my wife and I met Dr. Roest in Cambria and took him to the whale. By this time it was dark, but despite the lack of light Dr. Roest immediately identified it as a Sperm Whale (Physeter catadon). Measurements of the animal were taken. It proved to be a 41 foot male with a probable weight of about 35-40 tons. Standing downwind brought out the reason for the haste in disposing of the carcass. The whale had evidently been dead for some time before washing ashore.

The sperm whale is the largest of the whales with teeth. It feeds mainly on squids, but sharks and fish also comprise part of its diet. The male reaches a length of 65 feet, the female only about half this length. Bulls leave the cows in tropical waters and travel to the polar regions in the summer. This wandering would bring the males off our coast but recorded strandings here in California seem to be rare.

Dr. Roest was given four days rest, then he was notified of another whale. This specimen was discovered on the beach at San Simeon by Mike Allison, son of Monument Supervisor William Allison. Mike showed the whale to his father who notified Ranger Rawlings who called Dr. Roest and then notified me. Dr. Roest arrived the next day. Measurements were taken and this proved to be a 14-1/2 foot beaked whale. It was tentatively identified as a female Cuvier Beaked Whale. The head was removed to preserve the skull for further study. A check was made to determine if an embryo was present and to see if anything recognizable was in the stomach. Both checks were negative. A further study of the skull by Dr. Roest positively identified it as an adult female Stejneger Beaked Whale (Mespodon stejneger). Each lower jawbone yielded a single tooth which had been imbedded in flesh and invisible. A search of literature up to 1955 indicates that there are two previous records from New Zealand, three from Alaska, two from California and one each from Oregon and Washington. The specimen found at San Simeon is the first positively identified complete female ever found. The only other female was identified from a single jawbone found in Alaska. With only nine previous specimens known in the world, the habits of this whale are unknown.

The North American Survey of Stranded Cetaceans is a cooperative venture involving scientists from Alaska to Mexico. It is hoped that more information about the distribution and habits of many of the whales, porpoises, and dolphins will be obtained. Despite the fact that this group of animals lists among its numbers some of the largest animals that have ever lived, a great deal is lacking in knowledge about the group. This is particularly true of the smaller species less valuable to the whaler.

Guide Bud Getty
Hearst San Simeon S.H.M.



it's dangerous to whistle

I was surprised to see a large golden eagle fly low over the house. Even more surprised to see it with long leather jesses attached to its legs. My wife and I knew it must have escaped from someone and when we located it perched in a large tree, my wife whistled at it. None more surprised than Alice when the eagle flew to her and lit on her arm. Minor cuts resulted and then the bird released his hold and fell weakly to the ground. While placing the eagle on a perch in the back yard, I received a clear set of perforations on the left hand. We fed about a pound of ground meat to the starved bird and learned that this great eagle with a six-foot wing span had indeed escaped from a nearby private school. We returned it and on the way back, Alice commented it is not wise to whistle at strange eagles.

- Supervisor John C. McKenzie
Fort Ross SHM

merit award plus

Ranger John McManus has made a suggestion that may save the State Division of Beaches and Parks thousands of dollars. Jim Warren in an article in the Los Angeles Times on August 5th said that it would cost $250,000 to connect to the Metropolitan District feeder line and with the water flow expected, it would take six months to fill Lake Elsinore. Mr. McManus suggests we should have held Velzy's party at Lake Elsinore State Park. The tears and beer would have filled the lake in that one night.

- Supervisor Rudolph Anderson
San Clemente Beach SP

poor ol' hat

I received the following note from one of my Rangers:

"Boss: I really must apologize for the looks of my Stetson, which now looks more like a Sou'wester than a Ranger garment. When I checked the oil level in #3, I bumped the hat on the hood and collected an oil stain. At home, I very carefully cleaned the hat with cleaning solvent and hung it outside so the fumes would not be in the house. The lady upstairs turned the lawn sprinkler on to water her flowers, resulting in a very soggy mess of a hat. Since she is a pensioner and has to watch the pennies, I did not have the heart to tell her how much it cost. Come next pay day, I will purchase a new one, thank you."

- Supervisor Jack Welch
Huntington Beach SP

money, money, where?

A woman's voice on the phone asked "Is there a man in the picnic area digging in the garbage cans?" I said I really didn't know. She asked me to look and if I found him to tell him to go home, that she had found the money. I looked. The man was not digging in the garbage but on inquiring, picnickers told me he had come, had dug, and had gone.

- Ranger James M. Doyle
Curry-Bidwell Bar SP

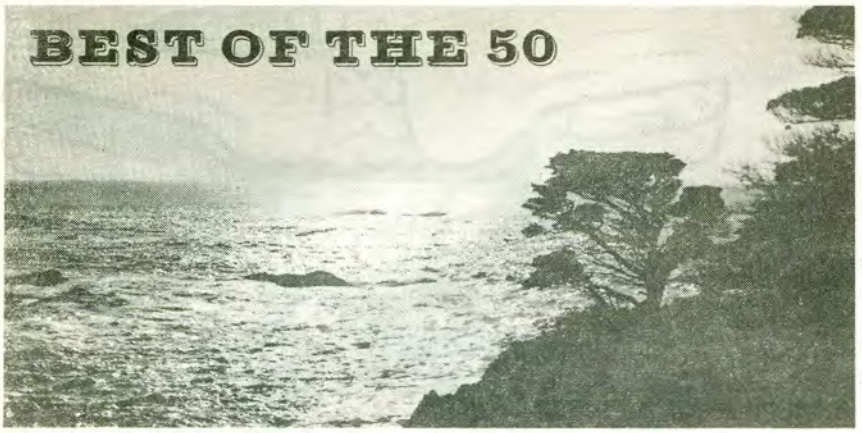
park aid's lament

'O, you wet-strength napkin, you,
Soaking in the murky pool:
Hang together, you witless fool!
And I'll get you with my pick-up tool.

Park Aid James L. Osteen
Doheny Beach SP

CONTRIBUTIONS
WELCOMED

yield from the field



The object of this monthly corner of News and Views is to express the views of the editor on matters affecting our parks and upon which the State Park Commission has established policy. Through the past three years we have been extended the privilege of being quoted in whole or part by several score California newspapers. Our subjects have been the integrity of Emerald Bay, that the Redwoods not be compromised, that the desert not suffer before the slaughtering demands of asphalt monsters, among others. The privilege of having our remarks broadcast more generously than this limited house organ's circulation is greatly appreciated, very and verily.

This day we discuss Squaw Valley, and because this wonderful unit has been lambasted by renegades, cullions, miscreants, as well as by do-gooders and objective citizens, among others, we are hopeful those who have privileged us before will grant once again the opportunity to present our views to the wider audience.

We have been to Squaw Valley on several occasions during the Winter months. We have never been impressed, except during the days of the Olympics, because we are not of cold weather mind or particularly interested in sliding down a hill aboard a board. But many hundred thousand do, every season. Bless them all, for they appear to have a gala time and smiles are the order of the day.

But last week we traveled there for a meeting with some folks from Nevada. We will go back again. It was grand, the splendor undeniable. For those not inclined to camp under the stars, but desiring to be in and near the wilds with still a modicum of convenience, name a better place. It is truly a state park of quality.

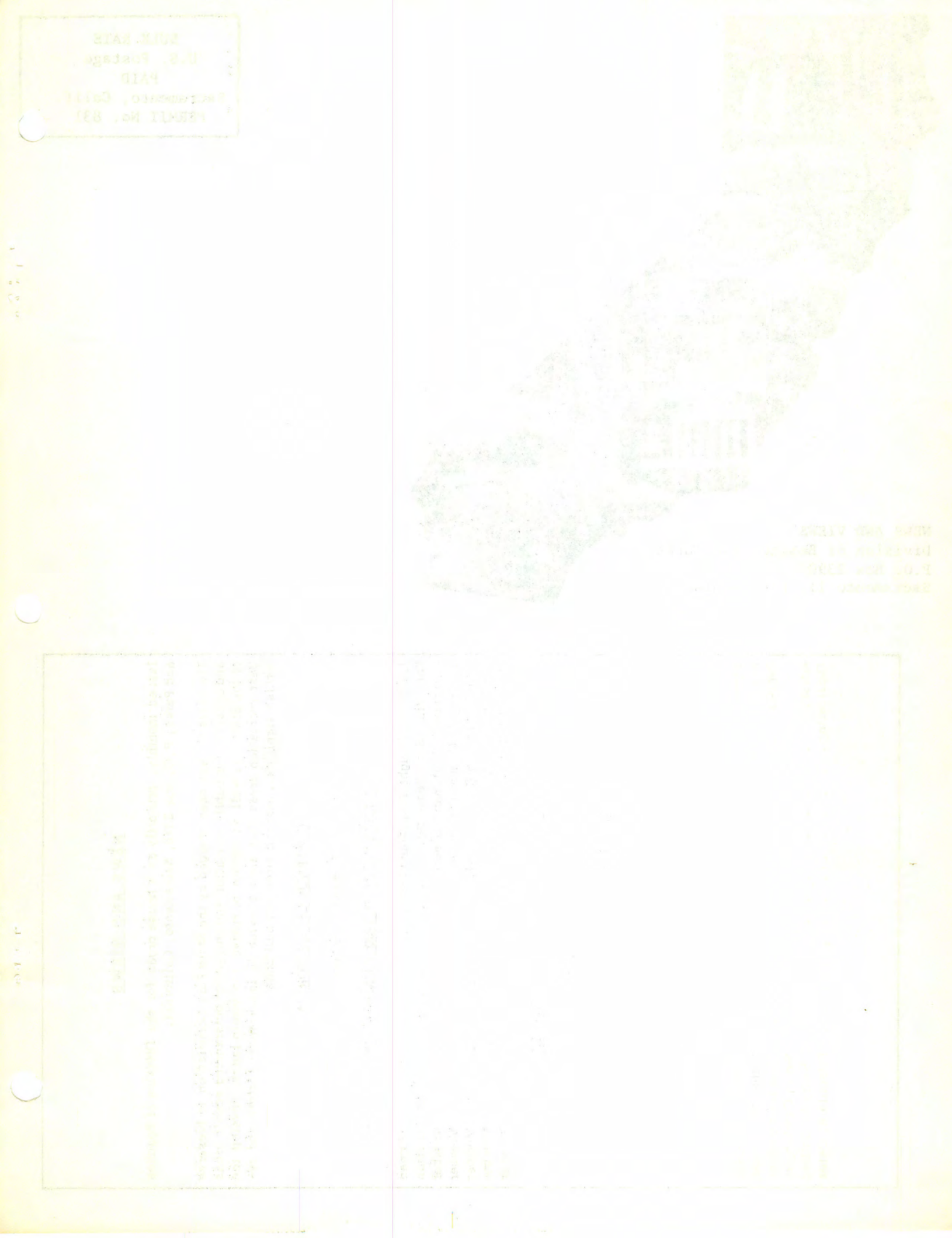
Here was peace and quiet. The granite western slope rose sharply and majestically from the Olympic Village and the other lodges. The ski-lift took you into the most rugged, beautiful and wild back country -- enabling you to hike in country the likes of which are not imaginable, so sheer is it in its beauty. Lake Tahoe can be seen a few miles to the east. And unlike the shores of that once heavenly lake, here are not thousands crowding you around and here is not another urbania. Picnic in the sky. Once you get your day's fill of magnificence, you return via the lift to the valley floor.

And at the Village you can play tennis, swim, let the kids play in a playground, horse back ride, ice skate, loaf, loaf, loaf. Food is in any one of four restaurants. If so inclined, the Truckee River and plenty of trout are only a mile or two away. Lake Tahoe and its attractions are less than 12 minutes away. The casinos are less than 20 minutes away. You return to serenity at your convenience in less time than driving home from the office back home.

For all of this, and we challenge anyone to give us as much convenience, as much magnificence, as much choice of activity, the costs are as low as $49 a week, including meals for seven full days. You can pay more, for finer rooms. But the point is that the $49 rooms are adequate in themselves and the difference is a matter of degree and personal taste.

We will not dwell on the point, but what would it cost were it not a state park? Californians are indeed a chosen people to own a park in the midst of such splendor. The day is near at hand when Squaw Valley will be sought out to use, to enjoy by all.

A.M.C.



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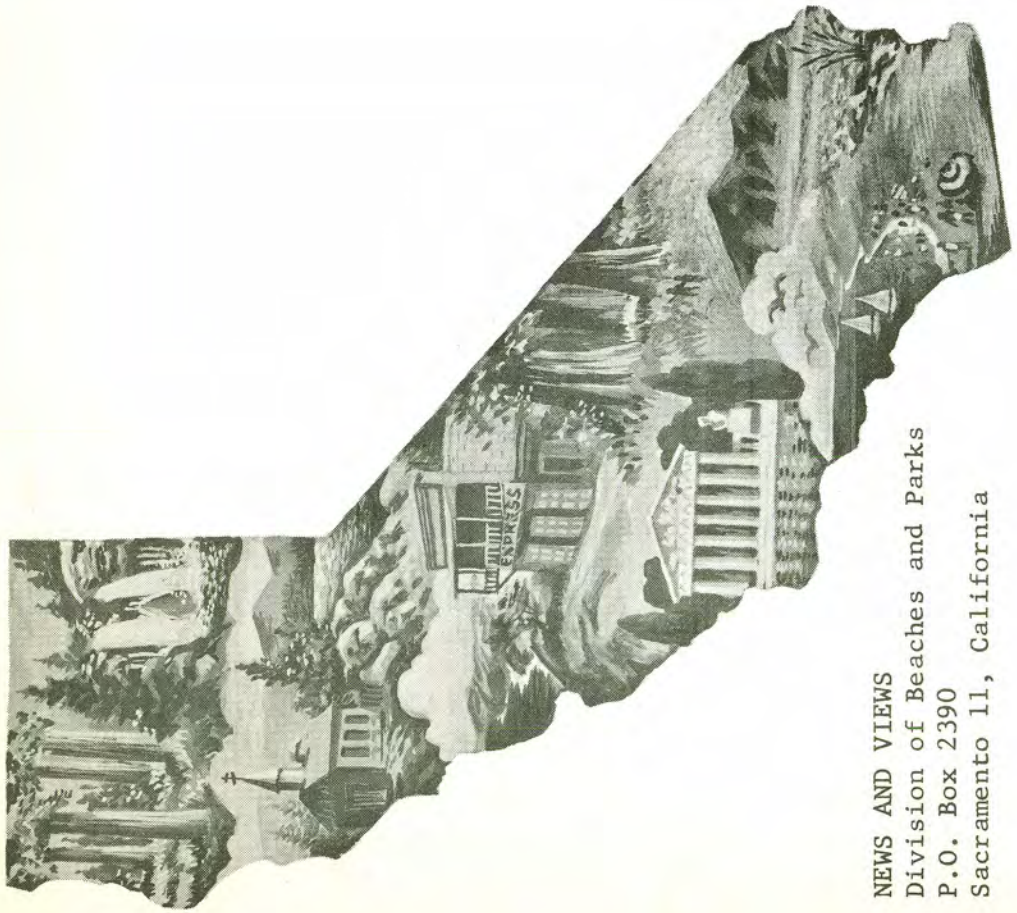

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
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NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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OCTOBER, 1962

NEWS AND VIEWS

MONTANA DE ORO PROJECT · · · · Pgs. 1a - 6a

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 19 NO. 10

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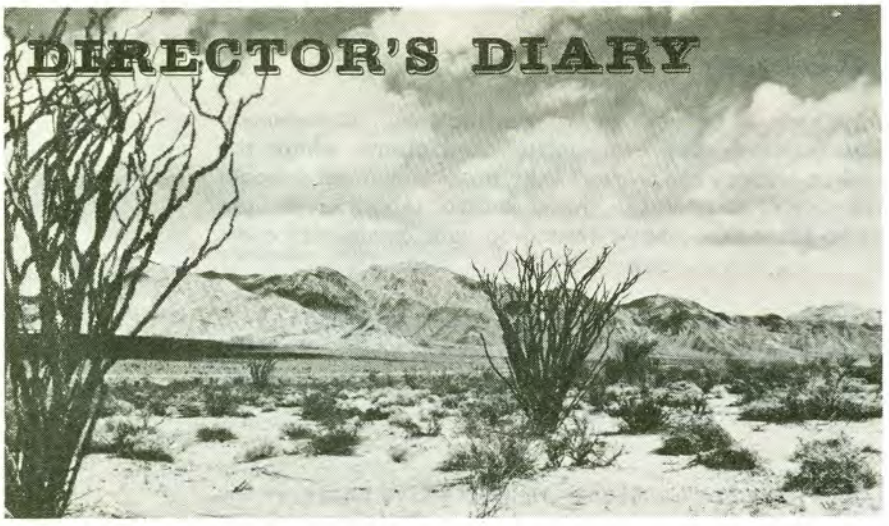

This month I would like very much to re-emphasize the urgency which confronts all of us who are interested in the broad field of parks and recreation. No one can regret more than I the "failure" of our June 5 Park and Recreation Bond Proposal. This temporary setback, I am convinced, will make the public far more aware of our real needs and shortages and of the urgency confronting us than anything else that might have happened. We have received more favorable newspaper publicity since June 5 than we received prior to that time.

Again, may I recommend to you the December 22 issue of Life magazine which accurately portrays the field of preservation, of outdoor beauty, much more than I can with words. The July 8 issue of the Saturday Evening Post entitled "Will the West Take Over" is an accurate and almost frightening analysis of the number of people who will be living in California in the near future. The July issue of Fortune magazine in an article titled "The Costly Crush to Get Outdoors" is a most objective statement of park problems. Few articles have pinpointed the need for urgency in the entire park field as has this. For instance:

> "When the U.S. Government conducted its first census, in 1790, it found that only four per cent of Americans lived in cities. For the 96 per cent who did not, the idea of a grand holiday was a trip to town to enjoy the noise and excitement of commerce and crowds. Now, 170 years later, two-thirds of Americans live in cities and suburbs, and in their leisure time they have a mighty urge to get away from the city to sea and sun and unspoiled countryside. But as the population has grown and cities have sprawled out, there is less and less unspoiled countryside to get to, and the process of getting to it has become increasingly inconvenient, unpleasant, and expensive. Since World War II, as the income, leisure, and mobility of the average family have increased, the rush to the out-of-doors has taken on the dimensions of a stampede, and the littering and cluttering of the landscape have reached emergency proportions."
>
> ". . . But by the 1960's the problem of recreation for the millions had become a pressing item of public business. Government and citizen groups are now confronted with a task of horrendous proportions, both in promoting more orderly use of the land and in providing better public recreation facilities. Unfortunately, most groups -- public or private -- are at present almost totally unequal to the job. Although money is short, it is not the primary problem. Although government authority is inadequate and badly splintered, this is not the chief problem either. The trouble is a lack of public understanding. Almost no one in or out of government fully grasps the nature of today's recreation problems, much less has figured out solutions to them."

Some relief is in sight. The Federal Bureau of Recreation has been established and money has been requested of the Congress for grants to states, both for planning and for waterfront acquisition. The planning grant of $50 million was approved August 8 by the Senate.

The August 10 issue of Time magazine, in discussing the trends in population, relate these population growth areas primarily to those localities where the $12.3 billion grants for research and development for defense are being spent. Governor Brown has emphasized the good economic climate in California. Time says that California alone received 41.3% of all the Federal money spent for this purpose. Time further states:

(Continued on the following page)

> "The process has largely been a case of mutual attraction. Government money has gone to those forward-edge communities and plants where the money, brains and manpower already are. Around the great technical schools (M.I.T., Caltech, University of California), the scientific laboratories, the aircraft plants converted to aerospace, have sprung up vast community complexes."
>
> ". . . For decades, California advertised its oranges and sunshine to lure inhabitants, and a man could move there with a banjo on his knee. Now the big companies place column after column of classified ads in the Eastern newspapers and talk of the opportunities for good living, but specify the skills they want."
>
> ". . . The seaboard centers have been a magnet in a selective sense -- the populations flocking to California are not merely the sun-seeking oldsters, and certainly not the Okies of the 1930's, but often the youngest and brightest, most proficient and promising, most ambitious and adventurous. The more daring the project, the more attracted they are; and before man reaches the moon, the effort to get him there is relocating a lot of people here on earth".

The feeling of urgency in the matter of acquiring and developing our State Park System is not an idle dream of this Department, of the Division of Beaches and Parks, of the California Outdoor Recreation Plan, nor of Governor Brown. This is the grim reality we face as we try to develop ways and means of providing the recreational climate to appeal to our present Californians and to those who will be the Californians of the future.

Charles A. DeTurk,
Director

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

The August issue of News and Views included a questionnaire to Field personnel inquiring their regard for this publication with which I have been intimately associated for nearly a score of years, including a stint as one of its first editors. That I hold it in esteem is an understatement.

The questionnaire was to learn Field reaction to the changes which have occurred in News and Views. The Field has responded in great numbers. Some 400 Rangers, Historical Guides, Park Attendants, Curators and other Field categories took the time to give a careful analysis of the publication. Of all the comments, only a couple were of a facetious nature. It indicates that not I alone hold the publication in high regard.

The basic criticism, and one of which Mr. Calais has been well aware but which he has rebuffed on sound ground, revolves around the inclusion of transfers in News and Views rather than in the weekly newsletter. Mr. Calais has maintained that this is internal and of no interest to as many non-park readers as there are Park personnel readers. The newsletter was started just to eliminate transfers and other technical data from News and Views. By about 100 to 1 he is being snowed under by park people and with the next issue of News and Views, transfers will be included. Our wives will be especially pleased.

The criticism which next proved of most concern to Field personnel was Yield From The Field. Two or more pages is what Field personnel desire and a minimum of two pages it will be. The request for some "Grist" material may be included from time to time, but this is dependent on quality and the judgement will continue to rest with the editor.

Field personnel are also urging more articles about California parks by park personnel. Mr. Calais stands on firm ground on this one--he would rather include park-written articles, if the park would send in the articles. The file includes requests to the Field which brought, in some cases, hardly any, and no responses in others. Remember, too, quality is important and if you are desirous of reading about our parks by our cohorts remember you are responsible for an article. To this end I have asked Mr. Calais to contact the district superintendents to assure they make an occasional assignment thereby guaranteeing Field-written articles.

I am going to be a mite critical in only one regard. I do hope that our Rangers and other Field personnel realize that though we are the leading State Park System in many categories, there is no reason why we cannot learn from what others are doing. The criticism that what other states are doing in regard to State Parks is of no concern to us is not a valid premise. If we learn something new or if we learn they are just getting around to adopting something we long ago instituted, we learn. Our goal is to provide the best, in operations, maintenance, and construction. All of the good ideas cannot be incubated here, albeit I will admit that most of them seem to be.

Let me assure you that all of the critics will be heeded, if at all possible. As time progresses do not be surprised to receive a particular copy of News and Views in a separate envelope with a cover letter indicating your particular suggestion was adopted. To those of you who complimented News and Views, and you were in the majority by about 3 to 1, your interest is obvious.

To those who wondered why Chiefly Speaking wasn't around more steadily, I assure you I now consider it an obligation which will be met. From this source you will be hearing more and more about our plans, aspirations, and accomplishments.

Edward F. Dolder,
Chief

COLORADO RIVER PLANS

What are the plans for the Colorado River?

Here is a resume of the projects as compiled by Bob Hatch and his staff in the Planning and Development Section. The plans have both Division and Department approval.

Picacho State Recreation Area

Description: The project consists of 23,700 acres of United States Government land, approximately 4,354 acres of which is presently under lease to the Division of Beaches and Parks by the Bureau of Reclamation. Approximately 343 acres of private land lie within the boundaries. The project has eight miles of river frontage, extends inland from the river approximately seven miles, encompassing an access corridor along the Gavalin Wash, through which passes one of the main access roads which has recently been adopted into the Imperial County Road System.

The project extends five miles inland, in a southerly direction, along the Picacho Wash and encompasses the Picacho Peak area. It is a combination of extensive washes, rugged volcanic mountains, and riverbottom sloughs and brakes. It is outstanding as a scenic and recreation area, having excellent access to the river and the headwaters of Imperial Reservoir. The mountainous regions are exceptionally scenic and rugged, and are regarded as a challenge by rock climbers. Wildlife is abundant, ecology is varied and interesting, and the scenic qualities of the area cannot be over-emphasized.

The area is presently open to the public on a minimum basis; it is operated and maintained by a resident staff. Minimum administrative facilities have been constructed and informal camp areas and suitable water supply developed.

Opportunities for overnight and day use facilities are virtually unlimited. Public use facilities will include construction of circulation roads, parking areas, campgrounds, picnic areas, public boat ramps, trailer areas, concessions for supplies and services, plus primitive camping areas, accessible by trail, in the remote portions of the park.

Program - 1961-62: Lease agreement consummated with Bureau of Reclamation. $6,000 expended for construction

of administrative outposts, water supply and informal public use facilities. Aerial and field surveys have been conducted and the master plan is being prepared. Budget requests will be prepared as a result of planning.

1962-63: Budget requests for the 1963-64 fiscal year have been submitted in the amount of $63,585. These will provide enlarged administrative facilities, boating facilities, 50 camp units, roads and parking for 35 cars and trailers, sanitary facilities, signing and extended water facilities. It is anticipated that these facilities will receive full utilization for at least 100 days out of the year.

1963-64: Master Planning will continue and detailed construction drawings will be prepared for budget submissions as public use dictates.

1964-65: Major budget requests for facilities as public use indicates this to be appropriate. Acquisition of Bureau of Land Management lands within the approved project in conformance with existing recreation acquisition procedures or any procedures which may be established.

1966- : Facilities development as use dictates.

Whipple Mountain Project

Description: The Whipple Mountain project, as proposed, encompasses some 180,000 acres of land falling on Lake Havasu and extending inland some 18 miles to the vicinity of the old county road between Earp and Needles. Approximately 26 miles of lake frontage is included in the project.

It divides itself into two distinct types. The area under reclamation withdrawal is essentially water-oriented, by proximity to Lake Havasu, and provides an excellent opportunity for water activities, fishing, camping, concession operations and hunting. This is best described as a strip of lake frontage, approximately two miles deep.

The balance of the project, in general, is desert wilderness with tremendous scenic, geologic and botanical values. Developments should be limited to outpost and primitive types of access and facilities, utilizing trails, designated routes of travel or cross-country travel. The Copper Basin Reservoir area in the southern portion of the project is an exception which lends itself admirably to extensive developments of the highest standard in exceptionally scenic and favorable surroundings. Hunting values are minimal, but fishing is exceptional.

Program - 1962-63: Project studies to be completed. General development plans underway. Lease agreement to be negotiated for Reclamation lands and concession agreements negotiated with existing U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service concessionaires by the Division of Beaches and Parks. Area staffed and open to the public on a minimum basis, and detailed planning for capital outlay budget requests to be developed. These facilities to be lakeshore campgrounds, roads and administrative facilities.

1963-64: Campgrounds, roads, boating, swimming and administrative facilities construction, and acquisition of Bureau of Land Management lands within the project, acquired in accordance with present procedures or procedures which may be established.

1966- : Additional construction of public use facilities as indicated by public use and acquisition; trails and outpost campgrounds. Development of Copper Basin area, conditioned upon successful negotiations with Metropolitan Water District and, further, that development is warranted by public use demand.

(Continued on the following page)

Quien Sabe Point

Description: The project consists of approximately 10,600 acres, with 15 miles of river frontage extending inland a distance of approximately two miles. The area in the southern part rises rather abruptly in terraces from the river into desert hills, and is traversed by State Highway #95 the full distance of the project. State Landmark 101 is located in the southern inland portion, and consists of a tremendous and important pictograph, among the largest known.

The northern portion is somewhat less abrupt in character, with extensive flats and riverbottom brakes which make an ideal wildlife habitat, upon which resides the largest herd of mule deer in this region. Dove, quail and waterfowl are very plentiful in this portion of the project. By agreement between the California Department of Fish and Game and the Division of Beaches and Parks, the northern half would essentially be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Fish and Game, so long as game values prevail. Resident management may be provided by the Division of Beaches and Parks.

Public use facilities, consisting of both public campgrounds and concession facilities, should be provided. The waterfront area, essentially, is the only area which would be developed. The terraced lands rising behind the highway would remain in a natural state, to assure scenic integrity of the area.

Program: A firm timetable is difficult to establish on this project because of conditions of land status which are, to some degree, tied in to the interstate boundaries settlement and the ownership of Indian lands which may encompass a portion of the frontage. Master planning for the area will be conducted during the year 1962-63, and budget requests could be available in 1964-65 for capital outlay projects, which would include boat launching facilities, campgrounds and swimming. Concession and interpretive facilities could not be made available until two years after a lease agreement was consummated. Upon consummation of a lease agreement, acquisition of Bureau of Land Management lands included within the project boundaries will be undertaken. Because of the geographic location of this project, the access obtained by existing State highway and the nature of the river fronting the area, this will be an exceptionally popular project as soon as it can be realized.

Topoc Gorge Project

Description: Topoc Gorge is an exceptionally remote, inaccessible region, running approximately to the crest of the Chemehuevi Mountains from Blankenship Bend to approximately one mile south of the Needles-Kingman bridge on Highway 66 at Topoc. The project consists of some 20,294 acres with about 12 miles of river frontage. Approximately 6,000 acres are privately owned. The terrain is such that access is, and will be, difficult and expensive to construct other than by horse or foot trail. The area is receiving considerable use along the riverfront, and all points where people can easily land under existing conditions require maintenance. Wildlife values along the river frontage are high, and for some time in the future the waterfowl area may well be best utilized as a wildlife refuge. The inland portions of the project are noted as a Nelson Bighorn Sheep range. Developments for the area should be of a primitive nature, accessible only by boat, foot or horseback.

Program - 1963-64: Upon completion and acceptance of the land use plan for the Lower Colorado River area by the Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management should reserve all lands within the Topoc project for ultimate acquisition by the Division of Beaches and Parks. An exchange program should be entered into by the Bureau of Land Management to remove private lands from the project area in exchange for Bureau of Land Management lands elsewhere.

1966-67: Upon completion of exchange of lands by the Bureau of Land Management, funds to be budgeted for the acquisition of Bureau of Land Management lands within the Topoc project in accordance with existing procedures which may exist in relation to these projects. Development of the area not to be undertaken from the waterfront until such time as fish and wildlife values deteriorate or the U. S. Fish and Wildlife program in this area is altered. Trails and primitive camp facilities to be developed in inland areas as rapidly as public demand dictates. The area will be administered from the Whipple Mountain project.

TOURIST TRENDS STUDIED

Statement of James P. Tryner, Superintendent, District One, Division of Beaches and Parks, to the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, Sub-Committee on Tourist Trade.

August 9, 1962, Bridge Bay Resort, Redding, California

When we are talking about State Parks in the mountainous parts of our State, the term "park facilities" usually brings to mind such specific and well-known developments as "campsites" and "picnic-areas", because these are obvious physical improvements which, as a result of our rising population, have been in rather short supply in recent years. In our mountain parks these provide the most easily measured public use, and are frequently discussed as a measure for the adequacy of "park facilities". But there is much, much more than just camping and picnicking to the public use of our great State Parks. These parks protect and present, for public inspiration and enjoyment forever, some of California's greatest scenic and natural wonders: Castle Crags, Burney Falls, the incomparable redwood forests of the Redwood Highway, including the "Avenue-of-the-Giants", Bull Creek Flats, the Prairie Creek Forest, and the Mill Creek Forest; Emerald Bay, Point Lobos; Mt. San Jacinto; Mt. Tamalpais, to name a few.

These incomparable scenic and natural wonders are the real tourist magnets, not the campsites and picnic areas, which are only some of the essentials contributing to the public enjoyment of these areas after people get there. The people do not travel long distances in large numbers just to camp in just any campground! They select these campsites because of the natural scenic and outdoor recreational resources which are accessible from the campsites.

As a matter of fact, camping and picnicking make up a relatively small proportion of the total public use in the coastal and mountain parks, especially in District One, which extends from Northern Mendocino County and Tehama County to Oregon, and from the Pacific Ocean to Nevada. For example, in the State Parks of District One in 1961, only 14 per cent of all visitors were camping or picnicking; in 1962, the figure through June 30 stands at 21 per cent; in 1960 the figure was 17 per cent. The rest of our visitors, from 86 per cent to 79 per cent, came just to look or to enjoy informal recreational activities such as sightseeing, hiking and fishing.

By far the largest single use of our parks was for sightseeing. For example, at Humboldt Redwoods State Park, on the South Fork of the Eel River in Humboldt County, there were 1,934,543 visitor days in 1961. Of this total, only 65,496, or 3 per cent were campers or picnickers. The rest were sightseers enjoying the scenic and natural values of the park. Thus we can see that sightseeing, as such, is a major park use and can deduce that is is not necessary, and, in fact, unwise to think in terms of developing campsites on every acre of park land to assure that it is being "used".

The question arises, "Where did these travelers stay?" The answer is found in private overnight facilities which abound, for example, along the Redwood Highway. Between Willits and the Oregon line, there are 72 private businesses offering camping or trailer sites. In this same area there are some 3,000 motel and hotel rooms available for the overnight use of tourists. Here is the real stimulus which our great State Parks provide the local economies of California. We provide adequate camping and picnicking facilities for those who come to enjoy the scenic and recreational resources of the parks for a week, or a weekend, or a day; but, from substantially larger numbers of people who come essentially to look, and who find their overnight and food accommodations outside the parks, do the private, tourist-supported businesses thrive.

To further emphasize the importance of simple sightseeing in the recreational scheme of things, the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Committee has found that sightseeing accounts for more activity days per person than any other recreational activity (20.73) followed by walking for pleasure (17.93), with picnicking and camping well down the list at 3.5 and .86 activity days per person, respectively. ("Outdoor Recreation for America", page 34). Doubtless a major factor in this is the fact that camping is a highly seasonal activity while sightseeing can be enjoyed during nearly any time of the year, particularly in California, with its relatively mild climate.

Now, what facilities are needed to bring California's northern coastal and mountain State Parks closer to a full realization of their potential in fulfilling the urgent need for public outdoor recreation? More campsites are needed, so placed as to encourage and make possible the fullest measure of public enjoyment from the scenic and recreational resources of the various parks; more picnic sites are needed, particularly near urban centers, to allow one-day travelers to find suitable places where they can gain maximum pleasure from those

(Continued on the following page)

TOURIST TRENDS (Continued from previous page)

Of equal importance are facilities to make the resources of these parks attractive to sightseers and other less active users: scenic roadways taking full advantage of the scenic resources of the parks; pull-outs and overlooks for parking to look, or to study, or to photograph; interpretive facilities to explain park resources, and to stimulate interest and imagination; trails giving access to principal park resources, conveniently and pleasantly. En route campgrounds, strategically located along the major routes to the great scenic areas are needed for the one-night accommodation of vacationers traveling to, or from, those areas.

By these means, we can make the outstanding resources of our parks available to the broadest possible segment of outdoor recreation seekers, thus fulfilling the basic purpose of the parks themselves through maximum public service, and thus stimulating, in fullest measure, tourist travel in the areas near them.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
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A "BETTER RANGER" GRADUATES

On October 15, 1962, the position of Supervisor of State Park Planning and Development will be occupied by an individual who has come up through the ranks of field personnel. On that date, James Pace Tryner, who, for the past four years has been Superintendent of District 1, will become the Division's Supervisor of State Park Planning and Development.

Jim started with the Division as a skilled laborer in Humboldt Redwoods State Park on March 1, 1946, after being discharged from the armed forces in World War II. Nine months later he qualified for a State Park Ranger I assignment at Williams Grove. His previous assignment had been in connection with Dyerville Headquarters. Jim had worked in the timber of Bull Creek and other areas of Humboldt Redwoods State Park, aiding with the distribution of split materials which were worked up from downed trees and which, for many years, produced shingles for the reshingling of many State Park residences. Jim probably wondered at the time whether he would ever get used to loading and unloading shingle bolts.

However, with his assignment to Williams Grove, he immediately became concerned with services to the public and on November 1, 1947, was appointed a Ranger II, Assistant Supervisor. The assignment was at Patrick's Point where he had been working as a Grade I since March 1, 1947. Jim made an enviable record as Supervisor of Patrick's Point State Park and on November 1, 1952, he became a Ranger III in charge of Calaveras Big Trees State Park. Jim initiated several changes in the handling of park visitors, particularly along the trail of the "Big Trees", innovations that today are accepted standards throughout the park system.

It was no great surprise then, after having qualified through examination, that he was selected to become the District 4 Superintendent with headquarters in San Francisco on July 1, 1956. When Jim Warren was appointed to the position of Supervisor of State Park Planning and Development on September 1, 1958, Tryner, at his own request, was sent back to the Redwood area, this time Superintendent of District 1. During his four years there, he has made remarkable progress on the master planning of several parks; has guided the restoration of the Bull Creek area after the disastrous 1955 flood, and has more recently qualified for his promotion to the Sacramento headquarters office.

In addition to being an able administrator, Jim has shown a talent for writing and has presented papers at the National Conference on State Parks and before other gatherings of prominence. He has a penchant for poker and is known as the Division's most persistent "pigeon hunter".

Now that Jim has his diploma in field administration, we welcome him to post-graduate work in Sacramento. We also welcome his wife, Del, and his two sons.

EARL P. HANSON
Deputy Chief, Operations

the elk roam freely, but are protected

Bulls of the Tule Elk are shedding the velvet from their antlers now preparatory to the mating season. After the velvet is gone, the animals will polish the antlers clean by rubbing them in dirt and bushes, readying themselves for battle, if need be, to win the cows of the herd. Gestation period lasts from eight to eight and one-half months, with the calf drop expected in April.

Presently at the Tule Elk Reserve, 25 miles west of Bakersfield near Tupman, there are seven adult (breeding) bulls, four yearlings (spike bulls), 22 cows, and 15 calves . . . 48 head altogether in spite of the fact the reserve tries to keep the number to 32 head. This particular area will properly support only 32 head; the theory being based on the grazing availability of the land. The Reserve consists of 954 acres, but the elk are confined to 350 acres. Within the smaller area, there are 15 acres of irrigated pastures.

To keep the number down, the elk are shipped to parks, zoos, and other reserves. They are never given to private concerns, however. Four were shipped to an Oklahoma zoo last February. Others have been transferred to a reserve in Owen's Valley where there are 300 to 350 head of the Tule Elk.

Some of the older members of the herd are shot to death for reduction, but even these are not wasted. The meat goes to the Tehachapi Prison, heads go to universities for study, hides are tanned and used to cover early California furniture, and the hoofs, dew claws and antlers are given to the University of California to be made into Indian trinkets.

The Tule Elk's life span is from 12 to 15 years in the wild, but the Reserve doesn't like to keep them over eight years of age. The average weight for the newborn elk is 25 pounds, the mature cow averages 400 pounds, and the full grown bull -- 600 pounds. There is a heavier bull on the reserve, though, estimated to weigh 800 pounds. The adult bull carries a magnificent set of antlers of almost four feet in length and with a spread of approximately four feet consisting of as many as seven points on each side. Capable of 50 miles per hour, the Tule Elk can out-run and outdistance a horse.

When a calf is born, a metal tag is fastened to its ear so that its rate of growth may be determined through its life. Its girth and length of ear to shoulder and shoulder to hoof are measured and recorded. The tags are of five different bright colors (silver, red, green, yellow and black) so that they may be identified from a distance. One color per year is used,

(Continued on the following page)

Ranger Dave Rawlinson measures the ear of a new-born Tule Elk calf.

fastening the tags in the left ears of the animals. At the end of five years when all the colors have been used, the first color is used again, starting the procedure over but fastening the tags to the right ears for the next five years. By this method, the age of every animal is known at a glance by the color and position of the tag.

The Tule Elk Reserve is located in approximately the same area that the Tule Elk made their last stand. Less than a half mile away are the ruins of one of Miller and Lux's ranch sites where his herdsmen cared for and protected the elk. There are 954 acres of land in the reserve divided into three fenced areas in order that grazing rotation can be made. The semi-arid nature of the area and lack of sufficient water makes the entire grazing land dry and insufficient for the maintenance of a very large herd. To take care of the herd when the native range is in poor condition, a 15-acre plot has been planted to palatable grasses and clover which is kept irrigated. A supplemental diet of prepared pellet type feed (10 pounds per animal) is given the elk once each day. This supplemental feeding is done in the late afternoon, close to the visitor viewing area for the benefit of those who come to see these magnificent animals. Normally 4 o'clock in the afternoon, from March to November, is the best time to visit the reserve, which is open to visitors every day. This month is particularly good, if visitors are interested in hearing the bulls' bugle calls.

The main entrance is on Station Road, and here the visitor will find three picnic tables, with modern ramadas for shade, fireplaces, excellent drinking water, and modern restroom facilities. Here also is located the ranger's residence, office, shop and service yard. Personnel in charge are Supervisor John McGinnis and Assistant Dave Rawlinson.

a bit of history

A brief history of the Tule Elk is told by John McGinnis, supervisor of the Park.

In the early 1900's, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, chief of the U.S. Bureau of Biological Survey, officially declared the Tule Elk (sometimes called Swamp, Valley, or Dwarf Elk) to be an entirely new species which he named Cervus Nannodes. While smaller than the Roosevelt Elk, the Tule Elk often attain a weight of 700 pounds. The adult bulls carry a magnificent set of antlers reaching almost four feet in length and with a spread of approximately four feet with as many as seven points on each side.

Elk were once found on the great prairies of the Mississippi water shed; as were the deer. For here were belts of timber, lakes surrounded with a heavy growth of reeds, and swales full of slough grasses with plenty of rough cover about the riverbottoms that intersected it in all places. But who would expect the elk to be at home where the land was too bare for deer; and only the antelope roamed the many miles that seemed fit but for wild cattle and horses? Yet it seems certain that the bands of elk that once roamed the great San Joaquin Valley surpassed all that has been told in song or story about the elk of the Rocky Mountains and the plateaus to the east. Miles away from anything approaching cover, the elk lived upon plains as open as any on which the buffalo flourished. Before the discovery of gold there was no demand for them except when a traveling native found it a little easier to lasso one for camp rather than one of the cattle that were about as swift of foot and even more wild. The miners soon created a demand for meat, and traveling bands of explorers killed everything in sight.

It was only a short time before the newcomers began to make great corrals with wings of miles in length, into which they drove wild cattle and horses, for there were thousands that had never felt the branding iron and which no one claimed. Along with them went the antelope and the Tule Elk in great numbers, and their fate was the same. Some of the meat was sold fresh, some dried, but waste and destruction was the rule; and the big bands of elk began to seek the cover of the great tule marshes along the streams and sloughs. The tule is a spongy round

reed, growing some 15 feet tall, and so dense that a half a dozen stalks to the square feet was not uncommon. With the tules grew cat-tails and flag, rank and tall, as well as the mesquite, willow and cottonwood trees.

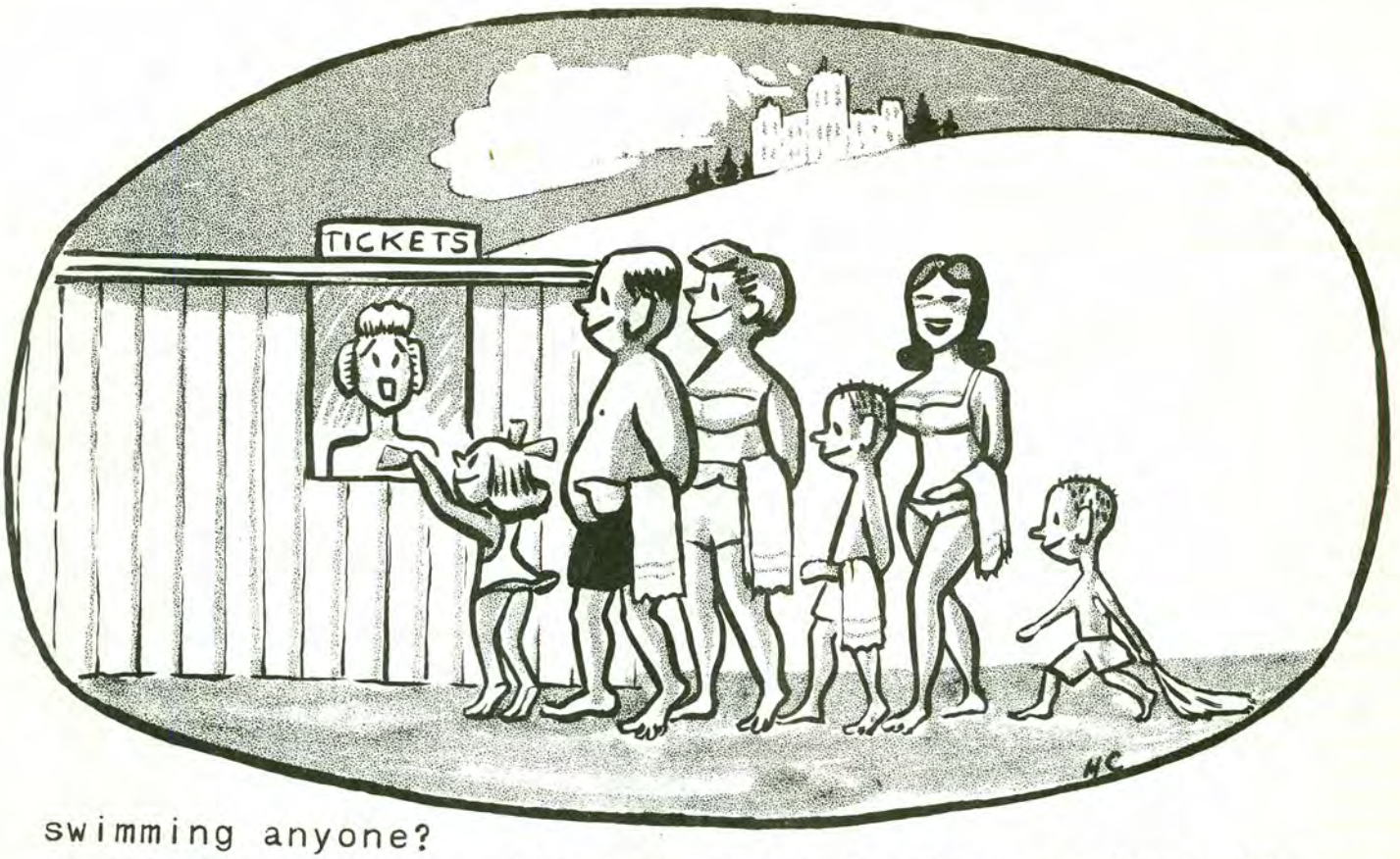
Instead of going to the mountains, the elk retreated from the open plains and hid in these vast tule swamps that covered hundreds of thousands of acres. Here they made great trails that spread out until lost in the myriad mazes. Because it was impossible to see any distance even on horseback, the elk were quite safe for a time. As the swamps began to be drained, the cover burned off and roads were made through the drying ground, it was again the old story of the white man with a gun. By 1875 the antelope were a curiosity on the plains, while the elk were almost as rare in the tule swamps that so lately seemed inaccessible. By 1885, only one band of elk remained and that was on the immense ranch of Miller and Lux, some 25 miles west of Bakersfield, just under the northern slopes of the Elk Hills. By 1895, the herd was placed under rigid protection by the herdsmen of the Miller and Lux ranch. Henry Miller, senior partner in this big land company, can be thanked for the final preservation and protection of this nearly extinct species of wild life. His general philosophy can be very well summed up in an excerpt from Treadwell's book, "The Cattle King--"

> "--Thus they continued the round of the ranches of Wible, Panama, Buena Vista, Chester, Shinn, Old Headquarters, Buttonwillow, Adobe and Fowler. As they approached Buttonwillow they passed a great herd of elk, the last herd in California. They had jumped the fence, and were feeding in the fields. The driver said, "Mr. Miller, these elk eat an awful lot of feed, break down an awful lot of fences, and cost the company lots of money." "Yes," said Henry Miller, "but they were here before we were. It's against the law to destroy them and some day we will give them away to public parks."

Thus it came to pass and original acquisition of the reserve began in 1931. Through much effort on the part of locally interested groups, including a committee of Elk lodges, the land was purchased in 1934. The fencing and rounding up of the elk had begun. Until 1954, the California Department of Fish and Game were charged with the care and preservation of the Tule Elk. In that year the administration and staffing of the reserve was assumed by the Division of Beaches and Parks, thus adding a unique but a very important link in the chain of State Parks.

Supervisor John McGinnis shows a Los Angeles visitor the skull and antlers from a seven-year old 12-point bull.

THE BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIAN



swimming anyone?

HEARST SAN SIMEON S. H. M. . . . A young girl with a definite foreign accent walked up to the ticket window and asked if there was a swimming pool. The Ranger on duty said, "Yes, there are two". The girl left but a while later returned with five other members of her family--all dressed in swimming attire.

Supervisor Wm. Allison

the hearty breed of city campers

MT. SAN JACINTO S. P. . . . What happens when city folks camp in the mountains?

1. They get inaccurate directions as to how to locate the Park and spend most of the day looking for it.
2. The wife twists her back while putting wood in the stove.
3. The first night they spill gasoline on their sleeping bags, air mattresses and the rug of their brand new station wagon and while trying to sleep in the car, the odor makes them ill.
4. After an unpleasant night the wife decides to nap in the back of the station wagon. As the day passed the car was exposed to the sunlight and she awoke with a mild heat stroke.
5. The husband being much the brighter took a folding chaise lounge and napped in the shade, but somehow while asleep his fingers got jammed in the folding part, and when the lounge collapses he has several badly smashed fingers.
6. The husband while going to the restroom at night stumbles and twists his ankle.
7. The lady while taking a short cut through the trees is struck in the forehead by a branch which knocks her down.

I noticed this couple checking out--the car reeking of gasoline, the husband with a limp and bandaged fingers, the wife with a bruised back and forehead. They decided to cut their vacation short and all they could say is "What's the fastest route to Los Angeles?"

Ranger Kent Hartwell

real live displays

SHASTA S. H. M. . . . While working in the Litsch Store here at Shasta packing artifacts to be stored away while restoration work is under way, we came across some World War II souvenirs, consisting of grenades, mortar shell, etc. We were a little dubious as to whether they were alive or not so we took a grenade out to the dump and much to our surprise we found that it was alive. We then contacted the Benicia Arsenal asking them to send a man to check the remaining shells. They sent Lt. Eisininger to make the inspection. He found one Japanese mortar shell alive. This shell had been handled by hundreds of people and had one of them dropped it on the nose of the shell, it would have blown them to pieces. We were certainly glad to get rid of it.

Supervisor Elmer J. Pool

Editor, News and Views

Dear Mr. Calais,

I, a Native Son of this great State of California, and a former member of the original crew of the battleship CALIFORNIA, vigorously protest your article on page 11 of the latest edition of News and Views.

While the "Prune Barge" sustained great damage from the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the mighty ship rose like a phoenix and fought and continued to fight all through World War II in a manner befitting her name, her crew, her State, and her nation.

The U. S. S. CALIFORNIA, commissioned in 1921, is now consigned to one of the moth-ball fleets and is perhaps available to the State of California as a historical shrine along with the other historical ships now a part of our San Francisco Maritime Historical Monument.

I am sure that we could gather together hundreds of men who served on this great ship for a ceremony that would make the "Showboat" North Carolina look like a mud scow.

Yours truly,

Ranger John A. McGinnis
Tule Elk Reserve S. P.

Editor's Note: Our face is Blue and Gold!

the good old days

HUNTINGTON BEACH S. P. . . . While Ranger Smith and Attendant Stoker were in the Kiosk, a man came up and asked, "What's the matter with this place?" Smith asked what he had in mind. "There used to be a lot of people visit here - a lot of real action - stuff going on, but tonight there was nothing. There used to be drunk parties - gang fights - several every evening. Cops were called and unless several came, they too, were beaten and robbed."

Further questioning revealed what really was bothering the man. It seems as if he thought of the beach evening crowd as they were some 20 years ago. When his children told him they were going to spend the evening at Huntington Beach State Park, he protested and would not allow them to be in such a place after dark without suitable adult protection. He brought the youngsters and was prepared for the worst. On one side of them was a group singing a roundelay of Hymns, on the beach front was a large "gang" of youths drinking canned sodas and playing touch tackle. Our man was dissatisfied with the calm tranquility prevailing here. He evidently was sincerely interested in his children's safety and embarrassed because they thought he dreamed the whole thing up.

His parting words were, "Oh! The good old days - Thank God and the State, they are gone."

Eugene R. Junette
Ass't Park Supervisor

advice for land lubbers

DISTRICT 6 . . . The new "Sea Ranger" at Salton Sea S. P. will undoubtedly be visited by V. I. P.'s from time to time and no doubt there will be land lubbers like myself who may find the following instructions and suggested code of conduct useful and entertaining.

HOW TO BEHAVE ON A BOAT

Sometime this summer, a yachtsman friend may invite you for a day's outing on the water. If you have never experienced this, here are some nautical notes and a code of conduct that may possibly enable you to feel at home on, say, a cabin cruiser.

The hind end of the boat is called the stern, and the front is the bow, not the head. The head is something else. The beam is the widest part, but the phrase "five degrees abaft the beam" doesn't concern you in the least. Also none of your business is the difference between true and magnetic north, or why red buoys are known as "nuns", and black buoys, "cans".

"Starboard" and "port" are the two sides of the craft. If you are told to sit on the port side, sit there and don't ask asinine questions.

Remember that, when a ship's clock sounds eight bells, it is four, eight or twelve o'clock. You can figure out what time it is by sneaking a look at your wristwatch.

As to general behavior, don't monkey with the fire extinguishers, avoid blowing the horn and don't try to call home over the radiotelephone when the skipper isn't looking. If you find yourself giving in to any of these impulses, lay off those Martinis. Incidentally, don't shout "Man overboard!" unless you find yourself in the drink for using such words as "ahoy", "aye aye" and "downstairs".

Finally, it is not necessary here to describe the various attitudes - yaw, pitch and roll - of a boat for you will become fully aware of them when someone starts frying fish in the galley.

Have a nice day.

Sup't. A. D. Philbrook

it makes a difference!

CUYAMACA RANCHO S. P. . . . Seasonal Naturalist Dick Mallory noted a car full of visitors casually dumping a large bag of garbage under a tree. He stopped, went over and told them to clean it up as that was hardly the sort of visitor conduct we encouraged. The man glanced up at Dick with a puzzled look on his face and said, "Oh, I thought we were out of the park."

Ranger Frank Davies

RETIREMENT CLAIMS TWO "BETTER RANGERS"

The rapidly growing Retirement Section of the Division of Beaches and Parks has recruited away from the Operations Section two highly experienced and loyal members--one is the inimitable Gene Velzy, the other irreplaceable Llewellyn "Griff" Griffith. The Retirement Section may be better off for having solicited the services of these two individuals, but they have left the Operations Section devoid of its two most colorful story-tellers.

EUGENE VELZY

It is not quite clear to me when the inimitable Gene first started his service with the Division, although it was some time during 1939. His official record shows that he was appointed a TAU park custodian and assigned to Richardson Grove on July 28, 1939. He officially entered civil service as of June 17, 1940; was assigned to Mount San Jacinto from whence he went shortly thereafter to Mount Diablo; later to San Clemente; and on July 1, 1941, to Will Rogers Beach State Park as its first custodian. December 1, 1952, he was appointed to the position of State Park Warden at that park, later serving at San Clemente Beach in that capacity; thence to Seacliff Beach and back to San Clemente on May 11, 1944.

On October 1, 1944, Gene was appointed State Park Warden in charge of Will Rogers State Park which the State had just acquired from the Rogers' family. On January 6, 1945, the State Park Warden class was changed to State Park Ranger III where he served until April 1, 1947, becoming an Assistant District Superintendent under the late William Kenyon in District 6 of the Division. It was then known as the Southern District. There is some confusion in the record here as the appointment card shows him serving as Assistant Park Superintendent of the South Central District with headquarters in Monterey from July 1, 1947 until November 1, 1947, at which time it shows him as assigned to the Sacramento headquarters; perhaps Gene can straighten this out for us. On the 2nd of February 1948, he was appointed to the Assistant Superintendency in the Southern District headquarters where he served until January 1, 1955, at which time he became Assistant Superintendent in the District 2 headquarters at Santa Rosa. There he remained as assistant to Superintendent Kishbaugh until July 15, 1959.

At that time Gene was assigned to the Assistant Superintendent position under the newly appointed Superintendent Alan Philbrook. He remained there until his retirement in the summer of 1962.

Gene has undoubtedly worked in more parks than any other employee of the Division of Beaches and Parks. His assignment record does not actually show all that he did for he was a roving Equipment Operator in the days of the park system's only tractor, a D-2. He saw service from Anza-Borrego Desert to Patrick's Point State Park.

As well as being an able administrator, Gene has other interests including organ music, composition of doggerel, significant story-telling; appreciation of specific art, and poker-playing.

He is also one administrator who has been able to keep his slender figure while desk jockeying.

Retirement parties have been held for Gene both north and south and many have extolled his virtues as well as his idiosyncrasies.

Hale and long life to one of the latest members of the Retirement Bureau of the Division of Beaches and Parks.

THE BETTER RANGER

Earl P. Hanson,
Deputy Chief, Operations

LLEWELLYN PALMER GRIFFITH

The second of the better rangers to be claimed by the Retirement Section is Llewellyn P. Griffith, more popularly known as "Griff". (We must not confuse Llewellyn Palmer with Lewis Paul Griffith, the latter being the able supervisor of Squaw Valley State Park, and who came into the service a little later than the former.)

Griff started his tempestuous carrer at Big Basin Redwoods State Park as a State Park Custodian on July 1, 1938. Griff was one of those who overcame his experiences at Big Basin. The record shows him as having been appointed to Point Lobos Reserve State Park as of that date, but I distinctly remember him as being an associate of mine in Big Basin. From there, he went to Seacliff and remained until he was appointed as Assistant State Park Warden on September 1, 1941, and assigned to Cuyamaca Rancho. This was the class that became State Park Ranger II on January 26, 1945. Griff was on military leave beginning with April 15, 1942 and served in the Seabees along with Everett Powell, Lloyd Lively and perhaps others of the Division. His appointment as a Ranger II was at Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park in 1945 upon his discharge from military service. He was appointed as Ranger III at Doheny Beach State Park on January 1, 1947 and Assistant Superintendent of the Northeast District on April 1, 1947. When yours truly came to Sacramento on June of 1948, Griff replaced me as Assistant Superintendent in the Northwest District remaining there until November 1, 1953 when he was transferred to District headquarters in San Francisco, which at that time was District 4. When District 4 office personnel was switched to Goleta on October 31, 1956, Griffith was the Assistant Superintendent of Operations at that office and served there until his retirement this summer.

Those who know Griff will remember his necktie chewing proclivities, his avid reading habits, and his forays into professional writing. It is said he will continue with all of these except the necktie chewing habit in his retirement.

Griff was known as a "doer". You had only to say the word and he was on his way. He also has great heart and feeling for the personnel under his supervision and went out of his way to assist them in personal matters, particularly where illness or other difficulties were involved. His silver gray, wavy hair contributed greatly to his sparkling and vivacious personality.

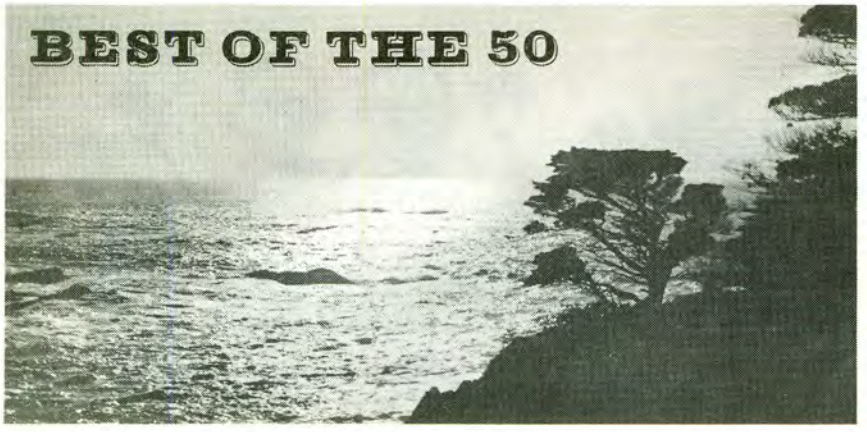
The Retirement Section may have gained a colorful character, but the Division has lost one of its loyal and able administrators. May he live as vivaciously in his retirement as he did in his loyal service to the State.

DEATH OF FORMER CHIEF DARWIN TATE

Those of you who knew him will be saddened by news of the death of Darwin William Tate, Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks from 1939 to 1943. Chief Tate brought a period of progress to the State Park System largely through his leadership and encouragement of individual staff members to produce facilities even though adequate funds were not available to do so. Swimming pools created under his direction at Big Basin Redwoods State Park and Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, though since gone, contributed to the pleasure of many thousands of people.

Dar Tate was noted for organizing crews of selected park personnel to proceed to a specific State Park for purposes of placing developments in those areas. He did much with very little in the way of funds and materials. Through his influence, the Division acquired its first camera for taking transparencies and the projection equipment for showing them throughout the State. His contributions will long be remembered.

I know all of you join with me in expressing sympathy to his family.



It is difficult to comprehend that there are in California those who fear the activity of this Division in its assigned character of saving some bits of California landscape from depredations of varied hue. "I fear the Greeks even when they bring gifts," from the Æneid. I fear the parkboys even when they bring gifts, say the modern Virgils.

Who are these latter day ostriches, who sound the wail and bury their heads in the sand? One would suspect they are Babbits, emerging from the Chambers of Commerce and dedicated to the presumption that parks are, per se, bad for business. We are pleased to report the contrary is true especially among those who feel most strongly the impact of the tourist dollar. Some Babbit may sit in a paneled office thousands of miles away and contemplate how $16,000 could affect and effect his $1,600,000 tax bill. But the man on the scene knows far better.

The example has proven true in Cambria. It is true in Eureka, where some few mourn the fate which has befallen them---the greatest living gift of God, rising in massive numbers, an inspiration to not less than 2,000,000 persons annually, all of whom must pass through Humboldt County and its communities in order to gather unto themselves the sweetness of soul only the majestic giants of the Redwoods can impart. Cut those trees down and boom, Boom, BOOM, will go Eureka, sawmill and all. Leave them and the centuries will be kind.

That is why it is heartening when Don Cave, the president of that community's livewire Chamber of Commerce, addressed the State Park Commission and in tones emphatic informed the Commission that Humboldt County was most grateful for what has been done by Beaches and Parks for that area.

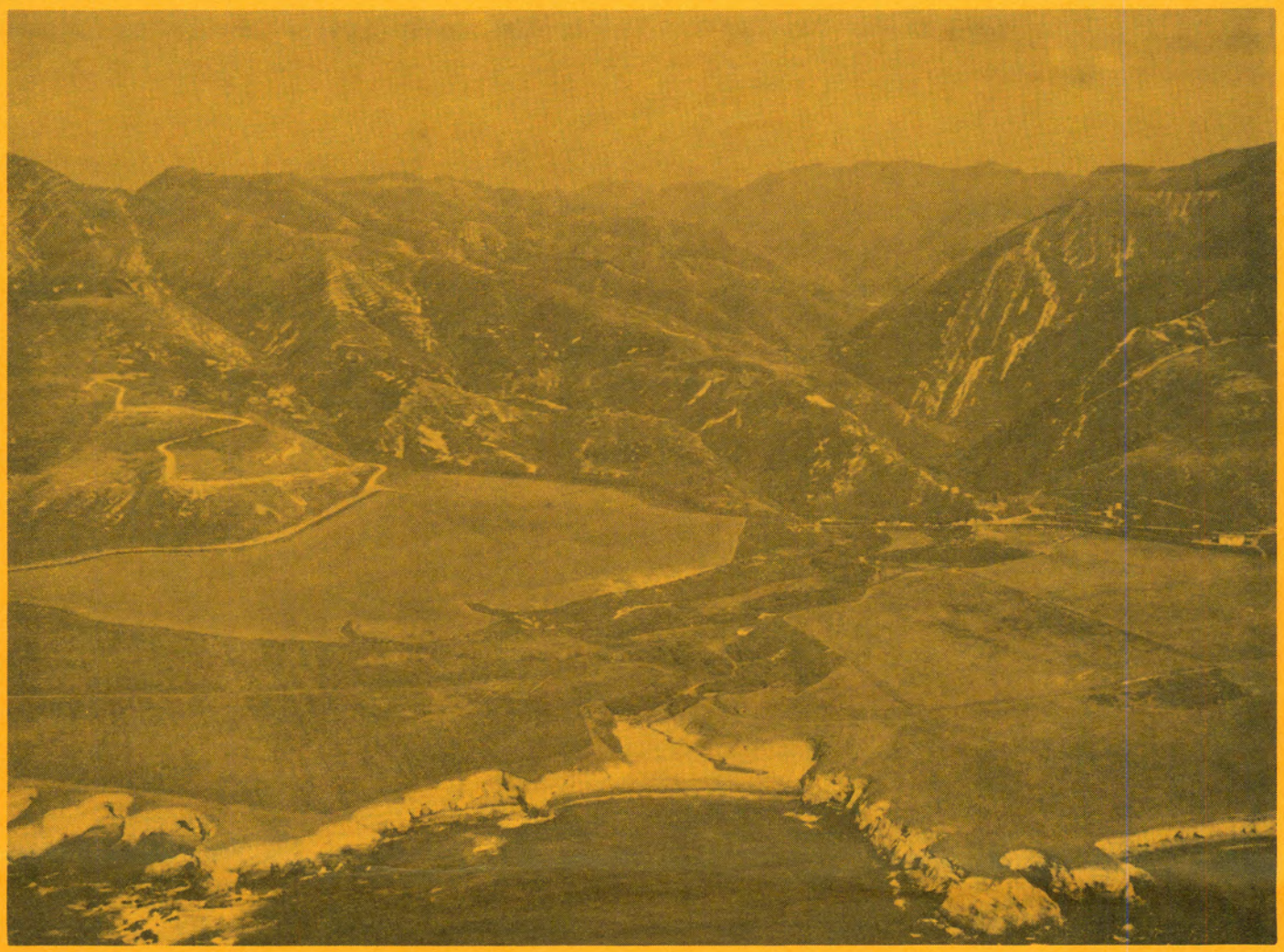
"Despite the fact our economy is down a little, we are still optimistic. Our economy being down lies elsewhere and is no fault of Beaches and Parks, for tourists have visited in as great a number as before," Cave said. "The parks, and the forests within the parks, are the reason they come here. We know it."

"We have two requests. That Fort Humboldt be reconstructed and restored as quickly as possible, to add to the attractions which are provided here, and that construction within State Parks be speeded so not as many people are refused camping opportunities."

These are relatively simple requests, both of which will be complied with in the years immediately ahead. Fort Humboldt is in the budget for this year and again next year, to get the restoration underway. The parks in Humboldt County are being developed to greater extent each year.

Our charge is to retain for man forever the splendor of the great groves. By doing so we contribute splendidly and generously to the economy of the county and region. That the citizens who are also our neighbors also realize our contribution to their financial stability is a happy state of affairs.

A. M. C.



montana de oro

I HEAR BEYOND THE RANGE OF SAND
I SEE BEYOND THE RANGE OF SIGHT
NEW EARTHS AND SKIES AND SEAS AROUND,
AND IN MY DAY THE SUN DOTH PALE, HIS LIGHT.

From "Inspiration"

by Henry David Thoreau

The State Park Commission has detailed a list of ten exquisite bits of California which will be lost to public use unless acquisition is consumated during the next two years.

The owners otherwise plan to dispose of their holdings to subdivision or developers, precluding use of the area for what it is: 4,000 acres of magnificence, unspoiled and undisturbed, suggesting the expansiveness which a score of years ago was so prevalent in California, but today is disappearing very rapidly before urbanization and crowding.

The Great Outdoors!

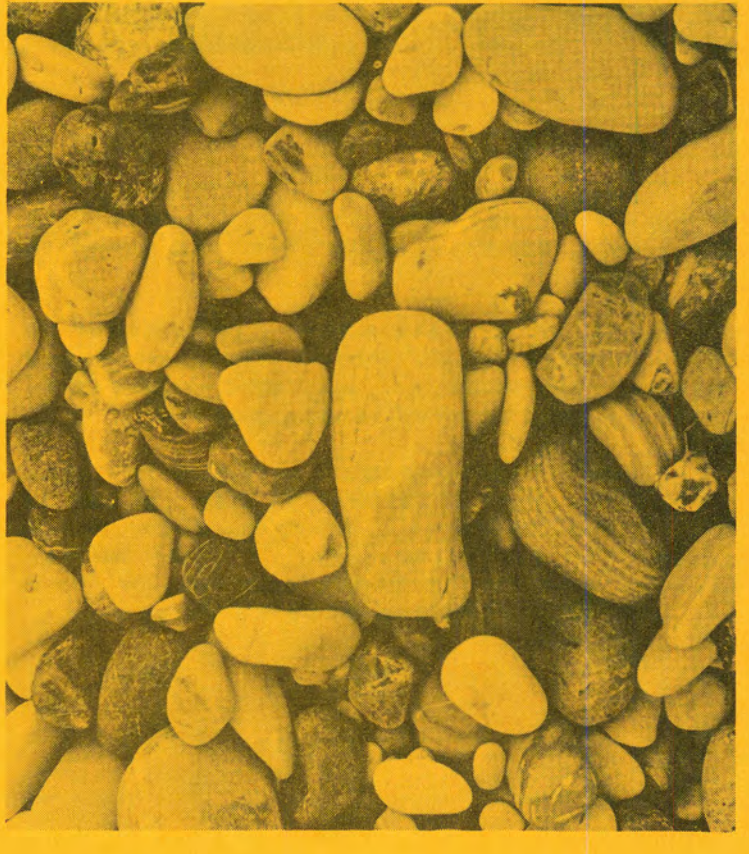
Recreation at its most wonderful best.

Of these ten areas, Montana de Oro is Priority No. 1.

There is not much of the great coastal plain in California that is still unspoiled by honky-tonk stands, commercial buildings and private homes, some pretentious and some just plain shacks.

The millions who have trekked to the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument have brought changes to the great and magnificent plain at San Simeon. South of that tiny, colorful community now are motels, honky-tonks, commercial buildings, homes both pretentious and otherwise. The open grandeur has given way to a spotted landscape which is by no means beautiful or inspiring as it was only four years ago.

The Rancho Montana de Oro -- The Mountain of Gold -- is named for the golden-yellow monkey flowers which profusely illuminate the great canyons rising from the ocean. Gold was mined in minor quantity in the area, but the name is sustaining because of the bloom.



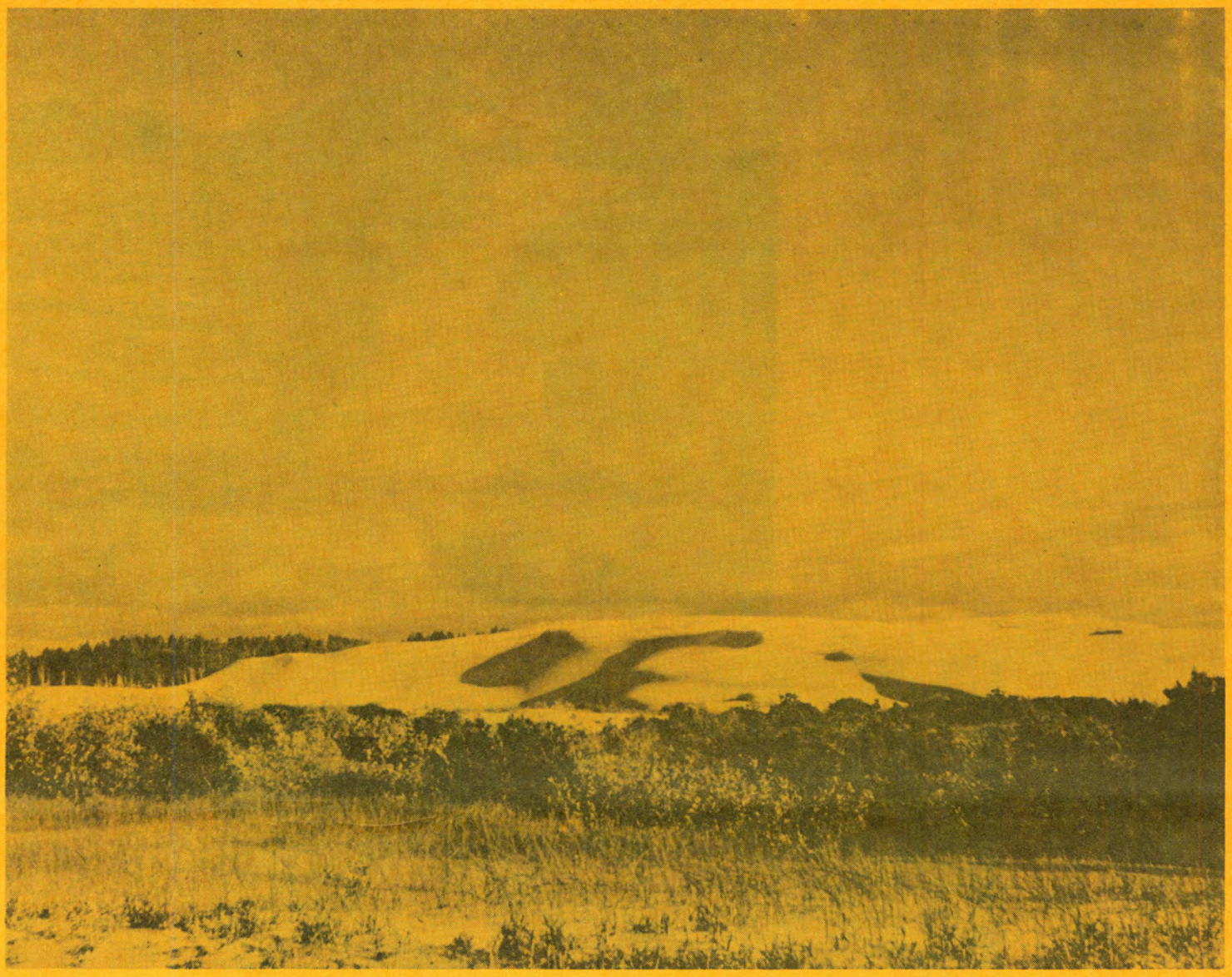
There are two long and narrow canyons, the walls rising spectacularly from sea level to 1,400 feet.

There are several flats where camps might be located and through which flow generous streams. The streams may be harnessed to provide swimming and fishing ponds.

Within these canyons man is warm and protected from the winds which lash the coast and, much of the time, from the fogs which envelope the shoreline. Yet of a day he can leisurely walk to the beach and fish or muse as he probes across the wide Pacific.

The shoreline -- an impressive blending of sandy beach, rocks, and rugged cliffs -- affords a protected harbor and beach at the mouth of Islay Creek.

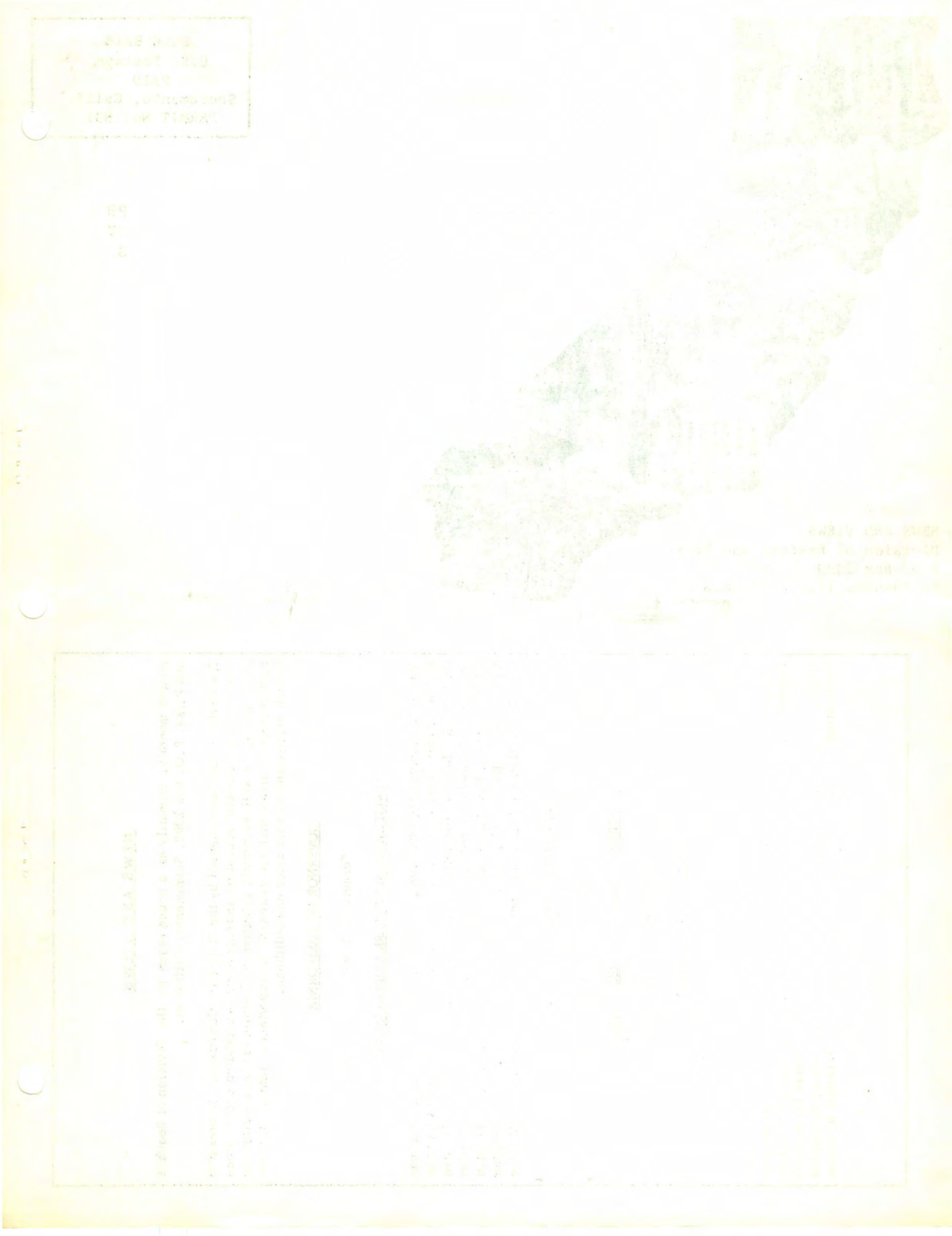
For those who enjoy beach-combing, marine life, salt water swimming, and fishing, the shoreline, together with its spectacular setting at the foot of the hills, is a unique feature of the Rancho. The shore is the most outstanding natural feature of the property and holds the key to the kind and quality of use to which this area can be put.



The project includes lands leading to the grand sandspit of Morro Bay State Park.

These now inaccessible dunes (except across private property) will be open to the visiting public. Many millions, unaware of the dunes existence, will thrill to their magnitude while they romp and play.

The dunes are miles in length and up to 2,000 feet wide. They are typical of the skyscraper mounds of sand that once lined California's coast near the mouths of its many creeks and rivers.



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Division of Beaches and Parks
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NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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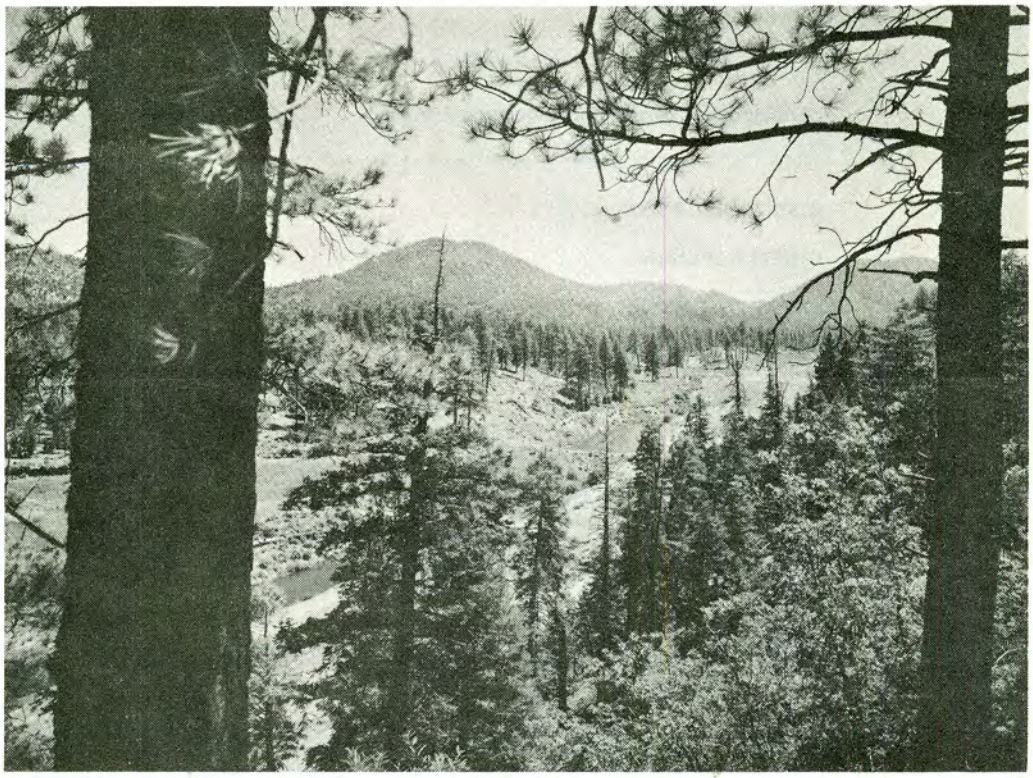
News and Views



San Bernardino Mountain Project · · · · · pp. 1a - 6a

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 19 NO. 11

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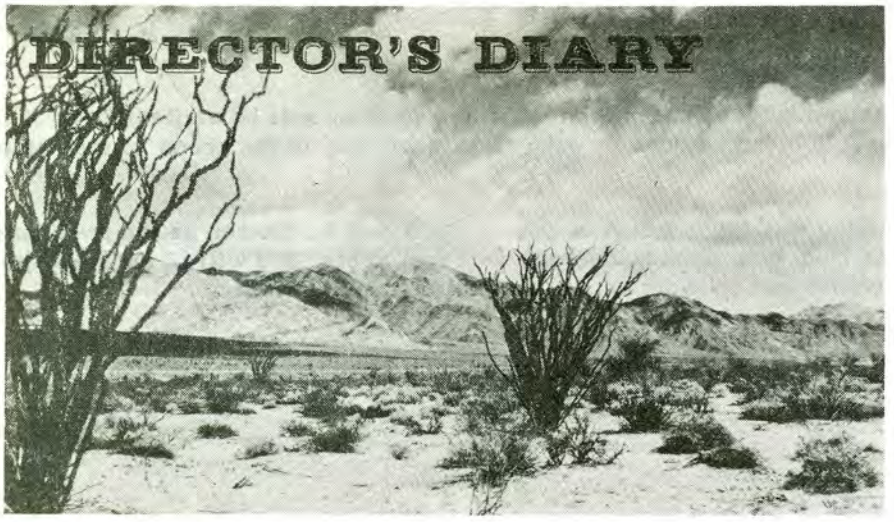


On October 17, 1962, Governor Brown adopted a recreation policy and program for the State of California. This is a great move forward. I believe that California is the first state to adopt such a policy.

The Governor felt this was necessary because of the tremendous deficiencies in recreational lands, facilities and services to meet the present needs; the great competition for the use of lands; and the need for coordination and cooperation of all levels of government.

The policy states, "Recreation is a necessity to the mental and physical well-being of all the people and to the culture and economy of the State of California. Provision of recreation opportunities by government, therefore, is an obligation equal in importance to that of providing other governmental services. At present, many of the government programs are directed toward problems of juvenile delinquency, enforcement of laws, and helping the underprivileged. A positive program of government to increase the enjoyable and productive use of growing leisure will improve the moral tone of our society and minimize spending defensively on programs to solve social problems resulting from lack of recreation opportunities."

The Governor has charged our Department with the responsibility for drawing up realistic goals and a program for coordination of recreation efforts of all levels of government.

I believe the most important thought behind the adoption of a realistic policy for the State of California is the recognition by the Governor and his administration of the fact that land for vital recreational needs and for preservation of outstanding and irreplaceable scenic values is a nonexpandable resource. It should be self-evident, although it is not, that whatever land in California that may be needed for these purposes must be acquired while it is still available and undeveloped. There is no possible chance of recovering this land at a later date. These facts, as you should know by now, have been presented to the public and to legislative bodies for almost 100 years, and we, in general, seem to be still as ignorant and uneducated on the subject as we ever were.

* *

* *

I had the privilege of attending the annual meeting of the National Conference on State Parks held at Illinois Beach State Park, Zion, Illinois. It was a great pleasure to renew old acquaintances and to hear the reports of the other states concerning both their problems and their accomplishments. The fact that California will soon be tops in population, with no end in sight, makes it important for us to realize that while there are solutions to many of our unsolved problems, these problems will be multiplied in years to come by more shortages and more overuse.

Much interest was expressed by all the delegates in the proposed participation of the Federal Government in our field of endeavor. The recently created Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, with excellent support both from the national administration and from members of Congress, expects to work out some kind of financial assistance to states in the accomplishment of our three goals: planning, acquisition, and development. There are, of course, other federal programs established which give us some relief, but not much relief on the financial side. As Dr.

(Continued on the following page)

DIRECTOR'S DIARY (Continued from the previous page)

Edward Crafts, Director of the newly organized bureau, has stated, this new program will be as flexible as it is possible for him to achieve so that the best job can be done by each state according to the needs of that state and based on its past accomplishments.

To me, the real highlight of the meeting was the election of Deputy Chief Earl P. Hanson as the president. He has been on the Board of Directors, has been vice president for the past two years, and will, I am sure, add extremely valuable leadership to the conference and its work as its top administrative officer.

CHARLES A. DE TURK,
Director

The California State Park Commission sent a resolution to Mrs. Ben Ries (wife of the late Ben Ries, Supervisor at Butano State Park, who was killed while clearing a trail). Upon receipt of the Resolution, Ardith (Mrs. Ries) wrote to Superintendent Jess Chaffee. The letter reads in part:

"There just aren't words enough to tell you how happy the children and myself were last Saturday when we received the Plaque you mailed us from the Park Commission. And to know they made such an effort and took their time to get the plaque made up for us. We will treasure it always. Is there some way, Jess, that you can tell them many, many thanks for us. We feel that they have paid Ben one of the highest honors any State Park Ranger could ever be paid. His whole life was the Park system and his family."

As park people involved in a continuing attempt to acquire new park land in the face of serious economic competition for the limited surface area of our State, we hear constantly the complaint that park acquisition removes valuable land from the property tax rolls and thus works a hardship upon counties, special districts, and municipalities.

The following article, from the September, 1962 issue of "Planning and Civic Comment", provides constructive information to further support our contention that parks are economic assets to the people of California and in particular to the citizens of the areas in which the parks are located.

Edward F. Dolder,
Chief

EDITOR'S NOTE: -- Mrs. Rusch, who lives in Peekskill, N. Y., has been in conservation work for about 10 years. She is a graduate of Barnard College and taught American History and Government at Scarborough School, Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. She writes a column on nature subjects and conservation for Hudson Valley newspapers. She participated in the Open Space Survey known as Park, Recreation and Open Space Project of the Tri-State New York Metropolitan Region conducted by the Regional Plan Association.

Look How Open Space Can Hold Down Your Taxes

If there is some green open land in your community, you're lucky. Take a good look at it because the City Fathers are probably making plans to use it for garden apartments or a subdivision of split-levels.

Perhaps if you move fast enough you can save it by getting into their hands facts and figures to prove that keeping it just the way it is will provide a buffer against rising taxes. There is mounting evidence to support the claim that open space can save the hard-pressed taxpayer money, at the same time supplying him and his children with a place for healthy recreation and enjoyment of the out-of-doors.

In many communities open space has been completely swallowed up by urban growth, even to the little corner lots where the kids used to play baseball. The "put it on the taxroll" complex has so dominated official thinking that the sight of a patch of green in a municipal park has been enough to prompt special meetings of the local Council to explore ways of "putting it to better use".

The village of Mamaroneck, New York, found out the hard way that building a large post-war garden apartment on vacant land resulted in higher taxes for property owners. The development paid $42,415.00 in school taxes in 1960. However, based on Board of Education figures, it cost $107,800.00 to educate the children living in the apartments. The taxpayers paid the difference.

Municipal officials too frequently lose sight of the fact that the profit from a piece of property on the taxrolls is the revenue received less the cost of services rendered. Those services include utilities, streets, sewage disposal, garbage removal, drainage, police and fire protection, plus the cost of educating the children that live there.

The planning firm of Frederick P. Clark Associates completed in 1958 a land study in the Town of Yorktown, Westchester County, New York, reported by the Regional Plan Association. It was found that each dwelling pays $100 less in real estate taxes than it receives in municipal services. The staff calculated that the acquisition of a public park including the loss of tax revenue from the vacant land and the purchase and maintenance costs, would result in a 15 percent lower annual cost to the Town than if the land were developed with houses.
(Continued on the following page)

CHIEFLY SPEAKING (Continued from the previous page)

When State Park Commissioner Robert Moses announced plans to purchase the 1426 acre Marshall Field estate at Lloyd Harbor, New York, protests arose from residents of the area. The village board hired a firm of planning consultants to determine the effect of the park on the tax structure. It was found that the creation of the park would raise the tax rate from $14.33 to $16.91 but if homes in the $35,000 class were built on two acre minimum plots, they could expect a tax rate of $21.64.

A study of open land made in the Town of Lexington, Massachusetts, by Roland B. Greeley, a member of the planning firm of Adams, Howard, and Greeley, underscores the advantages to the taxpayer of retaining open space. Mr. Greeley found that if the Town were to buy up, over a period of a few years, about 2,000 acres of undeveloped land, selecting the areas least accessible, least easy to service, least desirable for residence, the net saving over the cost of providing municipal services for the same areas would amount to a quarter million dollars annually.

Assuming that the land would cost a million dollars, based on present land values, Mr. Greeley estimated that this sum spread over a twenty year period should not exceed $75,000 per year, including loss of tax revenue from the raw land.

On the basis of Lexington's post-war experience, each new home pays about $400 per year in taxes. Assuming that such homes average only $1\frac{1}{2}$ school age children per family, the cost of schooling alone would be equal to or exceed the taxes paid during the first 15 or 20 years of the dwelling's existence. Thus the cost of school construction, sewers, drainage, street maintenance and even some health and welfare expenses would have to be met by the Town as a whole. Hence the cost of servicing these homes, if they were built, would add up to far more than the $75,000 per year which the Town would spend to keep the land undeveloped.

"As communities become urbanized the amount of undeveloped land that can be taxed to subsidize the essential running costs of the community decreases and eventually vanishes", states Richard H. Pough, President of the Natural Area Council, who has made studies of the effect of open space on the economic life of urban areas.

"In fully developed communities real estate taxes simply prorate the cost of services among the residents based on the size of the house and lot or the apartment a man chooses to live in. The only subsidy left is what can be obtained from business establishments that contribute school taxes without sending any children to school."

Mr. Pough points out that many a "bedroom" community does not have this cushion. In a typical "bedroom" community near New York City where virtually all the costs of running the community and its schools are borne by the homeowners, they run as follows per capita:

Streets, water, sewage, waste disposal	$19.59
Judiciary, police and fire protection	23.89
Schools	65.77
Administrative and other expenses	29.39
Total:	$138.64

The idea that per capita costs will drop if the population density increases is contrary to all actual experience, according to Mr. Pough's findings. "In fact these costs do just the opposite--they increase", he states. To substantiate this, he refers to the per capita taxes of New York City where a fair share of business establishments help carry the load:

Streets, water, sewage, waste disposal	$17.46
Judiciary, police and fire protection	47.13
Schools	20.95
Administrative and other expenses	77.81
Total:	$165.81

As a guide for civic groups and public officials wishing to analyze their local tax problems in relation to available open space, Mr. Pough suggests the following outline: Name of Community; Period covered; Population; Number of School Children; Number of Residential Units; Total Area of Community in Acres; and Open Space Acreage.

Annual Cost of Government and of Services provided:
(including capital expenditures, debt service,
maintenance, running expenses)

	Total	Per Family	Per Capita
Streets, water, sewage waste disposal		. . .	. . .
Judiciary, police, fire .		. . .	. . .
Parks, recreation		. . .	. . .
General Expenses (administrative, legislative and financial)		. . .	. . .
Miscellaneous.		. . .	. . .
Total			

Sources of Funds to Cover Above Expenses:	Total	Percent of Total
Residential structures and lots	. . .	. . . .
Business establishments and land	. . .	. . . .
Productive land . . . . (crop land, forest, watershed)	. . .	. . . .
Undeveloped unproductive land	. . .	. . . .
Miscellaneous	. . .	. . . .
Total		

In his presentation of the tax study made of Lexington, Massachusetts, Mr. Greeley pointed out the added advantage of open space in helping to retain the rural charm of a suburban community and in providing outdoor areas for recreation. Residents are afforded ample elbow room for outdoor activities--intensive sports and games as well as quiet relaxation and rest in the open air. Keeping the "old swimming hole" and the corner lot for the neighbor kids may end up being not only a contribution to the community's recreation program but a sound financial investment promising future savings as well.

PERSISTENCE NECESSARY FOR CAMPING

The summer camping season officially ended with the beginning of school. Just to remind one and all of the good old summertime, take a look at Doheny Beach State Park in August 1962.

Two o'clock is post time at Doheny Beach and San Clemente State Parks as hundreds of would-be campers race for ocean front campsites.

Persistence rather than speed spells the difference among the entrants in the race, for they may have to line up as many as seven days in a row to claim one of the prize 219 campsites.

Answering to the 2 P.M. rool call is required for a camp group to remain on the waiting list. Even though it may mean extensive traveling every day, an on-the-spot check-in is necessary to stay in the competition for a camp site at either of the popular State Parks.

The waiting list was particularly heavy in August, apparently because of the end of summer school and Little League schedules and the arrival of hot weather.

A seven-day limit is placed on the length of stay and $1 a car charge is made for each day. Some of those waiting their turn for admission have found O'Neill Park back in Trabuco Canyon a spot where they can camp in the interim. Then a daily 24-mile trip to the beach can be combined with answering the 2 P.M. roll call.

Robert Fisher, assistant supervisor at Doheny Beach State Park, said that about 70% of the campers are from Orange and Los Angeles Counties, 12% are out-of-staters and the rest are from elsewhere in California.

Doheny has 115 camp sites, all located on the west side of San Juan Creek. 20 of the sites will accommodate two trailers each and the rest a tent or a trailer.

STUDY OF FEES

The U. S. Forest Service completed an administrative study on charging for use of National Forest Recreation Sites. Here are the findings:

INTRODUCTION

Charging for use of developed recreation areas such as campgrounds, picnic sites, and swim beaches has become a commonly accepted practice among public agencies responsible for providing recreation facilities for the general public. The users of recreation facilities have almost universally accepted the premise that they should pay a reasonable fee for the use of such facilities.

It is also generally accepted among public agencies that charges for the use of recreation facilities must be geared to the lowest income groups, but that receipts should be expected to cover the major portion of the maintenance and operation costs of the facilities in most cases.

The Forest Service has furnished free recreation facilities on campgrounds, picnic sites and such areas for many years. But as facilities are improved and demands increase at the more highly developed areas, it seems probable that charges will some day be required for the use of National Forest recreation areas.

In light of these trends in 1960, the California Region of the Forest Service began an administrative study of the methods and means of collecting fees from the forest user in the cheapest, most efficient way.

This report is a summary of the findings of this study to date. The study will continue and may be expanded to new areas in 1962 and subsequent years.

FEE COLLECTION METHODS

The collection of recreation user fees may be divided into two general classes - manual and mechanical. In the former method a paid attendant or attendants are hired to collect fees, usually at entrance gates. In some cases the attendants visit the area at periodic intervals to collect fees and issue permits in accordance with posted explanatory signs.

No record of experience is available in the use of mechanical aids for fee collection in recreation areas. However, three types of devices seem to offer some promise:

1. Parking meters such as used on city streets.

2. Ticket vending machines.

3. Coin operated gates.

The two general methods, mechanical and manual, were studied or tested in the California National Forests during 1961 and are the subject of this report. Each has some advantages and some disadvantages.

THE MANUAL METHOD

Manual methods of collecting user fees at recreation areas have been used for many years in county, state and National parks and similar areas. The most common approach has been that of stationing a paid attendant at the entrance to the area. The attendant collects the advertised fee and in many cases issues a use permit or receipt.

Early in the 1950's fees were collected at a limited number of campgrounds in the National Forests of the California Region. Results were disappointing, in that collection costs were unusually high compared to the amount of money collected. The practice was abandoned after a short time and a few of the charge areas were turned over to concessionaires for operation.

In spite of the disappointing results of the '50's, it was decided to operate a large, fully developed campground in a popular area during 1961 to gain further information in this field as well as to compare results

with machine collection methods to be tried elsewhere.

Pinecrest Campground on the Stanislaus National Forest was selected for this test. This campground is in a heavily used area and consists of 194 family units with a single entrance and exit. The campground had been fully rehabilitated and brought up to modern Forest Service standards prior to the 1961 recreation season.

Collections started on April 28 and terminated October 1. The user fee was set at $1.00 per day per camp party or family unit.

The entrance gate was manned a total of 1600 man hours by two attendants during the 156 day season. Each man worked an 8 hour day, 40 hour week. Two men are necessary to provide up to 12 hour a day service, seven days a week. The attendants estimate they spent about 50% of their time actually collecting, and the rest of the time answering questions or giving out information. Collection costs, i. e., salary of attendants and other costs came to $3,489.

Total use during this period amounted to 74,000 visitor days made up of 4,921 camper parties. The net fee collection after refunds was $14,844. It is interesting to note that out of 4,921 camper parties, only 80 refunds were recorded.

In lieu of building a new structure for housing the attendant at the entrance to the campground, an old office structure was moved into place. However, the estimated cost of a collection booth in place is $2,000.

MECHANICAL METHODS

As early as 1958 the region became interested in the possibilities of the various mechanical devices which were available or becoming available on the markets. It was recognized that if charges are to be made for the use of recreation areas, collection of fees and issuance of permits or receipts must be economical and afford a minimum of inconvenience to the public. Therefore, mechanical devices for the purpose must be simple to operate and be reasonably free of mechanical troubles which might cause breakdowns. Many of these devices were examined and studied as to their possible adaptation to use in implementing a charge system in campgrounds, picnic sites and similar public use areas.

PARKING METERS

The ordinary parking meters used by most cities for street parking were found to have enough serious drawbacks to eliminate them from consideration at this time.

1. They are very costly to purchase and install when it is considered that one meter would be needed for each campsite.

2. Investigation indicates that maintenance costs per unit are high and their possible useful life is short.

3. No machines are now available calibrated with a 24-hour time dial.

4. No machines were found which would operate with coins of a denomination larger than a 10-cent piece. Machines would have to be especially fabricated to meet the 24-hour period and to accept coins up to one dollar. The cost for this would be exhorbitant at this time.

COIN OPERATED GATES

Two electric automatic coin operated gates were studied. Both seemed to be suitable for use at picnic or beach areas. Both will operate with coins or an impressed card for seasonal use. However, we did not use seasonal cards since it was felt all users should be treated alike. One of the requirements of an automatic gate installation is that the device must keep a record of all cars entering and leaving the area and to lock automatically and reject coins during the time the area is occupied to its prescribed capacity. Electricity is necessary so nearby commercial power must be available or installation costs become prohibitive.

Several gates which appear suitable to our purposes are manufactured. One of these was selected for the study from the

(Continued on the following page)

STUDY OF FEES (Continued from the previous page)

firm offering the most favorable arrangement for lease purchase.

A lease purchase agreement was made at $100.00 per month. The gate was installed at the Pope Beach picnic and swimming area on the Eldorado National Forest, and put into operation July 27. It was operated until October 15. The charge was 50 cents per car. This gate is operated by any combination of coins except pennies, totaling 50¢.

6,997 cars entered the area during the operating period. Total collections amounted to $3,498.50. Total cost of operation, including the prorated share of the cost of the gate was $471.70. This also included the cost of a paid attendant at the gate during the first week to introduce the system to users and to get the gate mechanism operating correctly.

The parking area is being enlarged from 98 spaces to 210 spaces. These can be served with the existing gate. Unit costs of collection should be materially reduced. Auditing was no problem as the gate was equipped with an automatic counting device.

TICKET VENDING MACHINES

Devices which dispense tickets are numerous and of varying complexities. There are many on the market which were examined for adaptation to use in recreation areas. A rotary type machine which dispenses from a continuous chain of tickets was selected because of its more positive action in dispensing a single ticket. Only one of these was available. Other types dispense from a stack of separate tickets with the ever present chance of more than one ticket being discharged with one coin operation.

For our purposes, to institute a charge of 50-cents per day for day use areas and $1.00 per day for camping areas, a coin operated device to take one or two 50¢ pieces was required. The contracting company was willing to provide machines with either one or two 50¢ piece coin plungers for our study.

It was found that the standard ticket stock made for this machine could be prepared and printed to serve our needs. Few recreation sites are close to stores or other places where money can be changed. Therefore, to provide a means for the user to obtain correct change a small memorandum slip was printed and made available for the user. After selecting a campsite and finding he needs change, the user notes the number of his campsite on the slip and drops it in the ticket vending machine in a place provided for that purpose. An attendant picks up these slips and proceeds to the campsite indicated. He then makes change for the user with the correct coins. The user then procures a ticket in the usual way. The attendant also makes change at the machine at 9:00 A.M. when the tickets are changed and at 4:30 P.M. when the money is removed. In operation, the matter of making change did not present any real problems.

TICKET BOX

The use of a parking type ticket required a second device installed at each individual camp or picnic site to hold the purchased ticket free from theft and to expose it to plain view for checking when an attendant visited the area.

For this purpose a small metal box was designed. Some were equipped with a plexiglass face, others with glass. One of these was installed at each camp or picnic site in the selected areas. The box was so designed that when a ticket was dropped into a slot at the top, it fell facing upward at an angle on top of any tickets placed in the box earlier. In this type of operation it was necessary for the campers to purchase a new ticket and place it in the ticket box each day.

Ticket boxes cost $3.10 each. Several manufacturers have indicated they will furnish these in quantity for approximately $1.50 each.

TICKETS:

Tickets were printed on standard stock as illustrated. They come in bundles on 500 for each day of the month. Thus, it is necessary for an attendant to restock the vending machine each day, usually before

MEMORANDUM

To be used **when you do not have change.**
Attendant will contact you.

Name.....License No. .....

Occupying camp unit No.....
Deposit in machine

R5-2300-12
Iss. 4-62

9:00 A.M. Unused tickets for each day are retained by the forest officer in charge for use the following month, and he is held accountable for all of the tickets issued to him by serial number.

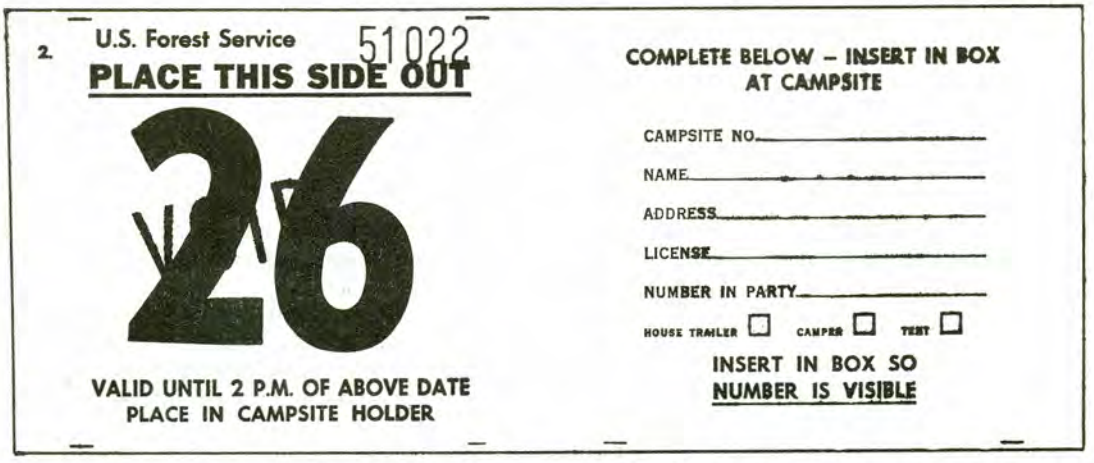
EXPERIENCES:

THE TICKET VENDING MACHINE OPERATION DURING 1961

Four areas were operated during the 1961 recreation season using the Park-Ur-Self vending machines.

ICE HOUSE BOAT RAMP

Charge $1.00 for launching boat and parking car and trailer. A machine was operated at Icehouse Reser-



voir boat launching site beginning June 24. In this operation the user was instructed to post the ticket in his automobile visible for inspection rather than in a ticket box. This test was concluded for 1961 on August 18 when the level receded below the launching ramp. During the 56 day period, 291 boats were launched and $291.00 collected via the machine. The total cost of the installation was $693.00. The amortized cost of installation, maintenance and operation of the unit for the year amounted to about 54-1/2 cents per boat launching. Had this been a normal water year many more boaters would have used the area, and the cost per boat would have been materially reduced.

ICEHOUSE CAMPGROUND

A complete installation of vending machine and ticket boxes was made at Icehouse Campground (37 camps) on the Eldorado National Forest. This unit went into operation on August 12 and continued until Oct. 15. Use was very light since boating, the principal attraction, became limited due to low water. $410.00 was collected during this period.

Cost amounted to $877.00 for the vending machine, ticket boxes and their installation. The total cost of operation per party day was $47. As with the adjacent boat ramp, had this been a normal water year, use would have been greater and the costs materially reduced per party day.

ALMANOR CAMPGROUND

A full installation of ticket boxes and vending machines was made at the 98-unit Almanor Campground on the Lassen National Forest and put into operation from June 19 to September 10.

The machine dispensed 5,610, $1.00 tickets during the period. Cost of the campground attendant, checking, making change, etc., amounted to $336. The installation cost $782.00.

PLASKETT CREEK CAMPGROUND

A complete installation of vending machines and ticket boxes was made at the 44 unit Plaskett Creek Campground on the Los Padres National Forest and operated from May 27 to October 15. During this period the machine dispensed 2,991, $1.00 tickets.

Cost of the installation amounted to $550.90 including purchase of equipment and labor to install it. The cost of an attendant to operate the system was calculated to be $662.00. This is a high figure when compared to other areas and may be reduced with closer accounting of the attendant's time spent on such things as care and policing.

(Continued on the following page)

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

MANUAL SYSTEMS

ADVANTAGES

1. Personnel are readily available to give information.
2. A current record can be kept of all users.
3. Good public relations can be a product of properly attired and well-trained officers.
4. Presence of officers maintains order in the area and gives public a feeling of security.

DISADVANTAGES

1. System is costly to operate.
2. Some people resent seeing paid attendants with apparently nothing to do but collect from them.
3. Auditing records and receipts is time consuming.
4. Refunding becomes part of the fiscal problem.

AUTOMATIC GATES

ADVANTAGES

1. Readily adapted to day use areas such as beaches and picnic sites.
2. Collection costs are low.
3. No problem of refunding.
4. Attendants do other work in addition to attending to collection.

DISADVANTAGES

1. Unreliable during lightning concentration.
2. Need to be reasonably close to a reliable source of electric power.
3. Some people attempt to outmaneuver the gate to get in free.
4. Occasionally gate gets damaged from two cars attempting to get in on a single charge.
5. Not adaptable to overnight areas as party must pay each time he enters or re-enters area.

TICKET VENDING MACHINES

ADVANTAGES

1. Cheapest collection method, less than 8% of the funds collected where used in camps of 80 or more units.
2. Attendants are free to do other work while the system operates.
3. Users readily accept machine method of collection.
4. Auditing collection is simple through use of serial numbered tickets.
5. Refunds are unnecessary as the user pays each day.
6. Can be used in areas remote from power sources, etc.

DISADVANTAGES

1. Public relations work must be carried on after camper is settled.
2. No one centrally located to answer questions.
3. Camper must have or obtain correct change.
4. Payment cannot be made for days in advance.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Collections through the use of mechanical machines are feasible.

2. Automatic gates are practical for picnic and beach sites where "in and out" is not a problem. An attendant must be working nearby to occasionally check gate to see that everything is functioning.

3. Ticket dispensing machines are feasible in campgrounds with as few as 15 to 20 family units if there are several of these within a few miles of each other so they can be serviced daily. Normally, a 40-unit campground is large enough to require the services of a full-time attendant. Campgrounds up to 100 units are most economical to operate on this system.

4. Collections through using gate attendants is costly but may be justified because of public relations and supervision benefits in some areas.

5. Recreation areas must be in a good state of repair with full attention to sanitation and cleanup to justify collections by any method.

6. Experience during 1961 justifies further study by placing other areas on other forests under a charge system using gates or ticket vending machines.

7. Vandalism did not appear to be a special problem during the season study. A few cases of the glass being broken on ticket boxes at the campsite were rectified by replacing with plexiglass. Machines and ticket boxes must be removed and stored for the winter.

After this story was written by Jack Buck, the 21-year old Lifeguard Supervisor at Huntington Beach State Park, the calm Pacific became angry one Sunday afternoon -- a treacherous rip current struck at 1715. For 59 minutes, until 1814 when the fourth ambulance removed the last victim, the lifeguards successfully rescued 17. Two lives were lost, one suffered a heart attack, the other drowned -- even though this same person went out into the surf after being rescued just some minutes earlier.

The reports from the lifeguards read like combat reports of a battle action. Precision, efficiency, determination. As Director DeTurk said, "The display of courage and disregard for their own personal safety by the young men employed by the Division at Huntington Beach and Bolsa Chica Beach State Parks can in routine reports be classified as in the 'line of duty'. All of us in State Park Service, however, know that only intrepid action on a continuing and daily basis by these men annually precluded the death of several hundred persons who become careless on our beaches and lakes."

THE LIFEGUARD STORY

When there is a lull between waves I'll see him making his way out, a little hesitantly perhaps, into the sea. Nine times out of ten he's carrying a raft or inner-tube--the sure sign of a poor swimmer. Suddenly the surf is up again and he becomes separated from his flotation gear and is swept away by a rip tide. It's hard to remember leaping from the tower, grabbing your rescue buoy, or hitting the water. That's typical of a rescue and I've participated in many of them.

Sometimes I think lifeguards are a misunderstood lot. People often have the idea that this is a lazy man's job, that all a lifeguard does is absorb sun and admire the beach scenery. Not true--not here at Huntington Beach State Park, nor at any other beach, public or private, that I know of. Lifeguarding draws a certain breed of man, one who has a genuine fascination with the sea. Water dogs, I call them. Even on their days off you'll find them in the surf. One thing they all have in common is a desire for excitement, but it is a desire tempered with a sense of responsibility, and good judgment. We make sure of that.

Pure swimming ability doesn't make a lifeguard, though it certainly is something no lifeguard can be without. More important is a knowledge of the sea--what an ocean can do, how tides and currents run. The best guard is one who has grown up with his beach, known it as a child, has become attached to it. Seldom will you find him far from it.

We administer what we feel are reasonably rigorous tests to our would-be lifeguards here, and these are standard for the other beaches between Los Angeles and San Diego operated by the State Division of Beaches and Parks. First we screen them for personality to be sure they can be relied on to get along with people--very important in this job because we are here to serve the public.

In the second test the candidate must swim to a buoy situated a little more than a quarter of a mile offshore and return in less than twenty minutes. Even a good swimmer will lose ten minutes going through the surf if he doesn't know the ocean.

Once that test is passed, the prospective lifeguard is given the "run-swim-run" test. Here he runs a hundred yards on the sand from a given point, enters the water and swims out a hundred yards and back, then sprints back to the point of origin. Maximum time allowed is eight minutes. Then we administer the mock rescue examination where the man is asked to bring in a lifeguard who poses as a "victim"--usually in a rip tide. We evaluate his use of the rubber rescue buoy, his treatment of the victim and his general presence of mind.

Finally, we give an oral test dealing with hypothetical situations which demand quick thinking, and a written first-aid test. A knowledge of the latter is absolutely essential in this job. We hire about one out of every hundred applicants; and once hired, the guard is required to undergo the same tests periodically.

What we ask of a man may seem a lot, but it has paid off. At Huntington we have had only one drowning in the last five years. For the eight southern state beaches, stretching from Orange County to San Diego, the total has been three in that same span of time. That's quite a record when you consider the many millions of visitors we have had and the number of rescues that have been made. We made more than 1,100 on this beach one year.

The reasons for our success, without a doubt, are the high quality of our seasonal personnel and the great technical advances in communications systems. There are ten lifeguard towers evenly spaced along our two-mile length of beach all equipped with phones which connect to a switchboard in the taller control tower near the center of the beach, and two radio-equipped rescue trucks. The person in the control tower is pivotal in our operation. He scans the water for trouble, takes incoming calls from guards who are leaving their towers for a rescue, dispatches the rescue trucks and back-up guards to whereever they're needed. It's his duty also to keep the daily logs. We keep a complete record of what transpires each day--the nature and number of rescues, surf conditions,

(Continued on the following page)

tidal flows, meteorological data, unusual occurrences of all kinds. We even keep a log on lost children.

It may seem strange perhaps, but finding and returning lost children has become one of a lifeguard's major responsibilities. We've returned as many as 300 children a day to irate parents, the majority of whom immediately turn the child over their knee and administer a stout spanking. And the children aren't to blame, really, because a beach --particularly ours— has few orientation points and the scenery seldom changes.

We ask that parents watch their children closely, but should one become lost, to report immediately to a lifeguard who will relay to other guards the name, age and description of the child. The parent should check back every 20 minutes and, above all, remain calm. Few children have the inclination to venture out into a rough ocean; most wander along the hardpack sand. We find they almost always walk away from the sun and gravitate toward some large object or landmark on a beach.

But our biggest challenge, and the greatest threat to swimmers on the beaches of southern California, are the rip tides. They account for over 80 percent of our rescues. A rip is formed by the meeting of two opposing tides or currents where a great amount of water at the juncture point recedes out to sea by gouging its own channel in the ocean floor. The telltale signs are a fracture in the breaker line and a muddy color caused by a churning of the sand. Anyone who has been in one will tell you that they can sweep the most powerful of swimmers out if he isn't familiar with them. We once had 17 lifeguards in one rip rescuing 28 bathers.

I would say that our lifeguards are at their peak efficiency when the waves run about six feet high and there are frequent lulls, for this we know to be the best climate for rips. A very big surf also keeps us on our guard because there are always a few bathers foolish enough to fight it.

To combat such problems we push what we call preventive rescue. We've never adhered to the old practice of flying a red flag because its absence may lull the swimmer into a false state of security and he tends to forget his limitations as a swimmer and the other dangers of backwash and offshore holes. Also, rips usually come in series and are never stationary, but work their way laterally down a beach picking up the unknowing and expert swimmer in a side current.

We find that posting a sign at the park entrance is the best way to inform swimmers of condition; the wise swimmer will also consult the lifeguard nearest him on what to expect when he enters the water. At the same time, we do not want swimmers to become over-reliant on guards; we're only human and certainly a poor substitute for a swimmer's own common sense.

Naturally our preventive rescue program is only partially successful, and those we pull from the ocean after a close call are more than likely in need of first aid. Sometimes there are heart attacks and convulsions to contend with, as well as the near-drownings which require use of the resuscitator. But the treatment of lacerations makes up the great majority of our first-aid cases. Usually they are caused by sea shells, occasionally by a stray fish hook. (Though we don't permit fishermen on parts of the beach where they present a danger to bathers, detached tackle in the surf is always a possibility.)

We once had a lot of injuries to people who were struck by surf boards. Now, however, surfers are no longer allowed on our beach between June 1 and October 1 --the peak swimming season. They are restricted to special beaches set aside for that sport during those months. We're sometimes called on to treat stings from stingrays (when the surf is exceptionally calm and they are drawn inshore).

But whatever the injury--major or minor--our job remains first aid, and that means initial treatment only. We refer all injured persons to doctors.

In my five years on the job I have learned never to be surprised at what happens on a beach, nor at what services a lifeguard may be called upon to render. And even some of the more serious moments are not without their humor. I remember once when we pulled out a corpulent, middle-aged gentleman who had overestimated his strength while skin diving. We had him on the beach on a stretcher when his wife just happened by. She paused, bent over, peered through his face mask and said, "So that's where you've been. I knew if I left you alone for a minute you would get in some kind of trouble." Ten seconds later she fainted, and we laid them both out, side by side, and treated them for shock.

It's all part of lifeguarding and I don't deny that it helps to make the job interesting. But the top attraction for me is still the sea. It's a big ocean to master, I grant, but if you learn her ways and respect her caprices, it's astonishing how kind she can be.

Wednesday, September 12, 1962

Orange Coast DAILY PILOT

'Many Thanks'

No one is better qualified to write an editorial commending lifeguards than Mr. Aaron J. Harder of Arlington. His daughter, Juanita, is among those still alive because of the expert rescue work of our beach guardians.

Says Mr. Harder:

"I wish to express our great appreciation on behalf of my daughter Juanita and myself for the promptness and tireless energy of the lifeguards at Huntington Beach State Park in rescuing us Sunday, Sept. 2, along with a number of others.

"My daughter would surely have drowned had it not been for the lifeguards and the service they rendered.

"The public owes much to their efforts and diligence in preventing more drowning tragedies. Let us always support them in every possible way. From my daughter and me — many, many thanks."

What better commendation could you find?

President, National Conference on State Parks

On October 2, 1962 our Deputy Chief of Operations, Earl P. Hanson was named President of the National Conference on State Parks. He was previously a vice-president for four years and a member of the board of directors for two years.

The National Conference on State Parks meets annually in a different state. This year the annual meeting of members was held in Illinois at the Illinois Beach State Park in Zion.

Mr. Hanson is the first Californian to be accorded this honor.

When the Conference was organized in 1921 its objects were: to urge upon our governments, local, county, state, and national, the acquisition of land and water areas suitable for recreation and preservation of wild life, as a form of the conservation of our natural resources, until eventually there shall be public parks, forests and preserves within easy access of all the people of our nation, and also to encourage the interest of non-governmental agencies and individuals in acquiring, maintaining and dedicating for public use similar areas; and as a means of cementing all park interest into a harmonious whole, to provide for a conference and exchange of ideas by an annual meeting of such interests, and the formation of facilities for the exchange of information and ideas between conferences.

The constitution and by-laws adopted at the 39th annual meeting at Rockland, Maine, on September 21, 1960 include a revision of the first "objects" drawn in 1921. The constitution lists ten purposes and objectives of the Conference:

1. To foster and implement a broad, bold, national movement for proper research, planning, acquisition, development, conservation and use of state parks and related types of open spaces, outdoor recreation resources — both land and water.

2. To cooperate with national, state and local government and private organizations in the preparation and maintenance of the nation-wide plan for all outdoor recreation resources and the proper implementation of the plan.

3. To conduct a strong program of public education through a central clearinghouse of information —radio, TV and news media, publications, conferences, and other education means —on the values of state parks, monuments, historical sites, and other major non-urban recreation resources.

4. To further the study and understanding of the values of history, natural history, natural science, preservation of wildlife, conservation of scenery and cultural resources within the states through a well-balanced system of state parks administered under sound park policies and practices.

5. To improve and expand criteria for various types of major park properties, their selection, development and use; and to continue to expand and refine the various elements of park policies and practices, namely, administration, personnel, planning, area and facility design and construction, operation, maintenance and interpretive programs.

6. To encourage and develop professional leadership in the administration of state parks and related lands.

7. To encourage interpretation to its citizens of the cultural, historical, natural, and scenic heritages of our country.

8. To provide a well-balanced organization of citizen and professional members to carry out the aims of the Conference.

9. To direct efforts toward the end that every citizen shall have access to state parks, outdoor recreation areas and open spaces.

10. To constantly reappraise the total lands and waters needed for park and recreation use, so as to keep pace with increasingly rapid changes of a changing era.

With an organization devoted to park principles such as these, all who can are strongly urged to become a member, to strengthen park criteria, conservation, etc., throughout the nation. Anyone desirous of enrolling can complete the information attached and forward to Earl P. Hanson, Deputy Chief, Operations, Division of Beaches and Parks, P. O. Box 2390, Sacramento. Include check or money order as indicated on the application.

Editor,
NEWS & VIEWS

I write this letter with a deep feeling of appreciation to all of those employees who honored me by their presence at the Sacramento barbecue and the San Clemente retirement party. Also, to the many who contributed financially toward that beautiful matched set of golf clubs, bag and cart, and last but surely not least, all those well wishers who were unable to attend.

I understand the total number attending the two parties was well over 250. I would like nothing better than to write each one separately and express my thanks to them, but hope you will publish this in the News and Views as I know all the employees receive it and read it thoroughly.

My 23 years plus, with this Division, was a never ending source of enjoyable revelations to me. To say that there were no tribulations in that period would not be so. But from them I learned patience, understanding, and I hope a tolerance for any shortcomings in my not infallible judgment, of my fellow man. This was made easier for me by realizing that I was not without faults of my own that were subject to criticism.

The friendships I have made are the lasting foundations to fortify and sustain me in my retirement years. My heart and my thoughts will dwell constantly with this organization and its superb and dedicated personnel.

Again expressing my sincerest regards to all and with a deep and abiding humbleness for the many personal expressions of friendship and good wishes. Hester and I will welcome all comers to our home; bring your golf clubs too. We will furnish the cards, chips, and vitamins.

Very sincerely,
Gene Velzy

Note: Nice invitation, but no address included.

same in all languages

SILVER STRAND BEACH S. P. . . . We consider ourselves an international park, and when our park attendant painted the back door to the Administration Building he wanted to make certain everyone understood. He posted a notice in Spanish, German, Hawaiian, Japanese, and English.

Supervisor Charles Mosteller

david and goliath

FRANK'S TRACK S. P. . . . You think of the little cottontail rabbit as being meek with its only protection being its speed. This may be true but we witnessed an incident on Friday which built up our respect for this little animal. We were making a patrol of the levee when we noticed this rabbit acting in a very peculiar manner. It would go into a little clump of bushes, thrash about and then every so often do practically a backward flip coming out. This was repeated time and again. It was joined by a second cottontail which wasn't quite as active. This got the best of our curiosity so we had to investigate. In the clump of grass we discovered the cottontails' den with the three baby rabbits and a 5 ft. gopher snake. We were too late to save the little rabbits but the snake left in a hurry after a little persuasion.

Ranger Ronald J. Erickson

we were crushed!

SAMUEL P. TAYLOR S. P. . . . A car drove up to the kiosk last Sunday and a man said, "You do have electric outlets at the picnic tables for electric charcoal lighters, don't you?"

We said no, we didn't.

"Other parks have them", he said. As we watched him drive off, we felt just a little obsolete.

Ranger Peter R. Ramer

the chief relaxes

PFEIFFER BIG SUR S. P. . . . We felt quite honored to have Chief Dolder and his family camping with us for several days this summer. At the time he was not aware that I had taken this picture. What better recommendation can a park system have than the relaxation and enjoyment shown here by their Chief?

Supervisor D. D. Royer

ever heard of tunnel stuffers?

SAN CLEMENTE BEACH S. P. . . . A new pastime emerged this past summer at San Clemente Beach State Park. Telephone booth packers, sports car stuffers, tree jammers, move aside.

We just found out about this one. The tunnel stuffers are taking over. There have been as many as 100 kids in the tunnel at one time. They put their ears to the wall and listen when the train goes overhead. Tunnel packing works like this: as trains approach, always careful to toot their whistles because the tracks separate the park campsites from the beach, scores of tanned figures rush from the surf and beach blankets. They see how many people they can jam into the narrow 20-foot tunnel, how many ears can reach the wall. When the train clatters away, they rush back onto the beach. From the bluffs above the beach, the game has the appearance of an ant army after a lump of sugar. Observed one 9-year old who sprinted 100 yards down the beach: "It was so crowded I couldn't get in."

Asst. Supervisor Raymond F. Spicer

a new free attraction

HEARST SAN SIMEON S. H. M. . . . Shortly before midnight September 28 Park Attendant John Cenovitch patroling on security watch with Park Attendant Emery, grabbed the arm of Emery and pointed to the sky. Slowly moving, almost floating, across the sky toward them high up was a flaring red streak of fire. It crept toward them and Hearst Castle, high but coming their direction. It could not be a fireball. It was too slow and arcing high, not falling. Then it dawned on both of them that they were watching an unannounced firing of a satellite or missile, from Vandenberg Air Base to the south.

The flame burned out gradually as if regretting its moment of glory and disappeared from sight still flying true on a NW course, leaving no trail of sparks or any indication of its passage in the starlit sky.

Feeling sure that the man with the net would get them the next day they entered the incident in the security log. The following day they were relieved to find that the news reports confirmed the firing of an Agena B rocket with the Canadian communication satellite aboard. We now have new attractions at Hearst Castle, moonlight views of Vandenberg missile launchings. Buses leave every 20 minutes for the hilltop.

Park Attendant L. M. Emery

some days are like that

MT. DIABLO S. P. . . . We borrowed the Plymouth Station Wagon from the San Francisco Maritime State Historical Monument just in time to have the brakes go out, which cost us just under $70.00. Then the day we got it out of the brake shop the transmission seals went out and we almost burned up the automatic transmission before we discovered that it was out of fluid. Wayne Griffith and Bob Stewart dropped the transmission and replaced the seals. When we finally got this car running all right, we took it home and thanked Harry Dring kindly for its use (before anything else went wrong!)

Supervisor Robert E. Stewart

hooray for rangers

ARMSTRONG REDWOODS S. P. . . . We enjoyed receiving this post card:

Dear Ranger:

I like how your park is, its really beautiful. Me and my cousin went down the creek and we saw four squirrels and one gopher snake and a deer. We are glad the Rangers are in the park.

Tony and Lorie

Supervisor W. A. Savage

Holman Indian Collection on Display

The California State Park System became wealthier last December--not wealthy in monies but in culture.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Holman of Pacific Grove gave the Division of Beaches and Parks over 1,600 individual pieces comprising an Indian Collection gathered over a 45 year period.

The photograph above shows some of the items which are now on display in the old Pacific Building, a part of the Monterey State Historical Monuments. Among the items shown is a basket plaque whose age is estimated to be over 4,000 years. The artifacts have been arranged for display according to such categories as hunting, food, transportation, dress, pottery, etc.

A large outline map of North and South America marks the beginning of the exhibit. Constructed by inmates at Folsom Prison this map shows the routes used by early man in coming down from the Bering Straits through Canada, the United States, Central and South America.

One of Mrs. Holman's favorite artifacts is a buffalo hide upon which several figures depicting a buffalo hunt are painted with vegetable dyes. It is evident this may be comparatively recent in design because one of the Indian figures wears a hat instead of war bonnet.

Baskets prevail in the collection, but only a fraction of the 900 can be displayed. The ones on display represent the various cultures of the different tribes. Numerous varieties may be seen from the two-foot tall baskets of the Apache to the bright blue and yellow feathered miniature baskets of the Pomo.

The Pomo Indian lived near Ukiah and excelled in basket making. Small feathered baskets were considered jewel baskets by the Pomo Indian women. Feathers from the mallard duck, the dove, meadow lark and red-wing black bird were woven into the baskets, and frequently the rim was decorated with the top knot feathers of the quail.

Colorful dolls form part of the exhibit on religion. Those from the Pueblo tribes represent spirits or Kachinas, each of which has its own characteristic dress and decoration. Once a year the dolls or Tihus are made and given to Indian children such as other Americans give theirs toys at Christmas. These dolls are carved from cottonwood root and painted and dressed in secret underground ceremonial houses.

Such items as a buckskin shirt decorated with porcupine quills, a bear claw necklace belonging to Sioux Chief Red Cloud, a Navaho wedding basket valued by the Indian women as wedding rings are valued today, a Hopi snake dance rattle made of turtle shell and antelope toes, a full sized kyack, and an Indian saddle can be found on display.

Although the theme of the exhibit will remain the same, cases will be changed every six to 12 months so that all the items in the collection may eventually be seen.

For their contribution the Holmans were awarded a most deserved certificate of commendation by the American Association for State and Local History.

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, the land acquisition program of the State Park System has now come to a halt; and

WHEREAS, within the near future certain properties essential to the development of our park and beach system will be developed by private interests and removed forever from public park and beach use; now, therefore,

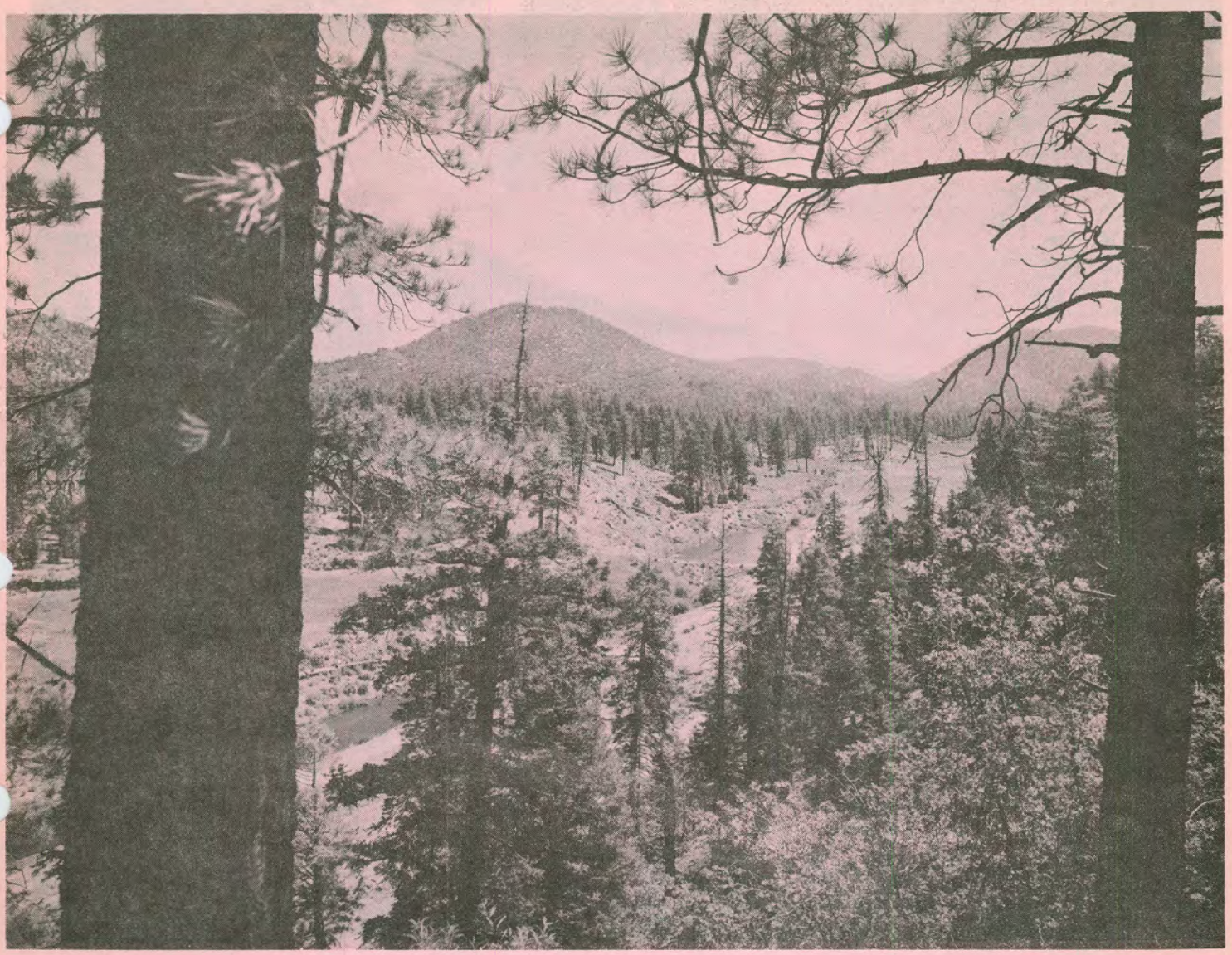
BE IT RESOLVED because of this urgency the State Park Commission deems it essential to the welfare of the people of the State that the following projects in order of priority be acquired immediately for park and beach purposes and that funds be made available at the next session of the Legislature for this purpose:

1.	Montana de Oro, San Luis Obispo County	$2,511,000
2.	SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAIN PROJECT	1,250,000
3.	Dana Point	6,000,000
4.	San Mateo Beaches	3,000,000
5.	Mallacomes Rancho, Foote Property, other private lands, and lands of the Bureau of Land Management	2,516,000
6.	Cascade Lake property adjoining Emerald Bay	1,500,000
7.	Trinidad Beach, Humboldt County	200,000
8.	Suggested acquisition of the Bull Creek Watershed, Humboldt Redwoods State Park, Humboldt County	500,000
9.	Ohlson Ranch, Sonoma County	5,000,000
10.	Wilderness Park, Sonoma County	600,000
11.	Bureau of Land Management Projects	16,000

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the State Park Commission pledges its influence and support in this cause so vital to the recreational well-being of California and its citizens; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor, Director of Finance, the Administrator of The Resources Agency, members of the Legislature, and other interested parties.

July 20, 1962
Adopted by the California State Park Commission

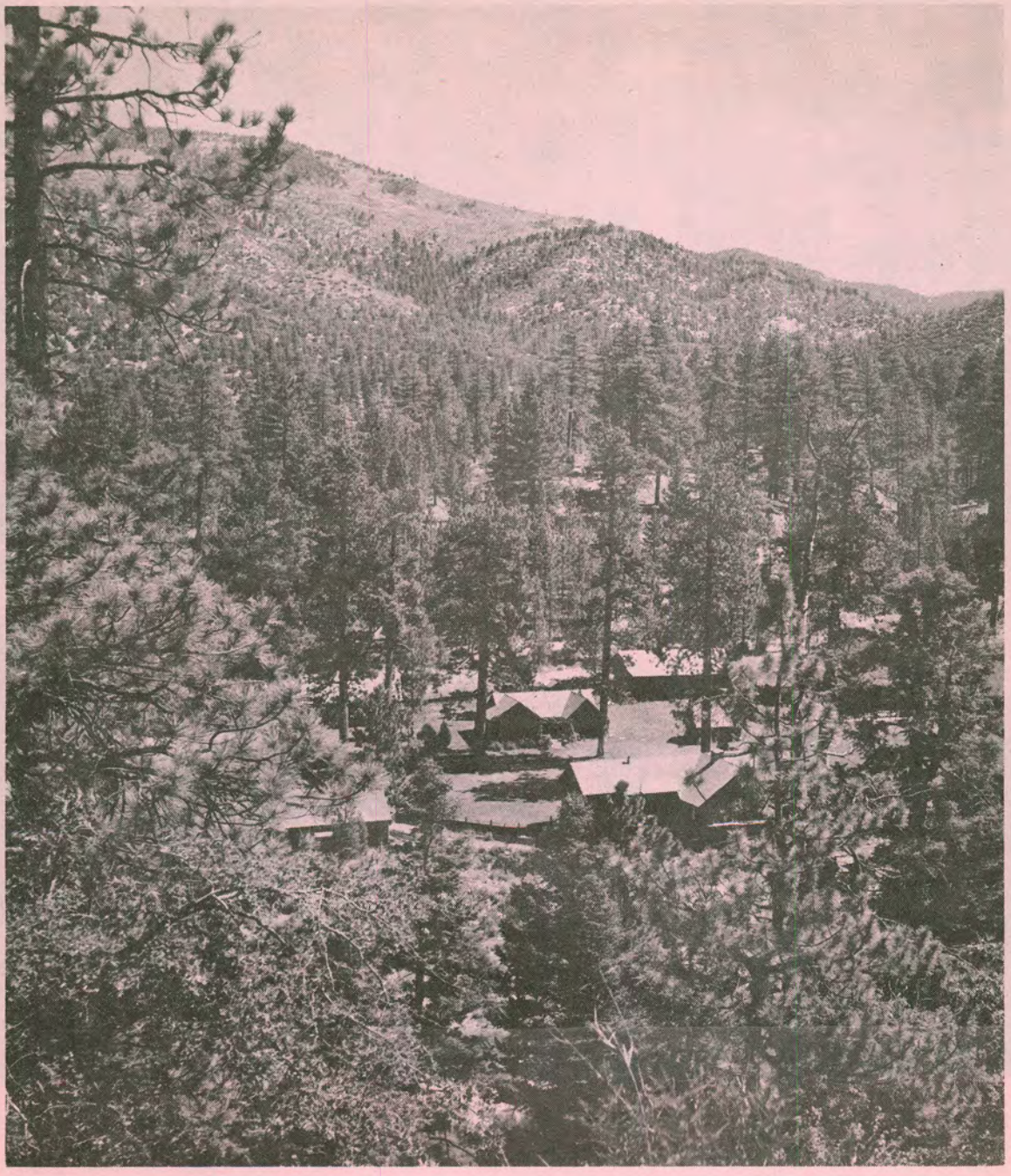


San Bernardino Mountain Project

The second priority on the State Park Commission's list of areas which must be acquired within the next two years, or be lost to the people of California, is the San Bernardino Mountain Project.

Broad valleys, well watered, wooded and scenic mountains furnish ideal conditions for summer use—camping, picnicking, riding, hiking, fishing, and nature study.

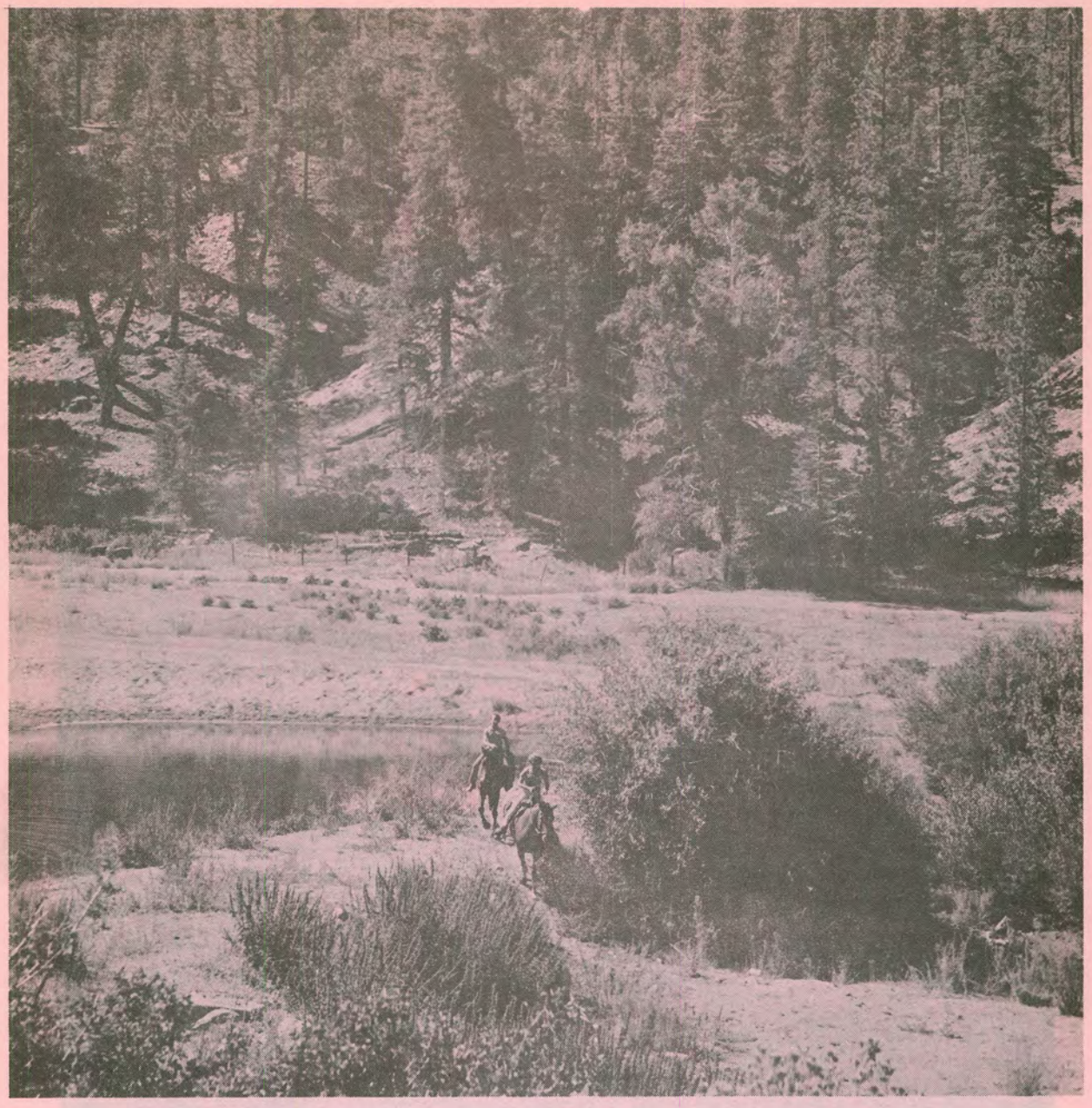
And in winter, snow bunnies and skiers would make this area popular, as there is a never-ending search for snow-covered land by the people of Southern California.



The Heart Bar Ranch Area in the San Bernardino Mountains is about ten miles southeast of Big Bear Lake and only 98 miles from the center of Los Angeles. A modern new highway makes this area easily accessible to many millions of people.

It is because of easy access that it is imperative that this land be purchased immediately. Realtors and developers have taken interest in the Heart Bar and other privately-owned tracts as possible summer home sites. They see the great potential.

N/V 11/62

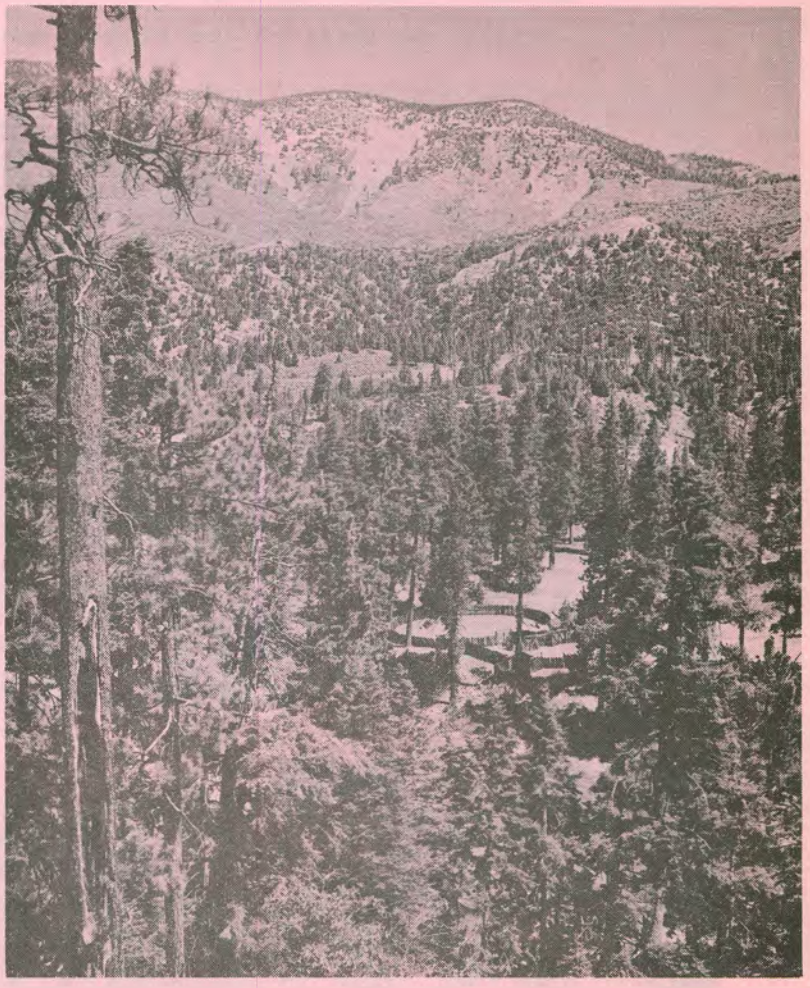


Horseback riding has been centered here with rental horses as well as guides available for group trail rides. A portion of the California Riding and Hiking Trail is located in the proposed park project. The project is ideally suited for a group camp for horsemen. Additional trails, for longer rides, are in the adjacent National Forest.

A generous rainfall, 25 to 35 inches annually, keeps the several streams nearby well fed—Coon Creek, Cienega Seca Creek, Heart Bar Creek and Fish Creek. The four streams are a part of the headwaters system of the Santa Ana River.

Wildflowers are beautiful, many varieties grow throughout the spring and summer. Animals roam about — bear, bobcat, cougar and beaver as well as smaller animals of the higher mountain country.

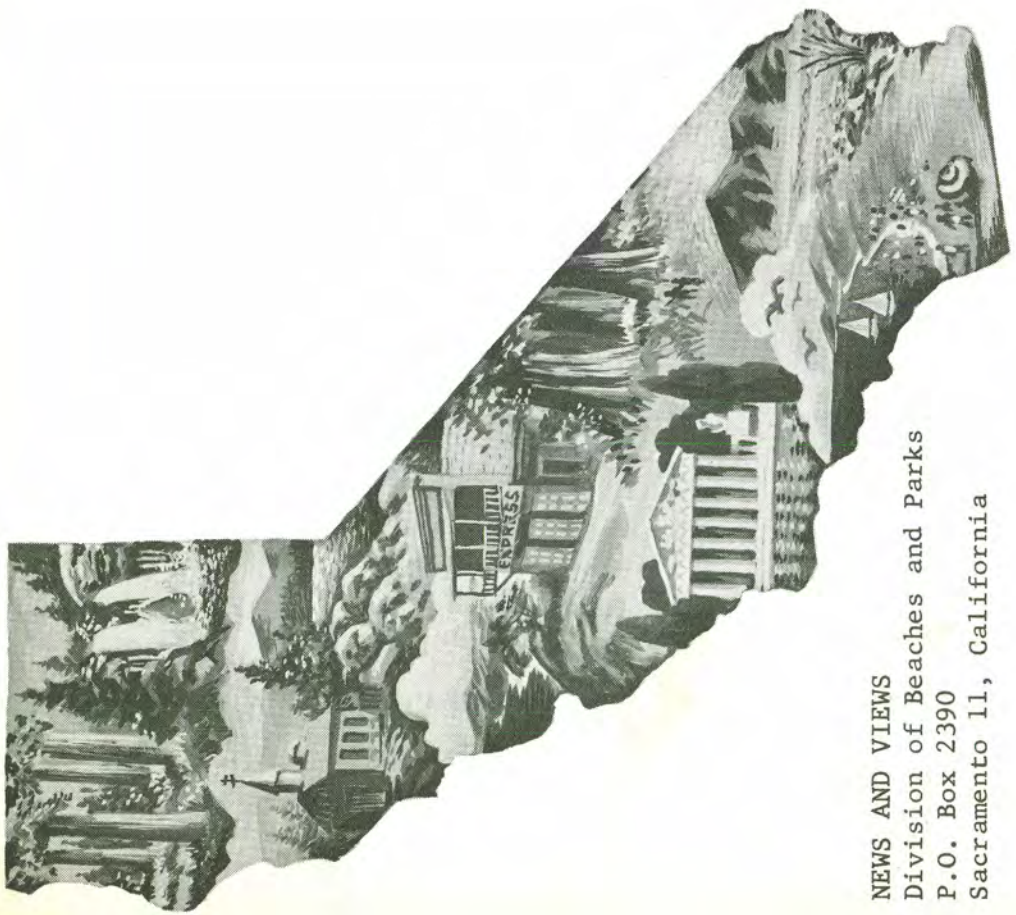
With the ample water available it is anticipated that the broad wooded land can accommodate at least 500 campsites and 300 picnic facilities.



A camping park located within San Bernardino County just 94 miles from the center of a great population mass is a necessity for people who desire to camp, hike, fish, swim, find peace and solace.

Now that we have located such a treasure, we must not fail the people of California by watching the bulldozers destroy the natural setting.

BULK RATE
U.S. Postage
PAID
Sacramento, Calif.
PERMIT No. 831



NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
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NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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Edmund G. Brown

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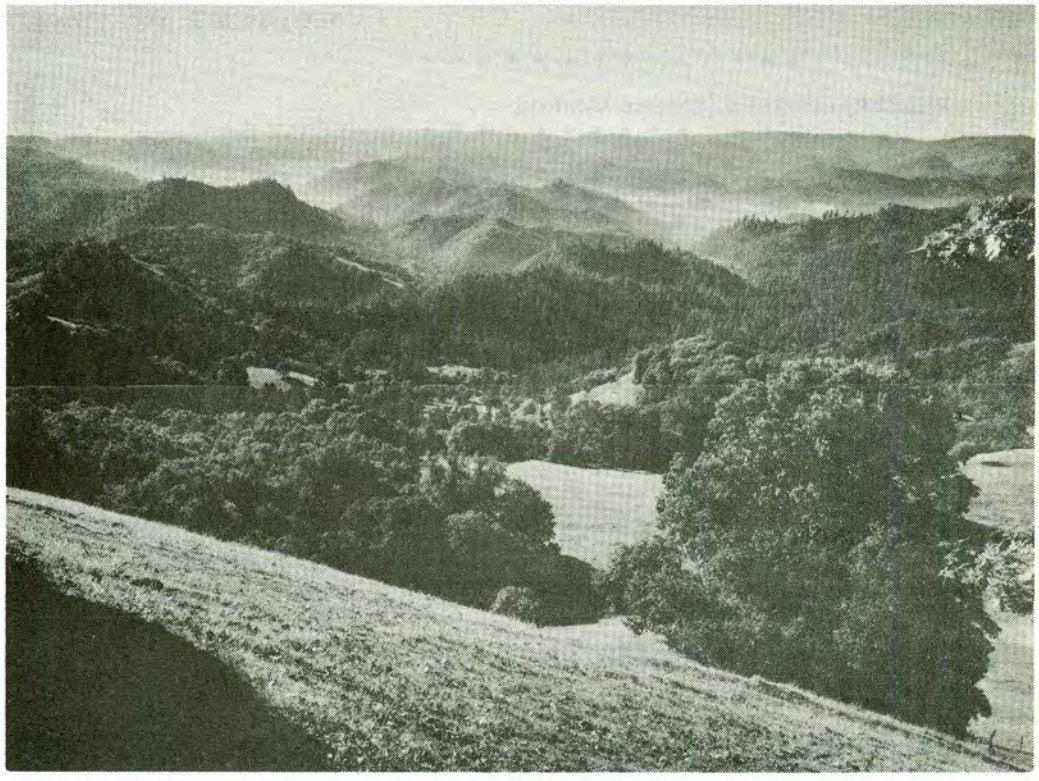
DECEMBER, 1962

NEWS AND VIEWS



Wilderness Park · · · · · pp. 1a - 6a

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 19 NO. 12

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COVER: WILDERNESS PARK (Sonoma County)

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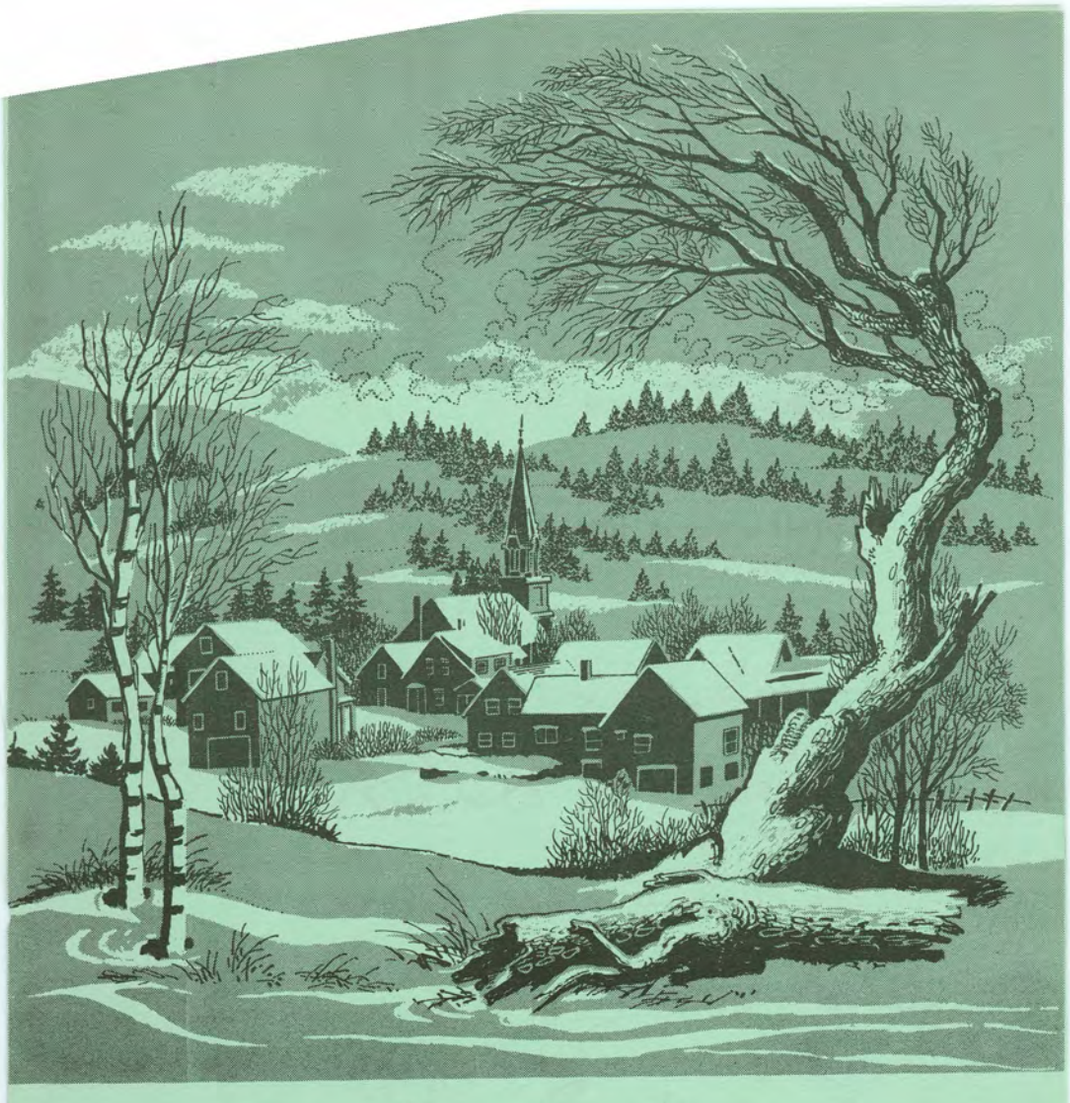
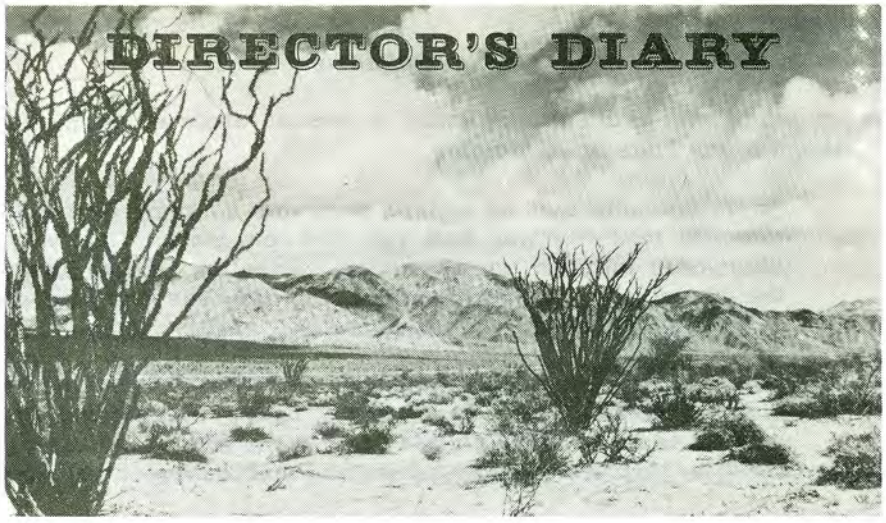
PHOTO CREDITS:
Cover and Supplement. . .John Robinson



SEASONS GREETINGS

The members of the California State Fair Commission wish you and yours a Happy Holiday Season. May you enjoy a Healthy and Happy 1952.



To prepare a "Director's Diary" in November prior to two of our most meaningful holidays, and before a New Year which holds great promise in our field is a real privilege. Thanksgiving will be behind us with this issue of News and Views. I trust that all of us will have found real reasons in the past several months to be truly thankful -- reasons both personal, professional and national. I have found all three, and all in great degree.

We in the field of outdoor recreation -- in all its ramifications -- should be aware of the apparent awakening of the public, private organizations, and government in solving the recreational problems with which we have been confronted, and with which we have wrestled, more or less successfully, for a good many years. A great upsurge of awareness and activity in this area of endeavor is quite evident. Such interest takes many forms and is motivated by many factors, from the Sierra Club's love and respect for the out-of-doors in its wilderness aspect, to the genuine interest of those earning a living through California's billion dollar tourist business. All segments of our people are at least aware that the out-of-doors, as we and our forebears knew it is not "here to stay" without effort and planning on our part.

Many sign posts point this way -- the National Park Service's "Mission 66", the United States Forest Service "Operations Outdoors", the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan, the United States Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Committee, the successful New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and New Jersey Park Bond issues, the inclusion of Recreation in the California Water Plan, and the recent adoption by Governor Brown of the "Recreation Policy of California" are all evidence that there is a varying feeling both of responsibility and of urgency in coping with the situation. At this moment we have a corral full of eager horses -- each intent on his own interest and headed toward his own pasture. Our real job, locally and nationally, is to hitch this team to a common wagon and get them all to pull in the same direction.

I believe that the federal authorities are aware of this, and have consequently created the new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation as a part of the United States Department of the Interior. This Bureau, working closely with the State Park and Recreation agencies throughout the nation and with the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Committee membership, seems to me to be the agency through which much can be accomplished at a federal level. This Bureau will need our united support in Congress in the months ahead.

There is equal or more confusion in the realm of how properly to finance park and recreation acquisition and development -- everything has been discussed from bonds to excise taxes, and there is at present no unanimity of opinion.

To those who wish to see all taxes on boats or boating gasoline devoted to boating programs, experts in government state that special funds or earmarked tax returns are not in the public interest at all. On the other hand, practical observation suggests that had we not earmarked vehicle gasoline tax funds for highway construction, we might well be without the excellent system of state and federal highways we now enjoy.

The fact that differences of opinion exist and that many people and agencies are working on the problems eloquently attest to the great needs and the awakening interests in the entire fields of outdoor recreation. It is from these ingredients and materials that we must produce a sound program, resulting in a far more adequate system of State and local parks designed to fulfill present and future needs. It is interesting here to

(continued on the following page)

quote from a new and complete study of natural resources in the State of Minnesota a paragraph that is most pertinent to the State of California:

"It is probable that no activity involving so many people and so basic to our way of life has received less attention from qualified scientists. Only very recently has any serious research effort been directed toward outdoor recreation, aside from game and fish management. With the current and prospective increase in demands and with what often is now an ineffective use of land to meet them, it is imperative that greatly increased research be focused on the problems.

"Until an understanding of the human benefits to be derived from outdoor recreation is available, it is impossible to arrive at soundly based recommendations as to the kind and amount of resources to be allocated to this use. In the face of increasing demands upon both land and water for other purposes, policy-makers and land managers will have to choose among competing uses.

"Misallocation of basic resources is likely unless a bulwark of research in outdoor recreation is provided. The research required to meet the need can be classified into three categories:

1. Fundamental
2. Applied Management
3. Inventory

"All are essential.

"Fundamental research would be directed primarily, although not exclusively, toward an understanding of the human element in outdoor recreation. What are the values of outdoor recreation as contrasted with other forms of recreation? What is the effect of outdoor recreation upon mental health and juvenile behavior? How does it fit into the social values of our society? What is the effect of urbanization, of changing age-class distributions, of changing occupations, of incomes and educational levels upon outdoor recreational preferences? Many of the decisions made with respect to resource-use in relation to recreation are value judgments. This will doubtless continue to be true, and emphasizes the need for composite value judgments based on user opinion in addition to the technical judgment of the administrator."

Charles A. DeTurk,
Director

NOTE:

When I told all of you about the fine trip to Seattle to attend the First World Conference on National Parks in the August issue, I erred in saying, "Just four states were represented -- California, of course, and Washington, Oregon, and Minnesota." I certainly should have included Florida and I was so reminded of this by my good friend W. A. Coldwell, Director of the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials.

C. A. D.

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

The year is at an end, my first as Chief. In a few weeks the Division's annual report will be published, a report which I am insisting be made annually rather than "whenever we can get around to it." My insistence is based on the simple fact that we are doing things in this Division which are providing opportunities to 17,000,000 Californians of all tastes and likes and we should not minimize our success. Conversely, we will not hesitate to admit that in some cases we have allowed matters to stand over too long.

The annual report will detail our activities in a wide range -- Bull Creek, museums, Emerald Bay, Lake Elsinore, Squaw Valley, Avenue of the Giants, Carrizo Impact Area, Clark Canyon in Anza-Borrego Desert, the San Francisco Maritime State Historical Monument, economic benefits to communities, construction, new camps, new parks.

What it will imply but not state in so many words, is the future which exists for all who are a part of this Division; especially those in the field from whose ranks we must man our parks and select our top administrators of the future.

There are those who in mid-1961 felt that somewhat of an impasse was upon us, that the days of growth were coming to an end. This meant promotions would be few and far between and the opportunity to achieve the higher positions more scarce. This outlook may have been correctly assumed in mid-1961 but such is not the picture at this time. The future is indeed pleasant.

There will be new parks, simply because there are that many more people seeking parks. Present parks such as Big Basin and Big Sur and many others will be expanded.

The regretful fact that we were not able to muster support for the bond issue in June (we were, after all, the best of the losers, as Al Calais insists upon recounting) will not jeopardize us too greatly. Of a surety, money will not be available in as great an amount and as quickly as we sincerely believe it must to provide new land and facilities to meet our citizens' need for re-creation of spirit and body in the great outdoors. But substantial sums have been promised. Indeed, the Governor has made it clear that funds will be provided within the next two years for some 25 new parks or large expansions of present parks.

This means more park supervisors, from Ranger II through Ranger IV. It definitely means that our area administrative program will be expanded for the Ranger IV class. In some cases, the responsibilities placed upon some of our superintendents might even dictate seeking an additional Ranger V position. As we look at the personnel programs of our sister agencies, if they are being correctly administered, a need for a general upgrading of park personnel is manifest.

This being Christmas, I may appear generous in my appraisal of our future. I do not believe I am. The facts simply dictate this splendid future is inevitable: I am pleased to be able to contribute toward establishing it on a firm foundation.

I wish you and your loved ones, for all of us, peace on earth, goodwill to all men.

Edward F. Dolder, Chief

MUSEUM OPENS

morro bay

California, indeed, is fortunate to have the most abundant and diversified natural history display of any state in the nation and preserved in the State Park System are outstanding areas representative of the several natural landscape or biological provinces into which California is generally divided. To more adequately interpret this State's rich heritage in natural and historic features, a plan has been developed to establish a major museum-visitor center in each of the several natural provinces to interpret the important features of the entire province or region in which each museum is located. This new era in natural history interpretation in California came into being on October 21, 1962, when the Morro Bay Natural History Museum, the first in the proposed series, was dedicated and opened for public viewing.

The heavily reinforced concrete building commands a sweeping view of the bay and has both an inside observation deck protecting against cold winds and an outer observation deck with a metal guard for sightseers in good weather.

Dimensions of the building are unusual since they deviate from the more common square designs. The lobby is 35 feet in diameter and includes office rooms. The main hall for exhibits is 87 feet long and 29 feet wide. The lecture hall or Erhart Room is wedge shaped. The stage end where the screen will be placed is 20 feet, the rear 32 feet across, and the length approximately 37 feet four inches.

The inside observation deck is 16 feet wide and 32 feet long. The outside open deck surrounding the inside observation deck varies in width but averages about six feet and is 55 feet long. Beneath the lobby is a workshop reached by inside stairs and an outside door. It is the same size as the lobby. There are storage closets and planters. Public restrooms and a mechanical plant area are part of the building but attached and not included in the above dimensions. Concrete walkways provide easy access with ramps navigable even to wheel chairs.

The museum, located in Morro Bay State Park (San Luis Obispo County) gives an overall picture of the topography, geography, geology, marine environment, flora and fauna of the vast region from Point Sur on the north to Point Conception on the south. This area is bounded on the east by the Salinas Valley and the great San Andreas fault zone and on the west by the beautiful Pacific Ocean.

Although primarily designed to tell the story of the natural environment, several exhibits depict historical and cultural highlights of the area to supplement the primary story contained within the natural history displays.

Because of its exceptionally fine location -- offering a panoramic view across Morro Bay and Morro Strand and encompassing picturesque Morro Rock, the visitor can relate much of what is described in the exhibits to the natural scene being enjoyed from the corridor fronting the Bay.

On the east wall there is a panel of abalones, a back-lighted panel of transparencies depicting marine tidal life, and a diorama of species of low tide shore life.

The west exhibit bay on the opposite wall displays marine botany, shoreline oceanography leading into tidal zone with the designation of different types of marine life. Specimens of fishes of life-like latex were made at the San Diego Museum of Natural History.

In the bird life room, exhibits are similar in two cases, one in which shore birds are in fall plumage and the other in spring plumage.

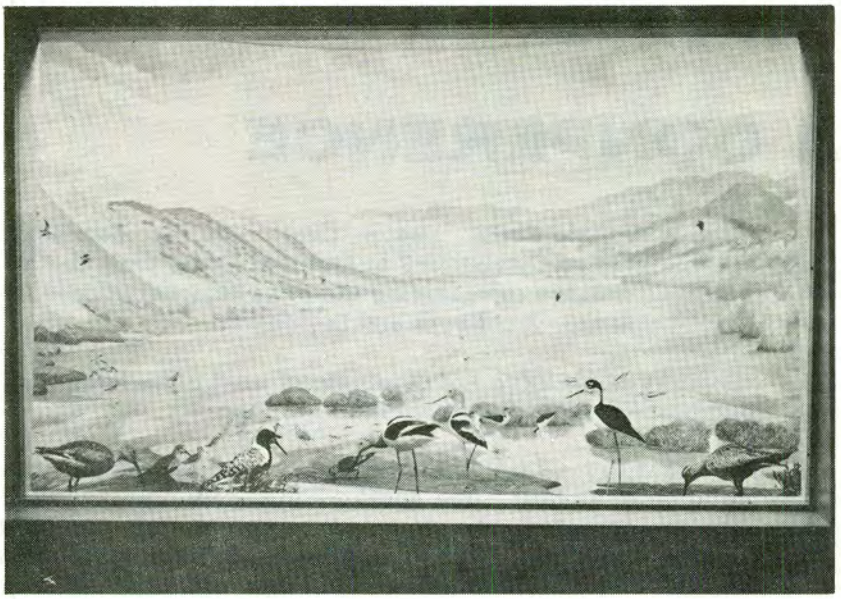
On the west bay wall is an exhibit of Morro Rock with rock wildlife. Scenes depict a variety of birds such as oyster catchers with their red bills. A painting of Lion Rock with a replica of sea otters in a cove is the art work of Ray Strong of Santa Barbara who was assisted by local artist Ed Burns.

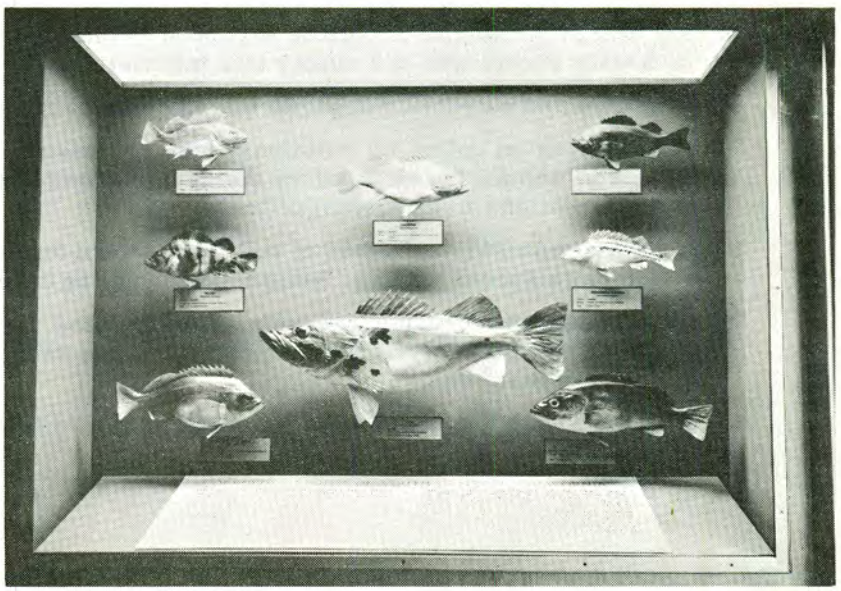
The next section is devoted to a review of history of the region with Chumash Indians, old photos, and the rancheros.

A gray whale in a scaled-down model, and other marine mammals are adjacent exhibits.

A research library is being planned for those who are biologists or students in describing the contribution the museum will make to the area.

John H. Michael,
Supervisor Interpretive Services





A CONFERENCE

The first State Parks "Design Conference" for Landscape Architects, Recreation Planners, and Engineers was held on October 7-9 at Asilomar Conference Grounds, Pacific Grove. Approximately 50 persons were in attendance representing the three Regional Offices, the Architectural and Development Sections, and District Landscape Architects and Engineers.

Exhibits of planning and development work of the three regional offices and the architectural section were displayed in conjunction with the conference.

The first day's session opened with a welcome by Harry Dean, Supervisor of the Monterey Regional Office, who acted as host. The speakers included: Gerald Irvin, Architectural Designer, Monterey, topic "Principles in Design"; Gordon Hall, of the firm of Hall and Goodhue, Architects and Planners, Monterey, "Determinants in Design"; Charles E. Krueger, San Francisco, Chief Landscape Architect, N.P.S., Western Office of Design and Construction — "Design and Construction of Campgrounds and Related Facilities"; Amadee Sourdry, Oakland, Chief Landscape Architect, Oakland Park Department — "Design in Oakland's Parks". Lawrence Halprin, internationally known Landscape Architect, with offices in San Francisco, concluded the day's session with a talk and outstanding slides on "Art in the Urban Landscape".

On the last day a panel discussion on "Park Planning and Development Problems" was held. Panel members included Bob Hatch, Supervisor of Planning and Development; Steve Wardwell, State Park Landscape Architect; Bob Uhte, Division Architect; Dick May, Supervisor, Goleta Regional Office; Chuck Mehlert, Recreation Planner, Monterey Regional Office; Mitch Finberg, Staff Engineer; and Milt Frincke, Supervisor, Pt. Lobos State Park. Harry Dean acted as moderator.

From questions and topics submitted from Regional and District Offices, the following groupings were made for discussion by the panel: Areas of Design, a. Landscape Design, b. Architectural Design, c. Graphic Design, d. Engineering Design; Relationship of Design to Maintenance and Operation; and Policy Questions. These conclusions were reached:

1. There are no set rules or guide lines in determining degree of aesthetic sensitivity. A team effort involving all personnel concerned is necessary with the designer taking the lead.
2. Proper planting can be justified if maintenance can be worked out. A method of contracting for planting with a long period of maintenance should be investigated. This should be two years or more.
3. Plans should contain enough detail to do the job for which they are intended.
4. Wayside facilities are the answer to "one night stands" — some areas of many parks might be developed for transient use.
5. The design conference should be expanded in the future to give planning trends, etc., bringing in outside people who can supply this information.
6. Standards and categories might be the subjects of study to be presented to next conference.
7. The selection of colors for buildings should be based on the surrounding area, other buildings, etc., and should be selected by the Division Architect based on background information and recommendations from regional offices.
8. In budget planning, selection of buildings should not be made on basis of standard plans, when they require special design. Basic need: should be the criterion in selecting or presenting a plan.
9. The majority of those present were of the opinion that an emblem symbolic of the State Park System was necessary. The present decal depicting the California bear is not necessarily symbolic of State Parks.
10. The Sacramento Regional Office was appointed as a task force to recommend a sign program for the Division.

Robert Deering
Monterey Regional Planning Office

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The weekend supplement of the Advance Star of Burlingame gave its readers some very fine pictures and its views on Henry W. Coe State Park.

These 12,000 acres were given to the people of California in 1959. Last year the Division of Beaches and Parks opened temporary facilities to the public—20 some units that can be used for either camping or picnicking.

We cannot deny that better roads are needed, more and better facilities are a must, and that more signing on the highway is most necessary—in fact, all these items are in the 1963-64 budget. But it is hoped that the feeling of finding a treasure is never dispelled by those visiting, nor the plaque that reads, "May these quiet hills bring peace to the souls of those seeking", is ever forgotton.

However, it is our desire to have as many people as possible enjoy the splendor of the area with adequate facilities to accommodate them just as soon as possible.

HENRY W. COE STATE PARK

It makes no sense at all.

For years California's State Division of Beaches and Parks has labored feverishly to carve out wooded retreats for an ever-growing army of pleasure seekers, all the while bemoaning the impossibility of keeping pace with the population growth.

And yet, within a 90-minute drive from the Peninsula, a 12,500-acre state park goes begging for visitors.

While such Peninsula park favorites as Big Basin and Portola are crowded to near capacity during these summer months, this particular state park has averaged only 11 visitors a day since opening its gates a year ago.

How is it possible to hide a park of this size right in recreation-hungry Santa Clara County? Just

try and find this mountain playground without directions, and you'll have your answer!

Pack the family aboard the flivver some sunny day and head south on Bayshore Freeway, right through San Jose and on to Morgan Hill. Here's where the fun begins.

Given the clue that Henry Coe State Park is only 13 miles from Morgan Hill—but without the aid of a single sign pointing the way—you'd naturally ask directions from the natives. That's what we did.

The service station attendant reacted as though he'd been asked directions to the moon. "A state park? Around here? You got me, mac, I never heard of it."

Keep accosting the local residents, and eventually someone will gesture vaguely toward the hills east of town. "Well, I don't know anything about a state park, but the old Coe ranch is out that way. You drive out on Dunne Avenue and just follow the road."

You probably wouldn't notice Dunne Avenue at all—it looks like every other Morgan Hill street that cuts across U. S. 101, except that the Morgan Hill Elementary School is on the corner. Here you make a left turn.

Now you're on the way. Drive straight to the foothills and this improbable strip of ordinary pavement takes you from the 345-foot elevation of Morgan Hill to 2,500-foot high Henry Coe State Park in only 13 miles. It's worth a trip in itself if you enjoy high adventure on mountain roads.

The road leaps across the siphoned-dry bed of Anderson Lake, a lunar-looking landscape with tall dead trees rising from the hardened mud, then becomes a compendium of hairpin and horseshoe curves (not that it's been any freewheeling joyride up to this point.)

But finally, after climbing to a height of 2,500 feet, and just as your patience has been worn thin by this degenerate curving road, you'll spot a small sign on your left.

The sign reads: Henry Coe State Park. Just beyond it lies a place where nature has deftly blended beauty and privacy.

Here is a setting of green on gold—lush oak and towering pine rising above California's golden summer carpet. The blistering sun has long since dried up the park's streams. Now it pours down its rays of dry light, filtering them through the limbs of trees.

The slopes are covered with bleached grass and weeds, feeling like a thousand hairbrushes under your feet. Dust rises in your wake as you wander down the dirt road.

As the sun passes its zenith, it wavers westward and seems to spiral slowly over the hills toward the ocean. And with the advent of nightfall the fox, rabbit, and the deer begin their nocturnal wanderings.

Because of the park's wild beauty, you're sure to want to do a bit of hiking here. And, naturally enough, its trails are its drawing card.

For the novice there's a one-mile trail to a beautiful grove of Ponderosa pines. And more adept hikers can visit Manzanita Point (where many groups set up overnight camps) and Pine Ridge, both of which are located three miles from the camp entrance. All three of these hiking spots afford panoramic vistas to Santa Clara Valley below.

The really proficient hiking enthusiast can take the ten-mile round trip jaunt to see the remains of the foundations of the old Soda Springs Hotel, all that's left of an early stage coach stop.

But even if you don't care to hike, you can get a spectacular view from the picnic area. The tables are set on a gentle slope, caressed by pleasant winds, and you can enjoy the smug pleasure of gnawing a chicken leg while gazing down on the atomic-bomb-like cloud of smog hovering over San Jose.

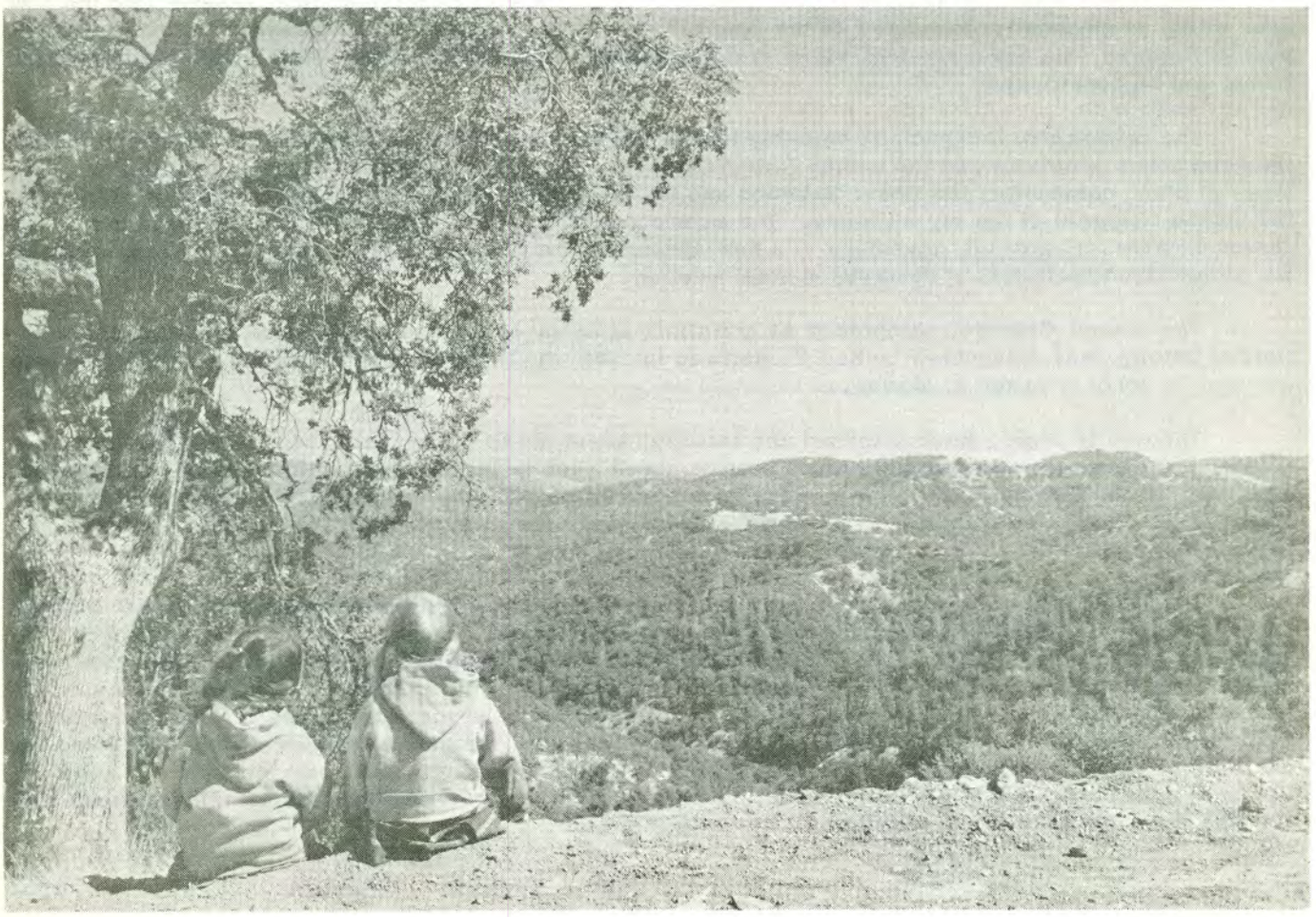
This picnic area has 20 tables, most of them nestled under the oaks. Water and restrooms are nearby.

At present, this is just about the limit of the park's facilities. There are no tables, water or restrooms at Manzanita Point, where campers have so far centered most of their activities, but this situation is expected to be improved by next summer. Campers then will be able to indulge in such luxuries as a hot shower.

But whether you're just coming up to the park for a picnic or plan on spending a week, it's wise to remember to bring everything with you. There isn't a store between the park and Morgan Hill, so you'll have to make a long, twisting drive if you forget a necessity.

Despite these present limitations, you'll find a visit to Henry Coe State Park well worth the effort. Here are 12,500 acres of California's most accessible high country hideaway just waiting to be explored.

BURLINGAME ADVANCE-STAR



A GIFT

California is indeed fortunate to have citizens such as Herman Marks of Salinas. Mr. Marks and his family gift-deeded 120 acres adjoining Point Lobos Reserve to the State of California. Deed conditions state the land is to be used by the public and administered in the same manner as the original Reserve acreage.

Our plans, awaiting administrative approval, call for a trail from the original Reserve into the new area which is physically connected to the original Reserve by a narrow strip of land in Gibson Canyon. Scenic Highway One has a six-foot storm drain underpass which will be used until a suitable pedestrian tunnel can be constructed.

The deeded area is especially valuable because of the beautiful vistas afforded of the coastline and the Point Lobos peninsula and the unique Gowen Cypress. Botanically speaking, we have acquired two more types of plant community, the Coast Redwood and its associated under story in Gibson Canyon proper and the upland chaparral of the dry hillsides. The most outstanding plant species found on the hillsides is the Gowen Cypress, Cupressus goveniana — a new species in the California State Park System. Because of its unique characteristics, it deserves special mention.

The Gowen Cypress, recognized as a distinct species of cypress by all present authorities in the field of botony, was discovered by Karl T. Hartweg in 1846 who introduced it to England where it received its name in honor of James R. Gowen.

The tree is small, much branched and shrubby, about ten to 20 feet tall. Mature trees, stunted and growing in poor soils, are commonly found bearing cones when under three feet high. The casual observer may mistake the Gowen Cypress for a young Monterey Cypress or any of the several cypress. However, botanical differences are apparent in the leaves, seeds, and cones. In good soil the tree may attain heights to 30 feet or more.

There are just two known native groves of Gowen Cypress — both are immediately inland from the only two native groves of Monterey Cypress located at Point Lobos Reserve and the 17-Mile Drive on the south and north sides of Carmel Bay. Unfortunately the Gowen Cypress on the 17-Mile Drive were more than half destroyed by fire in 1958. About half of the southernmost grove of Gowen Cypress is outside the boundaries of the Reserve in private ownership. To many they may be just scrub trees or an inconvenience to more mundane use of the land. But to those who have concern, they are a rare jewel to be preserved for inspiration, education and enjoyment. A true marvel of nature and a pleasure to gaze upon. I hope the Gowen Cypress will remain as a monument to man's wisdom in preserving rare living things whose true signifance can never be measured in monetary value alone.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR BROWN

On October 22nd at the Annual Conference of the League of California Cities, Governor Brown discussed state parks and recreation. We quote:

Recreation plays a major part in California life for two major reasons.

We have the greatest recreational resources in the country and probably in the world. And we must preserve and develop them to meet a 400 per cent increase in recreational demand over the next 20 years.

And, second, recreation is a source of creating new riches for our economy throughout the state as the nature of that economy changes with new developments in industry and science.

When I became Governor, I pledged the development of recreational facilities on California's coastline, in the mountains and forests and deserts, and along the state's rivers and lakes. And I can tell you that those promises have been kept.

In the short space of three years we completed the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan; we developed a 5-year program for California's beaches and parks; we considered recreation every step of the way as we fought for the state water project.

In the short space of three years we took new action to preserve wilderness areas and to preserve our fish and wildlife. We built 2,694 camps, 1,269 picnic sites and 7,260 parking places, most of them in beach and reservoir areas.

We replaced gross inefficiency in the Division of Small Craft Harbors with good administration. And the division has had made available to it $17.3 million for loans to local jurisdictions. Applications covering the full amount have been received.

We moved just as forthrightly in the fields of anti-pollution legislation; comprehensive access projects for hunting and fishing; and a program for planting 22.6 million trout and salmon in 1400 California streams this year alone.

Just a few days ago, I announced the adoption of a recreational policy for this state. And now, I will tell you the specific steps we will take to develop recreation and recreation-based industries in the next four years.

1. We will give top priority to acquiring beach properties along the whole California coast, with special emphasis on meeting the needs of our great urban centers. The Los Angeles area especially has a grave and growing problem. We will continue to develop the beaches, as we are doing at Ocean Beach State Park in San Diego, along the San Mateo coast, and elsewhere in the state.

2. We will press for 25 new parks or large additions to present parks in the next two to four years.

3. We will devise new ways to provide the motorist with recreational opportunities as he drives along 5,000 miles of outstanding scenery, on the routes we will designate as scenic highways.

4. We will continue to make ocean fishing available to our citizens, as we are doing now in the artificial reef program between Newport and Dana Point.

5. We will explore every means of liberalizing the Davis-Grunsky Act, under which the state assists local government in developing water and recreation projects.

6. We will step up the planning and consultation service to assist local government in developing park and recreation activities and establishing sound regional patterns.

7. We will accelerate our recreational land policy of acquiring a 300-foot perimeter around each reservoir and dam site to be used exclusively for recreation. We will (continued on the following page)

move ahead with recreational development in the large borrow area below Oroville. At San Luis, we will initiate a tree-planting program five years before completion of the dam.

8. In the Delta, we will determine how vital water transfer facilities can best accommodate an immense demand for recreation by metropolitan residents from the Bay Area, Stockton and Sacramento.

   I have already recommended a string of parks along the Sacramento River.

9. Through the Westside Freeway and Aqueduct Study, we will develop new hunting, fishing, camping and picnicking areas along the 250-mile route of these two great projects. We plan to meet recreational needs for a projected $4\frac{1}{2}$ million visitor-day use in this portion of the San Joaquin Valley.

10. We will continue to give high priority to fish and wildlife when water projects are planned and built.

11. We will cooperate with local chambers of commerce and private industry to encourage our tourist business. Last year, 5.3 million out-of-state visitors spent an estimated $928 million in our state. And we will work with the U.S. Travel Service to attract international visitors by stressing California's great natural assets and great cities.

Finally, let me stress that in every action we take -- in this or any other program of government -- there must be absolutely no impairment of the right of self-determination. I resist -- and if I ever have to pass upon it, I shall reject -- any move to weaken home rule.

On those subjects which become a matter of concern over a larger area, however, the state must continue to play its traditional role. Where the decisions and actions of one community may have unwelcome effects on its neighbors, we must devise the means for decision within the enlarged community.

Back in 1843, a Senator from South Carolina said: "To talk about constructing a railroad to the western shore of this continent manifests a wild spirit of adventure, which I never expected to hear broached in the Senate of the United States."

That Senator would feel right at home today with those who wring their hands and seek to downgrade California. But the spirit of timidity and small faith has no place here.

Californians are imbued with the spirit of adventure. And they will go forward with the great task of building strong cities, a strong state and a strong America.

ANNUAL MEETING — THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS

The annual meeting of The National Conference on State Parks was held at Illinois Beach State Park near Zion, Illinois, about 17 miles north of Chicago during the first week of October of this year. It was my privilege, and that of Director Charles A. DeTurk, to attend the Conference. There were some 200 registered delegates, and at least 300 persons attended the Governor's luncheon, at which Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois presented an inspiring and informative address.

The post-Conference tour included visits to the Cook County Forest Preserve and its unique interpretive center — footprints of animals are imprinted on the pavement leading to the live animal exhibits. The Morton Arboretum features a tremendous variety of plants from all over the world. We stayed overnight at Starved Rock State Park and then visited other state park areas.

POST CONFERENCE TOUR

It was my special privilege, authorized by Director DeTurk, a past president of the Conference, and Chief Dolder, and the Department of Finance, to pay a visit to park systems in the State of Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, following the Conference. In each case, I was a guest of the states involved insofar as transportation and some accommodations were concerned. Director Arthur Elmer of the Michigan Parks Division, and retiring President of The National Conference, was my host in Michigan. We visited the magnificent Warren Dune State Park where we learned that one way of reducing the effect of drifting sand adjacent to parking areas is to infiltrate it with about six inches of pea gravel. This seems to be quite effective in the amount of sand drift onto the parking area, while still making it possible to walk over the stretch of sand.

Central Michigan had reached a climax in its beauty of fall coloration of the forests. The strikingly beautiful hardwood forest put on a display of color grandeur that is hard to excel anywhere. This was particularly true at the Yankee Springs State Recreation Area near Grand Rapids. It was formerly a recreation demonstration area developed by the National Park Service during the depression years. Its 4,000 acres with appropriate lakes and developments serves the communities of Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo and Battle Creek, Michigan.

We also visited Kensington Metropolitan Park, which is a unit of the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority serving the huge Detroit area. It is the only park we visited in Michigan for which no charges were made for the use of public facilities. The District is supported on a mill tax basis.

OHIO

Through the courtesy of Director Vic Flickinger, a past president of the Conference, and his assistant, Ken Byers, I visited many interesting areas in Ohio, the most significant of which was the East Harbor State Park. It has a 600 unit campground with trailer facilities, one of the largest camp developments I have yet seen. It features what is referred to as a Class A campground which includes practically all the campground facilities California has and what it refers to as its standard campground. We find there are other classes of campgrounds, from Class A through Class D, with the quality of the facilities diminishing to the lowest

(Continued on page 14)

(Continued from page 13)
class which is quite primitive. There are, of course, charges comparable with the type of facilities. In this we may see the answer to our problem of hot showers being furnished free here in California.

A side trip in Ohio permitted us to see the magnificent Emerald necklace surrounding the city of Cleveland, another metropolitan park district supported on a mill basis.

INDIANA

In Indiana, at the courtesy of Director of the Division of Parks, Kenneth Cougill, also a past president of the Conference, and his assistant, Pete Rombold, I had the pleasure of visiting the park where our present Director Charles A. DeTurk had played a vital part. Spring Mill State Park in Indiana, as well as being a large natural area, is noted for its inn and restoration of the early Spring Mill village. The main feature of the park is the huge mill wheel which today operates a grist mill and a timber saw. There are many other interesting interpretive features of the village, including hand-woven products made on an old hand loom. In Spring Mill State Park are 100 acres of virgin hardwood forest, including some magnificent white oaks.

The State of Indiana has a system of admission charges which is 20 cents per car and 20 cents per person. Camping fees are extra. All the state parks are large areas — none less that 1,000 acres, and a number of them about 5,000 acres.

From these visits I have learned many fine things, some of which may be applicable to the California State Park System, particularly the campground classification idea. I have learned some unique things about sewage treatment, daylighting of rest rooms, systems of camp registration, and keeping track of camp attendance, ideas on water recreation, all of which are of interest to us and some of which may well be applicable to our own system.

The trip was very much worthwhile, as well as enjoyable. I only wish I could get around among our own state parks to the extent I was able to get through these parks visited in the three states mentioned.

My thanks to those in the other states and California who made this interesting and informative trip, both educational and enjoyable, possible.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A SUCCESSFUL NEW YEAR!

EARL P. HANSON
Deputy Chief, Operations, and
President, The National Conference
on State Parks

HUMBOLDT TIMES, October 11, 1962 -- Andrew Genzoli

'PARKS ARE FOREVER' — I head this with a slogan I like . . . I found it at the bottom of a letter written by James P. Tryner, superintendent, District 1, Division of Beaches and Parks . . . It means what it says: "Parks are Forever" . . .

The letter comes from Jim, providing me with some interesting information . . . When the Park Commission met in Eureka, I pointed out the fact, that while everyone was busy telling the commission they didn't want any more parks . . . that there was too much land being removed from tax rolls . . . no one acknowledged the fact the Division of Beaches and Parks had spent $1,800,000 in recent years for park improvements . . .

The figure, Jim points out, was obtained rather hurriedly by the person making the presentation . . . when, in reality, the total since 1945 has been over $5 million for developments in Humboldt county . . .

If you want the exact figure, it is $5,085,217 . . . the development including camping, picnicking and other public uses. "This makes our county Number One in the State in the expenditure of development funds", Superintendent Tryner reports . . . "San Diego follows with $2,658,880."

The five million plus figure includes $2,684,193 in State Park funds spent cooperatively with the California Division of Highways for relocation of Redwood Highway through Humboldt Redwoods State Park . . . Even without the amount spent for highway relocation, Humboldt county ranks third among California's counties in amounts spent for development for public use . . . being surpassed only by San Diego and San Francisco counties . . .

In addition to flood replacements, new campgrounds have been built since 1945 in Prairie Creek Redwoods, Patrick's Point and Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Parks . . .

This should interest those who doubt the value of the redwood parks: "The major role of the great redwood State Parks is still, and always will be, that of a tremendous tourist magnet attracting millions of people to this area each year to simply look at the redwood forests preserved within them. In 1960, only 17 per cent of all State Park visitors in the Redwood Coast area came to camp or to use formal picnicking facilities; 83 per cent came principally to look and found their overnight accommodations outside the parks." In other words, the parks definitely have an impact on business, making business which would not exist without the parks . . . Parks help channel new dollars into Northwestern California each year.

There are indications the redwood counties are going to fare better in the coming year, for the demand for park facilities is increasing . . . Historical monuments, such as Fort Humboldt, are also coming in for further attention . . .

We have the world's only redwoods . . . Those who wish to see the world's finest trees, have to come here just as they would if they wanted to see Japan's Fujiyama, Egypt's pyramids . . . and other wonders of the world . . .

I go along with Jim Tryner . . . "Parks are forever!"

a guest editorial

N/V 12/62

Mr. Dudley Gordon of the Charles Fletcher Lummis Memorial Association said about the article to follow: "The enclosed material found among Lummis' notes . . . might give inspiration to men who might occasionally falter for want of appreciation for worthwhile work being done."

A LESSON:

preserving for posterity

It is beginning to be realized that the historic landmarks — particularly the Old Missions — are an actual asset to the State. For over a dozen years a few Californians have labored successfully to repair and safeguard the most important of these monuments, which at the beginning of that time were almost ruins. If it had not been for this work there would be practically nothing left for visitors to see today.

The Landmarks Club, incorporated for this special purpose, has raised some $9,000; has repaired falling walls, restored some two acres of falling roof, has put in foundation braces and other protective devices. There would be nothing left of the noble ruins at San Fernando, San Juan Capistrano, Pala and San Diego if it had not been for this organization — which has also assisted with considerable sums in the preservation of San Luis Rey Mission, the Governor Pico Mansion at Whittier, and others.

Patriotism is always bringing new duties — but never absolves us from the old. Like charity, it may cover the needs of the earth — but it begins at home.

We cannot point the finger at armies which bombard a great cathedral used as a fort, if we ourselves let our own historic monuments be destroyed by the elements and robbers. Our vandalism is far less excusable. It is not "military necessity", it is mere slacking.

The Old Missions of California are just as valuable to us as the Cathedral of Rheims. To this State and country they are more important than any monument in Europe. They are the largest asset of California; the chiefest monuments of architecture, heroism and romance in the United States. No hostile armies will ever blow them up — but the California rains are eating them down — while we vandals by carelessness, sit around.

The Landmarks Club has done much to save historic monuments from destruction. It has just finished a $7600 work of repair on the 1797 church of San Fernando, the most remarkable piece of engineering ever done on a historic landmark in the United States.

It needs $1500 more to tile the roof (now temporarily waterproofed). Our own kiln is ready on the spot to burn the tiles for roof and floor, from the ancient clay pit.

All this great work has been done by subscription from all over the country — not a dollar from any public treasury. There are no salaries. The arduous clerical work, the expert services of architects and engineers are given to the cause . . . .

The vital thing is to keep these splendid landmarks from going into decay at once. Later years and later generations may elaborate — but they will have no monuments to work upon unless we get busy now.

(From Lummis' manuscript notes at the Southwest Museum. Circa 1916.)

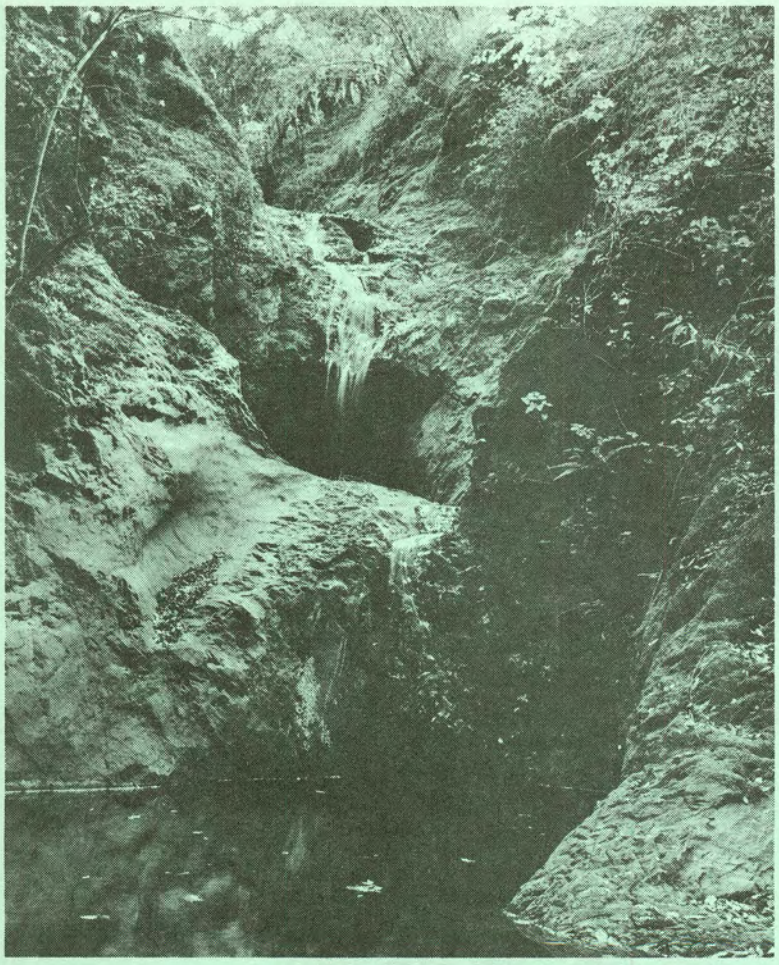
WILDERNESS PARK

GREAT THINGS ARE DONE
WHEN MEN AND MOUNTAINS MEET;
THIS IS NOT DONE BY JOSTLING
IN THE STREET.

William Blake, Verses

Of these ten areas probably the most outstanding for public use and second to none in scenic quality, is the Wilderness Park in Sonoma County, not contiguous to Armstrong Redwoods State Park, but connected by a county road less than a mile distant from that very magnificent and popular State Park.

The owners of Wilderness Park are determined that they retain the area in its present state for State Park purposes rather than sub-divide. But the owners in establishing the price of around $700,000 for this great acreage are frank in stating they cannot afford to hold the land much beyond 1963 without placing themselves in a financially strained position.



Three creeks meander the property throughout the year. Water is abundant.

The creek banks are heavily wooded. Waterfalls lightly cascade. Big boulders make it a delight to hike a few hundred feet or yards up the creeks toward their spring source.

One location particularly lends itself to a small earthfill dam which will provide limited boating and canoeing opportunities. It will also permit swimming, for the holes on the present creeks are small and wading is all that is possible. All the creeks have fish, and in a few tiny ponds which the owners have posted and patrolled, some whoppers can be seen when the sun filters through the trees.

Deer and small wildlife abound. Birds of many species are plentiful.

And the forests include several score varieties -- an unusual occurrence. An intent of Nature has provided here, as in only a handful of other areas in California, a combination of elements which enables such a grand display of flora.

The peaks within Wilderness Park afford views of far-off Mount Tamalpais to the south, the Pacific Ocean to the west. And yet the community of Guerneville, a few miles away, is masked by the forests.

Over 4,000 acres are included in the Wilderness Park proposal. This will provide opportunity for extensive camping facilities, hiking, riding trails, picnic areas, the outdoors in a region through which man's only mark is a road. The hurly burly of the urban life is distant and silent.

These 4,000 acres will also enable Armstrong Redwoods State Park to be returned to its magnificence -- which Nature will mend as quickly as some man-made facilities are relocated. Though measured in decades, unless the facilities are moved, the younger generation now in grammar schools, and surely their children, will not be able to gain inspiration from and admire the great Redwoods. The trees are being killed because of too heavy use on their shallow, close-to-the-surface roots.

The popularity of the Russian River-Guerneville area for Californians from throughout California is well known. The new addition will provide just that more opportunity to everyone on land which is and has been posted as private.

But more important is the fact that a landscape will be saved, a landscape which these vacationers may enjoy, and respect the heritage their pioneers found for them. There isn't too much left, of the real glory of California.

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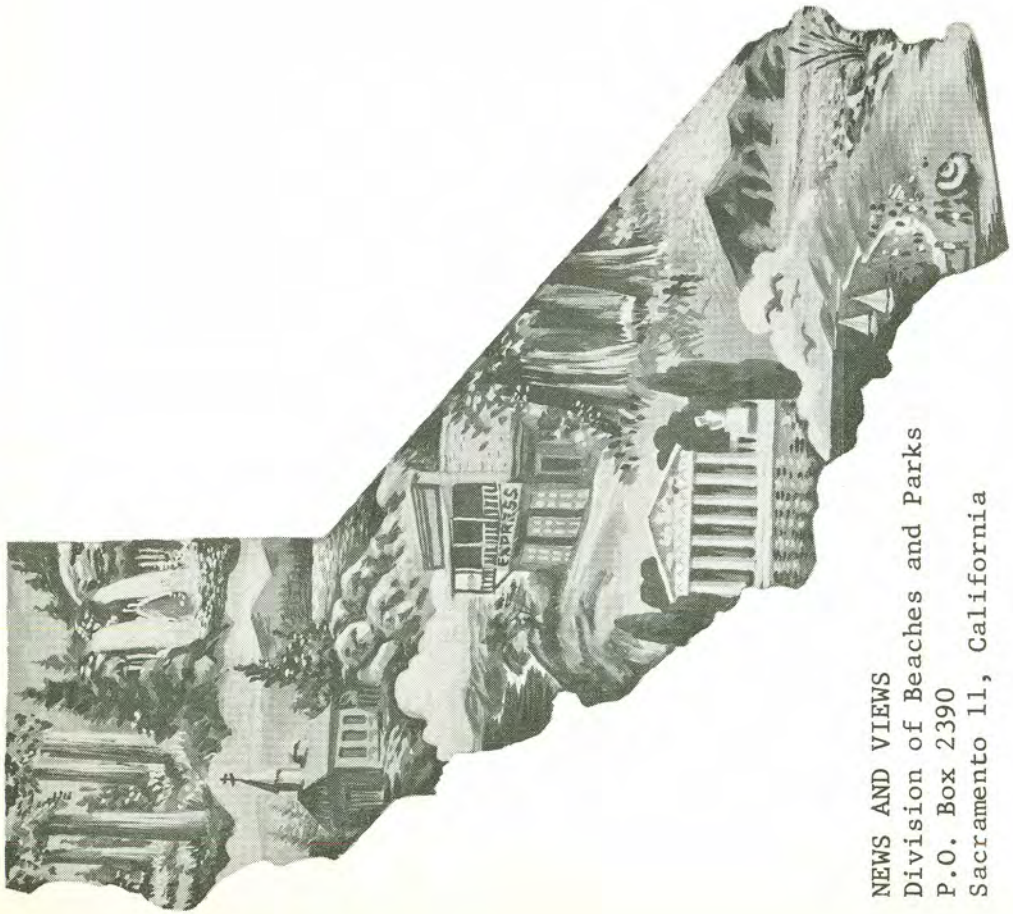

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
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NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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JANUARY, 1963

NEWS AND VIEWS

San Mateo Beaches ····· see supplement

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 20 No. 1

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COVER: SAN MATEO BEACHES

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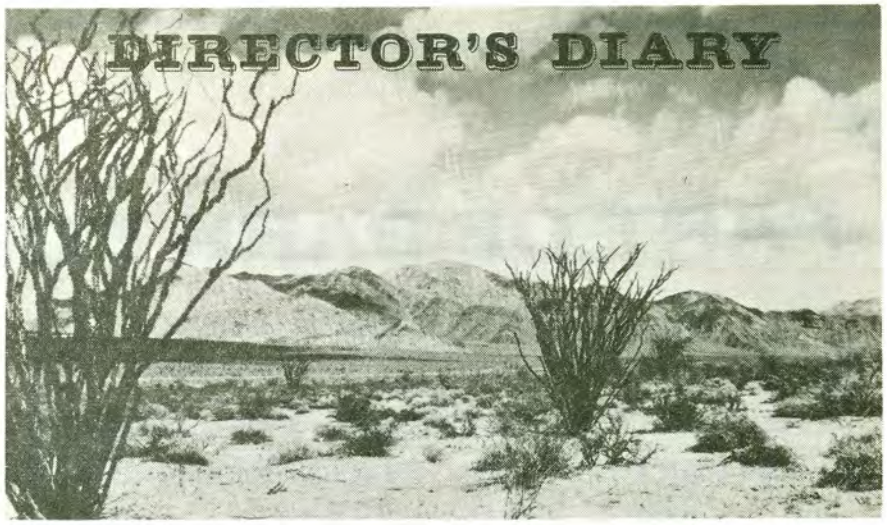


This being the first issue of a new year, I welcome the opportunity to wish for all of you the happiest and most productive year you may have had in the service of the State of California.

All of us in this office and in the various Divisions of this Department are aware that we have a most challenging future. We are in the beginning of a new administration. We will have many new legislators with whom to work. We will undoubtedly have new opportunities to further the state parks and recreation program in California and an opportunity to renew our own dedication to the important part we play in bringing the people and the resources of California into a marmonious association. Governor Brown has asked us to review our programs critically to determine whether or not they are adequate for the needs of this growing state, to revise them if necessary, and to work toward definite goals to achieve those programs which we feel are the most desirable.

Last month we mentioned the growing interest in and awareness of the need for outdoor recreation, as well as the many agencies and units of government which are concerned in this process. It is interesting to note that the University of California is planning a late 1963 conference concerning many things in which we are interested. The conference will seek to determine what we expect of the California environment 20 years from now. The University attitude, which I believe is correct, expresses the concern that if we do not know what we expect of our environment or what we expect it to be 20 years from now, we will have no way of attaining it. I have always believed that Californians are thoroughly capable of having or producing the kind of program that Californians want, whatever it may be.

The subjects covered will be broad and varied and will have to do with the quality and quantity of our water, our open space in urban communities, our parks and recreation areas, our travel routes, and all other aspects of Californians living as they may pertain to the quality of our physical environment.

It seems to me that this awakening interest at the university level is not only desirable, but it is necessary if we expect to effect an improvement in our general living conditions in the news two decades.

As I have said before and will probably say again, it is necessary that we in the park and recreation business who are responsible for whatever outdoor opportunities Californians may have, must be expected to set goals of high standards, adequate for the job which needs to be done, and goals which have a chance of being achieved. I feel that we have a great future in parks and recreation in this state due to the great public interest in the out of doors. Our State Departments of Conservation, Fish and Game, Water Resources and Parks and Recreation, with the cooperation of other government units, have a real opportunity to meet these goals with the assistance of our Legislature and our State Administration, The recreational opportunities inherent in the State Water Plan alone will achieve goals which ten years ago might have looked impossible.

I feel that 1963 will be our first and perhaps last opportunity to "get on with this business" professionally, financially, and educationally, before it is too late.

Charles A. DeTurk, Director

PART OF PARK POLICY

The California State Park Commission adopted Item 28, "INTEGRITY OF STATE PARK SYSTEM LANDS" on November 16, 1962, which reads:

Land acquired for the use and enjoyment of the people, under the statutes governing the State Park System, is preserved for this and future generations as State Parks, Scenic and Scientific Reserves, Historic Units, Recreation Areas and State Beaches. These lands shall be firmly held against the pressures of expediency, i. e.; for use for highways, school sites, parking lots, public buildings, utilities, or other non-conforming uses. Lands acquired for the State Park System should remain dedicated to that use and protected against exploitation contrary to their purpose.

This is a determined warning against dissipation of irreplaceable park system land. Only after full determination that plans and lands of equal usefulness to other purposes are impossible to achieve or obtain in any other manner, can encroachment be considered.

Full compensation to replace or enhance the violated park value must be provided. Any changes necessary should be in conformity with the land use plan adopted for that Park System unit and with a view to future requirements.

Expediency has no place in basic determination of land use.

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

It is not possible to include in this issue any detail on our budget as it is unlikely the budget will be made public until mid-January. In February there will be a comprehensive report on the capital outlay program and the support budget as submitted by the Governor. History relates that it will be considerably altered from the manner in which park supervisors originally submitted requests to districts; superintendents, in turn, submitted requests to the Division; and I, in turn, submitted requests to the Department of Finance.

However, separate from the budget program we will have several requests before the Legislature. We are also aware of several requests being prepared by others, including legislators interested in the park program (or lack of it) within their respective senatorial and assembly districts.

Insofar as departmental matters:

1. We will seek authorization to permit park personnel to remove vehicles illegally parked or abandoned on State Park property. For reasons unknown, the Legislature several years ago authorized removal of such vehicles only by the State Police. Thus it was necessary to fly a State Policeman from Sacramento — at our expense -- to Del Norte County to remove such a vehicle. The Highway Patrol has a similar problem.

2. Considerable difficulty has arisen in the severance of riding and hiking trails by highways and freeways. We will submit a proposal asking that the trails be re-established and that State Highway Planning include provision for the trails whenever they sever existing trails or usurp property for trails indicated in our long range planning.

3. We will also seek legislation making it possible to regulate the disposition of lost or abandoned (separately from automobiles) property, so long as the disposition is consistent with law. The technical difficulties here are well known to all of you.

4. It has been increasingly popular for advertising agencies or others interested in commercial exploitation to display facsimiles of historical landmarks and we will seek legislation making it a misdemeanor when a facisimile is used for the purpose of deceiving the public.

Insofar as others:

1. C.S.E.A. will probably introduce legislation to permit allowances for purchase of uniforms. This is a controversial matter with the Legislature and arises almost every session. There are those that argue that the business suit required in Sacramento is a uniform as much as a uniform in the field. The Highway Patrol, Forestry, Fish and Game, and others are affected. We will not object to the legislation, so long as additional funds are provided to compensate for this allowance.

2. A proposal to broaden the authority of the State Park Commission will be introduced. It involves transfer of some existing authority from the Director of Parks and Recreation to the Commission. The Commission is on record as indicating its endorsement of this proposition.

3. The Interim Committee on Transportation and Public Utilities headed by Senator Randolph Collier has indicated its intention to make changes in the Roadside Rest Program and

(continued on the following page)

CHIEFLY SPEAKING (continued from the previous page)

3. (continued)
clarifying the responsibility. We, of course, will support transfer of this function to the Division of Highways, a program we have long advocated.

4. There is other legislation involving specific land exchange, technical clarification such as in the Davis-Dolwig Act, establishment of a new bond issue, etc. These are not of general concern so we will pass a discussion of them at this time.

In the first month of the New Year I would again like to refer to the Chiefly Speaking column which appeared in the December issue, which gave some indication of our future. The future is brilliant and it is our responsibility to insure that it is placed on a new and firm foundation, as firm as the foundation upon which the present State Park System was established more than a score of years ago.

EDWARD F. DOLDER, Chief

****

In a talk to the California State Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco last November, Lawrence N. Stevens, Associate Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation said:

"Of the several hundred speaking invitations we have received during the past six months, some 90 percent have been from recreation groups. We wish that the balance were reversed, because we believe that the people concerned with recreation talk too much to each other and not enough to leaders in other walks of life. It is essential that we talk with these other groups if we expect the leaders in our communities and the legislators of the local , state, and Federal Governments to understand and accept the consequential impact of outdoor recreation -- physically, economically, and spirtually -- upon the American people today. Thus, I am particularly happy to have the opportunity to talk with you, because you have broad interests which run to many considerations besides outdoor recreation. You are interested in promoting commerce. You are concerned with industrial development. You deal in payrolls, in dollars, in finance. And you are both consumers of outdoor recreation and interested in its values from the economic standpoint. You have a perspective broader than conservation or recreation -- and you consider outdoor recreation in that context. It is individuals and groups such as yours whose understanding and support or lack of it will determine the success of our national efforts in outdoor recreation."

WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING

FLORIDA CAMPING POPULAR

A new state park containing some natural wonders is to open. It is called Falling Waters State Park, just 85 miles west of Tallahassee. One of the main attractions of the park's 160 acres is a series of sinkholes, the largest of which is about 80 feet deep and 40 feet in diameter. Into these holes flows a stream of water that disappears into the limerock caverns that underlie the area. The new park contains the site of the first, but unsuccessful attempt to find oil in Florida.

The sinkholes long have been an object of amateur explorers. Not too long ago, a group of airmen from Eglin AFB lowered themselves into the deepest hole and explored a cavern, which, they reported was about 100 feet wide and had a ceiling 30 feet high. Initials of many previous visitors were carved in the limerock walls of the cavern.

Although the park can be seen by visitors now, facilities will be improved by the end of the year. A new step being undertaken by the Florida Park Service is the enlargement of camping facilities at Fort Clinch State Park at Fernandina Beach. This, the most popular camping area in Florida, will have 60 new campsites all fronting the ocean, giving Ft. Clinch a total of 250 sites. 16 of the 21 State Parks have camping facilities with 1,240 sites but there is such a shortage that the Park Service has been moved to add to that number.

Walter Coldwell, chief of the Park Service, said that one park turned away 1,500 campers last summer because of a lack of sufficient facilities. According to the Service, "The camping fad (in Florida) began in earnest about a half-dozen years ago and has probably gained more converts than any other means of family recreation. Park planners had to begin constructing facilities to satisfy these needs. The increase in the number of campers began to far outstrip the number of new facilities until the campgrounds soon were tending to be overcrowded."

Campers have begun to overflow into areas other than the State Parks. There was a flood of them last summer at the 114,000-acre Withlaacoochee Land Management Area in West Florida, and many had to be turned away because of inadequate sanitary facilities. Restrooms and water supply, the Park Service points out, are the first requisites of a campground. Tables and grills also must be provided. However, money has not always been available, even when the need for such facilities was obvious and urgent.

A year ago, the Park Service raised fees for overnight camping to $1.50 per night, or $9 a week. The funds thus obtained are used to build more campsites, but the State Legislature will be asked to add to these funds to provide for more facilities by next summer.

In a survey conducted last summer by the Park Service and other State agencies, it was found that out-of-state tent campers outnumbered Floridians by more than five to one. Summer campers are most numerous in the parks situated in the northern part of the State; in the winter, the reverse holds true.

Overall attendance at Florida State Parks since 1952 has increased at a rate of 500 per cent, but the number of campers has multiplied by more than 1,000 per cent. Records show that, in 1952, there were 32,619 campers; by this year, the total had skyrocketed to 380,900. One-day visitors, comprise the largest number. Back in fiscal 1951-52, daytime visitors totaled 678,113; in fiscal 1961-62, the total was 3,330,386.

There is a good deal for one-day visitors to do and see. Several of the parks have interesting historical associations. Fort Pickens State Park, near Pensacola, contains the old fort which played an important role at the beginning of the Civil War.

Fort Clinch State Park contains Fort Clinch, which was built shortly before the Civil War and was occupied at different times by both Federal and Confederate troops. At Suwannee River State Park, Confederate forces built earthworks to protect a strategic railroad bridge that crossed the Suwannee River at this point.

MYSTERIES OF THE DESERT

by
russ leadabrand
pasadena independent

They have a tree here in the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park that bleeds. A shrimp that turns to dust in the dry desert and comes alive only when it rains. A cactus that humps. Hills that contain sea shells. A tree that looks like smoke and a pumpkin patch where the pumpkins are made of stone.

The trees that bleed are the elephant trees. A grove of about 1,000 of these is scattered along the rocky and wash-cut foothills just north of Split Mountain. To get there you can drive in on a dirt road--suitable for two-wheel drive cars--for about a mile. There is a turnaround at the end of this leg of the journey. A four-wheel drive road reaches back for another mile. Then the terrain gets too rugged even for jeeps. There is a five minute hike on back to the first of these fat-trunked, fat-boughed trees. The elephant trees exude a bright red sap, but park officials ask you not to cut or slash the trees. Recovery in the desert country is extremely slow and even the hardy elephant trees heal slowly. The trees bloom in full summer and few Southern Californians are hardy enough to brave enough or interested enough to face the heat to see the blossoms.

The disappearing shrimp live in the dusty washes of Fish Creek. Their hatching cycle explodes when rain water forms small ponds in the desert country. These ponds sometimes last only a few days, but this is enough time for the diminutive shrimp to continue their life cycle. When the water evaporates, the shrimp go into suspended animation again until the next rain. The cycle is not repeated every year.

Jumping Cholla? Our youngster found out about it. He tried to jump over a plant of cholla and he didn't, to his amazement, clear the plant. Some old timers claim that the sharp-spined cholla actually jumps onto humans. Others say that it is so sharp that if you get within three or four inches of the cactus, you are punctured. Whatever, cholla spines are sharp and a cholla wound is achingly painful. Friendly warning: don't mess around with cholla.

In the Mud Hills area of Fish Creek, some of the mustard colored domes are topped with a dark layer of material. This is fossilized layer of marine material, composed of shells and marine forms. In another area of the Anza-Borrego park are pieces of the shoreline of vanished Lake Le Conte. Along the edge of this lake seashells can be found. Sea shells, fossilized or looking like they were laid down yesterday, depending on which place you look, are not impossible in this desert.

There is a tree here that is called the smoke tree. From a distance, looking down a desert wash, this plant--with spiny extensions of the branches that serve as leaves--looks like a plume of blue-gray smoke rising. Hence the apt name.

The Anza-Borrego back country is filled with concretions. These appear variously and take many shapes. The most uncommon outcropping is a place called the Pumpkin Patch where a large area of pumpkin-shaped and pumpkin-size concretions dot the sandy benches. For people who like stone pumpkins there is one disappointment. Most of them are too heavy to carry away.

The Anza-Borrego country is full of surprises, of novelties, of interesting sights and sensations. It is only a short distance away by good highways and the weather just now is wonderful.

ENJOYING ANZA - BORREGO

by
russ leadabrand
pasadena independent

Once a year a jeep club tackles a canyon that pierces the edge of the Santa Rosa Mountains north of here. The jeep route follows one of the new constant-flowing streams in the region. This is Coyote Canyon and the canyon is over-grown with willows in many places.

"To get through, when you come to the willows, you pick out a place in the thicket and drive into it with the jeep. If you don't hit anything solid, you're on the road," explained one ranger of the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.

There is talk now of making a highway out of the Coyote Canyon route--it would run from Borrego Valley up to Anza in Riverside County, south of Hemet.

There is also talk that the wonderfully rough pioneer Truckhaven Trail, which runs across the northern section of the park from Borrego out to the Salton Sea might also be paved one day.

Both of these actions would be unfortunate, in my opinion. There is a good paved road abuilding that will connect the Montezuma Valley-Warner's area with Borrego. This latter road is being built by inmate labor and naturally the builders are in no hurry to finish the project. It has, at last count, a couple more years to go. This Montezuma Valley to Borrego route will speed up traffic from Los Angeles into Borrego Springs by almost an hour. This should be enough in the way of new roads. Coyote Canyon and the Truckhaven trails should be left alone.

We were exploring the area out along the Truckhaven Trail the other afternoon. Time was getting late for me. I had to get back to town to see the Park Supervisor. We were in the area of John Hilton's old calcite mine and decided to drive up the jeep trail to that landmark.

We turned off too soon, drove into a narrow wash bordered by high mud walls. The track persisted, and so did we. The wall grew higher and higher and pinched in closer together. In one place the jeep barely squeezed under a low overhang. Finally, after about a mile, the road pinched out altogether. I hiked ahead for a way, found that the canyon continued. Where the jeeps were parked the mud hills were decorated with a fringe of fingers and spires of mud and stone. It was a fascinating little canyon, remote and quiet.

We spread out our blanket and tablecloth, dug the picnic hampers and portable ice boxes from the rear of the jeeps, spread out our lunch in the sun. As usual, a couple of uninvited gusts of wind sprinkled sand across the spread. But a Coke or olives or salami or cold fried chicken with just a little sand tastes just as good.

We hiked up one of the side canyons, found it loaded with concretions. We explored up-canyon until we found the place where the concretions were being weathered out of the mud cliffs. These concretions take all shapes: like ducks and turtles and a quarter of beef. And there were others like baseballs and pumpkins and slabs of beefsteak.

Later we drove back the bumpy Truckhaven Trail to Borrego. We saw three other jeeps, out in the bright, warm sunshine, exploring the mysteries of one of California's fairest parks.

FLOATING MUSEUMS SOON TO BE SHIP SHAPE

The "C. A. Thayer" is one of four ships in a $2,000,000 project. The three-masted schooner rests among friends in the yatch harbor.

San Francisco Maritime State Historical Monument

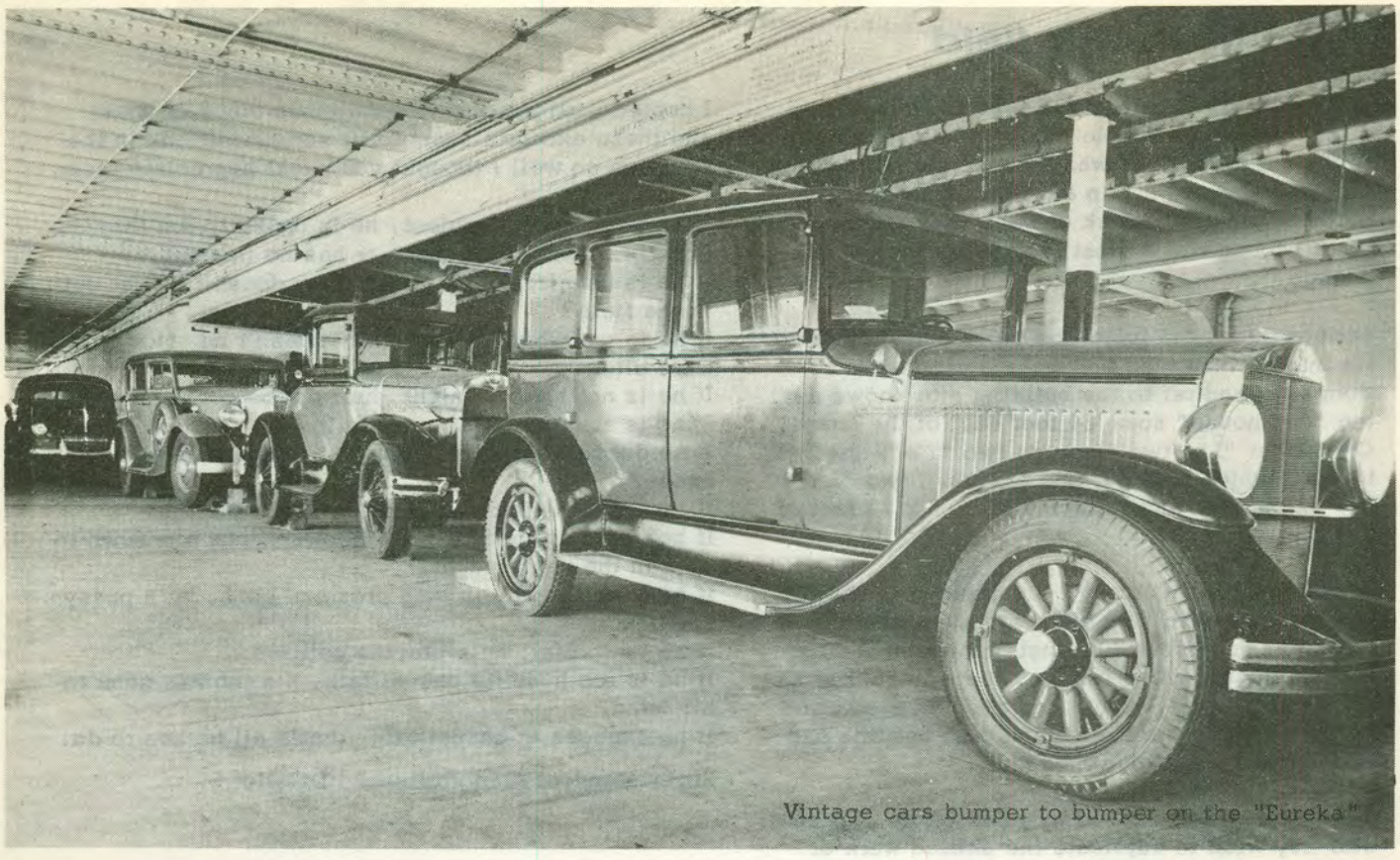
Progress on the San Francisco Maritime State Historical Monument is moving rapidly along. The cable-car turnaround phase of the Monument has been completed with its grass, gas lights, wrought iron, and benches.

The first of the four ships in the $2 million project is finished and the three others are better than half completed. The four are the "C. A. Thayer", a three-masted lumber-shipping schooner; the steam schooner "Wampana", forerunner of the steel steam ships; the "Eureka", a mammoth ferry boat, long familiar to the Bay Area residents; and the "Alma", an old hay scow used on the rivers to transport supplies.

Vintage automobiles have joined the vintage ships at the Norwalk Yacht Harbor in Oakland where the four vessels are berthed. People interested in the project have given or loaned their old cars to the State for placement in the ferry's vehicle transportation area. They will be part of the exhibit aboard the ferry when the ships are completely restored and docked at the foot of Hyde Street in San Francisco.

To date, there are five cars, a 1929 four-door Graham-Paige; a 1930 Model A Ford; a 1933 four-door Packard sedan; a 1934 Packard sedan; and a 1934 Chevrolet pickup.

Since May, 1958, workmen under the direction of Harry Dring, veteran sailor and ship builder, have been refurbishing the ships.



Vintage cars bumper to bumper on the "Eureka"

The C. A. Thayer is complete but must rest at its present moorings until next summer when it is expected a new $500,000 pier will be ready in San Francisco.

Personnel presently assigned are: Rangers Jack W. Hesemeyer, James E. Neider, Cornelius R. Hyta, John H. Plimpton; Park Attendants Lawrence N. Henson, Carl McNulty, and William H. Fordon; Restoration and Maintenance Supervisor Harrison J. Dring; Shipwright Foreman Ivan L. Duncan; Boatswain-Deckmaster John R. Dickerhoff; and Deckhands Paul L. Waaland, Harry A. Johnson, Allan W. Harris, and Emerson J. Miller.

Harry Dring looks in on Captain's quarters aboard the "C. A. Thayer"

A Kingereys Self-C-Zing Corn Popper, patented 1911

yield from the field

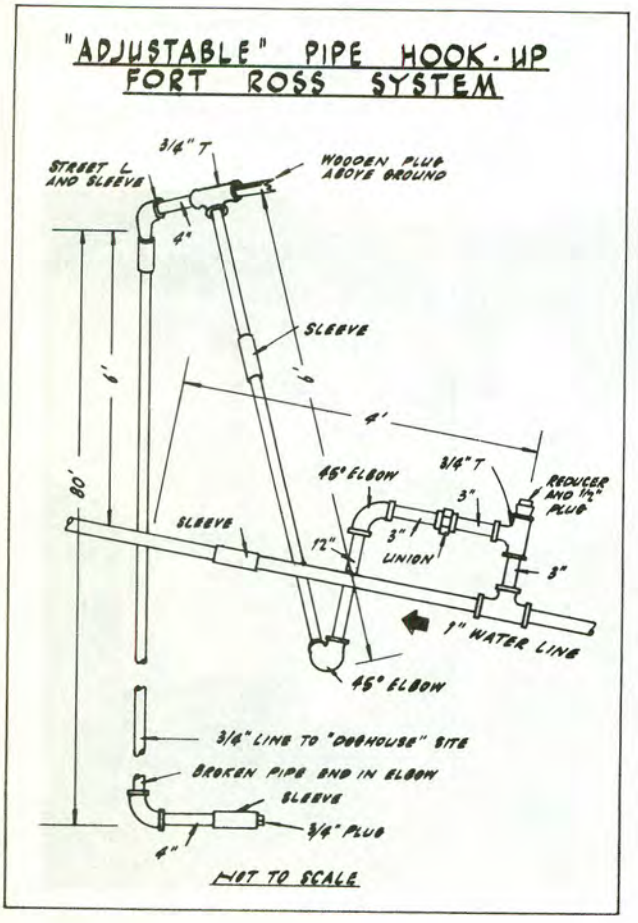
FORT ROSS SHM--For some time there has been a bad leak in the single pipe which brings water to the outhouses. It was so bad, our 500-gallon tank was drained dry in a matter of hours. I decided to locate the leak or know the reason why. What I found was a most remarkable water pipe hookup.

Someone used the following pipes and fittings to tie into an inch pipe and make a slightly more than 45% lead off to the building site known as the "dog house" some 50 feet east of the chapel. One street "L", two sleeves; two "T's"; one 3/4" to 1/2" inside reducer; one 1/2 plug; two "L's"; one union; five short nipples 3" to 6"; 12 feet of 3/4" pipe.

In spite of all this array, one opening in the "T" was plugged with a whittled stick and the end of the pipe, some four 20' lengths away in the field, had no closing valve or plug, just roots, mud and accumulated rust. There had been an elbow and nipple capped by a sleeve and plug but this had been broken off a long time ago.

This diagram is provided to guide future plumbers who may wish to duplicate the skilled work of earlier workmen at the Fort.

Supervisor John McKenzie.



I copied portions of this anonymous piece of prose and these excerpts seem to fit some positions in the Division so well I thought you might appreciate them.

If he talks on the subject, he is trying to run things.
If he is silent, he is dumb or has no interest.
If he is usually at the office, why doesn't he get out in the field?
If he is out when we call, why doesn't he stick around more often?
If he is not home at night, he must be out carousing.
If he is at home, he is neglecting outside contacts.
If he doesn't agree with you, he is ignorant or bull-headed.
If he does, he lacks originality or conviction.
If he gives someone a short answer, trim him down to size in the next budget.
If he tries to explain both pros and cons, he's pussy-footing.
If he is cordial, he's playing politics.
If he is too busy for casual talk, his job has gone to his head.
If he engages in casual talk, that's all he has to do.

Superintendent Alan Philbrook, District 6.

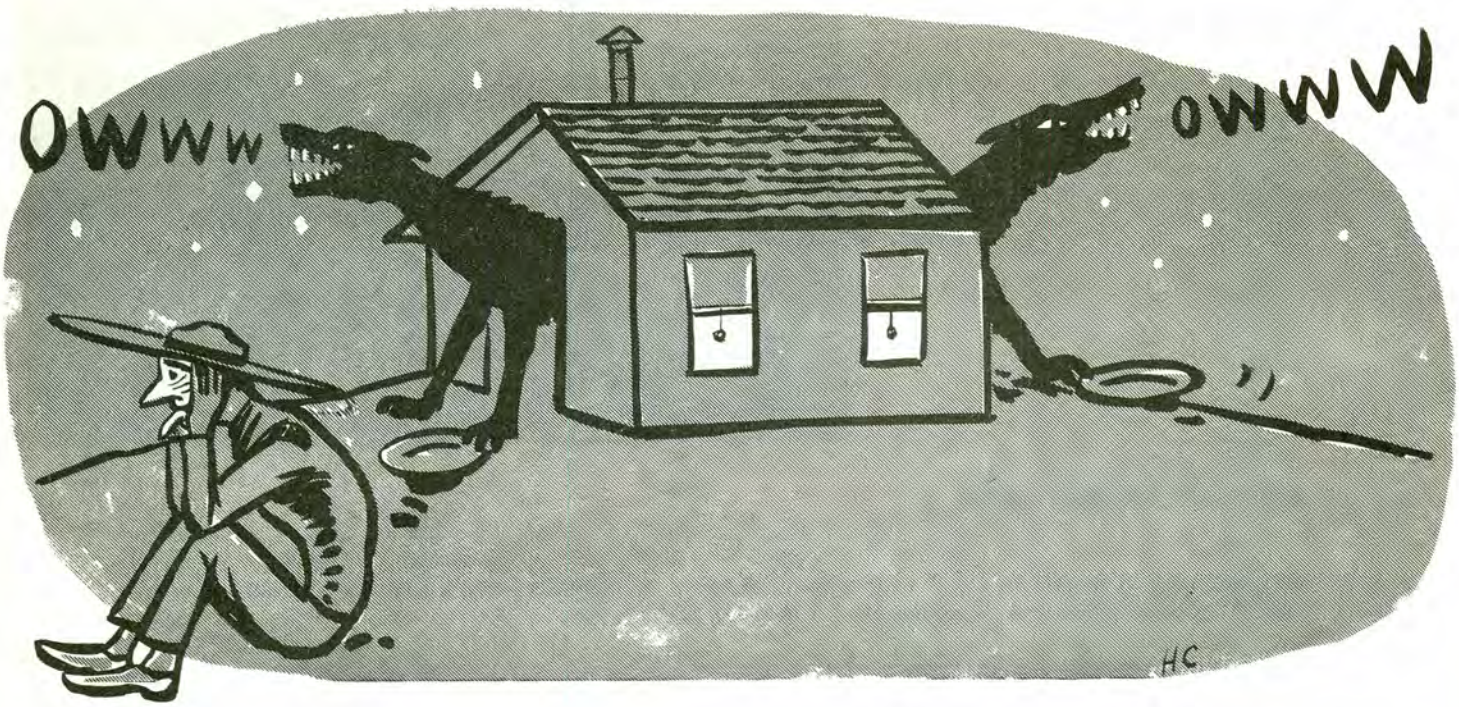
DOHENY BEACH SP--A baby-blue Fiat (bug-size) maneuvered its way along a footpath through the campsites to the rear of the #1 lifeguard tower. As the driver came to the area where the surfers pile their boards, he politely asked them to move the boards so he could get by, and this they did.

He drove down an asphalt 45-degree slope to the beach at which time our one hardy lifeguard saw him. He drove down the beach some 150 yards, turned around and headed back. By this time our harried lifeguard was at the top of the embankment, some ten feet above beach level and thought he had them trapped. About 75 yards out, the driver revved up the bug and when he hit the bank at approximately 55 miles per, the car took off and clipped a log as it came in for a two-point landing. The car slipped around some but settled down and as the driver seemed intent on getting out of the campground without being caught he used a very small opening fronting the Rangers' residences.

Our lifeguard, shaken by the thought that he had jumped clear just seconds before the bug charged, called the check station to have the car stopped since he was of the opinion this was the only way out of the park. But the car slipped through a four-foot gate.

When last seen, our one and only lifeguard was seen paddling his surf board in the general direction of Australia mumbling something.

Ranger Alfred Galli.



SAMUEL P. TAYLOR SP--Saturday, 3:00 p.m. Jim Stewart picked up two LARGE Labrador Retrievers at the swimming hole. Confined them in yard of Residence #4.
3:30 p.m. Contacted Humane Society. Society said dogs could not be picked up on Saturday, but would send a truck Sunday. Asked Jim how he was fixed for dog food. Jim didn't have any so Stewart family put all leftovers in bucket. Dogs finished food in one gulp. Stewarts had slim pickings for supper.
1:00 p.m. Sunday. Stewart contacted Humane Society. Society said they just didn't have anyone to send over. Dogs hungry. Jim desperate.
3:00 p.m. Jim started for town with dogs in pickup.
3:05 p.m. Woman from Stinson Beach phoned, looking for dogs. Informed her dogs on way to Humane Society.
3:15 p.m. Pickup truck with Jim and two LARGE, HUNGRY dogs broke down near Woodacre. Jim phoned park for help. Williams sent to rescue, got truck started and returned to park.
3:30 p.m. Phoned Humane Society to tell dogs' owner to pick up dogs at park.
5:00 p.m. Dogs still confined in yard of Residence #4. Still hungry. So was Jim.
9:00 p.m. Ramer gathered all leftovers from his refrigerator. Consumed in one gulp.
10:30 p.m. Tired of hearing dogs bark and with no food left in park, Ramer took dogs to Humane Society. Had peace and quiet in park--also had hungry Rangers.

P. R. Ramer, Ranger I

CALAVERAS BIG TREES SP--This past summer our family spent a week in the Squaw Hollow Campground. We understand you designed this area and we wish to thank you. It is the most original in conception of any park we have ever seen and the wide variety in the sites is refreshing and delightful. We occupied a trailer site which was the nearest approach to a complete home away from home we have found anywhere. I took some pictures and will enclose one for your information as to the site. I would have taken more of the sites, but there was so much picture taking to do, I just never got around to it.

Letter signed by E. V. Zumwalt, Napa, California Sent to us by D. Mills, Sacramento Regional

FORT TEJON SHM--After many years of accident free operation of state vehicles, Louis Wakefield had his first accident. What did he hit? His own car driven by Mrs. Wakefield. What was he driving? A brand new pickup borrowed from Joshua Trees SP. No injuries. Damage minor except to Louie's composure.

Superintendent Lloyd Lively, District 5

A NEW BOOK ON STATE PARKS

The 1963 New Year is being brightened by a new publication entitled "The State Parks - Their Meaning in American Life" by Freeman Tilden. It is published by Alfred A. Knopf, and distributed by Random House, Incorporated. It sells for $5.50.

Those who have read Freeman Tilden's previous book entitled "National Parks -- What They Mean To You and Me" have been looking forward to Mr. Tilden's similar writings about the state parks of the United States. In his inimitable style, Freeman Tilden has done an excellent job of describing the origins of the state park movement and the general development of state park systems throughout the United States. He discusses principles, policies and problems, which are as diverse throughout the country as are the interests of the 50 states. He then endeavors to take you on a tour of the state parks of the nation by selecting the outstanding parks and each principal region of the country. He has included fine pictorial representations of many of the areas selected.

For California, Mr. Tilden has selected those parks which are familiar to all of us. They include Columbia, Hearst San Simeon, Anza-Borrego Desert, Humboldt Redwoods and Point Lobos Reserve. Shorter descriptions of other parks, such as Calaveras Big Trees, are included. It is easy to understand why Mr. Tilden could select only representative parks in trying to describe individual areas throughout the 50 states.

I, for one, believe he has done a creditable job, particularly in the philosophical manner in which he is so adept.

A foreward by Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, ably sets the tone of the volume which points out what part the National Park Service has had in aiding the state park movement in becoming established and in retaining its identity. There are those who still remember the contributions of the National Park Service in the days of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the many fine developments that were established in areas for which funds were not otherwise available.

This is one book you can well afford to have in your personal library. In the event you do not see fit to acquire it, I would certainly urge that you obtain a library copy and peruse this splendid edition dedicated to the state park systems of America.

> "But. . .the state park! I sit beside my tent, watching the moon rise at the lake end, silvering my tent stakes. A loon laughs madly. I entertain a chipmunk who craves the welfare state of tourist crumb; or a fox daintily walking along a wall; or a charmingly dressed skunk who will mind his own business if I do likewise. Here are beech trees with lovers' names carved on them years before I was born (the ancient Romans used the beech and poplar for the same purpose). An evening with a naturalist interpreter in a little amphitheater where the seats are hewn logs; blissful sleep in the aroma of hemlock instead of the stinking fumes from a motor exhaust--well, why try to name it all? But is this not recreation of a superior order?"

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

San Mateo Beaches

There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society where none intrudes,
By the deep Sea, and music in its roar:
I love not Man the less, but Nature more - - -

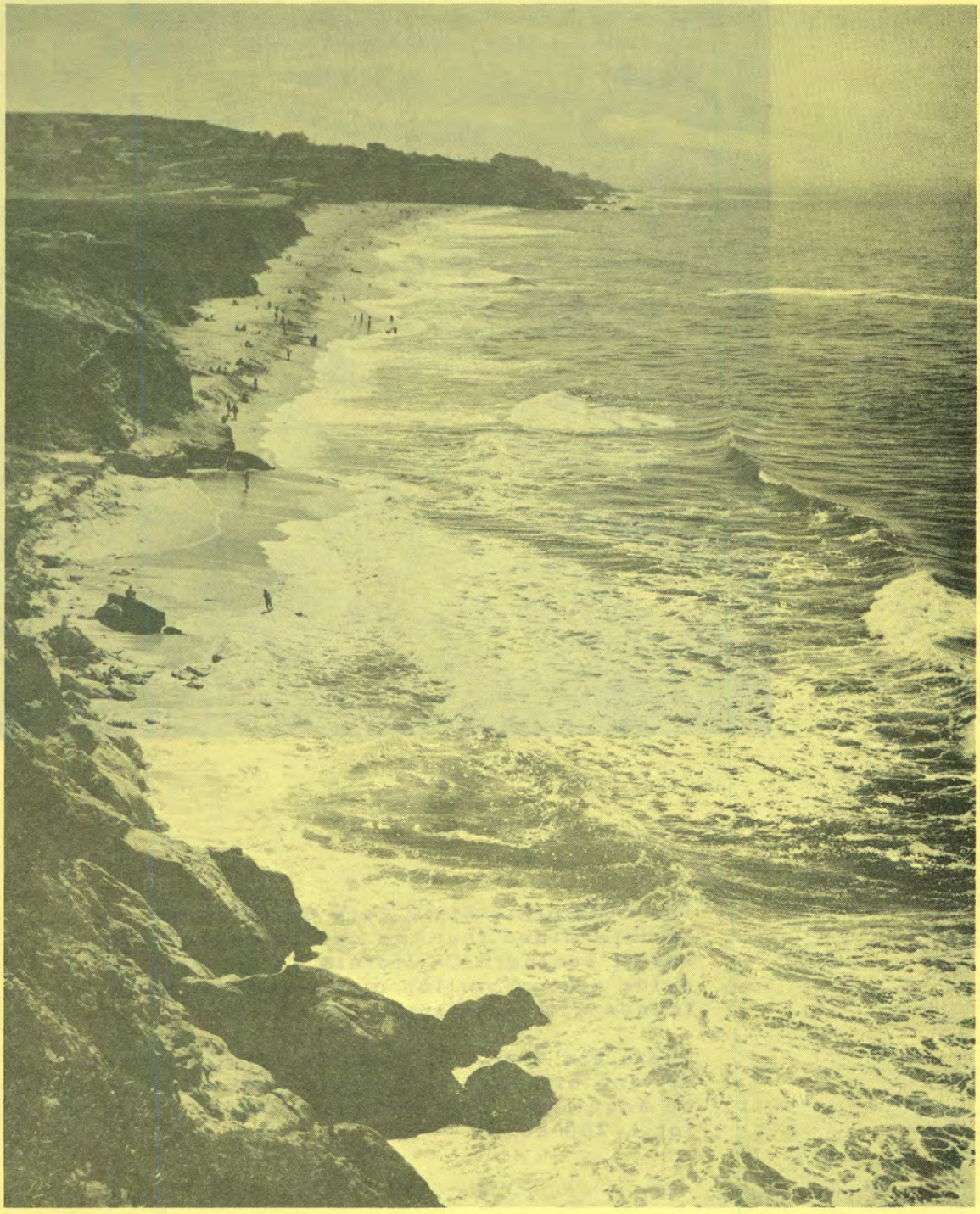
BYRON, Childe Harold

The California State Park Commission is determined that the catastrophe which befell southern California by not setting aside a good portion of its coastal magnificence will not happen here.

There are 4,000,000 people within immediate driving distance to use the land which must be acquired. The estimate of cost is $1,400,000 for 1,700 acres.

Californians living in the San Francisco Bay Area still have the opportunity to enjoy the Pacific Ocean -- the San Mateo County Beach properties for the most part remain undeveloped.

Developments do not dot the landscape as they do in southern California. The opportunity to relax, to fish, to build castles in the sand, to hike, still exist.

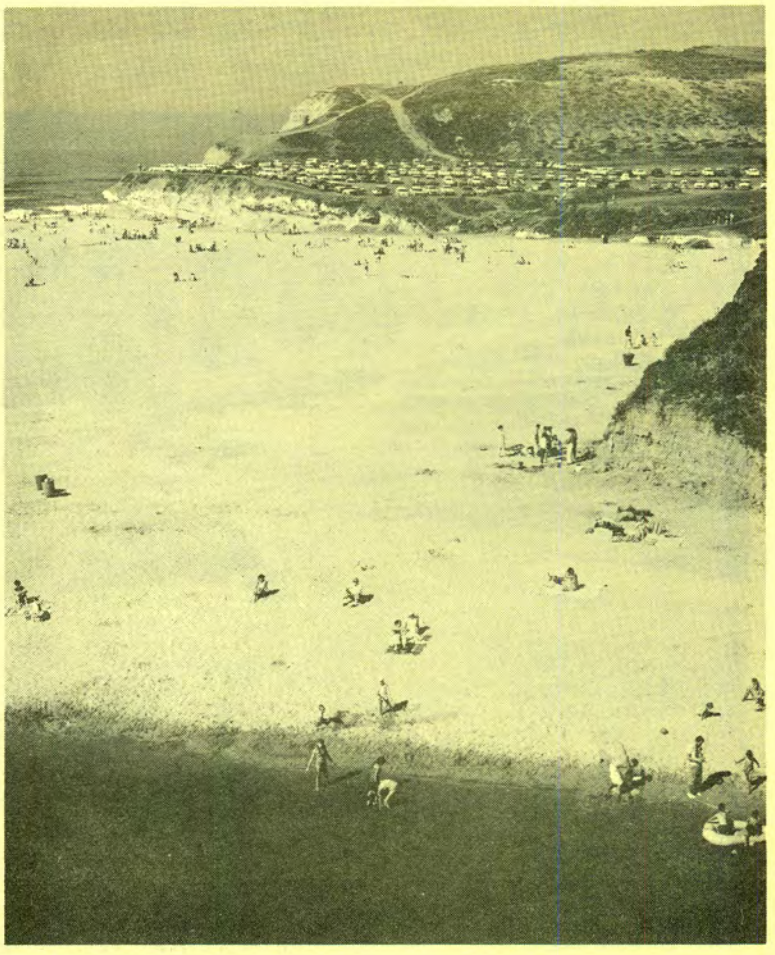


The coastline the Park Commission is determined to preserve is by no means all the land on this lengthy coast.

It is but a part -- to keep the area safe from encroachment and creeping sub-divisions so that the hundreds of thousands who like to flock to the beaches on a warm summer afternoon can find a place.

Additions are proposed at five locations:

Pescadero Beach
Bean Hollow
Montara
San Gregorio
Francis Dunes



This particular coastline also has some lagoons in which the little ones can enjoy themselves in comparative safety.

The ocean has been and will continue to be fascinating and intriguing to many.

The beaches are restored with each new tide. The fires in the forest, the woodsman's ax, the roads which cut through the desert and into the mountains require many years to heal -- but the ocean with each tide erases the footprints, washes the sand, and removes traces of man's intrudings.

The Park Commission also wants to retain some of the upland, the cliffs in all their splendor.

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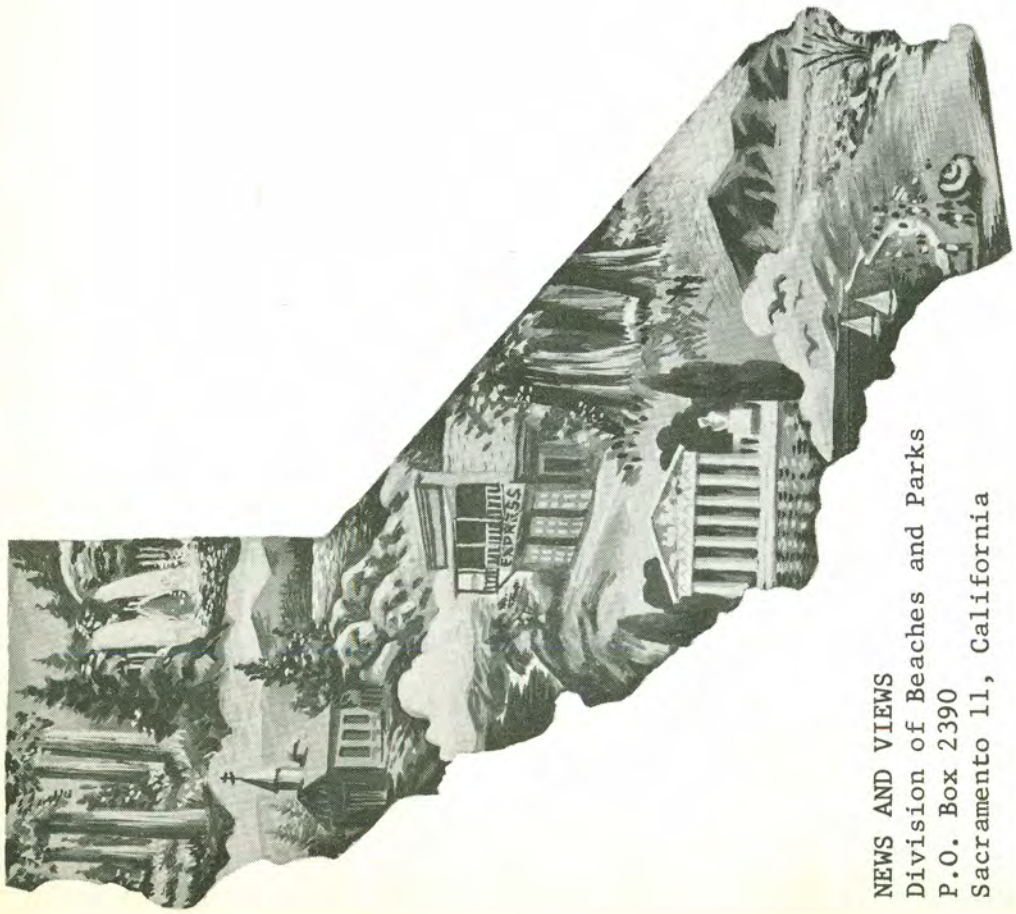

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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FEBRUARY, 1963

NEWS AND VIEWS

Mallacomes Rancho .... pp. 7-10

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 20 NO. 1

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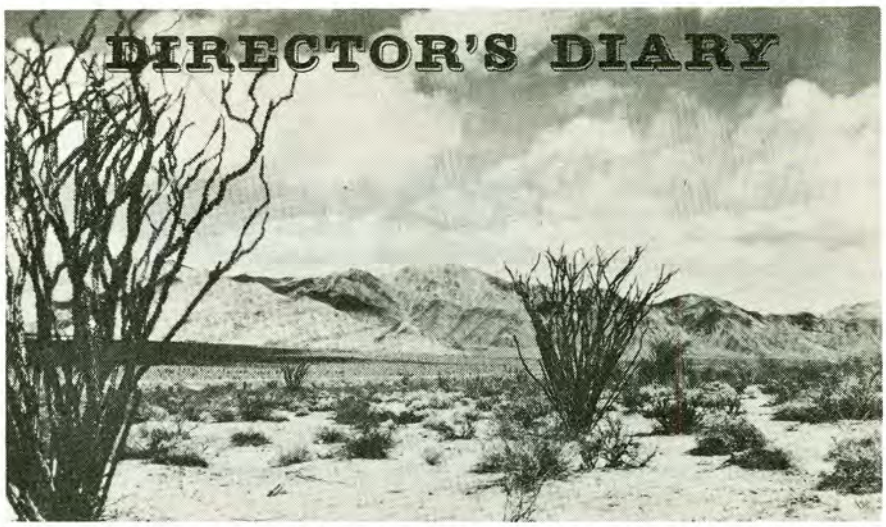


It will be another 20 months before Californians will have a second opportunity to decide on the merits of more State Park properties so as to accommodate their needs in the decades ahead. In the interim, it is hoped that financing from the General Fund will enable us to proceed on the limited program which such an appropriation would permit. The State Park Commission has presented the Governor with a list of acquisition priorities totaling between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000. I would express the wish here that this latter funding for the next two years need not be on a loan basis. The need is a current need and might well be met by the current tax-paying users. There will be additional need for both acquisition and development which might well be financed on a loan or bond basis deferring the payment for both land and development to those future generations who will be using them.

Basically, the State Park program as suggested by legislation introduced in the Senate by Senator Ronald Cameron is the same as last year, with a few refinements. These involve the allocations to counties and a slight increase in the amount to be allocated to Small Craft Harbors and the Wildlife Conservation Board -- $7,500,000 each instead of $5,000,000. We are not in a position to know if the Legislature will accept the measure as submitted, or make modifications during current deliberations. Our hunch is that the issue may go to interim committee for hearings throughout California, with refinements being made at the short budget session in 1964 if amendments are found necessary. The Governor is behind the program and would surely agree to a special call to place the issue on the ballot.

Senator Cameron's co-author is Jess Unruh, officially the Speaker of the Assembly and, in his lesiure moments through the past years, a frequenter of State Parks, camping with all the Unruhs. When introducing the legislation, Speaker Unruh and Senator Cameron said:

"We are facing a very serious recreational crisis. The supply of suitable lands for recreation is fast disappearing. Should we fail to act now to buy and set aside land which we will need for park and recreation purposes it will be lost to us forever.

"The twin pressures of rapidly increasing population and more family leisure time make the need for increased recreation facilities in this state a matter of immediate and crucial importance.

"The money raised under this legislation would be earmarked as follows:

1. To acquire land for state beaches, parks, recreation and historic sites -- $75 million.

2. Minimum development of same land -- $20 million.

3. Acquisition of land for wildlife management -- $7.5 million.

4. Loans to cities, counties and harbor districts for small craft harbors -- $7.5 million.

5. State assistance to counties for acquisition and development of county and regional parks -- $40 million.

"We feel sure that the people of California will recognize the immediate and long-term value of this act and give it overwhelming approval at the polls.""

CHARLES A. DE TURK,
Director

BOOKS

REVIEWED

Mushrooms, manzanita, and marine life are a few of the subjects covered in recent University of California Press Books. Although written to cover the region from Fort Ross south to Monterey, the books are good additions to California's natural history lore.

Recent publications are titled:

Mushrooms of the Bay Region
Early Uses of California Plants
Evolution of the Landscape of the San Francisco Bay Region
Introduction to the Seashore Life of the San Francisco Bay Region and the Coast of Northern California.

The Mushroom and Fungi book has 25 color illustrations and many good black and white drawings. It is the only inexpensive book covering fungi in California ($1.50).

Early Uses of California Plants ($1.75) includes the entire state. Indian and early settlers' uses of numerous plants are described. Manzanita berries were eaten, seeds were used for flour, and a tea from the leaves was used on Poison-Oak inflammation. Many uses of this and other plants are covered. There are several color photographs as well as line drawings.

The Introduction to Seashore Life ($1.95) is a fine book to begin an understanding of the many unusual animals found in the tidal areas of our coast. The book goes beyond identification of animals for us and helps to explain the manner in which these animals carry out their life processes. Many photos and drawings aid the reader. There are several books that could be used with this book, and they are listed in the references.

Evolution of the Landscape ($1.50) is an inexpensive geological history of the Central California coast. The history of mountains, valleys, and other features are described.

Recognized authorities have written these books; and there are now ten different guides in print -- mammals, trees, rocks, reptiles and amphibians, and weather among the earlier publications. All are priced from $1.50 to $1.95.

Ranger James M. Doyle,
Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

(EDITOR'S NOTE: We publish herewith a portion of the remarks made by Chief Edward F. Dolder before the Shoreline Planning Association in Morro Bay, January 25, 1963. Mr. Dolder's time during January was usurped so greatly by legislative and administrative activity that he was unable to prepare an article this month.)

It is now almost 200 years since Juan Gaspar de Portola camped in the valley of Morro Creek and Father Crespi mentioned the magnificent mass which dominates the coastal scence here at Morro Bay. I speak of "the great rock in the form of a morro", as Father Crespi called it.

Today, they are eroding it away. "They" is man. Like the waters which have poured over and through the Yosemite for centuries, we are chipping away. But we are chipping at a faster pace, and when we have finished chipping, there will be nothing remaining but a mound of debris -- quite unlike the magnificence which Nature has molded at Yosemite.

I wonder how long it took the forces of nature to mold Morro Rock?

I know it is 200 years since our civilization gazed upon it. I know that 50 years ago, possibly as little as a decade ago, the great mass stood, untouched but by the forces of Nature. With possible exception of a few learned geologists, most everyone wondered when he saw it, "How did this come about?"

It is fortunate there are those among us who ask the same question. Instead of how Nature produced this precious spectacle, now we ask as man hauls away load after load after load, "how did this come about?"

Can it be stopped?

It must.

I respond today to your invitation with enthusiasm. I join in the desire that as effective as your group has been, it will become even more effective. It, too, must.

I am reminded of the Indian legend, long told among tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, by the Sioux and Utes, the Blackfeet and Cheyenne.

An Indian chief was wont to try the strength of his young braves by making them run in a single effort as far up the side of a mountain as was possible. On an appointed day, four left at daybreak.

The first returned with a branch of spruce, indicating the altitude he had attained. The second bore a twig of pine. The third bore an Alpine shrub. It was by the light of the moon that the fourth made his way back. He returned, worn and weary--his feet torn and bleeding.

"What did you bring, and how high did you ascend," asked the Chief. "Oh Great Chief," he replied, "where I went there were flowers to cheer my path, and then spruce and pine to shelter me from the sun, and then great rocks and snow. My feet are torn, and I am ex-

(Continued on the following page)

hausted and I have come back--late,--but I have viewed the greatness of the earth."

And as a wonderful brilliance came into his eyes, the young brave added: "I saw the sea!"

What that Indian Brave uttered when he made his way east to his home is as meaningful today. How great, how inspiring, how all-powerful is the brilliance of the Pacific Ocean as one looks out across the sand dunes here at Morro Bay. . .or from the rocky points 600 feet up on a cliff on Highway One between Monterey and San Simeon. . .or at Lands End at San Francisco. . .or from the Mendocino coast as the ocean pounds savagely, relentlessly. . .or from between great and majestic redwoods at Arcata. . .or from the soft sand beaches which exist south of here in diminishing profusion.

Yet you all know we are losing this economic asset, this becalmer of troubled minds, this scenic beauty so delightfully opiating in a world of confusion.

In parks we are dedicated to assure something is done. By "something is done" I mean assure that as much of this precious commodity as is practical be held as it is and was, in trust for all of us to use in the ways we enjoy best.

There are 1,130 miles of California ocean frontage, no more and no less. Let us multiply that by front feet, or 5,966,400. Let us allow a spacious 100 front feet per California family, if there were really 1,130 miles still remaining for such disposition. That means 59,760 families. California has over 4,000,000 families.

This is a simple illustration. It states poignantly why we are charged with the grave responsibility to halt the depredations which threaten what is left. Indeed, should the federal government for a non-public use usurp huge expanses for operations which require a minute expanse?

Indeed, should a few fortunate families preclude use of further stretches by millions because of the means afforded them. We do not advocate utopian concepts, but we feel that so little should not be limited to so few.

Should the claims of commercial interests be allowed for the sake of a particular industry to the detriment of the common good.

Should the natural resources of the sea--the wildlife, the oil beneath the surface, the water itself--be unrestrictedly exploited?

Shoreline planning is necessary, you know it and you acknowledge it, we know it and we acknowledge it. We are doing our part and ask your consideration and support of our views.

Now shoreline to us does not mean that limited stretch of beach on which there is sand. Regretfully, it may have been defined that way because of urgency or exigency, but as Chief, I am determined to stand our ground in asking a more broad interpretation. We are being embarrassed in southern California because in years past we were forced to take beach only, sandy beach, but precluded from any upland. It is on the uplands that people camp and picnic and park their cars and locate bathing and sanitary facilities. Without it, we are deader than the Dodo is now, and Morro Rock a score of years hence. Without parking, you've got nothing: shameful, but truthful. Park on the beach or scenic scape and you destroy what you sought to retain.

Now what shoreline should we acquire? Should the State Park Commission in these days of freeways and high quality secondary roads recommend the spending of $6,000,000 for less than a mile of ocean front footage and a total of 100 acres near Dana Point in Orange County? Or would it not be more provident, intelligent, foresighted, and practical to purchase 4,000 acres and 12 miles of ocean frontage near here for a considerably lesser amount? Ours, remember, is a statewide, not local responsibility.

We believe the answer is manifest.

PARK COMMISSION ELECTS NEW CHAIRMAN

ALFRED J. STERN ACCEPTS

I take this opportunity of thanking you for your confidence in electing me Chairman of the State Park Commission. I wish to join with Mrs. Gertrude Harriman in expressing the Commission's appreciation of the outstanding work Joseph Houghteling has done as Chairman of the Commission.

It had been my good fortune to serve under the Chairmanship of Joseph Houghteling and immediately preceding him, Will Rogers, Jr. I also had the pleasure of serving for a short time, before he retired, with the stalwart giant of the State Park System, Joseph R. Knowland.

*** *** ***

A day or two ago in a department store I noticed clerks wearing over-sized buttons advertising that California has become what they called "first." For the department store manager and probably the Chamber of Commerce who supplied the buttons, there is no doubt what "first" means. It means biggest, it means we will do more business.

Here among Commissioners who are working to cope with the problem of increased size, it means something much different, I am sure.

Nobody in State Parks, nor anyone concerned with recreation or planning, is boasting about how populous California has become.

*** *** ***

There is no doubt that as a result of sub-zero weather striking the east and the midwest, an undetermined number of many more people are going to come West. If the future resembles the past--and I think it will--most of these people will quickly learn to enjoy the out of doors when they visit California. They will become acquainted with the wonders of the world's most wonderful places and their children will become even more so.

I am sure this is why the Governor expressed concern recently when he declared, "California First" -- whoever talks with him on this subject knows he is suggesting that a quality of humanity is involved in "firstness" as well as a quantity of people. I agree.

To those of us concerned with parks and recreation means the fostering of one of the great joys of the human spirit--man's delight in his surroundings. Until recently, people have been able to take delight in the natural surroundings of thousands of places in California. With the spreading of cities and highways, the number has diminished to hundreds. One day, too soon perhaps, only public parks and forests will offer anything like the free environment that we have come to love, and then only if we do our work vigorously and unremittingly to assure they remain.

As I have served on the Commission, I have found the staff a dedicated group. I am sure the members of our staff work longer, harder, without concern for direct pecuniary reward, than other personnel of other departments of government in California.

In accepting this responsibility I wish to reiterate, I hope to enjoy the full cooperation of all members of our Commission, our Director, Chief, and staff members. Concurring with Governor Brown, who knows and asks that humanity be preserved with "firstness", I am delighted to accept the Chairmanship of this Commission. I may thus serve to assist in making "California First" in a way that we here understand.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY DURING 1962

COUNTY	PARK	ACREAGE	FRONT FOOTAGE	PURCHASE PRICE AND/OR GIFT VALUATION	STATE FUNDS EXPENDED
Alpine	Grover Hot Springs	1.00		0	0
Amador	Indian Grinding Rock Project	43.55		$21,600.00	$21,600.00
Humboldt	Humboldt Redwoods SP	115.60		$165,150.00	$132,150.00
Los Angeles	Point Dume Beach SP	2.06	300 OF	$145,000.00	$145,000.00
	Santa Monica Beach SP	0.29		$102,750.00	$102,750.00
Marin	Mt. Tamalpais SP	420.95		$342,625.00	$342,625.00
Mendocino	MacKerricher Beach SP	0.88		$10,000.00	$10,000.00
	Manchester Beach SP	0.11		500,00	0
Mono	Bodie Project	1.38		$46,722.00	$46,722.00
	Bodie Townsite	318.62		0	0
Monterey	Los Coches Rancho SHM	1.15		500.00	0
	Monterey SHM				
	Thomas Oliver Larkin House	0.03		$14,250.00	0
	Point Lobos Reserve SP	124.35		$300,000.00	0
	Zmudowski Beach SP	11.51	600 OF	$20,000.00	$20,000.00
Plumas	Plumas Eureka SP	2.60		$17,500.00	$17,500.00
Riverside	Mt. San Jacinto SP	14.40		$15,000.00	$15,000.00
San Diego	Cardiff-San Elijo Beaches	0.30		$27,750.00	$27,750.00
San Luis Obispo	Morro Bay SP	3.02		$5,450.00	$5,150.00
	Pismo Beach SP	10.50		$27,580.00	$27,580.00
	San Simeon Beach SP	0.05		0	0
San Mateo	Portola SP	75.00		$84,600.00	$84,600.00
	San Mateo Beaches SP	11.67	84 OF	$175,640.00	$175,640.00
Santa Barbara	Carpinteria Beach SP	0.41	120 OF	$65,500.00	$65,500.00
Santa Cruz	Big Basin Redwoods	488.00		$415.684.00	$415,684.00
	Natural Bridges Beach SP	0.28	300 OF	$500.00	0
	Twin Lakes Beach SP	0.44	53 OF	$9,000.00	$9,000.00
Sonoma County	Fort Ross SHM	353.00		$236,500.00	$236,500.00
	Sonoma Coast SP	148.70	1,420 OF	$114,060.00	$114,060.00

Total acreage acquired by Division of Beaches and Parks in 1962. . . . . .1,831.23 acres

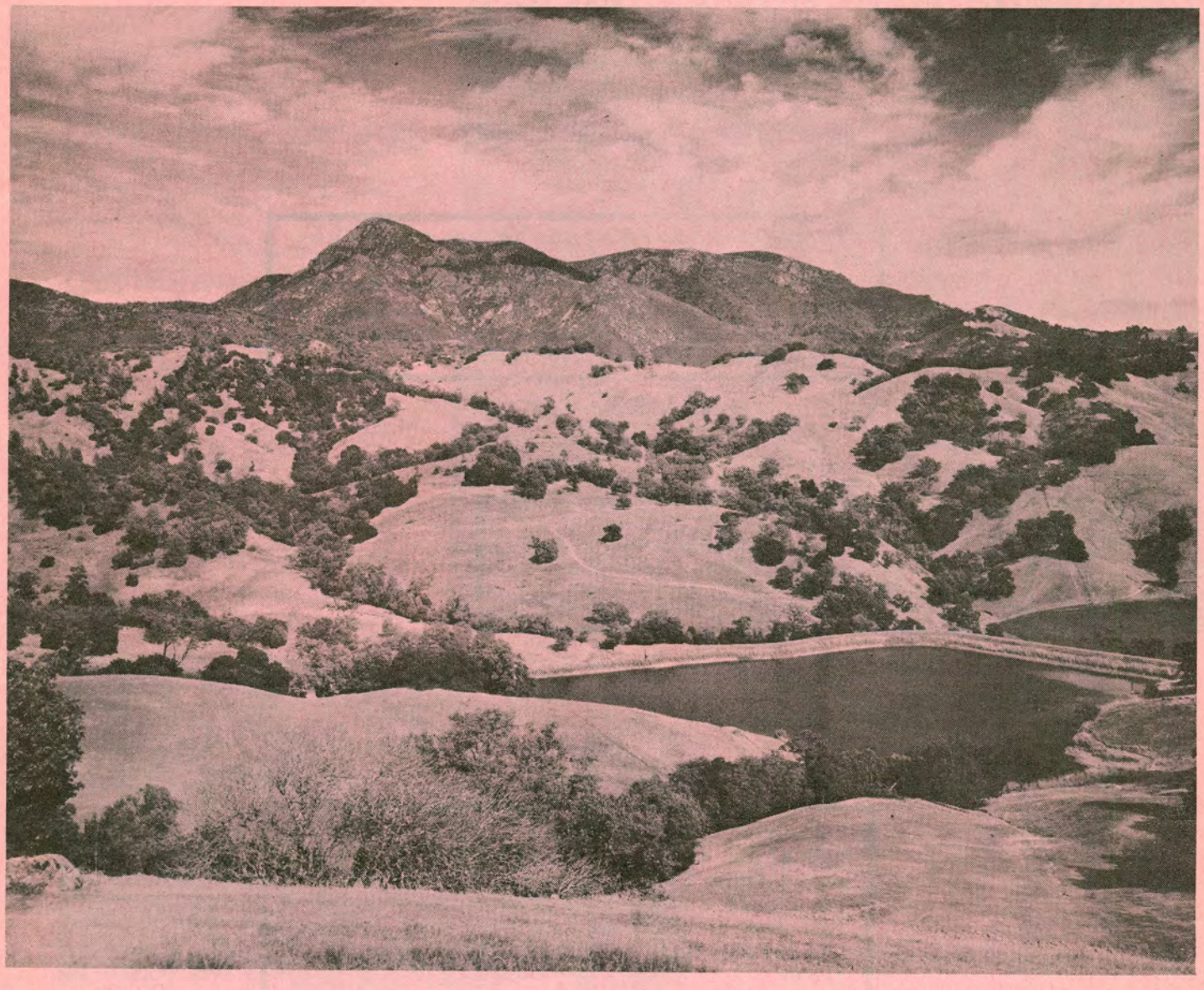
Total acreage acquired under lease during 1962. . . . . 318.62 acres

Total Purchase price and/or gift valuation acquired during 1962. . . . . .$2,363,861.00

Total State funds expended during 1962. . . . . $2,014,811.00

Total ocean frontage acquired during 1962. . . . . .0.54 miles

MALLACOMES RANCHO



O what a glory doth this world put on
For him who, with a fervent heart, goes forth
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks
On duties well performed, and days well spent!
For him the wind, ay, and the yellow leaves,
Shall have a voice, and give him eloquent teachings.

Longfellow -- Autumn

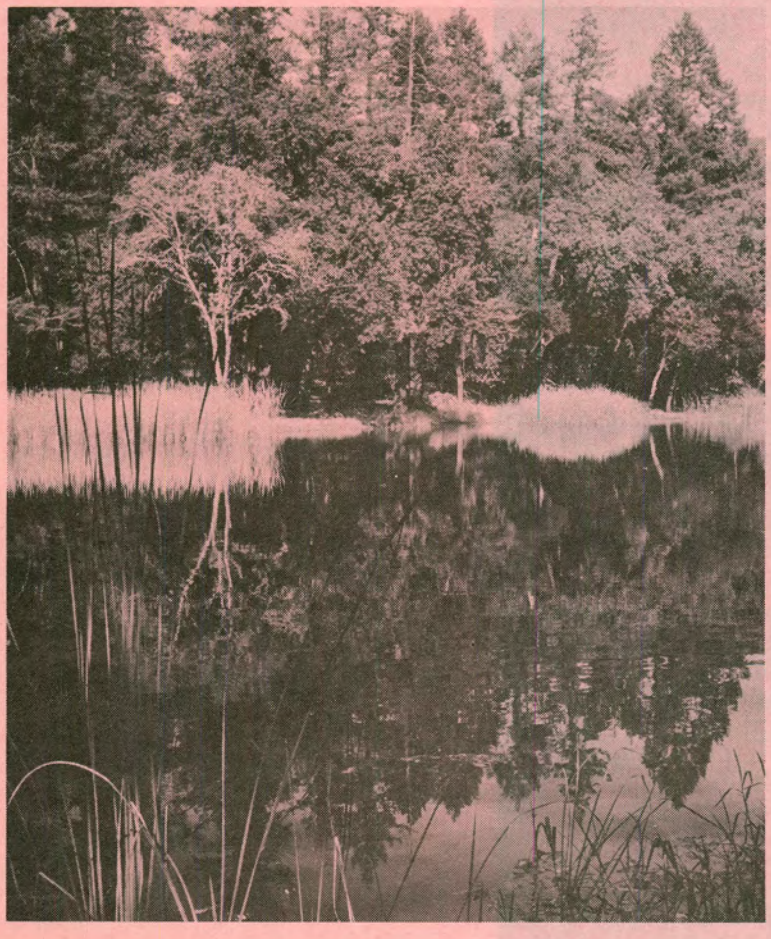
The uncaptioned photographs on these two page gives an indication of the spaciousness of this wonderful area. The cover photograph shows how immensely Mt. St. Helena dominates the area.

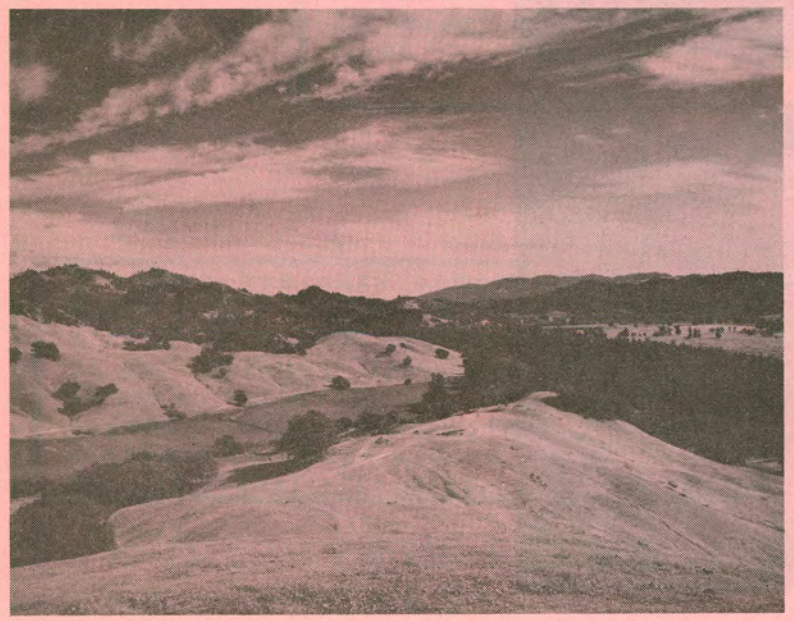
The Mallacomes Rancho in Sonoma County as well as properties on Mt. St. Helena adjacent to the present Robert Louis Stevenson State Park comprises a proposed acquisition on the State Park Commission's priority list.

The acreage totals over 5,000 acres. Appraisers are now in the field establishing values.

Water is abundant, some from streams, some from springs, much of it cornered in small reservoirs which have served the Rancho for many years. A Douglas Fir forest covers a portion of the valley floor.

The park has easy access from Sacramento, San Francisco, and is only a breath away from the fertile vineyards at St. Helena, Calistoga, Napa, and Sonoma Valleys; in fact across the highway from the proposed park a new vineyard has been placed by one of the State's finest vintners.





State Park field personnel from the Superintendent's level on down rightfully become quite concerned when construction items for which they have tried for many years to get included in the budget are seemingly arbitrarily stricken.

It is even more difficult to comprehend after these items have been approved at levels such as the Division Headquarters and even the Department.

This letter from Supervisor of Development Jim Tryner, who until recently was a District Superintendent, indicates concisely and manifestly the problem. The particular letter concerns Big Basin but by merely changing names and amounts, it can apply to any park.

> "We can certainly understand your concern over the deletion of important budgeted items such as the road and sewer line improvements for Big Basin Redwoods State Park. To understand the reasons for the deletion of the Big Basin project, it is necessary to have the background of the budgeting process as it applies to the final formulation of the budget which is submitted by the Department of Finance to the Legislature.
>
> "When we began the assembly of the 1963-64 budget each District submitted, through the appropriate Region, a budget which consisted of major and minor capital outlay items drawn from the Five Year Program for planning and development, and augmented by certain minor items which were recognized by the districts as being necessary over and above the scheduled program. This total budget, taken together with certain items which were recognized by Sacramento as being mandatory in the 1963-64 budget, totalled to approximately $8,000,000. This budget, arranged in order of priority as nearly as possible in accordance with priorities submitted by the districts, was submitted to the Department of Finance in toto in the early fall of 1962. At that time we were aware that the approximate level of our budget would be $6,000,000 for the 1963-64 fiscal year, but were advised by the Department of Finance to submit the total budget, since it could be expected that certain adjustments and deletions would be made through Department of Finance.
>
> "Early in November of 1962 we received from the Department of Finance a complete analysis of the budget, which contained a listing of items which would not be considered for inclusion in the Governor's budget because they were in conflict with administration policy and which raised a multitude of questions regarding those items which were qualified for further consideration. In general, the Department of Finance criteria were based upon the demonstration of service to the public being demonstrated as the primary consideration in each particular budget item. For example, the Big Basin projects which you mentioned, while being recognized as desirable, did not actually offer an increase in services to the public, but rather laid the groundwork for an improvement in services to the public through a relocation of facilities. Under administration policy this item could not qualify for consideration in the 1963-64 budget; consequently it was deleted.
>
> "In early November there was a conference with the Department of Finance, at which the State Park Commission participated and at which several of the misunder-

(continued on the following page)

standings between ourselves and the Department of Finance were cleared up. From this meeting we emerged with a budget of something in excess of $6,000,000 in projects which were approved insofar as administration policy was concerned. We were then confronted with the necessity of cutting these approved projects to a total of $6,000,000.

"At this point, certain additional factors became known to us. It was learned that certain committments at Salton Sea involving mandatory participation in the installation of a water line serving the area would involve the expenditure of some $750,000 in the 1963-64 fiscal year. Room had to be made in the budget for this item. In addition, it was learned that certain mandatory expenditures in connection with participation with the Federal Government in an erosion control project along the southern California coast would be required in 1963-64 and adjustments had to be made in the budget for these purposes. Acting on a priority basis, the budget was cut to meet these mandatory demands.

"From these cuts we emerged with a budget of approximately $6,000,000. Then, at the last minute, we were advised that administration policy required that expenditures for recreation construction on the California water projects would have to be funded from our General Fund allocation for capital outlay. Through sharp negotiation, we were able to reduce this requirement from slightly over $900,000 down to approximately $350,000.

"At this point, we were advised that we would have to make room within our capital outlay budget for a $500,000 opportunity buying item; thus, at the last minute, our budget was further reduced in the amount of $850,000 and cuts had to be made, on a priority basis, to achieve these adjustments.

"From this, you can see that the vicissitudes of the budget are not light. We all do the best we can to make good judgments in deciding for one project against another."

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

***** ***** ***** *****

OLD SPECTACLES

To those of you who may be interested, we received the following answer to our inquiry regarding unclaimed eyeglasses:

"Thank you for your letter of January 10th. We would be delighted to receive any unclaimed eyeglasses you may have, both at this time and at any time in the future.

"The materials we need are: metal frames in any condition, unbroken plastic frames (with or without lenses), sunglasses, soft cases, artificial eyes, cataract lenses, hearing aids, and precious metal scrap such as jewelry (both real and costume), old watches, dentures and discarded silver. Unfortunately, we are unable to use loose lenses and hard cases.

"We will appreciate anything you can send us."

New Eyes for the Needy, Inc., A volunteer Social Service, We Solicit No Funds.
Short Hills, New Jersey

Ranger N. E. Power, Samuel P. Taylor State Park

The first tree was set in place by a Park Department crew and dedicated in brief ceremonies by Dr. Carl W. Koerper, president of the Garden Club, Raymond H. Miller, Oakland Park Commission in charge of developments at Knowland Park, and Howard Gilkey, noted landscape architect who has prepared the master plan of the arboretum.

GOAL:

Oaks From All Over World in Oakland

KNOWLAND STATE ARBORETUM

"Oak Ridge", a memorial grove of 400 distinct varieties of oak trees from all parts of the world, received an auspicious beginning in Knowland State Arboretum and Park recently with the planting of its first tree by representatives of the sponsoring Business Men's Garden Club of Oakland and of the Oakland Park Commission.

Appropriate to the city named for its oaks, the grove will be the only one of its kind in the world. It will contain all specimens known to botanists.

The planting gives added impetus to the community-wide fund raising campaign now being conducted by the East Bay Botanical and Zoological Society. It focuses attention on the dual nature of the development in the park, which is expected to give Oakland an unmatched showplace for both plants and animals. A zoo is within the park.

The first planting is a Quercus borealis -- the red oak, which grows wild in the eastern United States. Since it likes plenty of water, we've placed it on a northern slope, where the moisture is retained more easily. Arid areas on the southern slope will display California and Mediterranean oaks.

Native California shrubs and trees, in view across the adjacent road, will help tie together the extensive arboretum displays. And some of the imposing stands of eucalyptus and pine now in the area will be left for scenic effect.

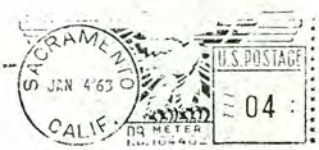
A major section of the park will be devoted to representative plantings from Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Himalayas, and other regions.

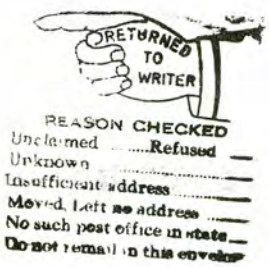
YIELD FROM THE FIELD

HUNTINGTON BEACH SP. Defensive Driving was presented to members of our staff who are new to State service and rehashed by the older employees who had taken a similar course in previous years. New to the course were tests showing reaction time, color perception, distance judgment, and how our eyes compared with standard. Two men were accused of having poor eyesight, but it must have been the machine or conditions, or something, cause these fellows can spot a visitor at a hundred yards and tell if it's a Catalina or a Jantzen, or look at the beach crowd from the parking lot and tell which teenager has the beer.
Asst. Park Supervisor Eugene R. Junette

MONTEREY SHM. The Pacific Building in Monterey was built in and has been standing since 1847 and was first rented to the United States Quartermaster. But the first part of this month the Post Office returned a letter with a notation "Unknown".

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
The Resources Agency of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
P. O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11





PACIFIC BUILDING
CALLE PRINCIPAL AND SCOTT STREETS
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

PR
PM

Unknown to Carri
s
Unknown at address

PROGRESS, OH PROGRESS

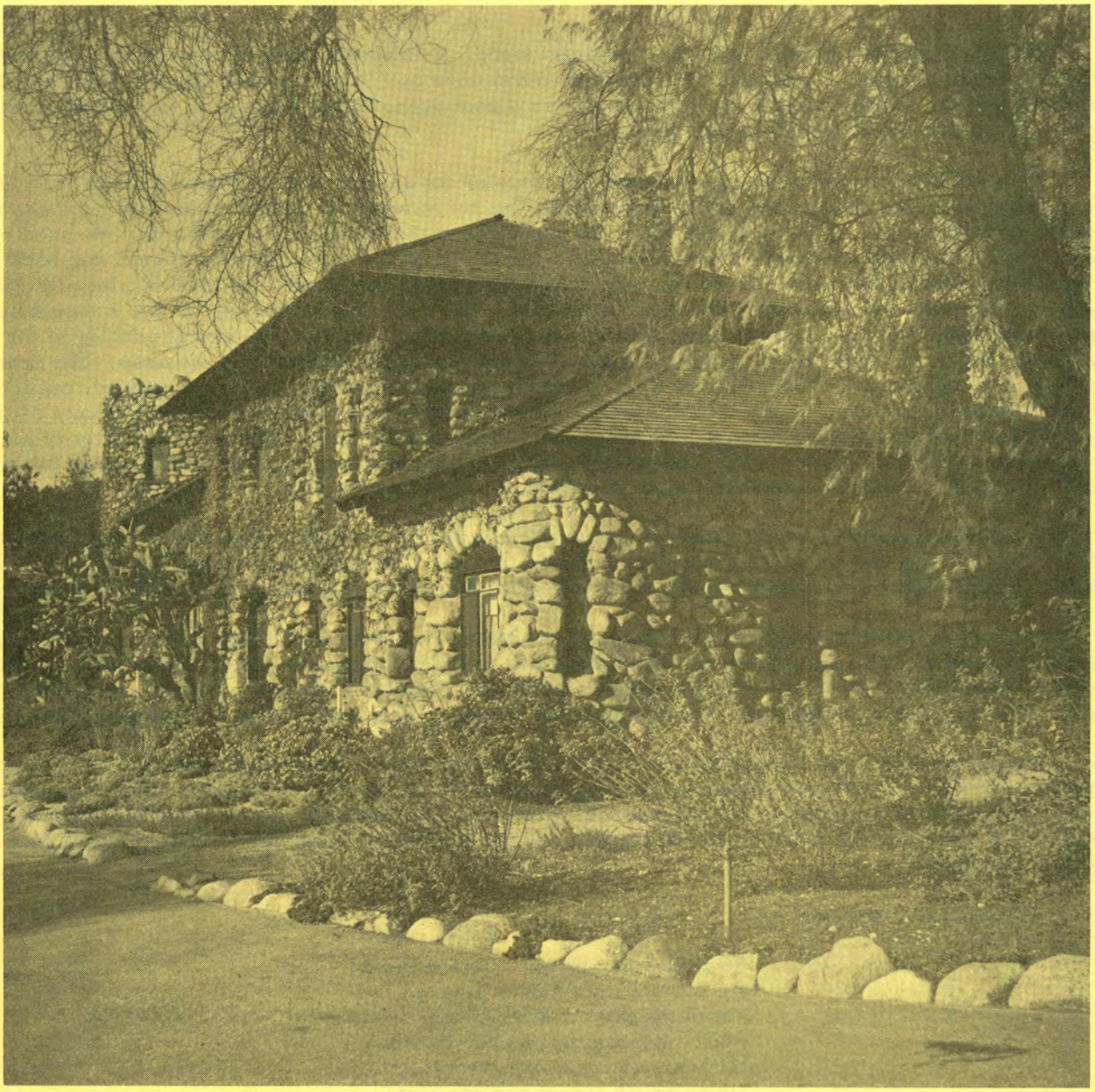
PIO PICO SHM. Before the freeway was constructed I could walk one block to put the mail in the pickup box at the corner. With the beginning of the freeway, the box was removed but I was lucky in locating one just two blocks away. Now with the intersection blocked by a deep trench, the nearest mail box is a 14-block walk.
Supervisor Martin Cole

E FOR EFFORT

ANZA-BORREGO DESERT SP. Ranger George Leetch's report read very funny to us: "Fri. 1/25. Most of day spent in mad whirl. After starting out on painting of said toilets with brisk, no nonsense approach, I bogged down immediately -- no paint. Dash to Borrego, then back to Tamarish, paint sort of funny consistency but decide to use it anyway. Started on floors which seemed logical. Paint went on hard but I got the job done, and just when I did, Patrol Supervisor Carl Lonnecker happens by and says casually that the floors are the only parts NOT to be painted. I cleaned my brush and left in sullen and bitter silence."
Ranger Carl S. Lonnecker

SILVER STRAND BEACH SP. How can we compete with Squaw Valley? A park visitor must not have been too pleased with the water temperature in San Diego Bay last month (55 degrees). He, or she changed our "NO SKIING" sign to read: "SNOW SKIING"!!

"EL ALISAL" The Place of Sycamores



charles f. lummis

who built this house ?

The building of the Lummis home is a romantic story. It is also a story of persistence and courage. The house stands today as a monument to a man who never gave up. When in 1897 Charles Fletcher Lummis determined that his family should have a home, he was a poor young editor supporting four people with $50 a month, but he did not let finances stop him.

He spent many months searching all over Los Angeles for an ideal site. When he discovered this three-acre tract of land on the bank of the Arroyo Seco, he put to work his capital of Yankee ingenuity and native intelligence. He dug the material out of the very ground the house was to stand on. He used his sensitive hands that had assisted a famous surgeon. He relied on the steely sinews of legs and back that had been toughened by his tramp across the continent. He built El Alisal with the love of a man for his creation and with the joy of knowing that it would endure. Each year he brought one or two Indian boys from Isleta to help with the heavy digging, and his two young sons gathered boulders and followed his directions. But in 15 years the 14 rooms were not all completed. The foundations are deep. The front door weighs 2,000 pounds. The walls are from two to four feet thick, every yard hand-tamped, reinforced and of the hardest concrete. In structural problems he consulted with two authoritative California architects, Sumner Hunt and Arthur Benton. This house must stand against time. In the final quarter of his life he conceived the broader vision of the Lummis home as a working museum, a place of pilgrimage for his community and for all who adopted the slogan he invented, "See America First".

He is no longer here, but El Alisal is rich with memories of his fiestas and Spanish banquets, times of wit and song. The shades of great dancers, singers, artists, sculptors, and scientists still seem to throng its halls. Hark! Can you not hear the ring of the "Carlist March" or the magic whirr of Will Rogers' rope?

Today El Alisal welcomes you with the same courtly gesture with which Don Carlos himself would. Cross its threshold! John Muir has been here before you and also Schumann-Heink, Mary Garden, John Burroughs, Maud Allan, Davis Starr Jordan, Charles Cadman, Douglas Fairbanks, Carrie Jacobs Bond, William Allen White, Helena Modjeska, Gutzon and Solon Borglum, Henry Van Dyke, and hundreds like them.

"Pasen, amigos", its builder says to you "La casa esta suya"! Enjoy its treasures. A man who cared what might come to you and your American heritage preserved them for you. Find here, like those earlier visitors, something of his inspiration and courage. The old stone castle is not just another California landmark. It is a symbol of the spirit of one who could say in the midst of paralysis "I can be bigger than anything that can happen to me".

What kind of a man was he?

"My name is Lummis, I'm the West!
For culture I don't give a hang!
I hate the puny East although
I can't conceal my Yankee twang.
My trousers, they are corduroy,
Likewise my jacket and my vest,
For I'm the wild and woolly boy,
My name is Lummis, I'M the West."

This doggerel from a San Francisco newspaper caricatures three of Lummis' most dramatic traits:
(continued on the following page)

who built this house?

1. His knowledge and love of the Southwest.

2. His courageous challenge to pretense and convention. He dared to be different when there was a good reason to be. Instead of the black frock coats and stiff hats of his contemporaries, he dressed to suit the life and climates of Southern California and New Mexico. In winter he wore a corduroy suit which he called his "senior greens" and in summer, white jeans and a mesh shirt. His shoes were usually moccasins. For the festivities at El Alisal which were known as "Noises", he had a handsome doeskin charro costume with a drawn-work shirt made for him by the Indians, a red Pueblo belt, and his silver bracelet. In his clothes, as in many of his other daring breaks with custom, he was merely two generations ahead of his day, as is proved by men's present comfortable, light-hearted sportswear.

3. His third dominant quality was his power of getting things done. He had the power to let himself go, but his enthusiasms were grounded on knowledge and scientific accuracy. Layers of energy and endurance enabled him to bring a long procession of "impossible" projects to fulfillment.

He was a small, slight man (5 feet 7 inches in height) with blue eyes, a staccato speech and a figure like a hickory sapling. None of his other achievements excel his originality and charm as host in this house. On March 1st he often held a March Hare party to celebrate his birthday. An invitation to one of these occasions reads as follows:

> "Dear Bunny,
> The hounds are after you, and the April Fool's next! Here's the only safe place! Postpone Death, Marriage, Taxes, and all other Disasters, particularly your own and scurry to this Warren at Rabbit Time 6 P.M. sharp. Cabbage at 6 P.M. Madness begins later.
> The Grey Hare (C.F.L.)"

Long tables were set up in the patio. Hassenpffeffer was sometimes one of the appropriate dishes. Don Carlos played Spanish or Indian songs on "Acomita", his guitar. All sorts and conditions of men and women were the guests of this many-lived, myriad-minded, golden-hearted reveler, from leaders in the arts, politics and affairs and his cherished neighbors to his Mexican and Indian friends.

He had a most endearing habit of naming the inanimate companions of his daily life. His Blickendorfer typewriter was "The Blick" in his diaries. A redwood cabinet which he made for his writing materials was called "Miss Minerva Allwood". His correspondence numbered over a thousand, and he often wrote until sunrise. Then he'd drink a cup of chocolate and, after a few hours of sleep, would rouse himself relentlessly with a cold shower and eat what he called "breklunch", which usually included chicken gumbo or mock turtle soup. There is a tradition that he coated his pies with mustard and lighted his cigarettes with a flint and steel. It is sure that when he was public librarian he branded the valuable books with a hot iron.

What did the builder of this house do?

Lummis was born March 1, 1859, in the Fanny Davenport House in Lynn, Massachusetts, where both parents had taught in the high school. His mother, Harriet Fowler Lummis of Bristol, New Hampshire, died when he was three years old. His father, Henry Lummis, was a Methodist minister and teacher of splendid capacities who spent his last years as professor of ancient languages at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisc. He taught his son Latin when he was six, Greek at eight, and Hebrew when Charles was nine.
(continued on the following page)

who built this house ?

Charles entered Harvard at 18 and made a fine record in athletics, running 100 yards in ten seconds, and competed in boxing, wrestling and walking. "Poetry and poker", he said, "were his favorite diversions". But above all else he loved fishing for trout. Theodore Roosevelt was a member of his class (1881) and never forgot Lum's pugnacious definance when some of the boys posted a notice ordering him to cut his hair.

During his sophomore vacation he printed on 12 small pages of birch bark 14,000 copies of his "Birch Bark Poems" which earned praise from Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier and Andrew Lang. In his junior year, he was secretly married to a brilliant young medical student, Dorothea Roads. An attack of brain fever prevented his graduation, but 25 years later Harvard awarded him his bachelor's degree. His wife's father owned several farms in the Scioto Valley near Chillicothe, Ohio, and offered his son-in-law the management of one of them. He soon changed to journalism, however, becoming editor of the Scioto Gazette where he worked for six years. He held office in the "Young Republicans Club", introducing William McKinley to his first Ohio audience.

To escape the malaria of this low river country he wrote in the fall of 1884 to Harrison Gray Otis, owner of the Los Angeles Times, proposing to walk across the continent and send him weekly reports on the way. Colonel Otis answered that he would publish the articles if he liked them and a job would be waiting for him on the Times. He more than kept his word for on the 143rd day after Lummis left Cincinnati, he arrived in Los Angeles and was told to begin next morning as city editor.

Four glorious years of activity followed in the city which he took completely to his heart. There were 12,000 people in Los Angeles when he arrived here on February 1, 1885. Like every frontier town the saloon owners were the "bosses" in municipal politics and vice, gambling and drinking were wide open. The Times started a fight for high licenses and, contrary to expectation, it won. Another success with which he is associated was a report on the Indian war going on in Arizona. He was sent to get the truth about General George Crook, Geronimo, and the War Department. The money being misspent on government contracts was what kept the Apaches in revolt. "Lum" became a close friend of General Leonard Wood who was put in charge of the situation.

Persistent overwork brought on a stroke of paralysis which rendered his left arm useless. He went to New Mexico to recover and lived for three years at the pueblo of Isleta with the Tigua Indians. They called him Kha-Tay-Deh (Withered Branch). He learned all their customs and beliefs. One night in August, 1888, Adolph Bandelier, one of the greatest Southwest ethnologists and anthropologists, stumbled into camp in a dust storm. They became inseparable friends, Lummis expressing their relationship as "being glad together". Bandelier called Lummis "Younger Brother" and taught him as an apprentice so that when Henry Villard of New York (owner of the Northern Pacific Railroad) put Bandelier in charge of an expedition to excavate in Peru, Lummis went as an assistant. They had expected to be gone three years but Mr. Villard's financial losses terminted the researches after a year and a half.

Lummis was divorced by his first wife, and in March, 1891 married Eva Douglas, a school teacher from New England who had taken care of him during his second and third strokes of paralysis at Isleta. She is an authority on Hispanic subjects and a translator who wrote under the name of Frances Douglas. They settled down at Isleta and there, June 9, 1892, their daughter Turbese was born. She was given an Indian name which means "Sunburst".

Ever since the latter '80s, Lummis had been writing Indian legends for children and stories of the Southwest for such magazines as Century, Harpers, Scribners and St. Nicholas. When his illness was at its worst, he had made some money sending jokes to the humorous papers, Puck, Judge and Life. From
(continued on the following page)

1891, when his "New Mexico David", a story for boys was published until his death at 69, he was constantly writing.

Charles Dwight Willard, secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, started a magazine in 1894 called "Land of Sunshine" and invited Lummis to be its editor. He took over the little monthly rather against his will in January, 1895, and continued to head it until 1903. His column of comment in each issue he called "In The Lion's Den". His policy he stated as "trying to be popular enough to live and substantial enough to deserve to live." He developed young artists and writers who later brought fame to California, among them Edwin Markham, Charles Warren Stoddard, Charlotte Perkins, Stetson Gilman and Joaquin Miller. Later came Mary Austin and Eugene Manlove Rhodes. During his eight years as editor he himself was its most frequent contributor, supplying more than 250 stories, poems, articles and essays. He changed its name to "Our West", saying that "Land of Sunshine" smacked equally of Sunday School and the Immigration Bureau".

Among the valuable Spanish documents which he published in translation were:

"History of Mexico (1538-1626)", by the Franciscan Missionary Geronimino de Zarate de Salineron;
"Memorial on New Mexico", by Alonso de Benavedes (1630);
"History of California (1768-1793)", by Viceroy Revilla Gigedo; and
"Diary of Junipero Serra on his march from Loreto to San Diego (1769)".

From 1905 to 1910 Lummis was librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library. He scandalized the American Library Association by going to their annual meetings wearing his sombrero and carrying his guitar. He organized a group of his solemn brotherhood of Librarians into "The Order of the Bibliosmiles". His annual reports are the crispest, most amusing in library literature and their recommendations are even ahead of practices in the 1950's. He advocated, for example, advertising a library as much as a shoe store; outdoor reading rooms for our climate; emphasis on good salaries for library workers. His slogan was "In its simplest terms, the public library idea is the spread of reading that will do the most good". About censorship he said, "The modern feeling is that adult readers are responsible for their own minds. I myself have never banished any volume from the library". During his later years he concentrated on the Southwest Museum and on his writings. When in 1928 the doctors told him that his time was short, he worked heriocally to complete a new edition of "The Spanish Pioneers" which had won him a decoration from the King of Spain. He collected all his poetry in "The Bronco Pegasus", the first copy off the press reaching him less than a month before his death. A telegram told him the "Flowers of Our Lost Romance" was accepted for publication only a few hours before he lost consciousness. Two volumes that he had begun were never finished, "The Right Hand of the Continent: A History of California", and his autobiography, "As I Remember".

He died November 28, 1928, at El Alisal. His daughter Turbese describes the last rites.

"Wrapped in a chief's blanket and laid on a board among joyous red flowers, he lay facing El Alcalde (the four-fold giant sycamore in the patio)."

Recognition came to him from all over the world. The Spanish Academy elected him to membership for his historical research. What he considered to be his greatest accomplishments are listed on the bronze plate where his ashes are placed in the wall of El Alisal.

Charles Fletcher Lummis, March 1, 1858 - November 28, 1928
He founded the Southwest Museum; He built this house; He saved four old missions;
He studied and recorded Spanish America; He tried to do his share.

who built this house ?

Three organizations he established to attain his ardent purposes.

THE LANDMARKS CLUB

When Miss Tessa Kelso, remarkable city librarian of Los Angeles, left for New York in 1893, she had started a movement to repair the missions in the south part of the state where they were literally falling to pieces. She asked Lummis to use his magazine to promote the cause and turned over to him the small fund she had collected. He started the Landmarks Club "to save for our children and our children's children the missions and other historic monuments of California". San Juan Capistrano was restored first and San Fernando next. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst gave $500 towards saving Pala, an asistencia of San Luis Rey Mission where the Palatingwa Indians from Warner's Ranch were later given lands through Lummis' efforts. Lastly, in 1899, the San Diego Mission was restored. Lummis led the club in protection of the Plaza, "the historic centre of Los Angeles". He persuaded the city council to retain more than a hundred of the Spanish Street names which the War with Spain had made unpopular. He used to say that "perhaps the most extraordinary thing he ever accomplished was at the first public meeting of the Landmarks Club when the Catholic and Episcopal bishops sat side by side on the speakers' platform". Lummis was accepted by all denominations, for his own religion was simply expressed in his creed "that God is the best we know".

THE SOUTHWEST MUSEUM

On the urgings of the Archeological Institute of America, Lummis founded in 1903 a southwestern branch for which he secured 260 members in four years, four times as many as those in the parent Society. Out of this group grew the mightiest of all his endeavors, the Southwest Museum. It stands on a wooded eminence to the northwest of El Alisal and contains not only Lummis' library and the materials amassed in his Hispanic and Indian studies, but other valuable Indian collections from the plains, the Northwest, the Southwest and even from the Mayans of Yucatan. Its Caracol tower which is 125 feet high is named for Lummis.

THE SEQUOYA LEAGUE

In 1902 Lummis was so concerned over the condition of the California Indians that he established the Sequoya League designed "to make better Indians by treating them better". David Starr Jordan was its first president. Theodore Roosevelt gave support to a bill passed by Congress to provide $100,000 for new lands for the Warner Ranch Indians who had been dispossessed and driven onto the desert. Help was also supplied to the starving Indians of Campo through the efforts of the League. Finally, a competent special agent was secured under the Indian Bureau to look after all the tribes in California.

Turbese Lummis Fiske in her brief manuscript of her father's life, which is in the Southwest Museum, analyzes the qualities in him which made his life count for so much in the development of Southern California.

"He possessed the gift of seeing deep into the past, far into the future."

The Late Althea Warren, one time president of the C. F. Lummis Memorial Association, former Los Angeles City Librarian wrote the above. Permission for the reprint was given by officers of the C. F. Lummis Memorial Assn.

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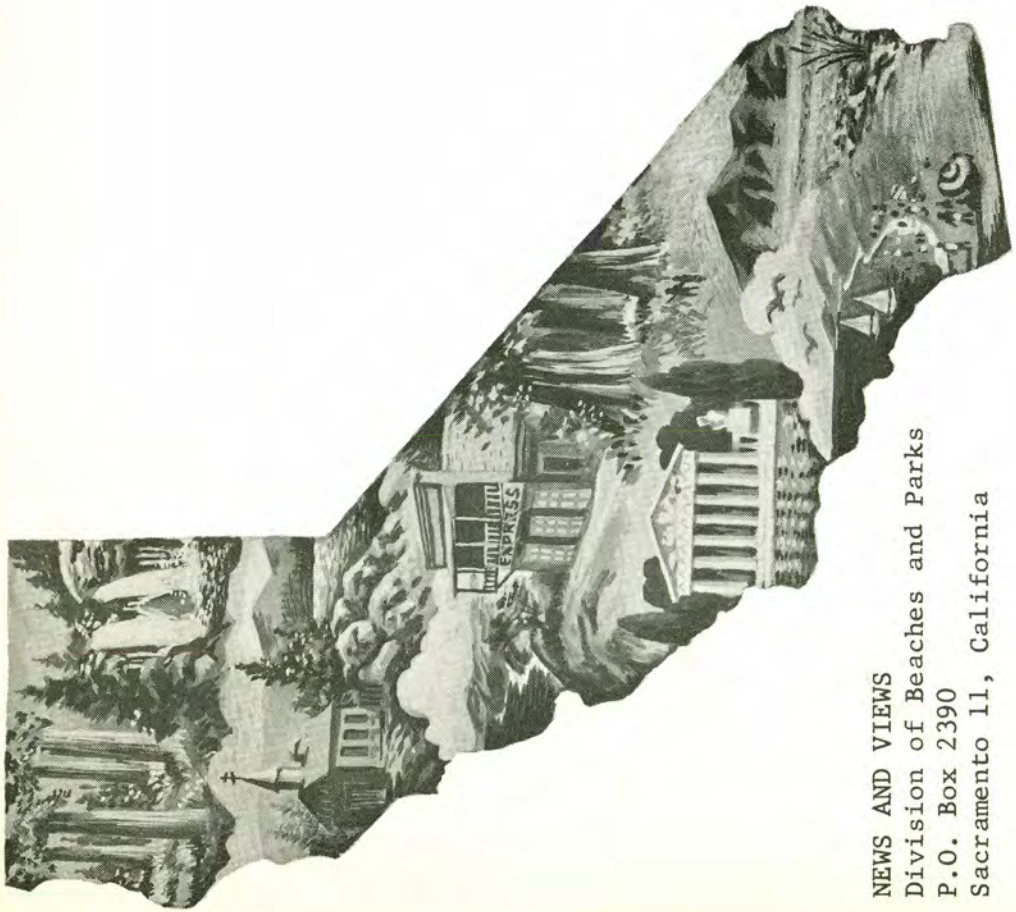

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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Edmund G. Brown

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Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet) . . . . . Member
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MARCH, 1963

NEWS AND VIEWS

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 20 NO. 3

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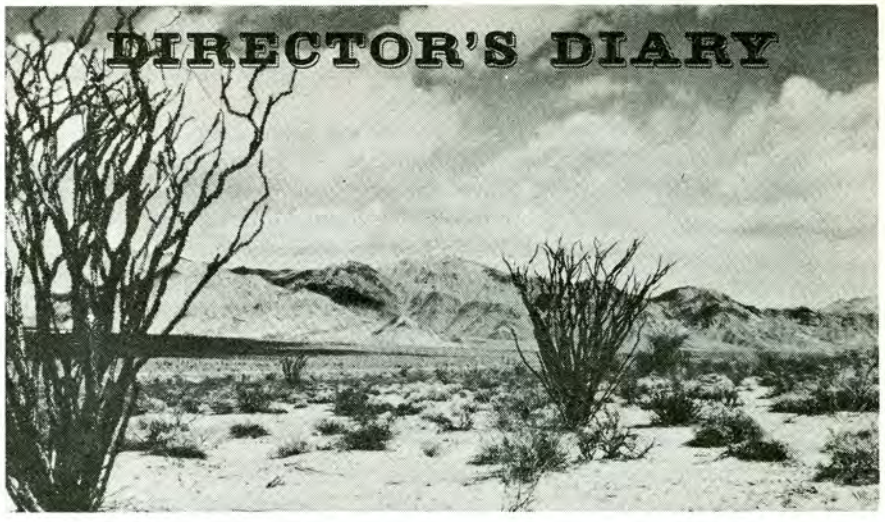
ANNUAL REPORT FOR DIVISION 1a-20a



Assemblyman Victor Veysey has responded to a letter of Joseph Houghteling, the former chairman of the State Park Commission whose regretful resignation was reluctantly accepted by the Governor and whose keen mind and brilliant wit will be missed by all. Of particular importance is the Assemblyman's final paragraph, which I quote:

> "I hold the basic view that the reason for the acquisition of land for State Parks is to make these recreational areas more available to the public than they would otherwise be. When the public is denied access to these areas, or when good quality facilities for public use are eliminated, I feel that we must have lost sight of our basic objective."

The Assemblyman and I are in full accord. I know that members of the State Park Commission hold a similar view. I am confident the staff will not take issue with this basic premise. There is no other reason for our existence.

I am delighted at the Assemblyman's interest in parks. I hope he will continue to evince interest and objectively assess the problems which we face in his district and statewide. I am also delighted at the interest shown by his freshmen colleagues, over 30 of whom are in the Assembly.

In times past it has always been our lot to appear before the Legislature while under attack. It is moot whether the attack was justified. But be that as it may or may not, the point is that on February 26, 1963, an historic event took place involving the Division of Beaches and Parks. We were asked to present the park program to the Legislature, to bare our problems, to present our views candidly. The invitation came from the Assembly's Natural Resources Committee, composed of 11 members, seven of whom are freshmen, and chaired by Edwin L. Z'berg of Sacramento. We are no different than others -- now that we have had the opportunity to present our case, we are hopeful of consideration of our problems.

Possibly from this 1963 group of Assemblymen and Senators will come a champion specifically for parks. Although many Senators and Assemblymen have helped the park and recreation programs materially and have pushed forward the programs for the boaters of the State, we have not had a "Mr. Parks" in the Legislature. Senator Collier speaks for highways with authority and dedication. Hugo Fisher, when a Senator, spoke for schools with equal dedication and authority. Senator Cameron has worked diligently for a park bond issue. But no one consistently and with dedication has spoken for this cause, a cause more important to California's future than any of us realize. Parks in a score of years will be the only refuge to which the harried and urbanized citizen can turn for rest, peace and absence from the hurly burly of our too-fast-moving everyday world.

In this regard, I am in receipt of a letter from Dr. Daniel Blain, the internationally respected director of this State's Department of Mental Hygiene, who notes that his "records show that of the number of persons entering our hospitals for the first time, those who have been in the State for only

a short time are in far greater number than those who are considered residents of this State." As he points out, one could postulate on several reasons for this.

For two years we have been mentioning our strong belief that our parks, our great parks, beaches and recreational opportunities in the State Park System, provide a vital contribution to the mental well-being of our citizens. The point was stressed in the last bond campaign, and will be again in the next: that we need opportunities such as Emerald Bay and Tomales Bay and Calaveras Big Trees and Leo Carrillo Beach to free us from the stress and strain of today's life. It is as vital to California's economic well-being to provide parks as it is to provide highways and schools and hospitals. Parks will preclude greater attendance in hospitals and prisons, let there be no doubt. Thus, isn't an investment in parks, as financially minor as it usually is in comparison to other ventures, of more importance to more citizens, honest citizens who pay taxes and respect their neighbor and contribute to our production, than some of the multi-million dollar programs made necessary through mental and penal institutions by the very lack of the amenities and relief from tensions which parks afford?

Assemblyman Veysey's letter, Chairman Z'berg's invitation, Doctor Blain's interest, all give rise to the hope that the "worm has turned" and that the cause of retaining some of our precious land and seascapes for the benefit of all before it is erased forever, is moving forward.

I am reminded of Milton's Paradise Lost:

"Accuse not Nature, she hath
done her part; do thou but thine."

CHARLES A. DeTURK,
Director

Chief Dolder has been unable to find time to write a column for News and Views this month. The Legislature has made great demands upon his time.

Last month News and Views reprinted a portion of the speech Chief Dolder delivered before the Shoreline Planning Association Meeting in San Luis Obispo. The eloquence of his address and its impact can best be related by the letter which follows. Many similar letters have been received. There are other comments regarding Morro Rock on Page 18, "Best of the 50".

January 30, 1963

2558 Glen Green
Hollywood 28, Calif.

Edward F. Dolder
Div. Beches & Parks
Sacramento, Calif.

Dear Mr. Dolder:

This is a note of thank you for your courageous statement at the Shoreline Planning Ass'n. of last week, regarding the desecration of our natural resources and monuments, Morro Rock in particular. I have commented publicly in the San Luis Obispo Telegram-Tribune regarding the constant destruction periodically by the very people who should PROTECT IT -- our state and federal agencies, particularly the federal, under whose jurisdiction the rock is.

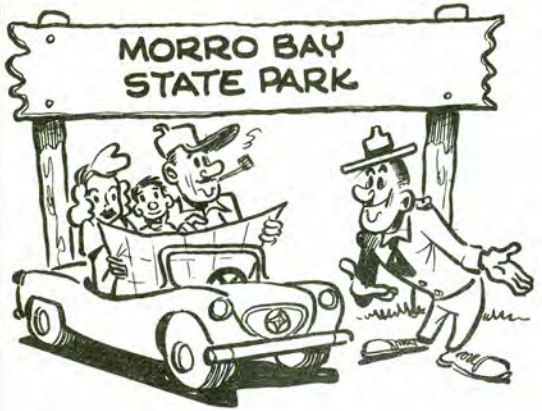
I know you have the backing of thousands of people who deplore this wholesale slaughter of our shoreline and the few of its bits of heritage that your department is trying to preserve -- and the Gibraltar of the west, Morro Rock, is not the least of these. I have even advocated the raw rock visible from the Morro side be spray painted and aged to resemble the rest of this venerable rock.

For the few opportunists today who might term you conservative, there should be many thousands more in the future who would bless you for having foresight -- and who would still look and wonder why it was that anyone would destroy any part of such a natural monument to build such a dubious acquisition os Morro Bay -- which will imminently be wrecked again by the forces which enabled Morro Rock to stay!

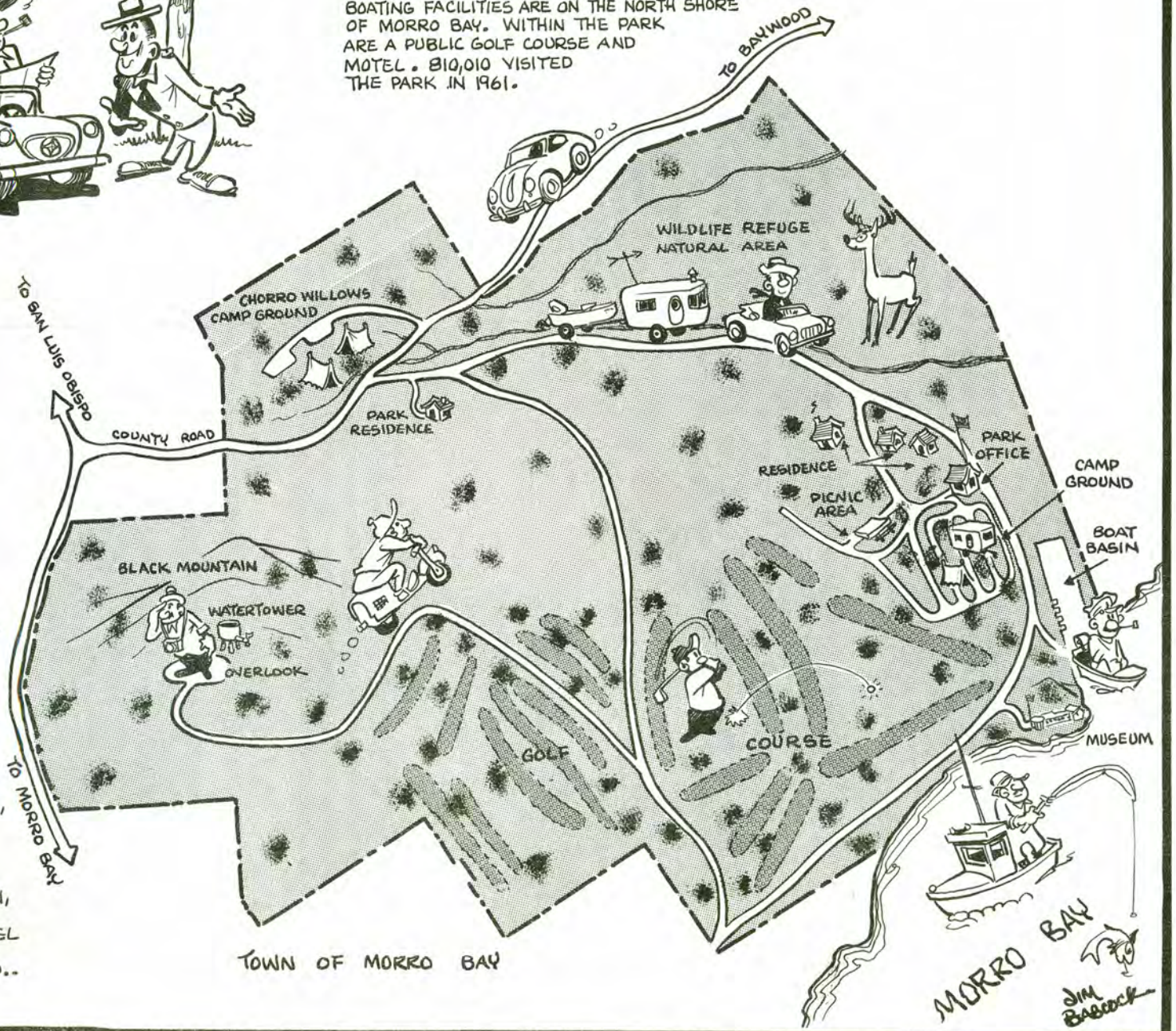
Respectfully yours,

Steven Clensos

Steven Clensos



. PURCHASED IN 1934, WITH ADDITIONAL LAND BOUGHT LATER, MORRO BAY STATE PARK ENCOMPASSES 1,549 ACRES. LOCATED 13 MILES NORTH OF SAN LUIS OBISPO ON STATE ROUTE 1. MOST OF THE PARK ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING CAMPGROUNDS, PICNIC AREAS, HEADQUARTERS AND BOATING FACILITIES ARE ON THE NORTH SHORE OF MORRO BAY. WITHIN THE PARK ARE A PUBLIC GOLF COURSE AND MOTEL. 810,010 VISITED THE PARK IN 1961.



- 96 CAMPSITES AND 30 PICNIC UNITS ARE LOCATED WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARIES.
- MONTEREY PINE, MONTEREY CYPRESS, EUCALYPTUS, WILLOW AND COULTER PINE FORM DENSE GROVES.
- CALIFORNIA POPPY, ALYSSUM, SUNFLOWER, CALIF. ROSE THISTLE, MOUNTAIN LILAC AND VERBENA ADD COLOR.
- DEER, FOX, COON, POSSUM, SKUNK AND GREY SQUIRREL MAKE UP THE ANIMAL WORLD..

Sunnyvale Daily Standard
Mountain View Register Leader
The Mountain View Herald
Joseph C. Houghteling, *Publisher*
REgent 6-3456
P. O. Box 667 — Sunnyvale, California — 155 Taaffe Street • Mountain View Office — 329 Castro Street

February 14, 1963

The past four years have been a stimulating education for me in the magnificence of our California State Park System from the north coast to the desert, from San Diego beaches to the Sierra.

Of more significance to me than the personal education is the knowledge I've gained of the competence and dedication of the men and women of the Park System. And I value greatly the friendships made during this period.

It was with genuine regrets I decided other commitments prevented my seeking another Commission term. However, my strong interest in the State Park System continues as does my deep appreciation to my fellow Commission members and to the staff who made my participation a most pleasant experience for me.

Joseph C. Houghteling

EDITOR'S NOTE:

An inquiry from another state regarding self-guided nature trails received such a fine answer from our State Park Naturalist, Burgess W. Heacox, we felt it would be of interest to many.

NATURE TRAILS

I was very pleased to receive an inquiry recently requesting information on self-guided nature trails and their possible value in the interpretation of a recreation area. Since the development of nature trails and especially the self-guided kind is an area of activity in which I am closely involved, I am answering the questions in detail.

I will begin with answers to the specific questions posed in the letter.

PAUL M. DIMMICK

1. We have a comprehensive interpretive program in the California State Park System covering not only natural history but social or human history and archeology including museum and exhibit developments.

2. The cost of developing a self-guided nature trail is generally negligible since they are usually developed along existing trails with little, if any, modification. The installation of numbered posts and perhaps some signing is not significant when contrasted against the installation of campsites, roads, restrooms and other facilities or larger and more complicated interpretive structures and trailside exhibits. The production costs of self-guided trail leaflets are comparatively inexpensive as long as they do not become too elaborate. Also, there is the possibility that a small fee can be solicited for the leaflets or, as in many parks, a line or two in the text requests return of the leaflet to the distribution container if the visitor does not wish to keep it.

3. Regarding the procedure for establishing the self-guided trail and the benefit derived therefrom, I will quote from a memorandum going to all district field offices of this Division in January, 1962:

> "We believe the self-guided interpretive trails, complete with guide leaflet, which have been established in several parks already have proven very successful. They provide a fairly simple method of describing the dominant natural and historical features of a park area for the visitor's benefit and enjoyment, at the same time relieving some of the burden of answering many of the more common questions about the park. There are other benefits which accrue to both the visitor and the park staff from the installation of a self-guiding facility.

§§§

"With the thought that many parks may wish to establish a self-guiding trail, the following is the recommended procedure to follow:

"1. Determine the trail most suitable for the purpose.

a. Usually an existing trail, or portion thereof, will be adequate.

b. If possible, it should be a loop trail so that the user does not have to double back on the same route on return.

c. The trail should not be any longer than necessary to achieve the intended purpose, preferably less than one-half to three-quarters of a mile.

d. It should contain a variety of the more dominant natural or historical (or archeological) features of the greater park area so that the major park values can be adequately interpreted.

"2. Compile a list and description of the features to be signed or numbered.

a. Keep in mind that the ecological relationships and associated features will be used in developing the guide leaflet.

b. Temporarily mark the locations for eventual posting.

"3. Develop a rough draft of a proposed trail guide leaflet similar to those already completed.

"4. The rough draft of the leaflet, along with your recommendations, should be forwarded to the supervisor of Interpretive Services through the district office for review and editing.

"5. A copy of the edited drafts will be returned to you for further consideration.

"6. At this time, permanent numbered posting of the trail should take place. The method in widespread usage, and found satisfactory to most situations, is a

(continued on the following page)

6. (continued)
"4" x 4" post sunk in the ground and anchored at the base with only 8" to 10" (or less) showing above ground level. The exposed end of the post is cut diagonally so as to produce an inclined surface on which to rout or stencil the number or letter. Posts should be kept as inconspicuous as possible while, at the same time, not being too difficult for the visitor to locate. Anza-Borrego Desert has begun to use pieces of prefabricated metal fence posts with a numbered plate attached which thus far appears somewhat vandal proof (if there is such a thing).

"7. Your final draft of the guide leaflet sent to the Supervisor of Interpretive Services will then be used to produce the completed leaflet.

"We encourage you to take advantage of this relatively simple and inexpensive means of increasing public service and interpreting your park units to the public.

"The above information pertains only to existing trails; new trails must be part of the approved Master Plan for the park unit involved."

In answer to your question whether the public respects them by not disfiguring them in any way, I have only this to say: I am afraid we can only hope to gradually educate people to respect both public and private property and look forward to the time when little, if any, willful damage occurs to public facilities and as well as private property through self-imposed regulation of human activities and personal regard for the rights of others.

The National Park Service and other organizations and agencies who have made various recreational use surveys have found that by far, as much as 80% or more of all use of parks, monuments and recreation areas is day use with many visitations lasting only an hour or two. Many of these visits are made by people en route with a scheduled itinerary and a limited amount of time intent upon seeing or doing as much as possible in as short a time as possible. Also, by far the greatest use is looking or observing.

Therefore, the short, self-guided trail facility offers a necessary service and is an excellent opportunity to acquaint the visitor with the salient features of the area, orientation information and a chance to do a little propagandizing for parks, historic monuments and recreation area development and need.

Self-guiding facilities along roads and trails are on 24-hour duty seven days a week. No other interpretive medium can reach so many people. Not only that, they provide interpretation at the most favorable places -- the actual sites of features and events; it would not necessarily be desirable even if it were possible, to have a live interpreter at every important feature. This is not to say that live interpretation is not desirable since, in most cases, nothing can take the place of face-to-face public contact and live interpretation, but because of the need to reach so many people with limited funding and oftentimes inadequate staffing, the self-guided trail facility is at least a partial answer to the problem.

Although most of our recent nature trail development has followed the pattern described earlier, we have to move with caution since investigators have found that people soon tire of reading a section of descriptive pamphlet at each numbered location. I believe what has happened is that some self-guided trail leaflets contain paragraphs which are too lengthy and tend to lose their audience. Therefore, careful consideration should be given not only to choice of words but to the length of the message. One of the greatest "sins" in park interpretation is to say too much -- to say more than the visitor will read and, we hope, assimilate.

At present, the trend may well be toward a combination of the self-guided leaflet and signs that describe special features or events with perhaps incorporation of a wayside exhibit or tape recorded message repeater. Of course, a self-guided trail would still serve the interim purpose of establishing a route and perhaps determining through actual public use and reaction what the ultimate development should be. Therefore, nothing is lost by establishing a well conceived and carefully thought out self-guided interpretive facility.

SAVE THE REDWOOD LEAGUE GIVES ANOTHER MILLION DOLLARS

The Save-the-Redwoods League contributed $1,000,000 toward acquisition of land at Bull Creek in the Humboldt Redwoods State Park. The State of California has spent over $1,000,000 since 1956 to assure that the great and grand trees on Bull Creek -- including the world's most famous forest and the world's greatest trees -- are not destroyed. These articles give some understanding of the work that has been accomplished by both the State and the Save-the-Redwoods League.

With Governor Brown are: (left to right) Walter Staff, Vice President of the League, and the League's Secretary, Newton B. Drury.

A GIFT TO ALL CALIFORNIANS

When Governor Brown accepted the $1 million present on behalf of California's 17,000,000 citizens he praised the League's work, "its magnificent effort in saving this great forest, which surely is one of the finest in the world."

The $1 million present was actually 13,558 acres of land in the watershed of the Rockefeller Forest at Bull Creek, home of the tallest trees in the world. The League bought it and completed the transaction in just nine months.

Walter Staff of San Francisco said "The League is addressing itself to the completion of this important project, if possible in 1963. Of a total of 18,719 acres in the Bull Creek watershed, over two-thirds have been acquired, leaving about 5,000 acres still to be purchased. We hope in the months ahead to receive the necessary support from the people of California to complete our work in this area."

The State and the League have been working since 1955 to save the forest which has been threatened with destruction by erosion and tree death. Heavy cutting in the area prior to 1955 caused the rains to bring down tremendous amounts of debris and silt, killing more than 600 trees, each over 300 feet tall.

The Governor said, "Since 1955, California has spent more than $1 million to protect the trees in Rockefeller Forest through channel clearings, rip-rapping and other work accomplished by prisoners from the Department of Corrections under supervision of the Division of Beaches and Parks. These new acquisitions by the League will greatly assist us in the work of saving these great trees which truly are one of the wonders of the world. More than a million tourists visit this north coastal section to view our Redwoods every year. The League has led the fight to save these trees and the people of California are indebted to them. The State will continue its efforts to return this watershed to near its original condition for the benefit of future generations.

PROGRESS REPORT

A summary of the construction and engineering work at Bull Creek is shown for the period from July 1, 1961 through December, 1962. Only one large Redwood, a seven-footer, was lost as a result of the February 15, 1962 storm.

Channel shaping during the summer of 1961. About 1-1/2 miles of the channel was completely shaped.

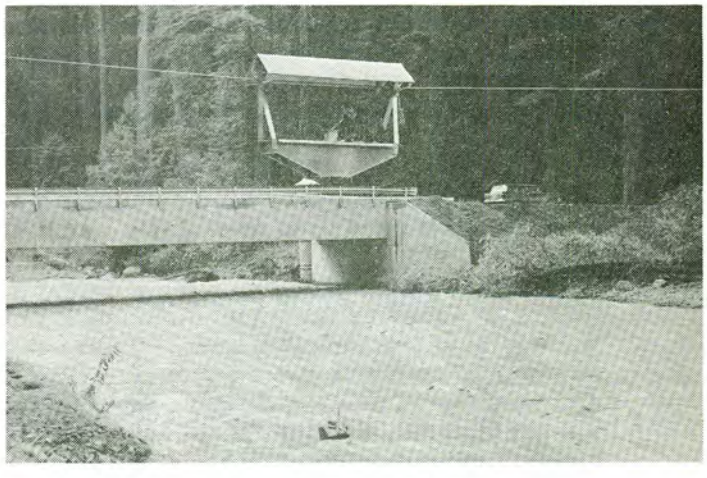
Rock slope protection (rip-rap) at the Horseshoe, completed during the summer of 1961. The project was accomplished entirely by District Personnel.

Channel shaping work during the summer, 1962. Entire length of Bull Creek Channel was shaped this season.

Seven foot Redwood tree lost as the result of the 2-15-62 storm.

Flow measurement on Cuneo Creek. At the time of this measurement, there was a flow of 65 cubic feet per second.

Flow measurement from the cable car near the Bull Creek Bridge. The measurement gage and cable car was installed by the U. S. Geological Survey. At this time there was a measurement of 560 cubic feet per second.



BULL CREEK, HUMBOLDT REDWOODS

WATER FOR LAKE ELSINOR ?

The recent debate over how and when to put water in Lake Elsinore has brought to light certain problems for the first time and raises questions on practicability.

Discussions reveal that there is no guarantee that a regular or minimum flow can be maintained, once the dry lake has been filled. Furthermore, recreational water for the project has the lowest priority.

IS IT PRACTICAL ?

The lake level, therefore, will be subject to fluctuation, hardly a favorable factor for an expensive recreational operation. Under present arrangements, its possible for Lake Elsinore to be without imported water for the duration of a season or more.

Planning seems to call for only one major recreational use -- boating. Some picnicking and camping is proposed. If neither hunting or fishing are considered, the average sportsman may raise a question about development of a single-use site, when multi-use is the present recreational policy.

A question can be raised as to whether or not enough realistic planning has gone into the project to meet future recreational needs.

How about fishing and duck hunting for Lake Elsinore? Can these sports be included in long-range plans for the project? Why hasn't more attention been given to possibilities for broadening recreational use of public property? Fishing is permitted in state parks, but hunting is allowed only in state recreational areas, created since 1961, and then only if it does not conflict with other activities.

Although it may be possible to reclassify Elsinore State Park as a recreation area, there is some doubt whether residents and boaters are receptive to duck hunting. Elsinore lies in a basin that is already densely populated or occupied by various rural activities. The new state park policy is to acquire more acreage, leaving small congested sites to counties and cities for development.

Fishing chances at Elsinore remain untested, although years ago the Riverside County Fish and Game Commission investigated possibilities for developing a game fishery. State biologists found salinity conditions unfavorable for types of fish tested in Elsinore. The lake floor contains a very heavy salt mixture. Salton Sea is also highly saline, but an abundance of irrigation water makes its way into the basin to counteract some six feet of evaporation annually. Nevertheless, it is expected that the time will come when Salton is too saline for existing species. If enough water is imported into the Elsinore basin for a continuous period, it's probable that salts can be diluted to allow some fish to survive. Certainly a reliable water supply can turn the lake into an excellent duck pond.

Wetlands have all but disappeared from Southern California because of draining and droughts. There are few swamps left for ducks and geese, Salton Sea and a few ponds must accommodate migratory waterfowl. Provided a practical way can be found to maintain a steady flow of water into Lake Elsinore, it may be that both fishing and hunting can be included, thereby broadening usefulness of the basin. With a maintained level, fed by imported water, a good habitat for both birds and fish is possible. Once waterfowl locate the spot its charms will be well advertised along the Pacific Highway.

Obviously, with fish and waterfowl once again in abundance, pressure to open the park to hunting and fishing will be strong. Reclassification as a recreation area may then be inevitable. All of this, however, is predicated upon obtaining a reasonably reliable flow of water, which brings us right back to the start.

It seems unlikely that Colorado River water will find its way into Elsinore this year. Unless the balance of the winter and spring is extremely wet all Southern California fishing waters will be in trouble. Snow packs are below normal as far north as Lake Tahoe. Farm lands are dry, and in times of drought, recreational use of water drops farther down the priority ladder.

Only in Lake Mathews does the water level seem to remain constant, and it's off limits to all recreationists. It was created when single-use was the policy for bodies of water, a luxury we can no longer afford in Southern California.

ERNEST MAXWELL, RIVERSIDE PRESS—ENTERPRISE

SURVEY & MAPPING UNIT SERVICES EXPLAINED

For those who were unable to be present at the Folsom Lake Training Conference, January 10 and 11, we print here Mr. Lydecker's address.

My intent is to acquaint the people with the services of our survey and mapping unit, its personnel, organization, and utilization. The Survey and Mapping Unit is under the Planning and Development Section of Technical Services, headed by Division Engineer James Hommon. Its normal complement of 32 people account for approximately 50% of the staff of the Planning and Development Section. The unit is directly supervised and trained by two Supervising Land Surveyors, who are licensed as professionals in their field and normally consists of five field survey crews, an assistant engineer, a land surveyor, two senior delineators and five delineators.

Each of the five field survey crews in the past, consisted of a licensed land surveyor, instrumentman, engineering aid II, and engineering aid I. However, due to a very acute recruitment problem in hiring licensed land surveyors, each crew is now headed by an instrumentman acting as chief of party. Our survey crews are able to function efficiently under this setup because of the experience, loyalty and high caliber of our instrumentmen, who lack only the final refinements to qualify as licensed land surveyors.

Two field crews under Supervising Land Surveyor Dean Jennings are assigned work in Districts 5 and 6 and are permanently away from Sacramento Headquarters. Two field crews under Supervising Land Surveyor Ralph Lydecker are assigned work in Districts 1, 2, 3, and 4 and are permanently away from Sacramento Headquarters. The fifth crew of "fly party" is assigned duties in both field and office and does the numerous short duration jobs and miscellaneous surveys out of Sacramento Headquarters.

Field survey work consists of:

1. Topographic surveys for Regional Planning.
2. Acquisition, appraisal and condemnation surveys for the Land Section.
3. Construction staking as required.
4. Boundary or property surveys for districts.

Field surveys in very remote areas are possibly the only contact the public has with the profession of Land Surveying and our procedures are little understood. Most people associate construction staking for highways, canals, subdivisions, etc., as constituting Land Surveying. Unlike the stupendous monuments the Civil Engineer leaves as evidence of his work, the Land Surveyor's monument consists of a faintly discernible brush line leading to a steel stake, capped with a brass top, which marks the boundary point of real property. This, together with a map and a tedious legal description is the end product of the art of Land Surveying. No small wonder what Land Surveying is overlooked as being a very important phase of extremely valuable park land stewardship.

Office work consists of:

1. Maintenance of map files and records.
2. Searching of records and preparing legal descriptions.
3. Process and prepare aerial survey contracts.
4. Make mathematical computations and check field work.
5. Maintain and order supplies and equipment.
6. Interview and evaluate personnel for survey work.
7. Prepare budgets, reports and miscellaneous letter writing.

(continued on the following page)

SURVEY AND MAPPING UNIT (continued from the previous page)

8. Preparing, delineating and distributing maps, exhibits and charts.

The necessity for central control of our complex mapping program at Sacramento Headquarters is evident when we analyze the needs of the district, Lands, Planning and Development, Resources Management and Interpretive Services. All of these sections, including headquarters, have need for and make extensive use of our Surveys and Mapping Services.

The responsibility for this work has been delegated to me, assisted by a staff headed by Assistant Civil Engineer James Dowden, acting as Office Engineer. The Office Engineer is directly in charge of executing the mapping program for the Division. Land Surveyor, Chuck Moore prepares the more difficult Record of Survey Plats in addition to his field duties. The delineation and map files are handled by Senior Delineators George Woodhouse and George Pantell.

Maps prepared by the Office Engineer fall under the following categories:

1. Proposed acquisition maps and appraisal maps.

2. Park ownership maps and parcel maps.

3. Record of Survey Plats.

4. Special exhibits involving court actions.

A word of caution at this point as to the use or misuse of maps might be in order. Special care should be taken by the user of a map to accept only the pertinent data known to be involved in the subject matter. In other words, don't attempt to read into the map something that was not intended by the maker. Embarrassing situations have occurred when a preliminary map, intended solely for planning purposes, has been used to determine acreage, and dimensions scaled and accepted as accurate from maps intended to be used only for picture purposes. A dimensional map should be certified by a qualified surveyor and after review by his supervisor requesting the map, it should be approved by the Chief or Deputy Chief. Another danger point is the practice of reproducing one or more ozalid transparencies or sepia transparencies, then deleting or adding data without regard to the signatures attesting to the original map and which still shows on the copies. Prints made from the altered negatives appear to be true as shown.

An administrative type park map for districts is being proposed as part of our program. It would show the entire park, complete with boundary dimensions, pertinent topography, rights-of-way and other subjections such as agreements, etc., to which the Park Supervisor could readily refer in administering and policing his park.

When all park boundaries are monumented, when an administrative type map is completed, and when acquisition and development have ended, then we will have reached Utopia and the services of the Survey and Mapping Unit will no longer be required. But until then. . . . .

RALPH J. LYDECKER,
SUPERVISING LAND SURVEYOR

State Park vs. Recreation Area

The classification of the units of the State Park System has been completed in accordance with Sections 5003 and 5001.5 of the Public Resources Code. Such classifications are now listed beginning with Section 4628 of Title 14 of the California Administrative Code. You will note that the classifications do not re-name the parks. The generic naming of the classified units is being studied by a committee appointed by Chief Dolder. Their recommendations will be presented to the appropriate authorities for adoption when studies are completed. In re-naming any unit of the State Park System, a search of the records is necessary to determine if the naming of a park or a portion thereof was a requirement of the grant deed, or of legislation, or by some other commitment.

During the classification of the units of the State Park System, a number of questions came up, particularly with respect to whether some of the units of the System proposed as state parks might better be classified as state recreation areas. The principle discussion arose in connection with the classification of Henry W. Coe State Park in Santa Clara County.

The staff's analysis of the reason for recommending state park classification is given in a letter from Chief Edward F. Dolder to Chairman Houghteling, then still Chairman of the State Park Commission on January 10, 1963. Mr. Dolder's letter was prepared by the Classification Committee and we believe sets forth the major considerations in distinguishing between a state park and a state recreation area. We have selected the Henry W. Coe State Park situation as containing an analysis of all the requirements of the legislation.

"Dear Commissioners:

"By action of the Commission, the November hearing on the classification of Henry W. Coe State Park has been continued to the January meeting of the Commission. You will recall that a recommendation was made to the Commission in November, 1961 as to the classification of this park unit.

"The staff feels just as strongly as before that this unit should be classified as a State Park, and we urge this action upon the Commission. The reason for this recommendation lies in our belief that the unit is abundantly qualified as a State Park, and conversely that it is not qualified to meet the requirements for any of the other classifications.

"By virtue of its size and location, Henry W. Coe State Park embraces a very fine sampling of the South Coast Ranges of California. Presented there for the enjoyment and interest of the public are fine examples of the topography, the geology, the flora, and the fauna of this very interesting region. The area includes an especially large number of plant species, some of them of unusual interest. This includes everything from grasses and tiny herbaceous plants up to trees of many different kinds. Some of the chaparral species, particularly, reach sizes approaching those of medium-sized trees. The natural occurrence of the various

(continued on the following page)

plant associations throughout the unit is such as to give the park much scenic attractiveness.

"Grasslands and woodlands, forests and natural openings, are of such occurrence that the park has a very special charm from this attribute alone. Because of the particularly interesting and important plant life, the Science Department at San Jose State College utilizes this park for an outdoor nature laboratory, and specifically for instructing courses in the teaching of nature subjects. College personnel, student teachers, and the children in their charge visit the park in organized groups to engage in this important activity.

"These natural park values, including the biological and scientific values together with the scenic interest which they impart to the area and which are inseparable from them, are of such a degree of interest and significance that it makes it imperative, in our opinion, that these be recognized as the primary values of this region and that these values not be subordinated to any other considerations. This can be accomplished by assigning the unit to the State Park classification, which provides that the natural values are predominant in the area and that other considerations will be subordinated to them.

"In order to meet the qualifications for Recreation Area classification, this unit would need to be of such character, topographically and otherwise, that large numbers of people would be attracted to it not especially for the enjoyment of nature, but rather to engage in outdoor activities for which the natural values were purely an incidental background. There does not exist in this area any feature or combination of features which provide this type of public attraction. Neither in our opinion is there any reasonable possibility of constructing any facility or facilities which would provide such a major attraction. The kinds of recreational development to which this area lends itself most suitably would be individually rather small and widely dispersed, and primarily dependent upon and subservient to the natural features.

"It is therefore the inescapable conclusion of the staff that this unit of the State Park System does not meet the qualifications for the State Recreation Area class; but that it does meet the requirements of a State Park.

"Information previously furnished to the Commission established clearly that this area was in use by the public not later than December, 1959, and that at least 4,700 visitor days were accounted for between March, 1960 and October, 1961, in spite of the very inadequate original access road. This establishes the fact that Henry W. Coe State Park does not meet the qualifications for being opened to hunting under the terms of Section 5003.1 of the Public Resources Code. Copies of two letters furnished to the Commission in 1961 are provided again for your information, herewith. One is to Superintendent Chaffee from the Santa Clara County Park and Recreation Commission reporting on an action of that Commission unanimously requesting us not to open the park to hunting. The other letter is directed to the State Park Commission from Mrs. Sada Coe Robinson, daughter of Henry Willard Coe and donor of the park, and expresses her intention that the park was to be used for scenic, educational, and inspirational purposes. These objectives are reflected quite precisely in the State Park classification.

"In conclusion, we again respectfully urge the Commission to reclassify this unit as a State Park. Signed, Edward F. Dolder, Chief."

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

do us a favor, please no more favors

MOONLIGHT BEACH SP. Found the front of the concession building, plus the stucco wall which runs along the cement walk facing the ocean, covered with a messy dark stain. Upon first investigation thought it to be oil and the work of vandals. After spending a considerable amount of time trying to get the stain off the walls, decided to touch up the areas with paint after using thinner on the dark spots. My deep, dark thoughts about the terrible young juveniles soon vanished when I learned an old gentleman who was very conscientious about killing flies believed hewas doing a very fine thing by spraying oil all over the buildings and walls.
Ranger James H. Richardson

parties are parties, aren't they?

DONNER MEMORIAL SP. A young lady about seven or eight came into the museum, walked directly across the lobby to the Harold T. (Biz) Johnson room which contained about 40 chairs and a table for a movie projector, looked inside and left. A few moments later, she was back, guiding her mother by the arm to the room. She motioned her mother and whispered something in her ear. By this time I was quite curious and when the lady came to the counter to register she sensed I was interested in the goings on. She told me her daughter had become so excited and ran up to her outside saying, "Mother, come quick, I just found the place where Donner had the party!"
Ranger O. B. Tallant

the lonesome trail

SAN MATEO RIDING AND HIKING TRAILS. There were many "50-mile hikers" on the road this week, but only two were observed on the trail which parallels the roads. Those that I contacted said they preferred the road shoulder to the trail, because it is straighter and less steep, and not muddy. A detailed story appeared in the San Mateo Times, Sunday edition, showing a map I drew, encouraging hikers to use the trail instead of the highways and freeways. I patrolled again Sunday, nary a hiker using the trail.
Trail Supervisor C. E. Nicholson

if you are not particular

TORREY PINES SP. The following is a complete copy, except for return address, of course, of a card received:

"PLEASE SEND INFORMATION FOR A VACATION. THANK YOU."

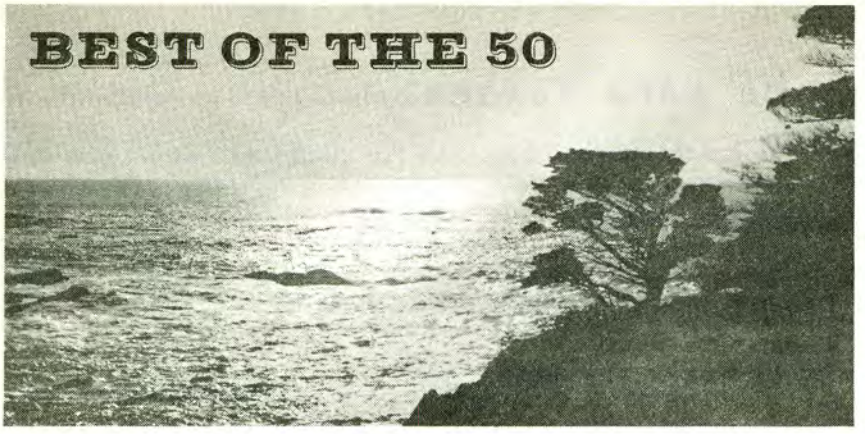
Ranger Roger W. Werts

DOHENY BEACH SP. Cold water and weather made the hodaddies nervous! With a few on hand and on land spending little time in the below 60-degree water, they spend most of their time around camp gathering fire wood -- TTT (toilet tank tops), SS (State signs), CC (campers campwood), BB (Beach benches), not to mention the usual small items like restroom screens and cabinet doors.
Ranger Ray B. Robinson

here's the answer, what is the question?

HUMBOLDT REDWOODS SP. While on duty on a busy Sunday at Williams Grove day-use area, I became entrapped by habit -- I repeated to numerous picnickers who drove up "Good Morning! Thank you! Just keep to the right and enjoy yourselves!" Then it happened. A car pulled up with two young couples. I did not collect the fee but I did repeat myself by saying, "Certainly, just keep to the right, and enjoy yourselves." Eight eyes turned on me. You guessed it -- they had asked to use the restrooms.
Park Attendant R. B. Fields

yield from the field



Not too long ago the Chief of this Division delivered an address before the Shoreline Planning Association, portions of which appeared in his Chiefly Speaking last month. His voice obtained, and Robert Loudon, assistant chief of the rivers and harbors section of the Corps of Engineers is quoted as stating "I imagine this is the last time the corps will every use the rock for quarry material."

However, a dispatch in the San Luis Tribune of February 2 carries a further quote, not naming the source, to wit:

"Local engineers, hot under the collar from recent attacks, would only say, 'The blasting is finished for this project. If the bird watchers are so concerned about the rock, maybe they can afford the $250,000 we saved by using Morro Rock for quarry material.'"

Well, indeed. Chief Dolder is a bird watcher, of long standing. But of importance here is the fact he and a few others are charged with a supreme responsibility -- land watching, making sure the grandeur of our great state is not despoiled and erased, as has been the wont of too many engineers.

Fortunately, Loudon, if he be an engineer, is of different stature. He is quoted as stating, "In my opinion, local communities have a right to preserve certain natural features.

The engineer who wants to save $250,000 by destroying a unpriceable asset is not too greatly removed from those in our history who destroyed the buffalo, muddied the rivers, and, in our time, are depleting the great forests.

This reminds me of a recent article in which the Secretary-Manager of the Redwood Region Conservation Council said, with alarum and caustically, that more than 25 per cent of the remaining stands of old growth redwood are now reserved in State Parks. "This is a considerable segment of any resource to be so preserved for posterity," he said.

In response the editor in a footnote replied:

"We want to thank Fred Landenberger of the Redwood Region Conservation Council for calling to our attention that more than 25 per cent of the remaining stands of old growth redwood are now reserved in State Parks. We want to remind him, however, and our readers too, that this percentage is on the increase. The percentage will, in fact, increase in the next few years until 100 per cent of the remaining virgin redwood are in State Parks. And this will simply mean that every stick of virgin redwood not under careful protection will have been cut. An increase in that percentage figure doesn't necessarily protect one additional tree.

"The young, fast-growing redwood from 75 to 100 years old may be 'desirable for recreation,' but it does not replace either the esthetic or material values of the 1,000-year-old virgin redwood stands, which -- any way you look at it -- will take another 1,000 years to replace.

"While redwood is probably the most intensely studied commercial timber species, the kinds of information needed for a sober estimate of the preservation needs are scanty indeed. But some rough estimates are possible from published information which do not inspire faith in the future of old growth redwood.

". . .Thus the virgin redwood standing today outside parks is about 15 million board feet. If present rates of production continue, it will last about 15 years at the longest. And in a bare 15 years, virtually all of the virgin redwood in the world will be in the few parks we now have strung along the redwood highway."

Amen.

A.M.C.

ANNUAL REPORT 1961-62

These pages detail facts about California's State Parks, Beaches, and Monuments:

1. When they were acquired.
2. How much they cost.
3. How many people used them.
4. The cost per visit.
5. Operating Costs.
6. The Facilities.

Beaches, Parks
and Monuments

The following pages detail the record of California's State Parks during the past fiscal year.

Statistically detailed, the record is an interesting document.

The one difficulty will be comparisons. In some cases, comparison is fair, but in too many cases comparisons must weigh a great many factors which do not and cannot appear in a statistical chart.

Because net operating cost at one park will be "XXX" dollars, and another park will show "X" dollars, there is not necessarily anything wrong with either park. Extenuating physical conditions, distance from the main highway, poor weather, and other factors which do not weigh against the merits of a park's existence, will express a higher net cost per visitor in a statistical chart.

DATE ACQUIRED	PARK AND COUNTY	ACREAGE	ACQUISITION PURCHASE PRICE AND/OR GIFT VALUATION	ACQUISITION STATE MONEY EXPENDED	ACQUISITION AMOUNT OF GIFT	DEVELOPMENT 1961-62 CAPITAL OUTLAY	DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL OUTLAY TO 6-30-62
1944	Admiral William Standley SP, Mendocino	45.22	2,847	0	2,847	0	0
1961	Alameda Memorial State Beach, Alameda	130.60	746,600	546,600	200,000	0	0
1955	Angel Island SP Marin	220.65	246,500	0	246,500	0	101,128
1958	Ano Nuevo Beach SP, San Mateo	137.81	152,189	101,094	51,094	0	0
1933	Anza-Borrego Desert SP, San Diego, Imperial	478,455.95	947,796	361,809	585,987	9,202	529,556
1934	Armstrong Redwoods SP, Sonoma	440.00	85,825	15,825	70,000	6,257	133,591
1948	Arroyo Burro Beach SP, Santa Barbara	6.48	17,000	0	17,000	0	3,950
1951	Asilomar Beach SP, Monterey	95.50	763,035	381,393	381,642	0	0
1950	Avila Beach SP, San Luis Obispo	10.01	165,747	38,000	127,747	0	35,000
1943	Azalea Reserve SP, Humboldt	30.00	6,000	3,000	3,000	0	6,030
1958	Benbow Lake SP, Humboldt	222.91	273,000	269,750	3,250	0	204,891
1957	Benicia Beach SP, Solano	128.49	138,725	138,725	0	0	0
1951	Benicia Capitol SHM, Solano	.43	70,200	0	70,200	0	277,190
1902	Big Basin Redwoods SP, Santa Cruz	11,521.38	950,873	864,601	86,272	45,426	993,282
1961	Bolsa Chica Beach SP, Orange	45.41	976,107	976,107	0	0	0
1960	Bothe-Napa Valley SP, Napa	1,002.15	382,900	381,900	1,000	0	0
1953	Brannan Island SP, Sacramento	335.70	0	0	0	0	118,824
1956	Butano SP, San Mateo	2,176.78	1,031,536	1,000,151	31,385	0	0
1931	Calaveras Big Trees SP, Calaveras, Tuolumne	5,437.50	3,438,375	1,813,064	1,625,311	82,689	1,826,309
1948	Capitola Beach SP, Santa Cruz	6.13	135,936	0	135,936	50	32,230
1953	Carmel River Beach SP, Monterey	105.50	303,714	151,007	152,707	0	20,282
1931	Carpinteria Beach SP, Santa Barbara	44.65	640,310	531,874	108,436	0	361,187
1934	Castle Crags SP, Shasta	*1,834.09 3,496.81 5,330.90	145,795	127,723	18,072	3,010	243,761

Author-ized Positions	Gross Operating Costs 1961-62	REVENUE Services	Concession	Total	Excess of Expenditures Over Revenue	1961-62 FY Attendance	Gross Cost Per Visitor	Net Cost Per Visitor	Water Front Feet	Picnic Units	Camp Units
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,200 RF	0	0
0	465	0	0	0	465	0	0	0	8,085 OF	0	0
4	49,024	6,599	5	6,604	42,420	32,189	1.52	1.32	3,000 OF	50	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,230 OF	0	0
16	142,858	18,178	1,610	19,788	123,070	740,693	.19	.17	0	34	96 52 T
4	35,976	13,802	639	14,441	21,535	258,938	.14	.08	0	104	21
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600 OF	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,100 OF	0	0
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,046 OF	0	0
0	3,240	0	0	0	3,240	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	10,891	1,930	600	2,530	8,361	26,794	.41	.31	15,650 LF	45	0
0	828	0	300	300	528	0	0	0	3,290 OF	0	0
2	14,438	0	0	0	14,438	18,453	.78	.78	0	0	0
14	114,092	32,308	11,402	43,710	70,382	773,779	.15	.09	0	90	260
8	71,225	0	0	0	71,225	271,005	.26	.26	15,463 OF	0	0
4	31,747	1,253	80	1,333	30,414	13,605	2.33	2.24	0	30	20
3	38,456	17,966	0	17,966	20,490	144,548	.27	.14	2,100 RF	0	50
1	9,367	0	0	0	9,367	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.5	97,776	20,893	18	20,911	76,865	158,863	.62	.48	0	150	74
1	6,773	0	0	0	6,773	234,513	.03	.03	3,280 OF	0	0
0	287	0	0	0	287	216,968	0	0	8,100 OF	0	0
8	102,033	40,470	281	40,751	61,282	685,552	.15	.09	3,890 OF	83	67 25T
3	34,541	8,360	5	8,365	26,176	69,129	.50	.38	0	21	59

DATE ACQUIRED	PARK AND COUNTY	ACREAGE	ACQUISITION PURCHASE PRICE AND/OR GIFT VALUATION	ACQUISITION STATE MONEY EXPENDED	ACQUISITION AMOUNT OF GIFT	DEVELOPMENT 1961-62 CAPITAL OUTLAY	DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL OUTLAY TO 6-30-62
1952	Caswell Memorial SP, San Joaquin	258.12	42,072	20,911	21,161	84,257	217,758
1940	Cayucos Beach SP, San Luis Obispo	15.63	42,106	24,606	17,500	0	0
1949	Clear Lake SP, Lake	559.69	54,100	29,000	25,100	0	558,549
1947	Columbia Historic SP, Tuolumne	235.16	416,698	379,610	37,088	66,000	1,178,028
1955	Colusa-Sacramento River SP, Colusa	66.50	26,375	12,325	14,050	50,045	173,680
1947	Corona del Mar Beach SP, Orange	30.28	910,064	516,670	393,394	0	0
1947	Curry-Bidwell Bar SP, Butte	20.82	9,200	200	9,000	0	45,609
1933	Cuyamaca Rancho SP, San Diego	20,735.12	250,000	125,000	125,000	11,782	531,159
1929	D. L. Bliss SP, El Dorado	*280.00 956.93 1,236.93	273,680	126,736	146,944	111,982	308,903
1925	Del Norte Coast Redwoods SP, Del Norte	5,932.02	476,665	252,095	224,570	44,705	45,402
1947	Dockweiler Beach SP, Los Angeles	90.88	1,887,765	983,591	904,174	0	0
1931	Doheny Beach SP, Orange	62.34	465,525	361,525	104,000	52,479	465,502
1948	Donner Memorial SP, Nevada, Placer	352.53	419,138	215,388	203,750	0	554,410
1931	Dry Lagoon Beach SP, Humboldt	929.84	42,326	35,874	6,452	0	3,590
1953	El Capitan Beach SP, Santa Barbara	111.22	250,000	225,000	25,000	669	341,088
1953	Emerald Bay SP, El Dorado	*2.30 590.29 592.59	724,500	599,500	125,000	0	190,908
1957	Emma K. Wood Beach SP, Ventura	31.69	574,000	0	574,000	0	2,695
1956	Folsom Lake SP, Sacramento, Placer, El Dorado	*15,693.00 1,852.27 17,545.27	3,117,318	2,837,083	280,235	9,977	1,289,739
1955	Fort Humboldt SHM, Humboldt	11.78	240,000	139,750	100,250	0	3,161
1906	Fort Ross SHM, Sonoma	356.41	242,270	237,270	5,000	0	104,978
1940	Fort Tejon SHM, Kern	205.38	20,000	8,750	11,250	0	255,743
1959	Frank's Tract SP, Contra Costa	3,507.52	490,450	490,450	0	26,809	51,260

Author-ized Positions	Gross Operating Costs 1961-62	REVENUE Services	Concession	Total	Excess of Expenditures Over Revenue	1961-62 FY Attendance	Gross Cost Per Visitor	Net Cost Per Visitor	Water Front Feet	Picnic Units	Camp Units
2	21,575	4,727	0	4,727	16,848	52,059	.41	.32	24,375 RF	43	66
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,650 OF	0	0
3	28,403	15,597	375	15,972	12,431	133,055	.21	.09	11,200 LF	28	80
10	76,198	8,340	17,798	26,138	50,060	868,206	.09	.06	0	0	0
2	17,679	2,539	0	2,539	15,140	36,354	.49	.42	4,400 RF	15	0
City Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,439 OF	0	0
2	19,416	3,937	509	4,446	14,970	66,450	.29	.23	720 RF	57	0
14	112,621	24,236	39	24,275	88,346	493,129	.23	.18	0	145	182
2	34,538	13,916	27	13,943	20,595	103,113	.33	.20	20,250 LF	12	113
0	0	0	213	213	-213	0	0	0	38,280 OF	0	0
City Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,346 OF	0	0
6	70,235	51,971	3,857	55,828	14,407	506,467	.14	.03	6,567 OF	60	115
3	34,427	18,240	51	18,291	16,136	211,664	.16	.08	0	38	154
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,900 OF	0	0
4	37,426	11,380	0	11,380	26,046	114,298	.33	.23	9,420 OF	25	65
2	23,657	7,527	0	7,527	16,130	212,299	.11	.08	14,130 LF	0	100
1	14,099	5,924	0	5,924	8,175	195,933	.07	.04	13,040 OF	0	200
33	315,376	92,120	7,347	99,467	215,909	2,332,178	.14	.09	633,600 LF	701	0
2	19,892	0	0	0	19,892	3,792	5.25	5.25	0	0	0
2	15,557	147	2	149	15,408	120,375	.13	.13	0	15	0
2	16,034	0	0	0	16,034	25,052	.64	.64	0	0	0
2	20,528	0	0	0	20,528	17,398	1.18	1.18	under survey	0	0

DATE ACQUIRED	PARK AND COUNTY	ACREAGE	ACQUISITION: PURCHASE PRICE AND/OR GIFT VALUATION	ACQUISITION: STATE MONEY EXPENDED	ACQUISITION: AMOUNT OF GIFT	DEVELOPMENT: 1961-62 CAPITAL OUTLAY	DEVELOPMENT: CAPITAL OUTLAY TO 6-30-62
1953	Fremont Ford SP, Merced	114.00	9,000	7,375	1,625	0	0
1935	Fremont Peak SP, Monterey, San Benito	244.23	10,729	4,479	6,250	0	92,172
1953	Gaviota Beach SP, Santa Barbara	8.80	87,000	0	87,000	0	0
1953	George J. Hatfield SP, Merced	46.50	5,750	0	5,750	0	64,819
1953	Goleta Beach SP, Santa Barbara	22.91	190,000	0	190,000	0	0
1943	Grizzly Creek Redwoods SP, Humboldt	149.50	14,500	14,500	0	22,343	137,551
1959	Grover Hot Springs SP, Alpine	*77.53 440.01 517.54	68,150	68,150	0	0	45,000
1958	Hearst San Simeon SHM, San Luis Obispo	149.08	3,500,000	0	3,500,000	47,173	450,305
1958	Hendy Woods SP, Mendocino	604.69	614,600	562,600	52,000	32,652	32,652
1954	Henry Cowell Redwoods SP, Santa Cruz	1,736.79	500,000	0	500,000	0	272,842
1959	Henry W. Coe SP, Santa Clara	12,161.18	300,000	0	300,000	0	2,000
1921	Humboldt Redwoods SP, Humboldt Redwood Highway	23,483.69	6,912,675	3,801,369	3,111,306	63,838	987,571 2,684,193 3,671,764
1942	Huntington Beach SP, Orange	78.48	407,875	407,875	0	0	473,978
1942	Indian Creek SP, Mendocino	15.10	12,000	12,000	0	0	598
1959	Jack London Historical SP, Sonoma	39.92	30,900	30,750	150	13,703	77,289
1929	Jedediah Smith Redwoods SP, Del Norte	9,539.49	619,868	285,616	334,252	0	283,029
1953	John Little SP, Monterey	21.00	7,500	0	7,500	0	0
1957	Joshua Trees SP, Los Angeles	1,234.87	245,250	245,250	0	0	0
1961	Julia Pfeiffer Burns SP, Monterey	1,700.00	600,000	0	600,000	0	0
1951	Kern River SP, Kern	1,327.17	507,785	232,785	275,000	0	31,000
1949	Knowland State Arboretum and Park, Alameda	470.26	724,350	394,350	330,000	0	130,636
1934	Kruse Rhododendron Reserve SP, Sonoma	317.00	3,170	0	3,170	0	0

Author-ized Positions	Gross Operating Costs 1961-62	REVENUE Concession Services		Total	Excess of Expenditures Over Revenue	1961-62 FY Attendance	Gross Cost Per Visitor	Net Cost Per Visitor	Water Front Feet	Picnic Units	Camp Units
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,900 RF	0	0
2	17,909	1,278	0	1,278	16,631	20,253	.88	.82	0	15	10
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550 OF	0	0
2	17,509	1,309	0	1,309	16,200	13,865	1.26	1.17	7,300 RF	23	7
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,306 OF	0	0
2	19,617	3,431	0	3,431	16,186	24,130	.81	.67	4,600 RF	33	26
2	22,740	449	0	449	22,291	23,627	.96	.94	0	10	35
51	458,582	616,123	17,490	633,613	-175,031	312,289	1.47	-.56	0	0	0
1	8,772	0	0	0	8,772	9,461	.93	.93	16,300 RF	0	0
5	42,590	8,663	6,900	15,563	27,027	207,785	.20	.13	0	220	0
2	24,800	226	0	226	24,574	4,835	5.13	5.08	0	0	20
18	15,007	18,132	531	18,663	139,344	1,964,128	.08	.07	97,780 RF	80	195
11	129,835	91,600	20,754	112,354	17,481	966,754	.13	.02	10,900 OF	550	0
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	19,730	4,219	391	4,610	15,120	97,318	.20	.16	0	0	0
4	40,591	13,099	537	13,636	26,955	147,976	.27	.18	15,000 RF	40	102
0	0	0	110	110	-110	0	0	0	2,100 OF	0	0
1	6,641	0	0	0	6,641	3,708	1.79	1.79	0	0	0
0	3,864	0	0	0	3,864	0	0	0	11,900 OF	0	0
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,300 RF	0	0
City Operated		0	956	956	-956	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DATE ACQUIRED	PARK AND COUNTY	ACREAGE	ACQUISITION			DEVELOPMENT	
			PURCHASE PRICE AND/OR GIFT VALUATION	STATE MONEY EXPENDED	AMOUNT OF GIFT	1961-62 CAPITAL OUTLAY	CAPITAL OUTLAY TO 6-30-62
1957	Lake Elsinore SP, Riverside	2,954.40	231,200	0	231,200	0	146,873
1935	La Purisima Mission Historical SP, Santa Barbara	966.31	62,814	55,977	6,837	0	130,055
1953	Las Tunas Beach SP, Los Angeles	2.40	75,000	75,000	0	0	0
1953	Leo Carrillo Beach SP, Los Angeles	1,577.95	400,000	400,000	0	164,990	519,887
1931	Little River Beach SP, Humboldt	111.63	654	327	327	0	0
1947	Los Angeles State Arboretum, Los Angeles	237.57	332,150	160,000	172,150	0	186,430
1959	Los Coches Rancho SHM, Monterey	9.61	9,110	0	9,110	0	0
1949	Los Encinos SHM, Los Angeles	4.73	52,000	27,000	25,000	0	4,883
1943	Lummis Home SHM, Los Angeles	1.90	10,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
1949	MacKerricher Beach SP, Mendocino	281.11	107,743	72,297	35,446	26,632	270,075
1954	Mailliard Redwoods SP, Mendocino	242.00	36,100	0	36,100	0	0
1951	Malibu Lagoon Beach SP, Los Angeles	38.37	312,450	312,450	0	0	0
1955	Manchester Beach SP, Mendocino	650.43	147,900	146,307	1,593	0	0
1931	Manhattan Beach SP, Los Angeles	44.33	1,601,652	818,403	783,249	0	322,599
1948	Manresa Beach SP, Santa Cruz	20.90	120,000	83,850	36,150	0	6,093
1927	Marshall Gold Discovery SP, El Dorado	142.72	292,730	283,730	9,000	1,000	361,652
1920	McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial SP, Shasta	*150.00 415.25 565.25	100,109	50,109	50,000	8,410	327,811
1949	McConnell SP, Merced	74.26	24,486	22,311	2,175	0	82,681
1961	McGrath Beach SP, Ventura	294.52	452,500	452,500	0	0	0
1957	Millerton Lake SP, Fresno, Madera	*6,551.00	0	0	0	973	350,541
1929	Mission Bay SP, San Diego	59.08	303,850	145,300	158,550	0	45,000
1956	Mitchell Caverns SP, San Bernardino	82.64	50,000	25,000	25,000	0	35,564
1960	Monterey Beach SP, Monterey	7.51	125,000	125,000	0	0	0

Author-ized Positions	Gross Operating Costs 1961-62	REVENUE Concession Services		Total	Excess of Expenditures Over Revenue	1961-62 FY Attendance	Gross Cost Per Visitor	Net Cost Per Visitor	Water Front Feet	Picnic Units	Camp Units
2	20,114	990	0	990	19,124	89,288	.23	.21	38,000 LF	16	56
8	48,044	0	22	22	48,022	56,322	.85	.85	0	0	0
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,560 OF	0	0
4	45,801	5,620	4,289	9,909	35,892	265,363	.17	.14	6,597 OF	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000 OF	0	0
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	2,878	0	0	0	2,878	25,877	.11	.11	0	7	0
2	13,173	0	0	0	13,173	6,048	2.18	2.18	0	0	0
City Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	23,912	9,162	60	9,222	14,690	123,795	.19	.12	20,210 OF	25	111
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000 OF	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,870 OF	0	0
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,950 OF	0	0
0	1,423	0	0	0	1,423	0	0	0	9,500 OF	0	0
6	56,571	1,849	3,072	4,921	51,650	236,004	.24	.22	3,037 RF	46	0
3	31,516	19,278	1,581	20,859	10,657	121,555	.26	.09	0	51	118
2	17,416	2,455	75	2,530	14,886	31,527	.55	.47	6,050 RF	18	17
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,445 OF	0	0
17	146,978	40,068	940	41,008	105,970	719,667	.20	.15	227,040 LF	0	160
City Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,650 OF	0	0
3	28,929	536	0	536	28,393	6,496	4.45	4.37	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,520 OF	0	0

DATE ACQUIRED	PARK AND COUNTY	ACREAGE	ACQUISITION: PURCHASE PRICE AND/OR GIFT VALUATION	ACQUISITION: STATE MONEY EXPENDED	ACQUISITION: AMOUNT OF GIFT	DEVELOPMENT: 1961-62 CAPITAL OUTLAY	DEVELOPMENT: CAPITAL OUTLAY TO 6-30-62
1924	Monterey SHM, Monterey	5.80	580,437	206,415	374,022	3,862	151,368
1947	Montgomery Woods SP, Mendocino	647.11	76,592	68,800	7,792	0	4,127
1934	Morro Bay SP, San Luis Obispo	1,552.29	282,900	138,475	144,425	36,172	760,522
1932	Morro Strand Beach SP, San Luis Obispo	33.81	46,234	31,234	15,000	17,388	17,388
1931	Mount Diablo SP, Contra Costa	2,166.83	169,056	96,864	72,192	0	495,188
1930	Mount San Jacinto SP, Riverside	12,914.97	184,350	142,241	42,109	0	61,315
1928	Mount Tamalpais SP, Marin	*28.50 2,385.16 2,413.66	1,113,658	996,326	117,332	0	242,696
1933	Natural Bridges Beach SP, Santa Cruz	48.40	162,764	129,764	33,000	2,088	75,533
1933	New Brighton Beach SP, Santa Cruz	64.14	201,564	104,987	96,577	21,388	300,582
1958	Ocean Beach SP, San Diego	5.37	416,867	416,867	0	0	0
1932	Palomar Mountain SP, San Diego	1,886.36	135,495	84,147	51,348	0	220,151
1930	Patrick's Point SP, Humboldt	425.18	45,764	22,822	22,942	59,570	427,632
1928	Paul M. Dimmick Memorial Grove SP, Mendocino	11.81	2,000	0	2,000	0	37,926
1947	Pelican Beach SP, Del Norte	5.15	7,725	7,725	0	0	8,000
1933	Pfeiffer Big Sur SP, Monterey	*20.00 800.49 820.49	272,498	178,498	94,000	2,500	924,687
1960	Picacho State Recreation Area, Imperial	163.72 *4,371.00 4,534.72	29,741	29,741	0	5,295	5,295
1917	Pio Pico SHM, Los Angeles	*2.30 1.12 3.42	45,010	39,860	5,150	0	37,736
1934	Pismo Beach SP, San Luis Obispo	948.97	461,594	297,037	164,557	157,473	379,293
1949	Placerita Canyon SP, Los Angeles	341.72	182,700	170,200	12,500	0	0
1959	Plumas-Eureka SP, Plumas	*2,326.02 2,303.03 4,629.05	470,300	470,300	0	83,591	103,379
1958	Point Dume Beach SP, Los Angeles	23.90	1,088,350	1,088,350	0	0	0

Author-ized Positions	Gross Operating Costs 1961-62	REVENUE Services	Concession	Total	Excess of Expenditures Over Revenue	1961-62 FY Attendance	Gross Cost Per Visitor	Net Cost Per Visitor	Water Front Feet	Picnic Units	Camp Units
17.5	101,364	0	6,200	6,200	95,164	233,943	.43	.41	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	65,053	26,569	1,956	28,525	36,528	769,200	.08	.05	38,600 OF	30	105 20T
0	10	0	50	50	-40	0	0	0	6,850 OF	0	0
8	63,258	25,210	810	26,020	37,238	247,165	.26	.15	0	255	55
4	37,108	3,924	0	3,924	33,184	29,305	1.27	1.13	0	13	33
6	45,707	4,892	5,757	10,649	35,058	257,988	.18	.14	10,800 OF	61	25
2	17,849	7,615	0	7,615	10,234	182,710	.10	.06	5,000 OF	25	0
3	33,217	23,928	11	23,939	9,278	231,793	.14	.04	5,000 OF	35	90
City Operated	875	10	10,792	10,802	-9,927	0	0	0	2,400 OF	0	0
3	30,879	7,206	4	7,210	23,669	192,378	.16	.12	0	36	51
5	43,906	10,105	0	10,105	33,801	147,395	.30	.23	13,920 OF	43	122
1	7,566	2,797	0	2,797	4,769	24,277	.31	.20	2,350 RF	12	28
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	975 OF	0	0
9	99,348	44,326	27,110	71,436	27,912	435,832	.23	.06	0	92	218
3	19,829	0	0	0	19,829	0	0	0	33,100 RF	0	12
2	12,150	0	0	0	12,150	15,300	.79	.79	0	0	0
4	48,945	16,890	0	16,890	32,055	669,585	.07	.05	29,652 OF	0	82 42T
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	30,521	1,933	0	1,933	28,588	55,643	.55	.51	0	0	30
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,647 OF	0	0

DATE ACQUIRED	PARK AND COUNTY	ACREAGE	ACQUISITION: PURCHASE PRICE AND/OR GIFT VALUATION	ACQUISITION: STATE MONEY EXPENDED	ACQUISITION: AMOUNT OF GIFT	DEVELOPMENT: 1961-62 CAPITAL OUTLAY	DEVELOPMENT: CAPITAL OUTLAY TO 6-30-62
1933	Point Lobos Reserve SP, Monterey	1,255.12	958,800	613,752	345,048	0	63,798
1948	Point Sal Beach SP, Santa Barbara	48.93	1,025	512	513	0	0
1945	Portola SP, San Mateo	1,665.26	225,500	112,500	113,000	32,714	547,225
1923	Prairie Creek Redwoods SP, Humboldt, Del Norte	10,286.12	2,344,454	838,115	1,506,339	1,221	216,645
1958	Puddingstone Reservoir SP, Los Angeles	1,198.72	1,863,790	1,863,790	0	0	0
1953	Pueblo de Los Angeles SHM, Los Angeles	5.23	2,285,410	1,600,785	684,625	200,000	950,000
1948	Redondo Beach SP, Los Angeles	26.29	719,639	35,000	684,639	0	0
1959	Refugio Beach SP, Santa Barbara	35.76	105,000	52,500	52,500	0	0
1922	Richardson Grove SP, Humboldt	790.50	93,050	79,200	13,850	0	530,635
1949	Robert L. Stevenson SP, Napa	395.75	10,500	5,050	5,450	0	0
1961	Royal Palms Beach SP, Los Angeles	18.07	243,000	243,000	0	0	0
1933	Russian Gulch SP, Mendocino	1,122.34	93,600	73,600	20,000	0	105,532
1960	Salinas River Beach SP, Monterey	92.94	94,200	90,700	3,500	0	0
1951	Salton Sea SP, Riverside, Imperial	*6,875.00 9,610.77 16,485.77	565,600	565,600	0	1,866	856,944
1946	Samuel P. Taylor SP, Marin	*92.22 2,484.08 2,576.30	119,456	72,728	46,728	53,726	591,598
1948	San Buenaventura Beach SP, Ventura	116.11	586,464	108,664	477,800	325,870	995,444
1931	San Clemente Beach SP, Orange	109.89	658,964	458,964	200,000	12,323	319,585
	San Diego County Beaches						
	San Diego Beaches, San Diego						
1949	Cardiff Beach SP	9.98	34,290	24,175	10,115	0	0
1933	Carlsbad Beach SP	10.00	47,500	16,250	31,250	0	48,190
1949	La Costa Beach SP	45.08	110,647	110,647	0	0	0
1949	Moonlight Beach SP	13.18	232,500	181,925	50,575	0	0
1949	Ponto Beach SP	10.60	20,535	0	20,535	0	0
1952	San Elijo Beach SP	38.59	149,500	134,005	15,495	0	0
	Total	127.43	594,972	467,002	127,970	0	48,190
1961	San Francisco Beaches SP, San Francisco	23.86	398,200	191,000	207,200	0	0

Author-ized Positions	Gross Operating Costs 1961-62	REVENUE Concession Services		Total	Excess of Expenditures Over Revenue	1961-62 FY Attendance	Gross Cost Per Visitor	Net Cost Per Visitor	Water Front Feet	Picnic Units	Camp Units
5	52,607	20,555	0	20,555	32,052	136,407	.39	.23	23,777 OF	21	0
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,800 OF	0	0
5	48,223	10,072	23	10,095	38,128	156,906	.31	.24	0	106	60
5	57,051	10,747	150	10,897	46,154	259,955	.22	.18	0	25	100
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,100 LF	0	0
City and County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,080 OF	0	0
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,250 OF	0	0
7	74,946	20,910	10,942	31,852	43,094	476,535	.16	.09	6,000 RF	18	184
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City Operated		0	251	251	-251	0	0	0	4,678 OF	0	0
3	33,513	6,536	230	6,766	26,747	81,746	.41	.33	6,630 OF	23	35
0	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	224 OF	0	0
10	93,203	30,819	1,012	31,831	61,372	578,270	.16	.11	80,120 LF	25	50
5	48,554	18,105	41	18,146	30,408	190,026	.26	.16	0	128	55
5	53,897	0	6,486	6,486	47,411	682,223	.08	.07	11,630 OF	0	0
7	70,113	35,289	245	35,534	34,579	212,490	.33	.16	6,000 OF	73	50 56T
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,676 OF	0	0
1	6,858	0	0	0	6,858	226,498	.03	.03	4,400 OF	0	0
0	9,920	18,366	1,892	20,258	-10,338	121,276	.08	-.09	12,032 OF	0	188
0	2,836	0	1,560	1,560	1,276	0	0	0	1,820 OF	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	259,140	0	0	5,380 OF	0	0
4	69,632	0	0	0	69,632	72,696	.10	.10	9,630 OF	0	0
5	89,246	18,366	3,452	21,818	67,428	679,610	.13	.10	36,938 OF	0	188
City and County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.680 OF	0	0

DATE ACQUIRED	PARK AND COUNTY	ACREAGE	ACQUISITION PURCHASE PRICE AND/OR GIFT VALUATION	ACQUISITION STATE MONEY EXPENDED	ACQUISITION AMOUNT OF GIFT	DEVELOPMENT 1961-62 CAPITAL OUTLAY	DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL OUTLAY TO 6-30-62
1961	San Francisco Golden Gate Project, Marin	291.56	615,000	307,500	307,500	34,004	229,778
1961	San Francisco Maritime SHM, San Francisco	*2.32	0	0	0	85,508	557,372
1961	San Francisco Palace of Fine Arts, San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	1,950,000
1933	San Juan Bautista SHM, San Benito	6.12	61,766	38,716	23,050	0	117,965
1955	San Mateo Beaches SP, San Mateo	346.60	864,689	333,595	531,094	117,529	176,412
1918	San Pasqual Battlefield, San Diego	1.00	100	0	100	0	0
1932	San Simeon Beach SP, San Luis Obispo	96.66	188,124	176,802	11,322	0	12,272
1959	Santa Cruz Missi n SHM, Santa Cruz	1.16	38,290	38,290	0	0	0
1948	Santa Monica Beach SP, Los Angeles	45.39	6,014,997	4,415,253	1,599,744	0	301,414
1931	Seacliff Beach SP, Santa Cruz	311.26	297,859	228,352	69,507	8,817	337,399
1937	Shasta SHM, Shasta	7.87	84,855	81,625	3,230	25,000	127,521
1931	Silver Strand Beach SP, San Diego	427.72	206,600	100,000	106,600	0	1,194,420
1934	Sonoma Coast SP, Sonoma	755.17	114,464	114,464	0	0	205,573
1933	Sonoma SHM, Sonoma	59.57	232,879	206,529	26,350	859	175,976
1960	Squaw Valley SP, Placer	*1,000.00 29.00 1,029.00	93,530	93,530	0	269,726	432,462
1921	Standish-Hickey SP, Mendocino	635.23	47,550	25,550	22,000	6,920	241,515
1950	Stinson Beach SP, Marin	37.79	232,020	150,000	82,020	0	217,152
1931	Sunset Beach SP, Santa Cruz	311.26	297,859	228,352	69,507	0	203,032
1947	Sutter's Fort SHM - State Indian Museum, Sacramento	5.80	50,000	0	50,000	3,150	113,813
1927	Tahoe SP, Placer	13.37	1,000	1,000	0	0	108,609
1950	Tomales Bay SP, Marin	1,018.08	260,658	186,864	73,794	15,611	285,248
1952	Torrey Pines SP, San Diego	877.08	1,614,800	0	1,614,800	2,032	37,520
1937	Trinidad Beach SP, Humboldt	39.17	20,900	18,900	2,000	0	22,390

Author-ized Positions	Gross Operating Costs 1961-62	REVENUE Services	Concession	Total	Excess of Expenditures Over Revenue	1961-62 FY Attendance	Gross Cost Per Visitor	Net Cost Per Visitor	Water Front Feet	Picnic Units	Camp Units
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,600 OF	0	0
8	104,212	0	9,284	9,284	94,928	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	40,975	616	0	616	40,359	261,636	.16	.15	0	0	0
8	70,921	793	0	793	70,128	792,016	.09	.09	43,574 OF	100	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	488	0	0	0	488	0	0	0	13,440 FF	0	0
0	0	0	275	275	-275	0	0	0	0	0	0
City Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,833 OF	0	0
7	62,043	49,939	10,974	60,913	1,130	675,782	.09	.01	20,601 OF	115	26 T
2	17,708	0	110	110	17,598	57,633	.31	.31	0	0	0
10	101,886	27,947	7,530	35,477	66,409	255,583	.40	.26	23,500 OF	360	0
4	38,738	6,417	10	6,427	32,311	364,356	.11	.09	58,000 OF	9	30
9	59,739	0	1,020	1,020	58,719	150,337	.39	.40	0	0	0
24	370,794	3,203	86,091	89,294	281,500	1,351,384	.27	.21	0	0	0
4	38,017	14,730	0	14,730	23,287	73,766	.52	.32	4,400 RF	8	150
5	50,005	18,465	1,647	20,112	29,893	459,859	.11	.07	3,110 OF	100	0
5	39,570	16,110	36	16,146	23,424	203,433	.19	.12	20,601 OF	55	50
10	56,994	0	0	0	56,994	295,000	.19	.19	0	0	0
					State Indian Museum	249,480					
2	16,100	4,957	23	4,980	11,120	57,431	.28	.19	205 LF	8	39
3	29,095	5,621	0	5,621	23,474	86,279	.34	.27	12,800 OF	35	0
3	33,313	956	100	1,056	32,257	257,000	.13	.13	23,613 OF	48	0
0	125	0	0	0	125	0	0	0	2,000 OF	10	0

DATE ACQUIRED	PARK AND COUNTY	ACREAGE	ACQUISITION PURCHASE PRICE AND/OR GIFT VALUATION	ACQUISITION STATE MONEY EXPENDED	ACQUISITION AMOUNT OF GIFT	DEVELOPMENT 1961-62 CAPITAL OUTLAY	DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL OUTLAY TO 6-30-62
1931	Tule Elk Reserve SP, Kern	954.12	65,000	32,500	32,500	0	90,857
1950	Turlock Lake SP, Stanislaus	*228.00	0	0	0	0	338,019
1955	Twin Lakes Beach SP, Santa Cruz	118.31	889,309	836,309	53,000	319,900	319,900
1930	Van Damme Beach SP, Mendocino	1,826.48	129,979	67,477	62,502	232	227,290
1956	Weaverville Joss House SHM, Trinity	3.23	64,038	43,738	20,300	1,405	60,142
1952	Westport Union Landing Beach SP, Mendocino	31.50	33,110	0	33,110	0	0
1930	Will Rogers Beach SP, Los Angeles	65.78	3,447,363	2,095,646	1,351,717	0	0
1944	Will Rogers SP, Los Angeles	186,50	550,000	0	550,000	0	158,141
1951	William B. Ide Adobe SHM, Tehama	3.95	22,500	11,250	11,250	0	24,680
1959	Woodson Bridge SP, Tehama	122.80	83,222	83,222	0	0	0
1950	Zmudowski Beach SP, Monterey	144.00	43,000	18,000	25,000	0	0
		707,585.08	77,416,496	46,778,196	30,638,300	2,894,693	37,316,438

* Indicates Land Under Use Permit

NOTE: Purchase valuation of land shows value at time of acquisition.

Riding and Hiking Trails and Roadside Rests are not included in above totals.

Operating Costs include only salaries of employees actually working at the park, operating expenses, and equipment.

Squaw Valley figures do not include expenditures of the California Olympic Commission and the California Organizing Committee.

Author-ized Positions	Gross Operating Costs 1961-62	REVENUE Concession Services	Concession	Total	Excess of Expenditures Over Revenue	1961-62 FY Attendance	Gross Cost Per Visitor	Net Cost Per Visitor	Water Front Feet	Picnic Units	Camp Units
2	17,571	0	0	0	17,571	6,504	2.70	2.70	0	0	0
4	35,276	16,599	2,147	18,746	16,530	118,602	.30	.14	16,200 FF	20	65
2	22,326	0	1,018	1,018	21,308	205,469	.11	.10	5,715 FF	0	0
3	30,292	8,480	0	8,480	21,812	114,594	.26	.19	1,700 OF	5	82
2	19,218	0	0	0	19,218	32,308	.59	.59	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,310 OF	0	0
City Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,715 OF	0	0
11	73,649	17,290	91	17,381	56,268	141,184	.52	.40	0	0	0
1	9,722	0	66	66	9,656	14,542	.67	.66	900 RF	0	0
2	1,111	0	0	0	1,111	0	0	0	7,020 RF	0	0
County Operated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,524 OF	0	0
594	5,668,471	1,799,774	298,810	2,098,584	3,569,887	27,809,722			2,142,278	4,774	4,568

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THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

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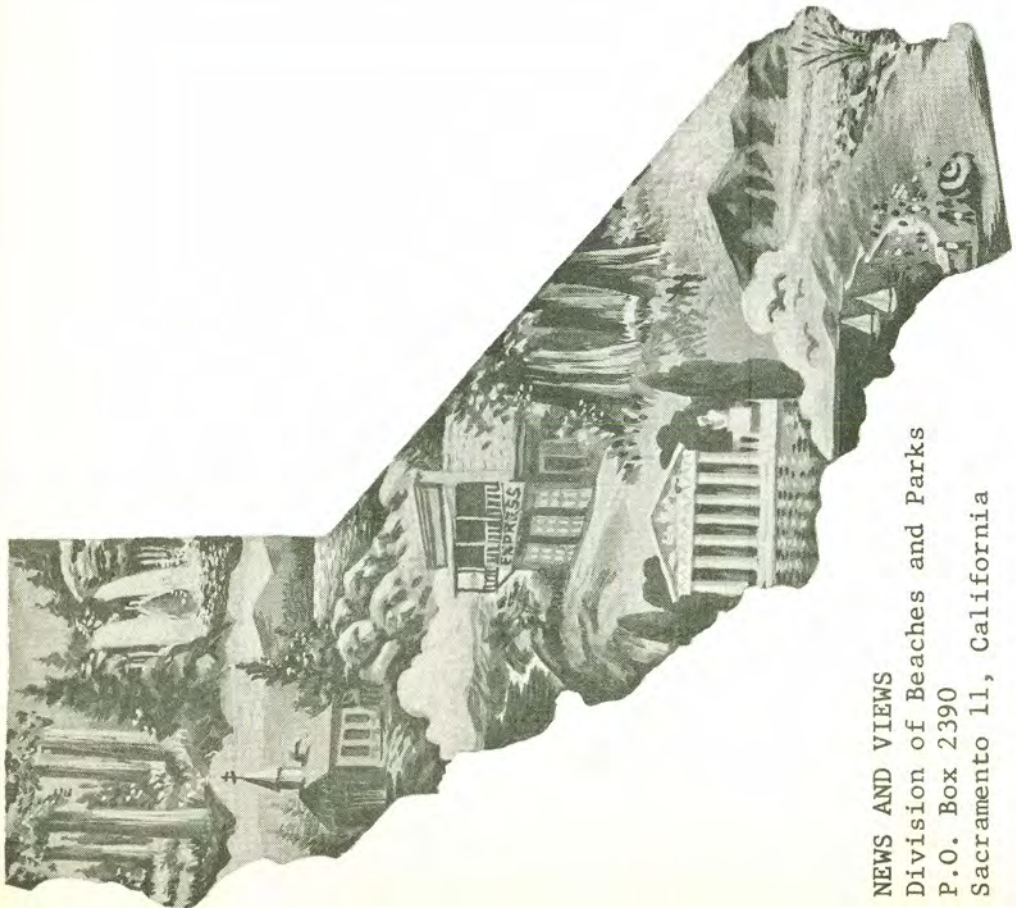

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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APRIL, 1963

NEWS AND VIEWS

Bodie ····· see supplement

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 20 NO. 4

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MAKING LAND AVAILABLE FOR LEARNING.

The old and experienced National Audubon Society is to be congratulated on sponsoring the recent Pacific Coast Conference on Natural Areas, Nature Center and Outdoor Education at Asilomar.

I first became aware of the subject in the early 1930's when the Indiana Department of Conservation realized the need to introduce the subject of conservation into the elementary school curriculum. There was a lack of subject text in the field, but worse, a lack of awareness of its importance at the teacher level. The problem became one of teaching the teachers, and preparing the texts. Teaching without adequate texts -- and believe me, they were inadequate in the extreme -- pointed clearly to the laboratory methods.

What laboratory? The out-of-doors itself. Simple, perhaps, but how to accomplish this easy and obvious approach? Being unable to bring the land to the classroom, it seemed wise to take the classroom to the land. What land?

Farmers have an aversion to campers in corn fields, or barracks in their wood lots or nature hikers in the orchards. Was this land -- used, farmed, managed, or otherwise "improved" -- the proper land to study? Better to start with land as nature presented it to us, if possible, to gain a knowledge of our raw material; to learn the facts of why and how we are endowed with land as we know it. Since even teachers as well as naturalists, botanists, zoologists, geologists, and biologists are not immune to heat and cold, sun and rain, frosty mornings nor damp nights, it soon became evident that buildings, barracks or camps in areas as naturally original as possible would be ideal.

Fortunately for us, then and now, and from now on into the future, a few wise people had done something to provide the kind of land needed for the learning and laboratory experiences which are becoming so necessary to our full national existence.

Although we may debate the total reasons for the establishment, protection and preservation of our public parks, at least one reason for such establishment must have been a deep knowledge for our present and future needs to learn from these portions of unspoiled American out-of-doors.

Somewhere in the minds and experiences of a few great Americans a real awareness of the future must have guided their actions.

From these men, and their disciples, have resulted our present system of public parks and reserves, our real outdoor classrooms, our laboratories of learning and our present opportunities for outdoor education.

How we use these resources for learning is not so well established. However, the land is available in greater or lesser degree. National Parks and Forests, State Parks and Forests, regional parks, county parks, city parks, parkways, Nature Conservancy and Audubon areas all exists in most parts of our country, and guides, interpretive services, signs, classrooms, and camps, sanctuaries and lodges have been variously provided to make the learning easier. Too often these have been

(continued on the following page)

single-purpose establishments -- birds, wildlife, trees, technical geology, botany, astronomy, erosion, ferns, lichens, minerals, water, and on and on in endless number.

However valuable such knowledge is, and whether acquired as learning or hobby, work or recreation, it is less valuable than the knowledge of the interplay between and among such natural facts or phenomena. How the association of minerals and organic matter produce the fungus is of importance, and which fungus is edible is of interest. The interplay of water, wind, frost, snow and gravity on the solid granite of our mountains to produce the sands of the seashore is important if we want to protect our beaches. The effect of dams, soil erosion, flood control and shore "improvements" on these moving sands is of equal importance. To study and observe these things -- indeed, to understand them -- is education. Since it is difficult to move the Rocky Mountains, the Columbia River, Grand Coulee Dam, or the beaches of Florida to a classroom, we need to move the classroom out-of-doors.

To understand the range of, the age of, and the reasons for the giant coastal redwoods, we must go to the petrified forests, study paleobotany, see the redwood flats in Humboldt County, study the runoff and silting that feed the trees and observe the effects of good and bad practices. If we learn nothing but the nature of the interdependence of one thing upon another, and what interplay and associations produce or fail to produce, we are on our way to becoming educated. The great poet who said:

"All things inter-related are, That you cannot pluck a flower without disturbing of a star" was a real student of outdoor education.

I feel strongly on the subject of our land, which must include its air and water. It is evident to me that all our physical and material things are products of this "land". I fail to note anything -- atomic reactors, apples, electricity, shoes, electronic data processing machines or doughnuts -- which are not elements of the land, rearranged and organized, reacting to each other and to natural processes to produce that which we know and use. I see but one source of wisdom and ability to determine and produce such rearrangements -- the minds of our young people, now and to come. I know of but one process to produce the interplay of mind and matter -- education.

To me, and I hope -- no, trust -- that to you and those who follow us, the importance of natural things and phenomena is quite clear. Consequently, what we can do to bring men and nature together we must do!

Making our public lands available for study; providing the outdoor classroom and laboratory facilities; providing staff competent to interpret nature and its laws to people and providing housing, if necessary to the program, are urgent obligations of those of us responsible for the management of both public and private lands. Nature centers in city and county parks where youth and nature may combine for an educational experience is a beginning. Providing trails and study areas in larger parks provides both education and recreation in seeing and knowing the land, its plants, animals and birds, in relationship with each other.

Much of our bewilderment concerning urbanization, city planning, freeway routes, insecticides, detergents, atomic fallout, fertilizers, water purity, maintenance of good hunting and fishing, preservation of scenic and historic areas, acquisition of recreational lands, elimination of litterbugs and curing smog conditions, will disappear with the knowledge of the interdependence of many things with each other.

Learning where to build a freeway because of its effects on urban growth is probably as important as knowing how to build one. Learning that some figs must depend upon wasps, red clover on bumblebees, apples on honeybees, a dogwood tree on certain microorganisms, ants on aphids, may suggest a line of study on insecticides. Watching the annual results of a soil conservation experiment in cover planting or reforestation, the erosion result of a neglected trail-caused wash, the return of fish to a stream where silt and pollution have been controlled, may suggest valuable land-management practices.

When the needs are known, and the causes and cures are found, we may get the programs and the land, and the facilities to provide real outdoor education for all our youth.

When we actually realize and become aware of how interdependent man and the rest of nature really are, and how dependent we are upon each other, we may get this program off the ground.

Charles A. DeTurk, Director

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Recent changes in personnel have resulted in management changes in significant areas of the California State Park System. Although all persons involved have been in field management for some time, with their introduction into new areas, one might say that these areas are under "new management".

The most significant changes have occurred in two District Superintendents' locations. Alan "Tiny" Philbrook who, for the last three and three-quarters years, has been Superintendent of District Six and, as such, has been searching for water -- any kind of water -- but particularly for Lake Elsinore, has been transferred as District Superintendent to the best watered part of the State, District One. His assignment was by Tiny's own choice and from early reports he is enjoying it even though separated from his fine family until the end of the Spring school semester. He is quite familiar with the redwoods having served as a Supervisor of Big Basin Redwoods State Park prior to becoming an Assistant Superintendent in District Six under the late Bill Kenyon.

To assist Tiny in his studied management of the region of the redwoods is none other than Carl "Andy" "Swede" Anderson, who physically matches up to Tiny in everything but the horizontal dimensions. Carl has spent the past four and one half years as Supervisor of Humboldt Redwoods State Park and has played a major role in the restoration of the Bull Creek Flats, particularly since the 1955 flood. Carl, who served about four months as a Ranger V (TAU) in District One, and Tiny have worked together before in District Six and, along with Hank Saddler, should make an incomparable management team.

Tiny Philbrook was replaced in District Six by an administrator of much lesser physical stature but measuring every inch an administrator otherwise. Jim Whitehead, who guided the fate of Point Lobos Reserve and Hearst San Simeon for so many successful years and who, himself, has been an Assistant Superintendent in District One, as well as more recently in District Five, and who also handled an interim management program in connection with Squaw Valley, has been promoted to the Ranger VI, Park Superintendent position in District Six. Jim's experience has been primarily in the northern part of the State until he was assigned to District Five, so he knows a little bit about water; therefore, he is able to look for it in the continuing efforts to supply it for the famed Lake Elsinore.

Jim is aided in his new enterprise by Assistant Superintendent Jack Welch, also promoted from the ranks, most recently in charge of Huntington Beach State Park. Jack also served a stretch in the desert, is well acquainted with the problems of District Six. He is also slight of stature, but every inch an able administrator. To balance this team of slender rangers is the man both large in stature and ability, Bill Weatherbee, who has had his broadening experiences both north and south and has even served a period in the Sacramento headquarters as a Project Investigator. Bill was recently switched to the Assistant Superintendent of Operations position upon the retirement of Gene Velzy, leaving the Technical Services function in District Six for the newly appointed Jack Welch.

Jim Whitehead's departure for District Six resulted in another promotion to the Ranger V class. Once again, the Division looked to Point Lobos Reserve for a budding administrator and there found Milton Frincke at the top of the Ranger V list, directly in line for promotion to the District Five Technical Services

(continued on the following page)

position vacated by Whitehead. There, under the able guidance of Lloyd Lively, who has also seen considerable service throughout the State System, Milt and Al Salzgeber shifted over to the Operations function, upon retirement of Lew Griffith, to deal with the varigated problems of District Five, including the cooperation with local agencies operating units of the State Park System, particularly in Los Angeles County. Milt started out as a Naturalist on a seasonal basis, but has mellowed considerably and has become a well-balanced administrator.

Carl Anderson left Humboldt Redwoods to become an Assistant in District One, an important management position was left unfilled until such time as we knew the outcome of the Ranger VI examination. When this was learned, and we were able to make the appointments mentioned herein, the search was on for a Supervisor of the valuable and extensive Humboldt Redwoods State Park, now being increased by the addition of 13,000 acres, most of which was acquired by the Save-the-Redwoods League in an effort to complete the watershed boundaries of Humboldt Redwoods State Park, to include the Upper Bull Creek Basin. This time we went to the top of the Ranger IV list and found Herbert Heinze of the San Diego Beaches organization, both ready and willing to tackle this new and significant assignment. While Herb has served primarily in Southern California, he did serve for a period as a Ranger IV in the Sacramento headquarters office conducting a study of the historic places in California that should be given consideration in any preservation program which would augment the State's historical heritage. Herb was selected in line with the Division's policy to give varied experience in as many areas as is possible within the State System to those who are eligible for promotional opportunities and who appear to be advancing in the State System.

With the completion of these appointments, the major management positions have now been filled and we are looking forward to continued progress in the affected areas under "New Management".

Earl P. Hanson,
Deputy Chief, Operations

HIKING TRAIL PROJECT

'Being Squeezed Out'

Editor of The Bee Sir: I am addressing the following plea to State Senator Stephen Teale, Assemblyman Paul Lunardi of Roseville, the United States Forest Service and the California State Division of Beaches and Parks:

After reading the recent article headed Horsemen Join Fight For Preservation Of Trails in The Modesto Bee I felt compelled to write this to you and to any other person who can help the horsemen keep the spirit of the old west alive.

I wonder if you really understand the importance of this movement.

We are all caught up in this move toward progress, this socalled space age with its racing motors, fast living, freeways and every other invention which goes with advanced civilization.

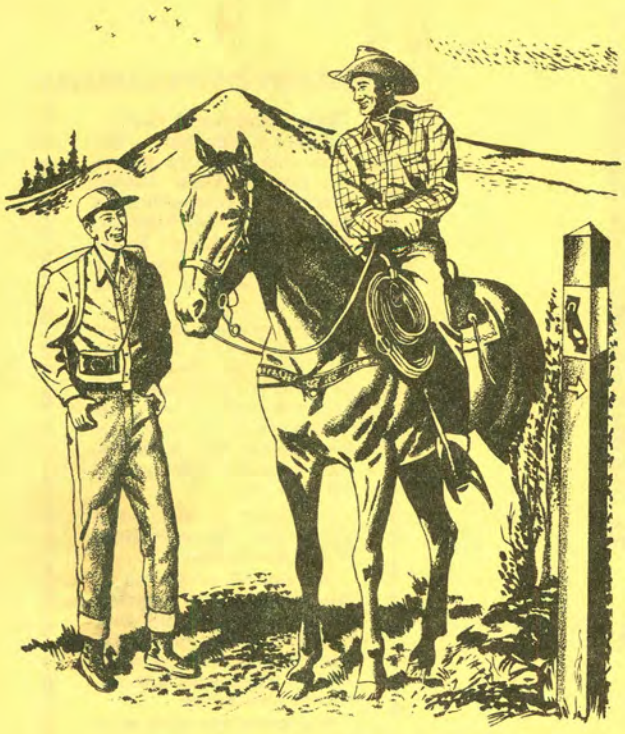
But how about those of us who are apart from your so-called progress? We're swept along with you, when our hearts are with the clean open air, the smell of sage, the sparkling streams, the winding trails, the beautiful wild flowers and trees, the lovely birds and little wild animals. I wonder how many of you have sat in the saddle on a horse you broke and trained and learned to love and looked down into a beautiful valley with a winding river and green hills and lovely trees and seen cowboys tending their horses and making camp fires.

Have you ever slept out under the stars around a camp fire, smelled the wood smoke, listened to horses whine in the distance? As I write this I think of the La Grange trail ride we take every year. It is a 31 mile ride with horses and a covered wagon. It is pilgrimage for we horse people, like our forefathers did before us when they moved out west. We're being squeezed out by the heavy traffic and people who will not slow down and give our horses a chance.

Please do not take away what little we have left of the way God made this land before man changed it, all for progress.

ZELMA RAE JOSEPH.
Livingston.

The Modesto Bee,
February 28, 1963



BACKGROUND

The idea of establishing a state-wide Riding and Hiking Trail was advanced in 1944 by the California State Horsemen's Association and brought to the attention of the State Re-employment and Reconstruction Commission. A committee was appointed by the Commission which was known as the California Riding and Hiking Trails Committee of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Development of Natural Resources. This Committee, in December, 1944, recommended the inclusion of the trail project in the Commission's program, outlining the general route of the trail and suggesting legislation.

In 1945, the State Legislature passed the "Riding and Hiking Trails Law (Chapter 1469, Statutes of 1945). $20,000 was appropriated for preparation of a state-wide plan. This plan was never completed, but immediately after Chapter 1469 came Chapter 112, appropriating $300,000 for the physical development of trails.

The trails project changed from planning to construction. Great pressure was exerted on the Division of Beaches and Parks to get construction under way; the pressure has never been abated.

In 1947, the Division began the task of laying out 3,000 miles of trail.

The Advisory Committee recommended that the route of any particular trail segment should be determined by local interest, subject to review and approval of the State Park Commission. Each county was asked to form a local advistory group which would pick the route, and secure the approval of the County Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors. This group then submitted a Master Plan for the county which was studied in detail by the Division and an appropriate reommendation made to the State Park Commission.

Early in the program it became apparent that the lack of right to acquire right-of-way was a major obstacle. Now, 17 years later, the lack of eminent domain has proved to be the greatest single deterent to the accomplishment of the Riding and Hiking Trail project as outlined in the master plan.

The trail through the State is in various stages of completion. In several counties, acquisition of rights-of-way has just started, while in others, the trail is complete and in use. At present 1,043 miles of trail have been completed, with 256 miles in the acquisition process.

Trail construction is accomplished in various ways. In Federal Government area trails are constructed and maintained under a cooperative agreement contract. In other areas the construction is by the Division.

THE PRESENT PROGRAM

The California Riding and Hiking acquisition program currently has 24 active projects involving 205 easements over 256 miles of trail. These are firm commitments in which the State has a substantial investment in staff time and in acquisition expense.

The program has 21 additional projects over 424 miles of trail awaiting completion of planning, all of which have some staff work. In addition, route reconnaissance and development planning is immediately needed in five National Forests over 550 miles of trail and in two National Parks over 100 miles of trail for budget phasing.

In addition there are numerous projects currently dormant. There is just one permanent position in Sacramento assigned to the Riding and Hiking Trails Project.

The Riding and Hiking Trail is maintained either by State Park Rangers (280 miles), the U. S. Forest Service (729 miles), and the National Park Service (34 miles at no cost to the State.

Maintenance funds are the bare minimum for trail sectors maintained by Division personnel, which amounts to $41,952 in salaries supporting six Ranger positions. Annual costs have been rising on trails under Forest Service Maintenance while budget allotments have been reduced.

As an example, in 1957, $26,310 was expended on maintenance in National Forests($ 44 per mile). Since that time 165 additional miles of trails have been added to the State System on National Forest lands, but the support budget has been cut to $14,363. Maintenance costs have risen appreciably and are now running about $75 per mile.

If a $75 per mile maintenance figure remains stable, the annual maintenance of terminal and overnight facilities. Trailside facilities, overnight, terminal, water and sanitation, have not been extensively undertaken and result in expensive problems if not installed on public or state park land. Where these facilities have been provided, trail use has increased noticeably.

As of December 1, 1962, total capital funds spent for trail development totaled $796,120. The figure does not indicate support costs over the years for staff, travel, etc.

Sufficient trails in operation gives a pattern of how the trail will be used. This pattern has manifested itself in the following manner.

1. Riding is restricted to short distances along more favorable stretches of trail.

2. Riding is heavy where campsites and water facilities are developed.

3. There are extensive sections of trail which upon horses have never set foot. These sections are primarily in less desirable types of terrain.

4. Those who have made long rides on the trail have complained of the lack of camping facilities.

5. In many instances, after a trail has been built, we found a more desirable route could have been obtained, if more time had been available for planning.

Accurate trail use figures are difficult to obtain. However, the heaviest use is found in areas where overnight camps have been developed on the trail. As an example, the 11-unit equestrian camp, Los Caballos, located on the riding and hiking trail in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park has a paid attendance of 5,796 visitor days during the 1962 season. During the same period, 4,311 horse days were tabulated. Rides lasting from one to eight hours are made on the State trail and on local park trails radiating from the camp.

FUTURE NEEDS

There is no accurate method of estimating what future costs accruing to the project will total; the only computation we can make for the ultimate investment necessary to complete the 3,000-mile loop trail as outlined in the originating Legislation, must be based on past costs.

Considering that $796,120 has been invested and one-third of the 3,000-mile trail is complete, over one and one-half million dollars additional will be needed to complete the loop -- if rights-of-way become available. This, of course, does not include the development of secondary trail systems authorized by an amendment of the Riding and Hiking Trails Law in 1955. The ultimate cost of secondary trails cannot be estimated with accuracy. At the present, establishment of secondary trails is at the discretion of the Director, acting on recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

The power of eminent domain is a more serious drawback than had first been expected. It has resulted in numerous false starts, reroutes after heavy investment, insecure rights-of-way, and impractical routing.

In some counties such as Sonoma, Napa, and El Dorado, after ten to 15 years of layout and right-of-way negotiation, the State has yet to develop its first mile of trail. In counties such as San Diego, Contra Costa, and San Mateo, the trail as developed is in constant danger of severance because it is impossible to acquire permanent contiguous easements. Thus, to salvage heavy investments in staff effort, it has been expedient to accept revocable permits, license agreements, and highway road shoulder for trail. All such rights-of-way are fragile and continually subject to loss.

SUMMARY

It is the opinion of Director DeTurk that California needs a sound trail program, involving all city, county, state, and federal agencies. He views with alarm the rapid loss of routes of travel historically available to the walker and equestrian due to the lack of a state-wide plan aimed at preserving existing trails and in providing additional facilities.

The current trail program indicates the foresight of those who conceived it in 1944. However, few in those days visualized the tremendous expansion California has experienced and the resultant high-speed highways, county road improvements, sub-division of land, urban sprawl, and other developments, all of which have a restrictive effect on the walker and horseman.

The Director has recommended:

1. That future riding and hiking trail projects be studied at the specific request of County government or the Legislature to determine their need and feasibility.

2. That future trail projects be undertaken only by specific authorization by the Legislature.

3. That such authorization be funded and carry with it power of eminent domain for the special instance.

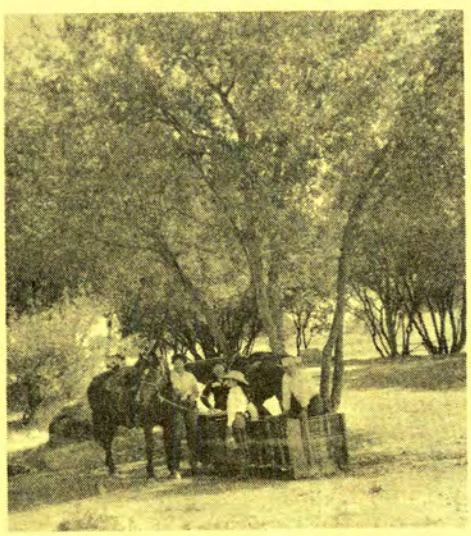
4. That all projects and feasibility studies be subject to review and recommendation by the California Riding and Hiking Trails Advisory Committee.

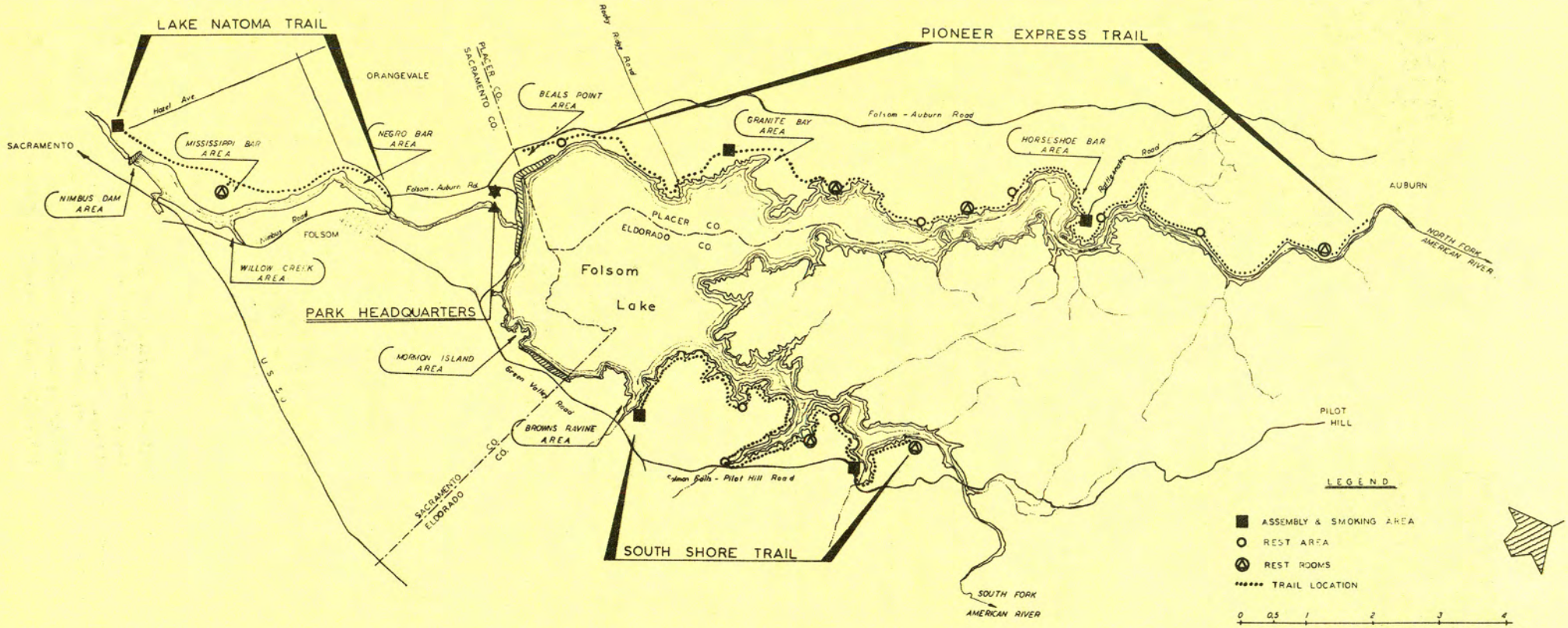
5. That wherever possible, with the approval of local government, trails be designed to take advantage of State, County and Federal parks and forest, particularly where such public lands can be linked together by trail and where overnight facilities can be developed at little expense to the State.

6. That as need and opportunity arise, such regional type trail systems be linked together to gradually form the 3,000 mile loop trail to encompass the State.

He feels that approaching the Riding and Hiking Trail Program in the manner outlined will result in better planning and give a clearer picture of the job ahead. It will allow orderly and well-planned permanent trail facilities in areas where they are to be used.

BERT PERRIN, STATE TRAIL PLANNER





RIDING & HIKING TRAILS – FOLSOM LAKE STATE PARK

THE RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
OCTOBER 1, 1962

ACCESSIONS FOR MUSEUMS

The National Park Service has recently adopted a definite policy on accessions for museums. The policy clearly states that the National Park Service permits and encourages the acquisition by gift, loan, exchange or purchase in accordance with the established procedures of museum objects which are clearly significant to the service area. Recently the Congress has passed the "Management of Museum Properties Act" 69 Stat. 242, U. S. Code, which authorized the National Park Service to accept donations or bequests and administer same to purchase museum specimens and objects from funds approved as the result of the above legislation. They are also permitted to make exchanges and can accept and pay transportation fees and miscellaneous costs in connection with acquisition of museum objects. They are also authorized to loan objects to responsible other agencies and to make loans from other agencies. However, the National Park System, through its policy, allows the acquisition of only what is needed for a particular unit.

The acceptance of gifts is sometimes a very ticklish situation for the National Park System, and I know from my experience it is also a problem with the California State Park System. They have adopted a rule-of-thumb not to accept gifts of objects and specimens which would be extremely difficult to exhibit and of little use to the park system.

Many times things have been offered to the California State Park System and, because we were not wont to hurt the feelings of people offering these gifts, we accepted them and rued the day that we did. I believe the rule-of-thumb as applied by the National Park System is a good one and perhaps a course we should follow in the California Division of Beaches and Parks.

The National Park System allows their personnel to solicit gifts from individuals and institutions; however, they warn their personnel to be extremely careful. Unsolicited gifts create a very dangerous situation and cause many problems. Often, when a gift is unsolicited but offered through the "goodness of the heart" of some citizen, there are so many contingencies attached thereto that it makes it cumbersome or almost impossible to accept the gifts under the restrictions imposed by the donor. Unsolicited gifts are very carefully scrutinized before my decision is made and no encouragement is given to the prospective donor until after a decision is made by the park superintendent as

(continued on the next page)

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

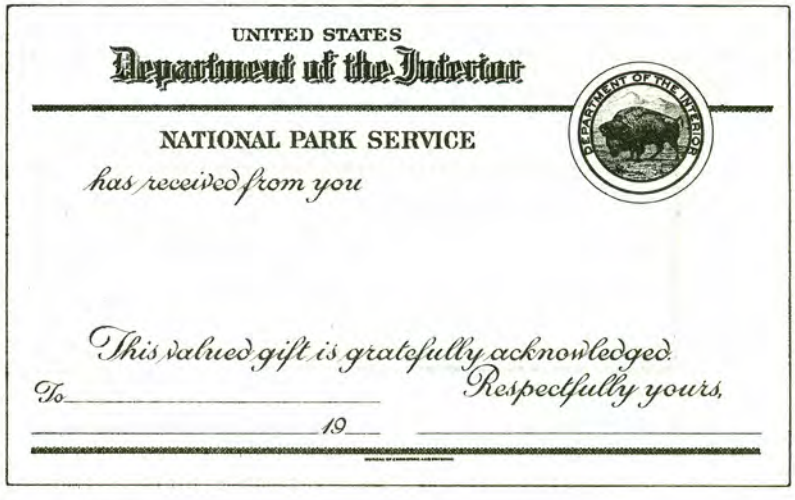
Your valued gift
of

has been received and is gratefully acknowledged.

To

Respectfully yours,

19


UNITED STATES
Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

has received from you

This valued gift is gratefully acknowledged.

To

Respectfully yours,

19

delegated by the Regional Director.

The problem of gifts has become so actue that the American Association of Museums, which is an organization composed of many member museums, suggests and recommends that no gifts be accepted with conditions attached. This means that persons wishing to donate to a museum must make an outright gift of an article or object with no contingencies, or the museum will refuse to accept the object or article no matter what its value.

Whenever the National Park Service accepts a gift from a donor a letter of acknowledgment signed by the park superintendent or other appropriate person is sent to the donor, in triplicate, thanking him for his generous gift and also describing the gift. Two copies are then signed by the donor under a statement which reads "The material described above is hereby unqualifiedly given to the National Park Service". This statement is part of the letter of acknowledgment and two copies are returned to the park, one for their records and one to headquarters. The National Park Service also has two certificates of acknowledgment which are given to donors in appreciation for the donated object. One is a small certificate, artistically developed and in very good taste for small gifts; and the other is a large certificate, suitable for framing, for the larger and more valuable gifts. These are signed by the appropriate person, whether it be the park superintendent or the regional director. It was suggested at the last interpretive conference of the Division of Beaches and Parks that we develop a similar system for persons donating objects to the State Division of Beaches and Parks. I have copies of both of these forms and will work with the personnel of the Interpretive Services Section to see if these cannot be developed for use within our own system.

The National Park Service is also authorized to accept loans for long and short terms. A short-term loan is usually for a specific purpose and has a defined time limit. The responsibility for the return of an object on a short-term loan is a responsibility of the park superintendent. Long-term loans are usually indefinite or permanent loans between institutions or agencies but are not advisable for private individuals. Many times insitutions or agencies cannot make an outright gift of an object because of legislative restrictions but can make permanent or indefinite loans to another agency, and while this might be considered as circumventing the law in fact, it is not circumventing the law in principle. The objects which are loaned will receive good use from another agency and possibly would not receive further use in the agency having them initially.

The National Park Service is, as stated before, authorized to loan certain objects and specimens to other organizations and museums but it is not considered advisable to loan originals and one of-a-kind objects. They have developed a loan form which I have in my packet for further study by members of the interpretive Services.

The State Park System and the National Park Service have almost parallel legal authority to exchange artifacts and specimens with other organizations or individuals. This allows the National Park Service to pass to other agencies certain objects, and receive objects through the same media. This can be extremely dangerous if not handled properly and care must be exercised to see that the exchange is on an equitable basis and in the public interest. The National Park Service feels that specimens should be moved and exhibited in areas where they will do the most good.

The National Park Service also conducts what they term a regional "clearing house" where parks within the region establish a "want list" and also a "surplus list" and submits both to the region. Want and surplus lists are compared and, if there are objects on both needed by various parks, they are transferred within the region. However, if an item exists on more than one want list and only exists on one surplus list, the decision then is up to the regional director as to where the object will ultimately repose.

JOHN H. MICHAEL,

Each year the Branch of Museums, National Park Service, conducts a training conference in Washington, D. C. primarily aimed at the needs of the National Park Service. Our supervisor of Interpretive Services, John H. Michael, was fortunate enough to be able to attend. This is one of many reports written by John to help with museum problems which may arise in the California State Park System.

rather expensive drop cloths

WILL ROGERS STATE PARK. While working in the stable area, Groundsman Cruse spotted a giant object falling from the sky and land on the north boundary area. It was a huge pile of plastic material and a strange, ticking electronic device lying alongside. Two more devices were found under the plastic. Instructions asked the finder to contact the Pacific Missile Range at Point Mugu which we did. News accounts read: "An instrument package to measure ozone content was parachuted to earth at Will Rogers State Park in Santa Monica Tuesday night after it was carried 133,000 feet high by a giant balloon launched at Point Mugu. The 198' long balloon was exploded by an automatic device after traveling 45 miles. Data obtained on instruments in the 13.8 lb. package will be evaluated later, the Navy said." If the Navy does not pick up the balloon, it will make good painting drop cloths.
Supervisor Wendell K. Davis

that's what dreams are made of

SILVER STRAND BEACH SP. Last week, after two days silence, I resumed my "chant" for a transfer to the "Redwood Country". After a long two-minute conference, the brass finally gave in. They gave me the job of sanding all our picnic tables with an electric sander. Each day now I go home covered from head to toe with redwood sawdust, muttering to myself but happy. From the looks of it, redwood sawdust is as close as I'll ever get. 27 finished, only 101 more to go!
Ranger Russell H. Michael

it takes time to undo!....

LEO CARRILLO BEACH SP. Two teenage boys took 15 minutes to paint names on rocks in the cove area, but we have been working more than six hours to remove them.
Supervisor Ed Hixson

don't whistle while you work

HEARST SAN SIMEON SHM. A visitor left two parrots in boxes on the bench in front of the ticket office while on tour as the car was sitting in the sun and it was too warm for the birds. He said the birds were worth $1,000. For two hours the parrots gave wolf-call whistles as women passed. A number of women aimed questioning looks at Ranger Hanks who was on duty.
Supervisor William R. Allison

fish story

FRANK'S TRACT STATE PARK. Day off spent fishing. One fish caught, a stripped bass. Put on stringer and tied to boat. Knot slipped. How do you brag about a fish that didn't get away, but did?

doesn't everyone?

SALTON SEA STATE PARK. When I opened the contact station I found a note from Park Attendant Adams: "About 3:00 a.m. a man came up to register but had to go back to his campsite for money. He suddenly realized he had blocked his trailer wheel with his wallet."
Ranger Donald H. Pohl

a safe and happy seal

HUNTINGTON BEACH SP. Three Edison employees stopped their truck across the road from the office, lifted a live seal from out of the truck, and placed it on the beach. The seal, much too venturous, had entered the Edison Plant intake and swam the full length of the pipe, about 3/4 mile into the tank. The workmen related that he went directly to them as though asking for help so they picked him up, placed him in the truck and drove him a safe distance from the intake before placing him on the beach. Except for a gash on his side, he seemed unharmed. He shuffled along the sand with great vigor and after entering the surf, he turned his head toward the shore for a few minutes as though he was saying Thanks.
Ranger Eugene R. Junette

yield from the field

BIRTH OF A BIG HORN

THE REMNANT HERDS of California bighorn mountain sheep in British Columbia were studied extensively by the Fish and Game Branch in the early 1950's. It was found that these fine animals--among the last remaining wild sheep of this type in the world--were in serious trouble.

ABOUT 400 of these animals are believed to survive in California; there are approximately 1,200 in British Columbia and about 150 in Oregon, North Dakota and Washington combined, the latter being the result of transplants of nucleus herds from our province.

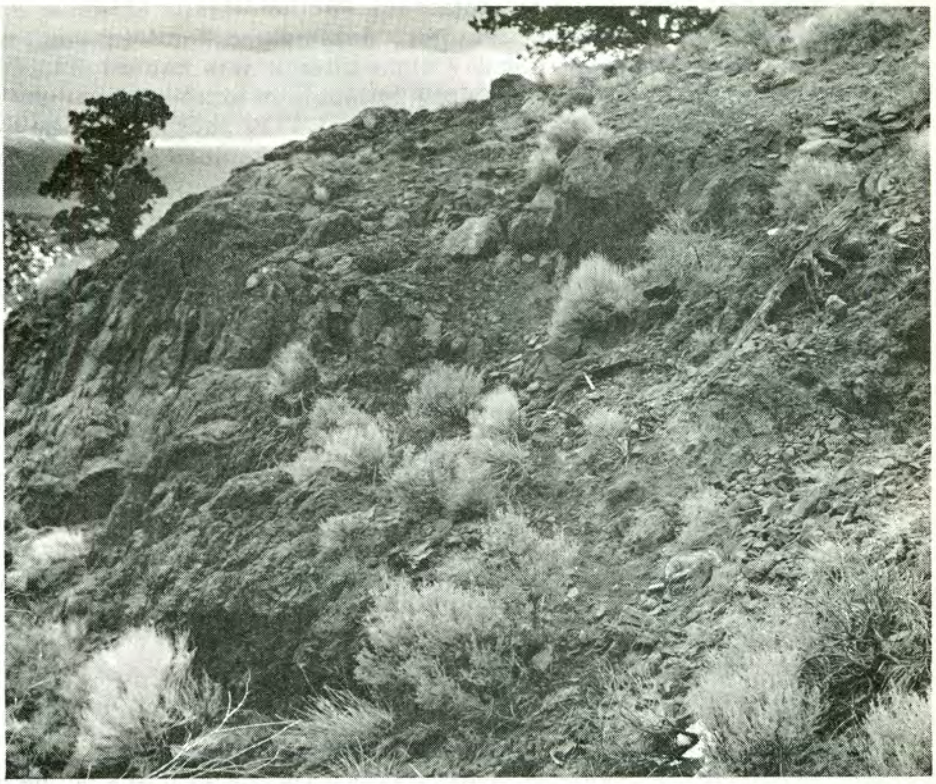
THE BIGHORNS have caused concern in British Columbia because they are split into ten different bands, all of which use private property because of the shortage of natural, wild living space. They are pressed into the extreme northern limits of their range.

IN AN EXAMPLE of international cooperation in wildlife management for which the Northwest is noted, a nucleus herd of 20 bighorns was live-trapped in the fall of 1954 and shipped to a carefully guarded section of Oregon's Hart Mountain National Wildlife Refuge.

ON APRIL 21, 1955 this herd was increased to 21 animals.

HERE IS the picture story of the first moments of the first California bighorn mountain sheep to be born in Oregon in more than 60 years.

Wildlife Review,
Department of Recreation
and Conservation
Vancouver 1, B. C. Canada
July, 1962



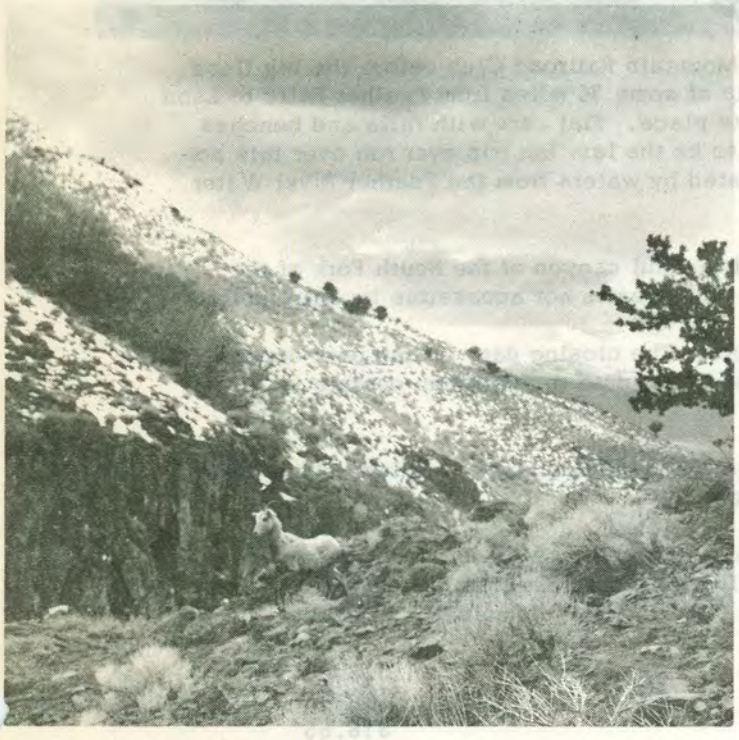
MY BIRTHPLACE. CAN YOU SEE ME ?

HERE I AM !

We are indeed most fortunate to be able to reprint the story from Wildlife Review and pictures from Mr. Jim Yoakum of Reno, Nevada, showing the newborn bighorn lamb.

BETTER TRY TO STAND

I'LL REST A LITTLE



WHOOPS !

MOTHER

Damage Threat in Samuel P. Taylor State Park

State Park Forester Frederick A. Meyer's memo to Mr. Gordon T. Kishbaugh, Superintendent, District 2:

"Thank you for Mr. Gregory's memo of February 21, concerning the appearance of tent caterpillars at Samuel P. Taylor State Park. These insects sometimes cause rather conspicuous local damage, particularly in the way of disfiguring certain trees during the growing season. The damage is rarely as serious as that caused by some other common insects, such as bark beetles, since the caterpillars seldom kill the host plants or inflict serious permanent damage.

"If the infestation is confined to a small area only, and if the branches involved can be reached and removed without great difficulty and without disfiguring the park environment, you might give some consideration to trimming off the branches in which the insects are located and destroying them by fire. This step need be considered only if there is a good probability of thereby accomplishing the practical elimination of the infestation, and if the necessary trimming or cutting will not itself inflect serious damage.

"Control of the insects by other means, such as spraying, would probably not be worthwhile unless there is a major threat of loss of park values. A major control program requires specific authorization from this office. "

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§

An excursion is being planned by the Sierra Mountain Railroad Club before the big flood hits Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park. On June 1st a trip of some 36 miles from Feather Falls to Land and return via double-headed 110-ton shays will take place. Flat cars with rails and benches will transport those taking the trip, which is likely to be the last fan trip ever run over this portion of the Feather River Railway -- it will be inundated by waters from the Feather River Water Project.

The mountain scenery is spectacular -- the beautiful canyon of the South Fork of the Feather River; the lush green valley and mountains. The area is not accessible by automobile.

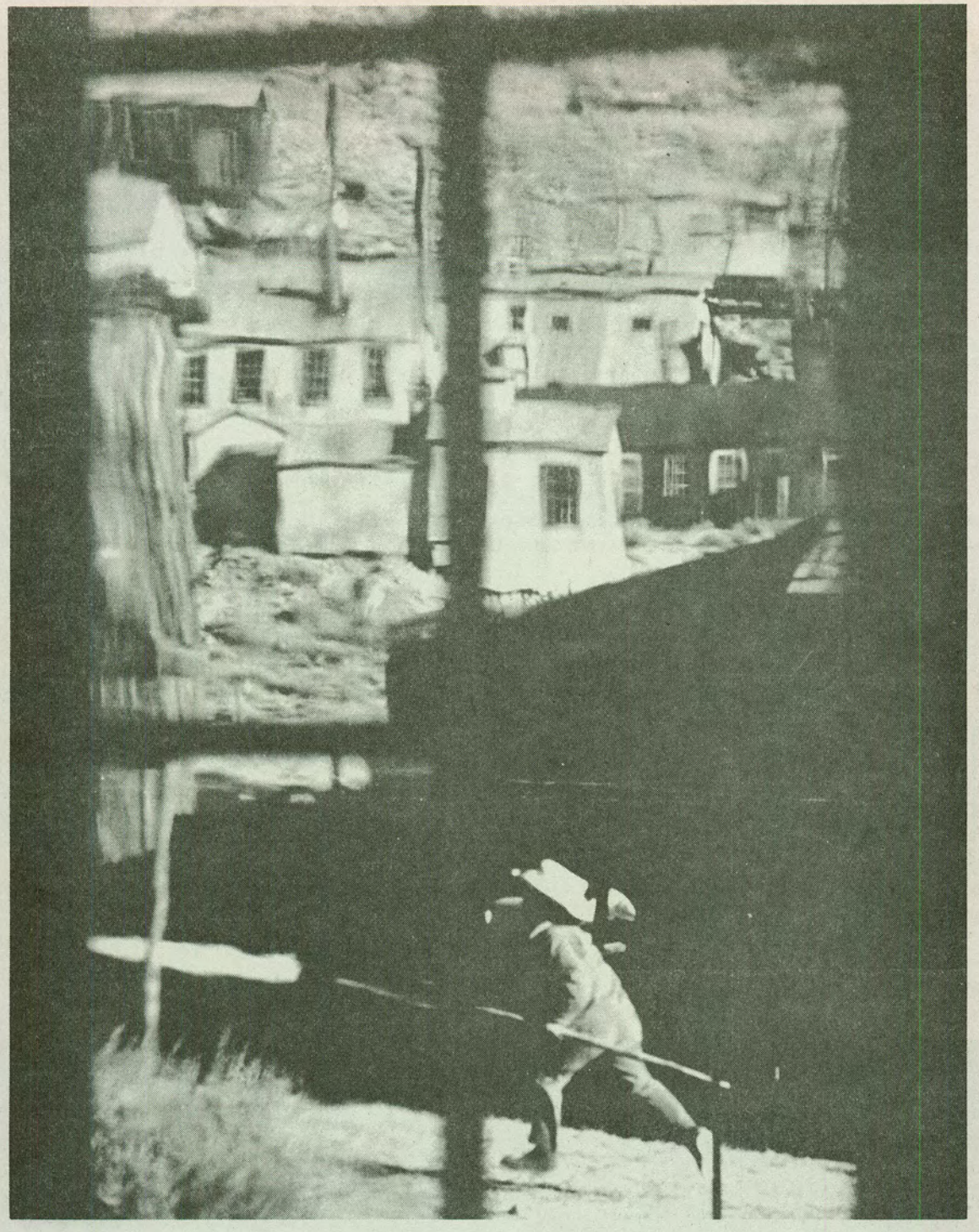
Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park is along the route. The closing date for the park depends upon the amount of rain in the next two winters. The latest date the park can operate is October 1965.

The fares listed below include morning coffee; fried chicken, potato salad, string beans, and hot rolls for lunch; and soft drinks in the afternoon.

Space is limited. All requests for tickets must be made by May 11. Send inquiries to the Sierra Mountain Railroad Club, Inc., P.O. Box 1015, Auburn, California. Because of insurance requirements, the trip is limited to persons 16 years of age or older. The cost:

From Feather Falls	$12.50
From San Francisco (bus included)	$16.95
From Oakland (bus included)	$16.65
From Sacramento (bus included)	$15.65

Bill Fahey, Business Services Officer,
Division of Administration



"I'm a bad man from Bodie! Nobody

BODIE . . .

knows who said it first or how the sentence found its way with California slang, where it had a great vogue 30 years ago. Variety-hall performers, soon to call themselves vaudeville artists, used to get a laugh and labeled it "hokum" -- sure fire.

"Schoolboys about to fight bolstered up their courage by asserting that they were bad men from Bodie. Newspaper paragraphers made much of the catch-word and it survives to this day.

"Bodie died, but the reputation of her bad man lived, outshining even that other wicked celebrity, the bad man from Bitter Creek, so well and unfavorably known in Wyoming. I have seen Bitter Creek and I have seen Bodie, and on appearance alone the championship belt is unhesitantingly awarded to the latter. Bodie was not only bad, but anyone taking a look at her surroundings would have known that she could not help being bad, and being afraid of her. Even now the appearance of the empty shells bear out her evil reputation. Bodie was bad and still looks it.

"Imagine a desolate, treeless plain, nearly two miles above the level of the sea, raked daily by strong winds; a plain dotted with sagebrush for five months of the year, and blanketed with snow for seven; a plain guarded on three sides by bleak, monotonous hills -- and this is Bodie Flat.

"Imagine a town in the shade of that bluff, sprawling, dirty, unkempt, huddled on each side of a wide muddy street; a town of frame buildings and shacks, without a single garden or any green thing; a town of 65 saloons and gambling hells and dance halls; a riotous, uproarious community suffering with an itch of the trigger finger; a town of stray dogs and rusty cans and empty bottles -- this was Bodie in 1879.

"Bodie Flat, Bodie Bluff and Bodie Town -- can you wonder that the bad men were bad? If morals are the result of environment the marvel is that the bad men were not worse! In her feverish prime Bodie boasted of the widest street in any Western mining camp, the wickest men and the worst climate out of doors. She still has the street and the climate, but the bad men have gone. Most of them are in the Bodie graveyard, and where they went from there makes not the slightest difference. After Bodie, the next world could have held no terrors for them."

The Saturday Evening Post,
September 25, 1915

Oh land of gold, you did me deceive,
And I intend in thee my loves to leave;
So farewell, home, now my friends grow cold,
I'm a lousy miner,
I'm a lousy miner in search of gold.

The State of California has acquired the first parcels of the townsite of Bodie, Mono County.

The Division of Beaches and Parks will retain Bodie as a Ghost Town -- shore up the buildings, provide for public safety, but leave the old town as it is.

TIMES DO NOT CHANGE

The town took its name from a placer miner who first found gold on the flat. William S. Bodie, he called himself.

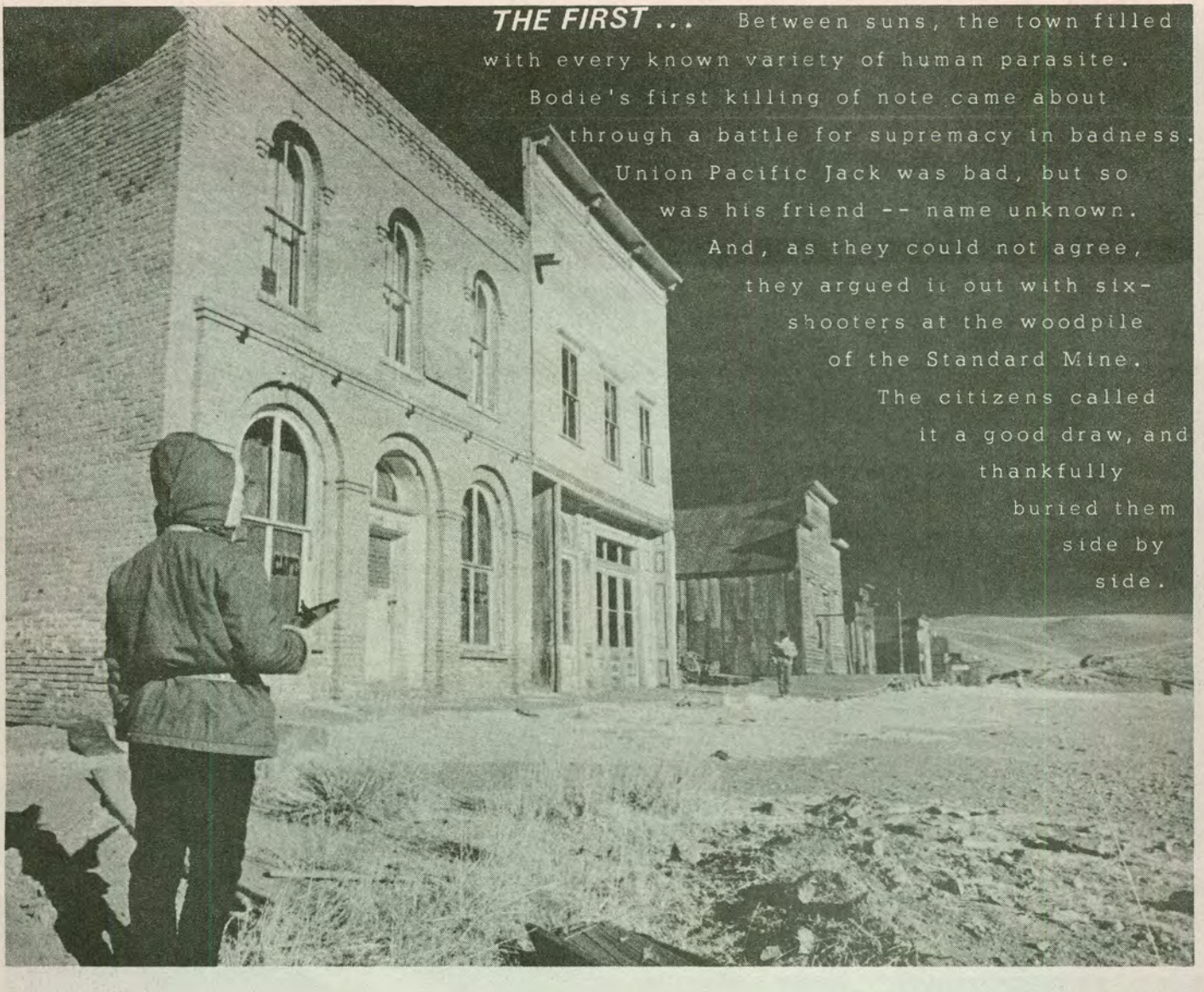
Bill Bodie might have become the town's patriarch. but on a trip into the Sonora district, he was caught in a terrible snowstorm. Miners found his body the next Spring and buried it on the spot -- just four miles from home.

BODIE REPORT, Winter 1859

"Very good reason for not receiving weekly reports. We've been snow bound since January 29 (14 days). Ranger Richard C. McKillop from Point Lobos Reserve skied in with his wife and three year old daughter yesterday -- arrived in Bodie about 1700. He brought a sack of mail in with him and will probably take some out. It makes me wonder if I'm not being overly cautious, but not enough to cause me to take any chances in these snow covered hills."

BODIE REPORT, Winter 1963

IN BODIE



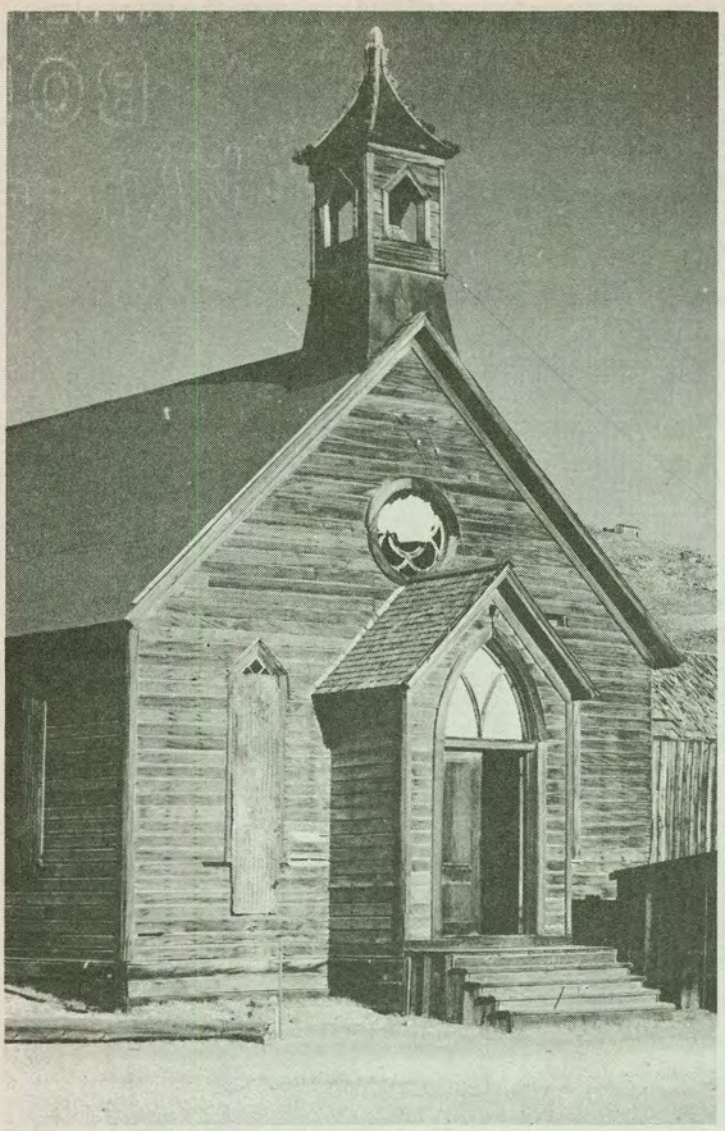
THE LAST... The tale of the last bad man of Bodie goes like this.

Red Roe, so called because of his fondness for flannel shirts of that color, outlived all the other bad men and was the survivor of many dynasties. He had often been suspected of many crimes that were never proved. Red Roe was cock of the walk -- he had a hard name in the community and did nothing to soften it.

He was educated and would recite Shakespere by the hour or quote from the Bible. He liked to whack people over the head and jerk their chairs from beneath them. When in a playful mood, he was almost as harmless as a grizzly bear.

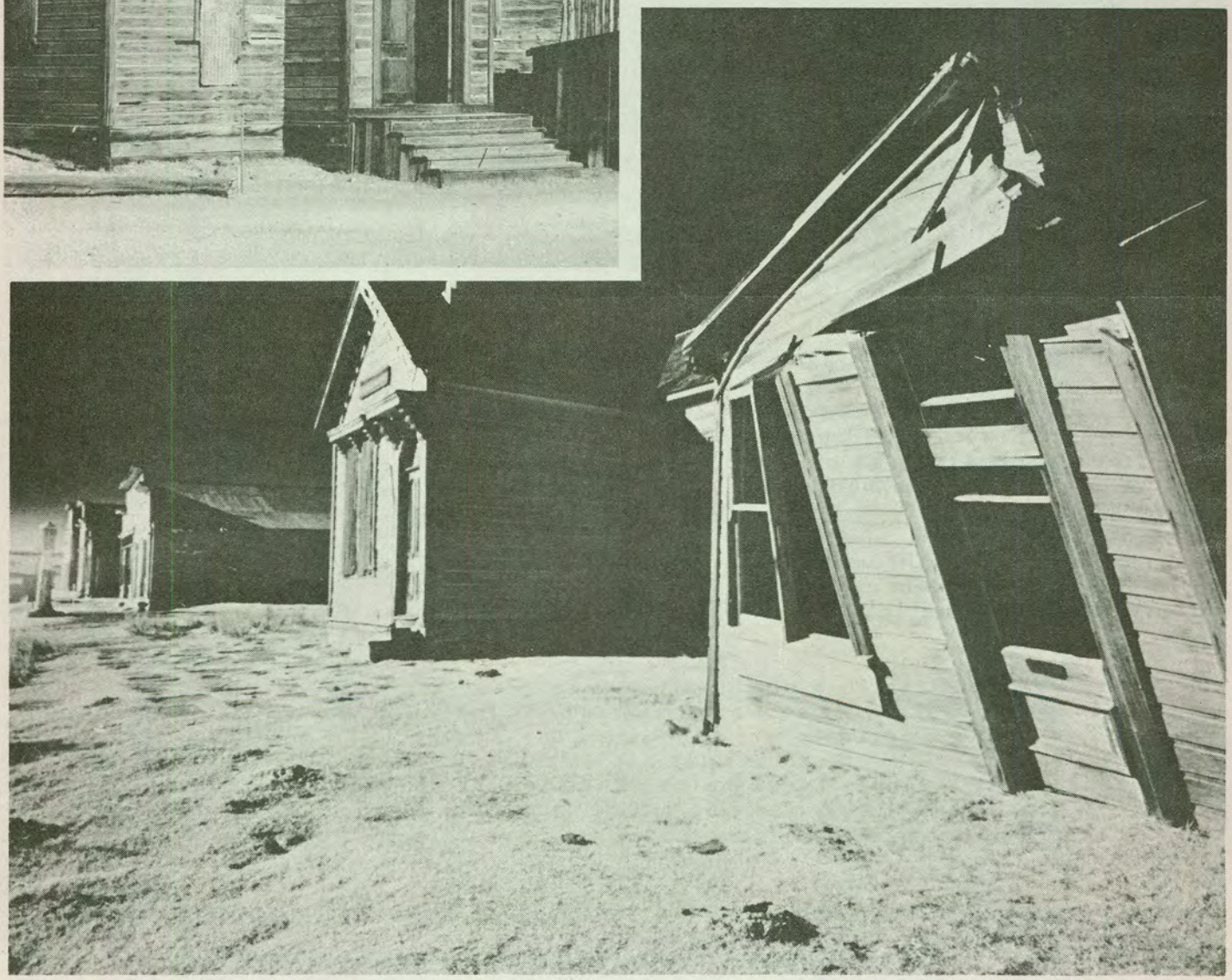
One night while sitting in a combination restaurant and saloon, he was in a jovial mood when Dutchy came wandering in. Dutchy was a mild little German. When Red rose and offered to wrestle with him, Dutchy tried to escape, but was caught and mauled. Dutchy went out into the street, a badly scared man. He thought of all the bad things he had heard about Red and soon convinced himself that the town's bad man was trying to pick a fight so he could kill him in cold blood. He borrowed a shotgun, went back into the restaurant, fired both barrels.

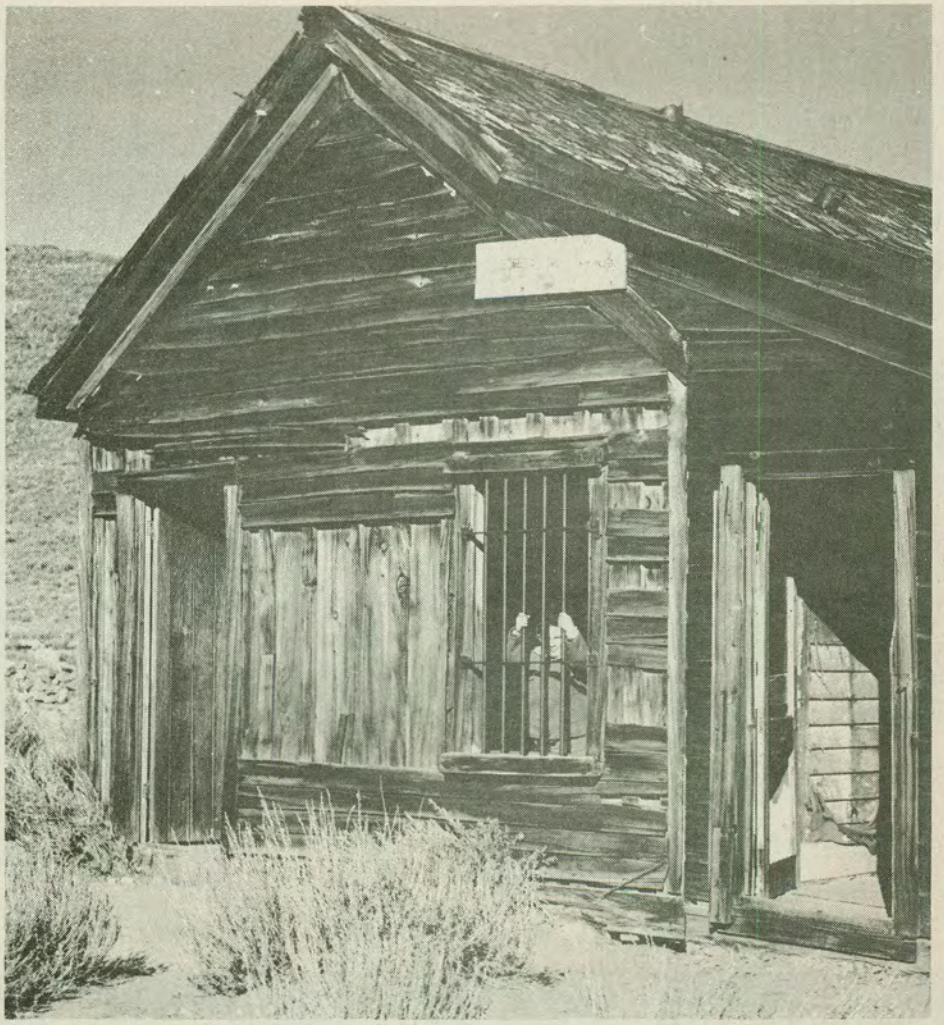
Thus passed Bodie's last bad man, the victim of a reputation, his own sense of humor, and another man's lack of one.



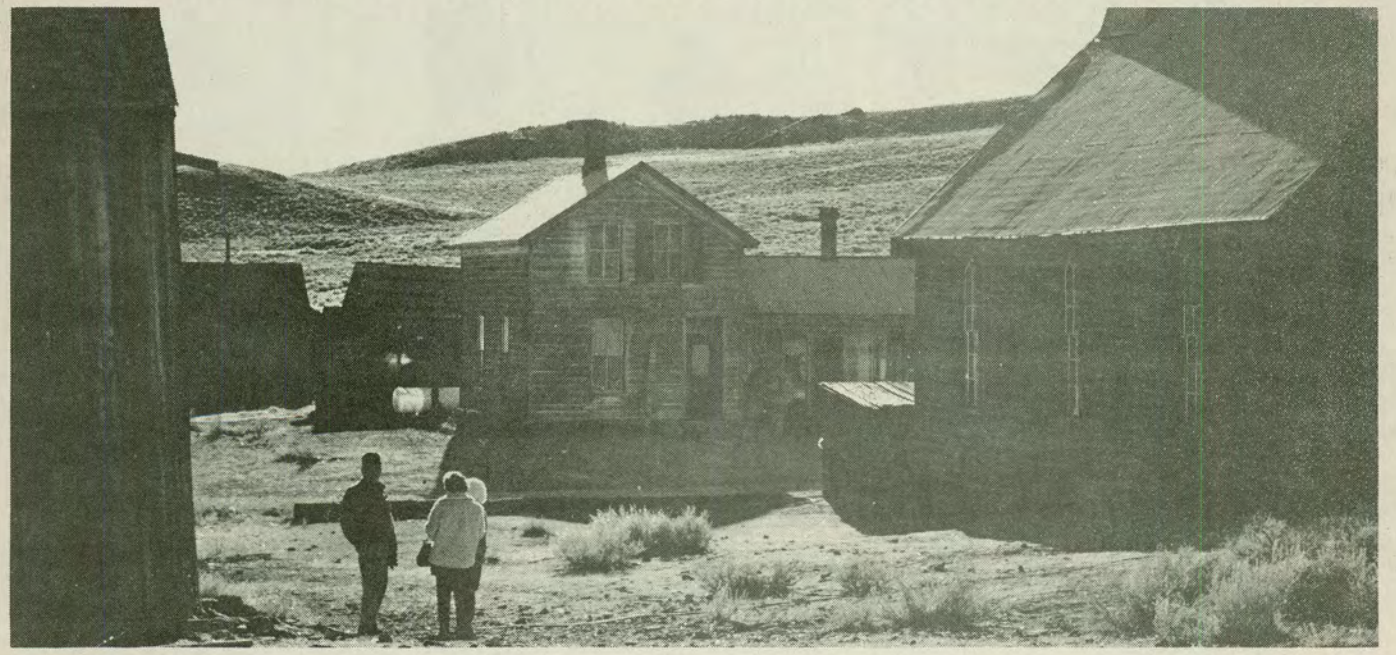
The gamblers and the saloon men have always claimed that it was the first lynching and the first church that killed Bodie. A hanging and a church will kill any camp.

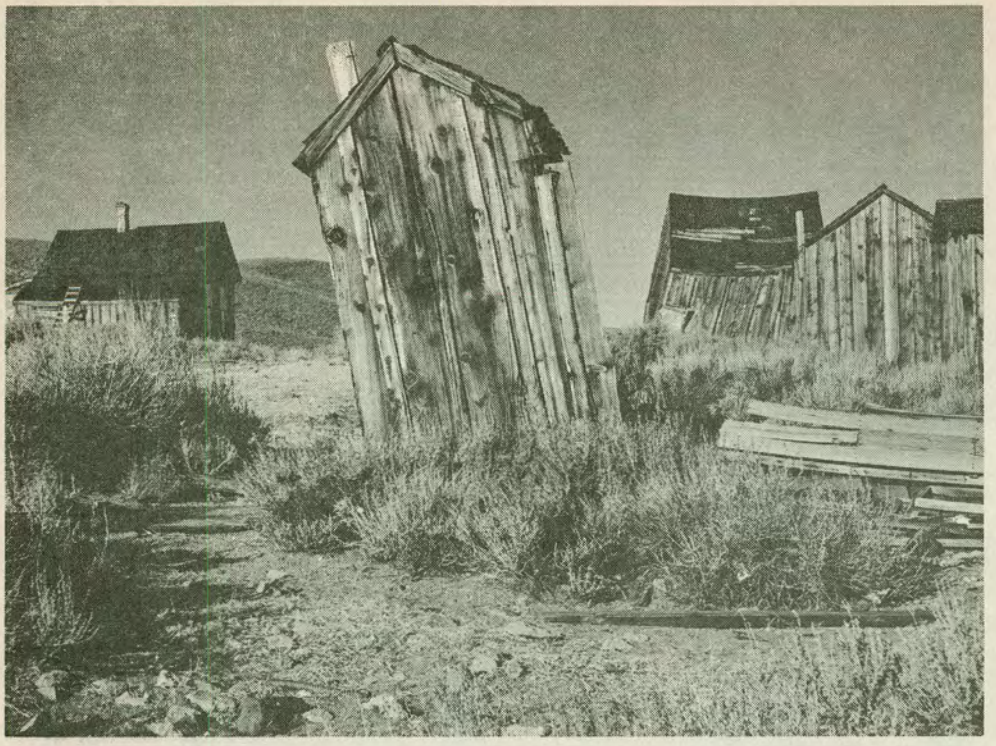
The graveyard tells much -- it was a busy place in the heyday of Bodie. . .





An honest miner'll drink and fight, and raise the very devil;
But that's all right, if once a week he's seen with pick and shovel.
Of course, he'll starve before he'll steal, but, try him a trip and see,
I've mined too long to be deceived, I have that, yes-sir-ree.





Bad men do not bring good times to a town, but they seem to take them with them when they go.

The explanation is a simple one. The bad man seeks excitement, conquest. The excitement is where the money is most plentiful. When the stream of gold runs thin, the bad man packs his valise and rides out of camp, hunting prosperity.

FACTUAL BODIE

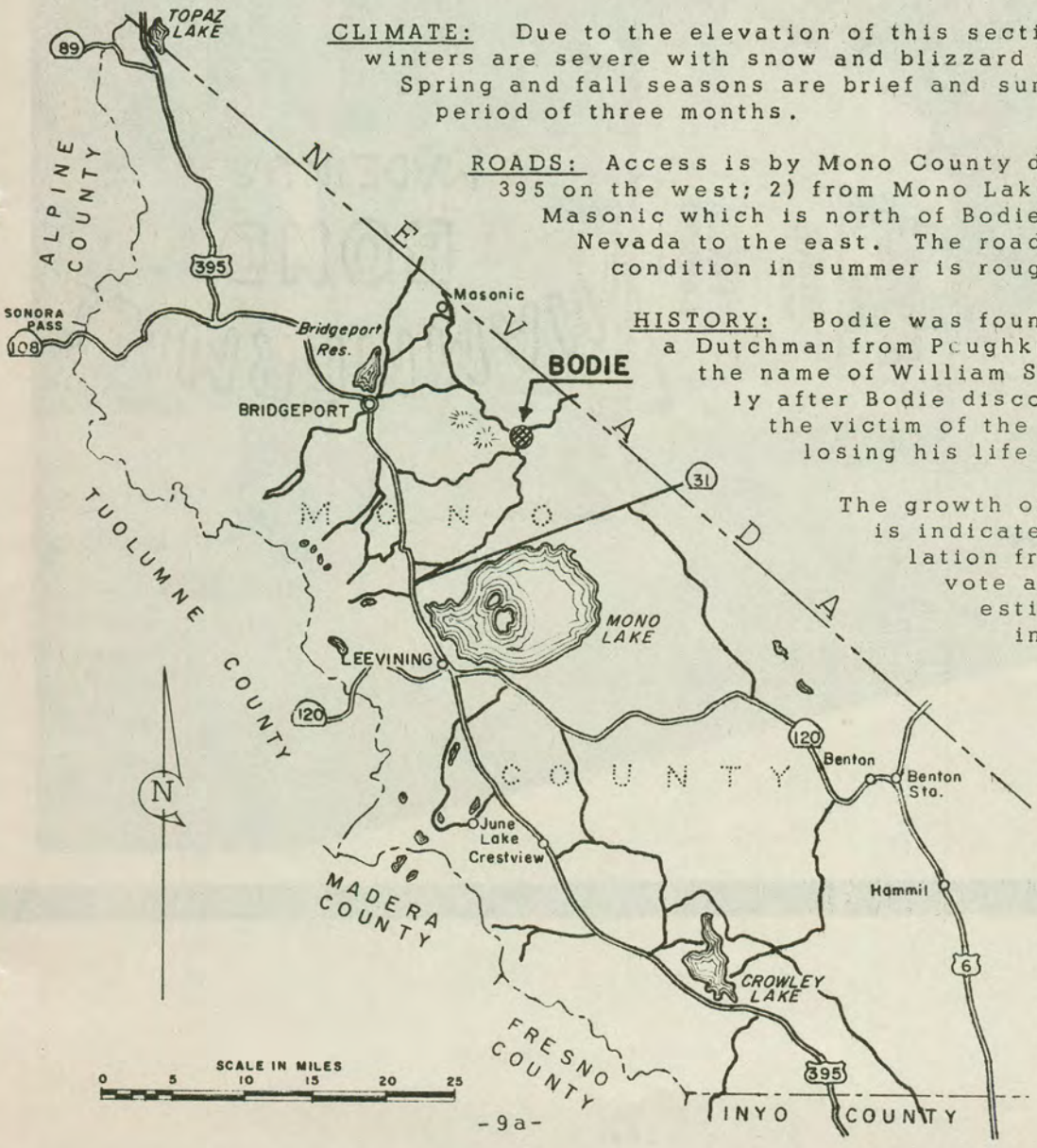
TOPOGRAPHY: The townsite of Bodie is located in that portion of Mono County lying north of Mono Lake, southeasterly of the County seat of Bridgeport, and a few miles west of the Nevada State line. It lies in a valley between a ridge on the east and another on the west, the highest points are 9,000 feet.

ELEVATION: The intersection of Main and Green Strees is 8,374 feet.

POPULATION: 5 (two Rangers, two wives, one child)

STREETS: The streets in the townsite are unsurfaced and in several instances are not distinguishable as such on the ground. These streets are maintained by the Mono County Road Department, but no removal of snow is attempted: 1) Main Street, 2) Cottonwood Canyon Road, 3) Bodie Cemetery Road, 4) West Green Street, also known as Bodie-Masonic Road.

UTILITIES: Gas-- None
Electricity -- Bodie boasts the first long-distance transmission of electricity in the west, with power received in 1893 from a hydroelectric power plant at Green Creek. Although many of the original poles and lines throughout the town still stand, it is doubtful that they would be considered serviceable today. There is no electric service in Bodie.
Sewer -- None
Telephone -- Private battery powered line from the general store in Bridgeport.
Water -- The primary source of water is a spring located about four miles west of Bodie on Potato Creek.



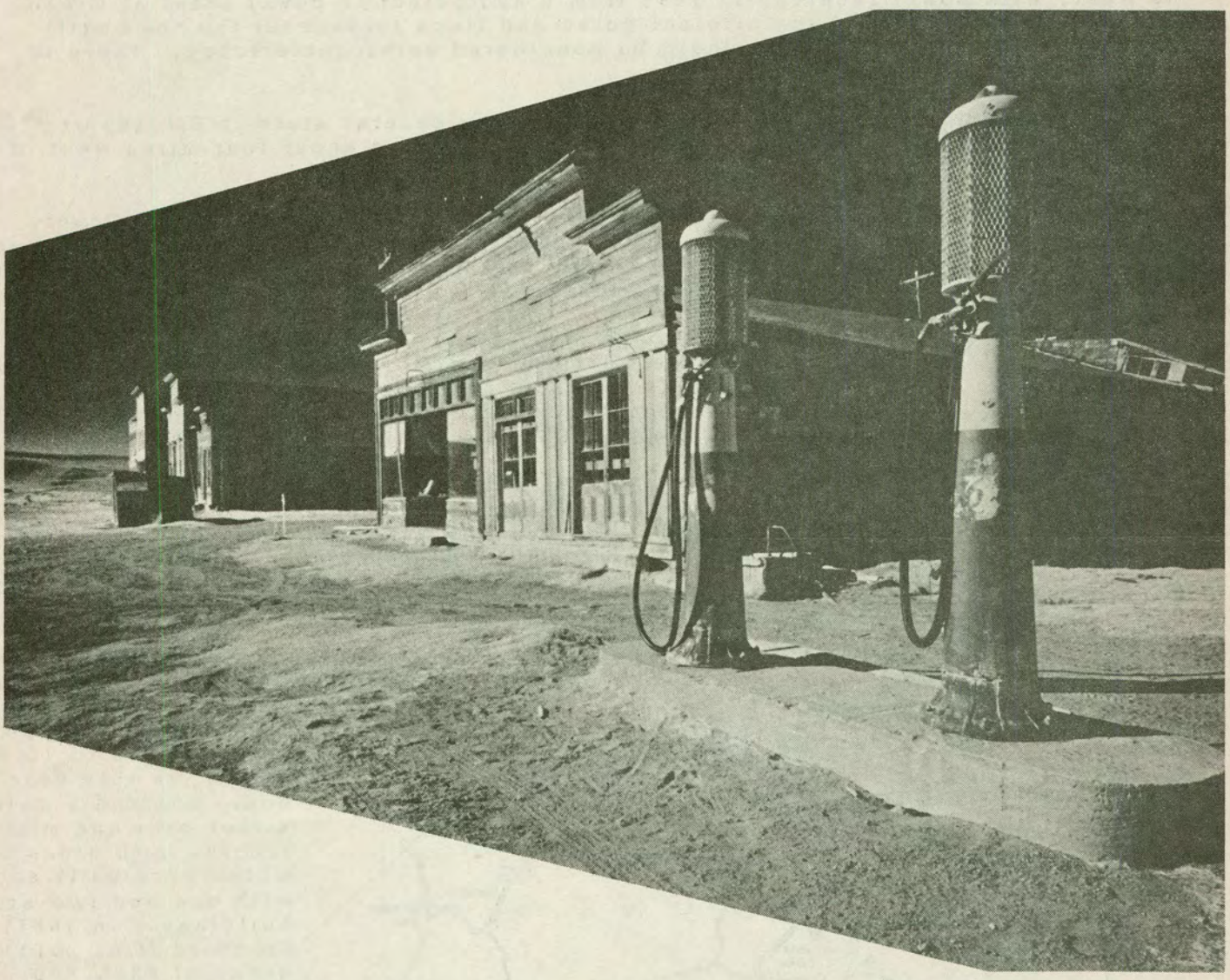
CLIMATE: Due to the elevation of this section of Mono County, the winters are severe with snow and blizzard conditions are common. Spring and fall seasons are brief and summer usually covers a period of three months.

ROADS: Access is by Mono County dirt roads: 1) U. S. 395 on the west; 2) from Mono Lake to the south; 3) from Masonic which is north of Bodie; 4) from Hawthorne, Nevada to the east. The roads are gravel and their condition in summer is rough.

HISTORY: Bodie was founded in July, 1859, by a Dutchman from Poughkeepsie, New York, by the name of William S. Bodey. It was shortly after Bodie discovered gold that he was the victim of the severe winter weather, losing his life in a blizzard.

The growth of Bodie as a mining town is indicated by the growth in population from 1860 to 1877, from a vote at the polls of 20 to an estimated 10,000 to 12,000 in 1879. In this year, Bodie boasted a main street over one mile in length, both sides of which were built solid with one and two-story buildings. In 1881, the Standard Mine paid dividends of $975,000. But this same year saw the first decline in mining. By 1890, the population had decreased to 2,000. Finally with the cost of mining skyrocketing, and several disastrous fires, the end came to Bodie.

And now my comrades all are gone
Not one remains to toast;
They have left me here in my misery,
Like some poor wandering ghost.



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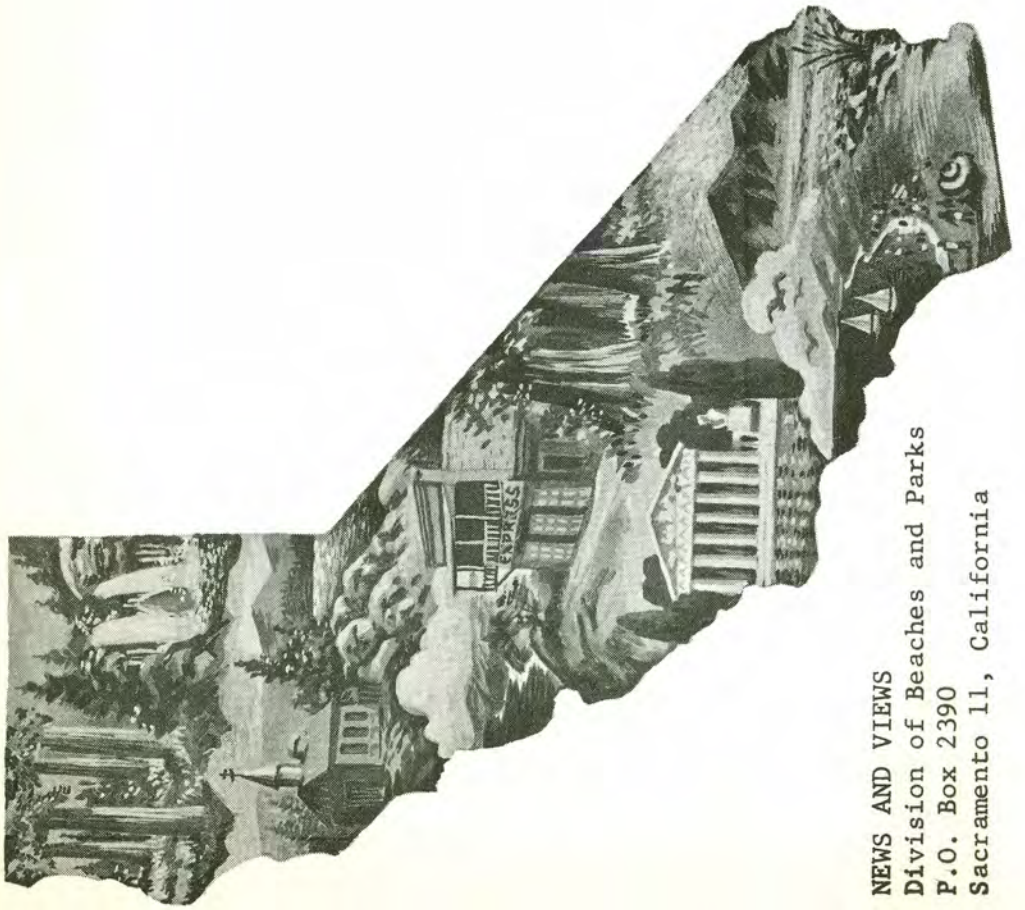

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

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Karl Wray (San Clemente) . . . . . Vice Chairman
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ROSTER CHANGES, MARCH, 1963

APPOINTMENTS

DYSON, Jack R.	1-1-63	St Pk Historian II	B & P Tech Serv
FRINKE, Milton M.	3-1-63	Ranger V	District 5 HQ.
KOLODRIEJ, Frank	1-21-63	Stationary Engineer	Squaw Valley SP
MORRIS, Mary L.	1-28-63	Inter Steno	Folsom Lake SP
NORVALL, James	2-25-63	Refrig. Engineer	Squaw Valley SP
NYGREN, Robert N.	3-1-63	Ranger I	Folsom Lake SP
STOREY, Arthur L.	2-11-63	Auto Mechanic	Squaw Valley SP
WALSTROM, John E.	2-16-63	Ranger I	Russian Gulch SP
WATKINS, Patrick B.	1-31-63	Ranger I	Millerton Lake SP
WHITEHEAD, James	3-1-63	Ranger VI	District 6 HQ

LOCATION CHANGES

PHILBROOK, Alan D.	3-1-63	Ranger VI	To District I from District VI
ROGERS, Charlie G.	3-1-63	Guide	To Columbia Historic SP From Hearst San Simeon
ROWE, John A.	3-1-63	Ranger I	To Columbia Historic SP From Folsom Lake SP

SEPARATIONS

CARVER, Nathaniel J. (Leave of absence for six months)	2-14-63	SP Attendant	Hearst San Simeon SHM
HAYDEN, Janet S.	3-15-63	Inter Steno	Admin., Exec.
LOPEZ, Elizabeth	2-28-63	Inter Steno	Admin., Sacto.
MORRIS, Mary L.	3-21-63	Inter Steno	Folsom Lake SP
PATTERSON, Shelby E.	2-20-63	SP Attendant	Hearst San Simeon SHM
REYNOLDS, Robert G.	3-7-63	Guide	Hearst San Simeon SHM
SADDLEMYRE, Floyd C.	2-28-63	Ranger I	Seacliff Beach SP
TROTT, Herman J.	2-28-63	SP Attendant	Bolsa Chica SP

DEATH

MAYER, Wilbur S.	2-23-63	Guide	Hearst San Simeon SHM

MAY, 1963

NEWS AND VIEWS

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DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 20 NO. 5

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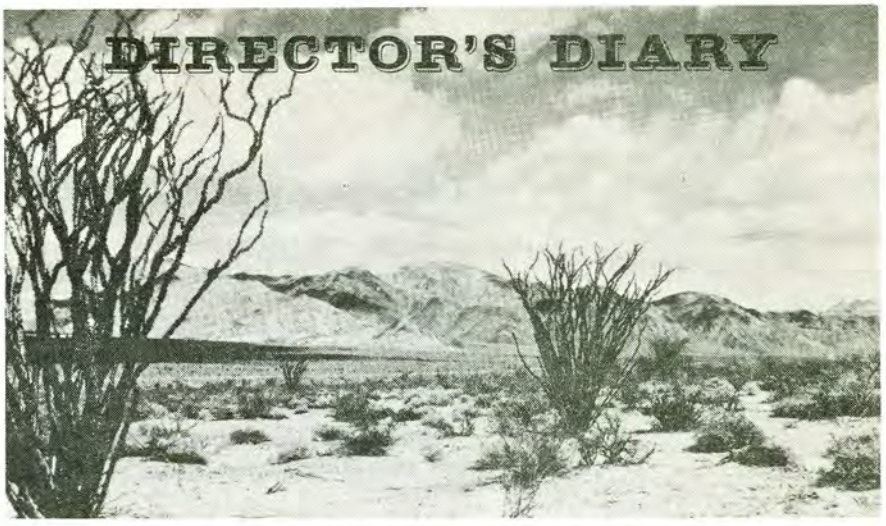
Supplement

Address by James K. Carr, Under Secretary of the Interior 1a-8a

Photo Credits:
Page 9 The Mother Orange Tree -- The Chico Enterprise
Pages 5 - 8 and Cover -- Tom Myers



To those of us concerned with retention of what little magnificent landscape is still with us, Governor Brown's heartening message of mid-April brought especial pleasure. Action is vital now, not tomorrow. I am pleased that the Governor has accepted our premises, argued so articulately and effectively by staff and members of the Park Commission.

Many of the points contained in his message are points which we have raised. I believe a few quotations from his message are of interest and import.

STATEMENT OF

GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN

ON

BEACHES AND PARKS

To the Senate and Assembly of the Legislature of California:

In June, 1962, the voters of California defeated a $150 million bond proposal to finance beaches and parks by a vote of 1,693,704, yes; to 1,886,915, opposed.

That defeat, it is now generally conceded, did not reflect any refusal of the California electorate to meet our urgent needs for beaches and parks. It resulted from the facts that there were too many bond proposals on a single ballot; the proposal itself was complex; and further, there was insufficient time to make a proper presentation of the issues to the people of California.

In the 10 months since the proposal was defeated, some beach and park land has slipped forever out of our hands. Other land, equally desirable, has risen greatly in price.

Another bond issue proposal cannot be presented to the people before November, 1964. I believe such a proposal should be presented at that time.

In the meantime, more land—especially irreplaceable beach property—will inevitably be lost unless we take action at this session.

For that reason, I believe it is necessary to embark on a limited emergency purchase plan, in which priorities are assigned to beach property—especially in southern and central California.

In my opinion, we should make possible the acquisition of land in 21 specified areas. These should be distributed throughout the State, with special attention to serving the areas of greatest population. In addition, we should provide an allowance to make possible the purchase of vitally needed land which may become available at advantageous prices to the state.

Our plan proposes two new parks and additions to 19 existing units, most of which are in areas of intensive recreational use. With only one exception, these projects represent acquisition of private lands.

Unless we act to save them, 25,200 acres of prime beach and park property may well be lost to the people as a result of mushrooming subdivisions and rising prices. With the purchase of this property, we would secure:

—Eight miles of ocean frontage, now barred from the public;

—Land on which we can later develop 2100 picnic areas and 6300 overnight camp sites—nearly enough to double the present resources;

—Land which eventually can accommodate 20 million new visitors, almost doubling the total accommodations of the existing state park system.

There has been some confusion concerning the propriety of our proposed method of financing these facilities, and I want to clarify that proposal here and now.

The problem which has led to public confusion is that the General Fund financing I propose is based on a required repayment to the General Fund from a bond construction fund.

It is entirely proper that our proposed program should be financed from the General Fund.

The fact is that we are asking repayment of a loan made in good faith from the General Fund to a school bond fund. A repayment in good faith has always been expected.

If a General Fund loan had been made to a highway bond fund or a state construction fund, exactly the same procedure would be followed.

(continued on the following page)

Delay Means Higher Costs

It has been estimated that the parks and beaches owned by the State of California today have cost the taxpayers $42 million. That same land is now worth more than $350 million. No one can measure how much it has added to the physical and spiritual enrichment of Californians and their millions of visitors. However you estimate it, it was a good investment.

Since the defeat of the 1962 bond issue, California has lost permanently the following irreplaceable natural resources:

—Trancas Canyon land in Los Angeles, an ideal camp site for 500 people, with access to Zuma Beach;

—Sonoma County land with miles of beach and river frontage, ideal for camping;

—A ranch at the southern edge of Orange County that would have tripled San Clemente Beach State Park and upland areas.

All three of these irreplaceable parcels of land have been sold, one to a syndicate in Hawaii. All three are scheduled for bulldozing and complete development as subdivisions.

We live in a crowded age, with the crowd growing yearly. If the future is to be bearable for our children, we must start today to save what is left of our natural resources in all parts of the state—and to plan for their guided development.

The era of unrestricted exploitation of this golden state is far in the past. We know that unless we accept the challenge of long-range conservation, there may be little left in California worth trying to save.

Justice William Douglas has well expressed the urgent need for our prompt action in California this year:

"Some of the unmarked face of America's wilderness must be left as a refuge for man—as a place where he can escape the roar of machines and once more get on understanding terms with the universe."

Respectfully submitted,

Edmund G. Brown

Governor

April 16, 1963

Immediately following Governor Brown's Message, many of the State's leading newspapers made favorable editorial comments. It is heartening to know that the problems which we face are recognized by others as being most urgent.

Charles A. DeTurk, Director

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

All over America there is an awakening to the need to save open space and to provide adequately for the recreational needs of the American people. You and I are a part of a hard-driving program to do something about this need. Ever since 1902, when the California State Park System saw its beginning at Big Basin, California's program for parks has been picking up momentum and driving ever more forcefully toward the realization of its goals.

Much has been accomplished in setting aside our outstanding forests, our places of beauty, our waterfalls, our seashores, and our places for recreation, but there is still a tremendous job ahead of us. Today, after over 60 years of effort, it would appear that the population of California is growing faster than its Park System, and that the public need for recreation is growing faster than the population.

There are signs that we may be on the eve of some great times for our program in parks and recreation in California. The Governor has repeatedly stated his support of our program, and has shown how wholeheartedly he is behind us with his $19 million program for the acquisition of essential park and recreation lands. The Legislature is considering a new bond issue and every effort is being made by the State Park Commission and the sponsoring Legislators to assure that the best possible program is devised so that the public can greet it with enthusiasm.

But success cannot be found in these great symptoms of support and stimulation alone. The real key to success lies within us, the people who must take these tools which may be provided for us and work with them to forge the greatest park system in the nation.

The Legislature has given to us a basic framework upon which we can build this park system of the future. It is to be found in the system of classification under which the State Park Commission has just recently finished classifying each of the units presently under our jurisdiction. As you all know, there are state parks, state recreation areas, state beaches, state scenic or scientific reserves, and state historical units. Each of these classifications is an extremely important facet in the over-all program for parks and recreation in California. No one class is any more important than any other. Our approaches to planning and operation and administration may differ in their application for each of the classes, but the basic importance of each class in the over-all picture does not change. Much has been written in previous issues of News and Views concerning the classification of our units, and I urge each of you to study these classifications until you understand their characteristics perfectly and can apply their criteria to any given set of conditions.

As we move into the future, we must look at each unit of the System in the light of its classification and adjust our thinking in regard to developments and to operations and to interpretation and to everything we do in connection with these units so that their objectives may be as fully realized as possible in the most effective ways.

I hope all of you will approach your work with enthusiasm and imagination and give to the State Park System the best of your thinking, the best of your ideas, the best of your efforts, so that we can move forward effectively to keep faith with the past and to meet the challenges of the future.

Senate Bill No. 353 added the following to the Public Resources Code:

5001.5 All units which are or shall become a part of the California state park system shall be classified by the State Park Commission into one of the following categories:
(continued on the following page)

(a) State parks, which consist of relatively spacious areas of outstanding scenic or wilderness character, oftentimes containing also significant historical, archaeological, ecological, geological, and other scenitific values, preserved as nearly as possible in their original or natural condition and providing opportunity for appropriate types of recreation where such will not destroy or impair the features and values to be preserved. Commercial exploitation of resources is prohibited.

(b) Scenic or scientific reserves, which consist of areas of outstanding natural significance, where the major values are in their natural geological, faunal, or floral characteristics. The purpose of a scenic or scientific reserve is directed primarily toward the preservation of its outstanding natural features. Developments shall be for the purpose of making the areas available for public enjoyment in a manner consistent with the preservation of natural values.

(c) Historical units, to be named appropriately and individually, which consist of areas usually limited in size, established primarily to preserve objects of historical and scientific interest, and places commemorating important persons or historic events. The only facilities usually provided are those required for the safety and comfort of the visitors such as access, parking, water, sanitation, interpretive devices, and sometimes facilities for picnicking and other recreation facilitites. Certain agricultural, mercantile, or other commercial activity usually prohibited in scenic parks or reserves may be permitted, provided those activities are properly regulated, and are a part of the history of the individual area, and enhance the historic scene.

(d) State recreation areas. These areas shall be selected and developed primarily to provide nonurban outdoor recreation opportunities to meet other than purely local needs but have the best available scenic quality. Camping, picnicking, swimming, hiking, horseback riding, boating, fishing, and hunting may be provided. The provision of such activities shall be the primary reason for operating recreational areas.

(e) State beaches. Areas with frontage on the oceans or bays designed primarily to provide swimming, boating, fishing, and other waterfront activities. Other coastal areas acquired primarily for the scenic and scientific values shall be included in the classification "scenic or scientific reserves".

Sec. 2. Section 5003.1 is added to said code, to read:
5003.1 The Legislature finds and declares that it is in the public interest to permit hunting, fishing, swimming, trails, camping, campsites and rental vacation cabins in certain state recreation areas, or portions thereof, when it is found by the State Park Commission that such multiple use of state recreation areas would not threaten the safety and welfare of other state recreation area users. Provided, however, that hunting shall not be permitted in any unit now in the state park system and officially opened to the public on or before June 1, 1961, nor in any unit hereafter acquired and designated as a state park and may only be permitted in new recreational areas which are developed for such use.

Whenever hunting or fishing is permitted in a state recreation area and whenever fishing is permitted in a state park, the Department of Fish and Game shall enforce hunting and fishing laws and regulations as it does elsewhere in the State.

EDWARD F. DOLDER, Chief

SAMUEL P. TAYLOR STATE PARK

Samuel P. Taylor State Park -- old Camp Taylor, one of the first areas in the United States offering outdoor camping as a recreational pursuit -- is as popular today as it was in 1874 when the man for whom the park is named constructed a hotel and set aside some camping sites along a narrow gauge railroad so that others could enjoy the wonderful wilderness he found in Marin County.

"Sam Taylor" State Park reserves for Californians a touch of the "old countryside and woods" yet is less than an hour's drive from San Francisco, a few minutes from Point Reyes and the Pacific Ocean, only five to ten minutes away from urban Marin communities. It has been a State Park since 1946 when it was acquired from heirs of the Taylor family.

The park is located on Sir Francis Drake Boulevard, which runs from San Rafael to Tomales Bay. The highway bisects the park and also makes obvious, as distinctly as day and night, one of the park's unique features. One side of the highway is a cool, misty, moist area which faces north; here are the forest areas and here is the camping, picnicking,

and most of the developed areas. On the other side of Drake Boulevard is the dry, very warm, sparsely vegetated area; here on the open hillsides is the light vegetation so typical of the wind-sculptured hills characteristic of the north coast counties fringing the Pacific. There are many parks (Mt. Tamalpais, Tomales Bay, etc.) which contain similar zones and exhibit these characteristics, but nowhere in the State Park System are they so markedly contrasted and almost evenly divided by the highway-stream system.

The Park

The 55 campsites all have space for two vehicles and a tent, a wood stove, table, food locker; water, laundry, and sanitary facilities and hot showers are nearby.

A special campground called "Devil's Gulch" provides overnight facilities for those using the Riding and Hiking Trail. It is also used for school groups, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and other organized groups by reservation.

The Riding and Hiking Trail passes through the center of the park ending at Devil's Gulch Group Camp. Access trails lead to it from the Madrone and Irving picnic areas. Devil's Gulch camp has hitching racks, corral, watering troughs, and camping area.

Picnickers have a choice of three locations: one at the main entrance, the Madrone area, and the Irving area. Facilities available are table, stove, water, and sanitary facilities nearby.

During the summer months, naturalists lead campfire programs and guide hikers to many interesting parts of the park.

The attractive flora and wildlife are attractions to the public equal to that of the facilities offered. Here is the coast redwood, mingled with the madrone and its distinctive reddish-tan bark. Others are the coast live oak, the tanbark oak, the California laurel, Douglas fir, buckeye, the uncommon California nutmeg, the wax myrtle, big leaf maple, and the white alder, and willows.

Lush shrubs are in abundance, particularly along the Papermill Creek. Outstanding among these, dipping its immense green leaves down over the bank, is the striking Aralia californica with its huge spikes of cream-colored blossoms. Also there are western azalea, huckleberry, blue-blossom, California coffee berry, California hazel, ninebark, toyon berry, oso berry, gooseberry, snowberry, red and purple elderberry and thimbleberry.

Exquisite, tiny stream orchids and rain orchids, while uncommon, may be seen by the observing under some of the large shrubs along the creek banks.

In the spring and summer wildflower enthusiasts are delighted to find the redwood violet, (yellow) redwood sorrel, ginger, the aromatic vanilla grass, the fairy lanterns, the trillium, fetid adder's tongue, clintonia, anemone, mission bell, California tiger lily and many more of the well-known favorites. Tall ferns are common along the highway, in the canyons, and along the ridges.

There are two species of Redwood, both confined almost entirely to California. The Coast Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens), occurs in the coastal fog belt from extreme southwestern Oregon to San Luis Obispo County. It is taller, 350 to 400 feet in height, but less massive than the Sierra Redwood and often forms dense, pure stands. Coast Redwoods have given their name to the world-famous Redwood Highway, and may be seen in numerous California State Parks in the coastal counties along the northwestern coast, of which Samuel P. Taylor State Park is an example.

Familiar sights along the roads in and about the campgrounds are chipmunks, squirrels, gray foxes, and skunks. Some visitors are fortunate enough to see an occasional badger, coyote, bobcat, or have the unusual experience of encountering a mountain lion.

The winter spawning runs of silver salmon and steelhead come up Papermill Creek providing the visitor a chance to see these large fish making their nests on the gravel bars and spawning their eggs. The ocean and lake near the park also provide the visitor with fishing opportunities.

Some History

The park received its name from an adventurous Bostonian. Early summer of 1849, Samuel Penfield Taylor and a number of friends purchased and fitted out an old schooner and set sail for California from Boston. After a journey which took ten months around the Horn, the schooner docked at Yerba Buena (San Francisco) in the spring of 1850.

Since Taylor's funds were almost exhausted, he did not travel to the gold country as did his friends. The story has it that Taylor found a hogshead of eggs floating in the Bay and with his remaining few dollars bought a small stock of bacon. With the hogshead used as a counter, he was in the restaurant business. The business was profitable and in a short time off he set for the mines. In 1853 Taylor returned to San Francisco $5,500 richer and opened up a lumber yard.

In search of lumber, young Taylor crossed San Francisco Bay in a small boat, traveled by horseback along the slopes of Mt. Tamalpais

(continued on the following page)

and followed the streams to a creek, now called Papermill. With the thought that this was an ideal location for a papermill, Taylor bought 100 acres of land from the original owner of the Spanish land grant, Don Rafael Garcia. Materials for the construction of the mill were brought in by wagon and sled from Bolinas.

In 1854 Taylor went east to buy the operational machinery and while there, married his wife, Sarah Washington Irving Taylor. The mill became operational in November, 1856. The chief product in the early days was newsprint made from rags and scrap paper gathered by Chinese from the dump piles and the streets of San Francisco.

Transportation to and from the mill was difficult -- wagon to Bolinas Bay, and sloop from there to San Francisco. In 1874 the North Pacific Coast narrow guage railroad was built to serve the Point Reyes-Tomales Bay area and came through Papermill Canyon and served the mill. The roadbed of the railroad is still visible and can be followed through the park today.

Business output was increased when Taylor introduced paper bags, then a novelty, and the making of "fine papers". The State of California bought ballot paper from this pioneer mill. With greatly increased volume, a new and much larger steam-powered mill was built in 1884 at a cost of $165,000. The main building was 30 feet by 90 feet and was three stories high and had a basement.

The Taylors raised a family of seven sons and one daughter. The family home stood overlooking the mill and many of the fruit trees planted over 100 years ago are still bearing fruit today.

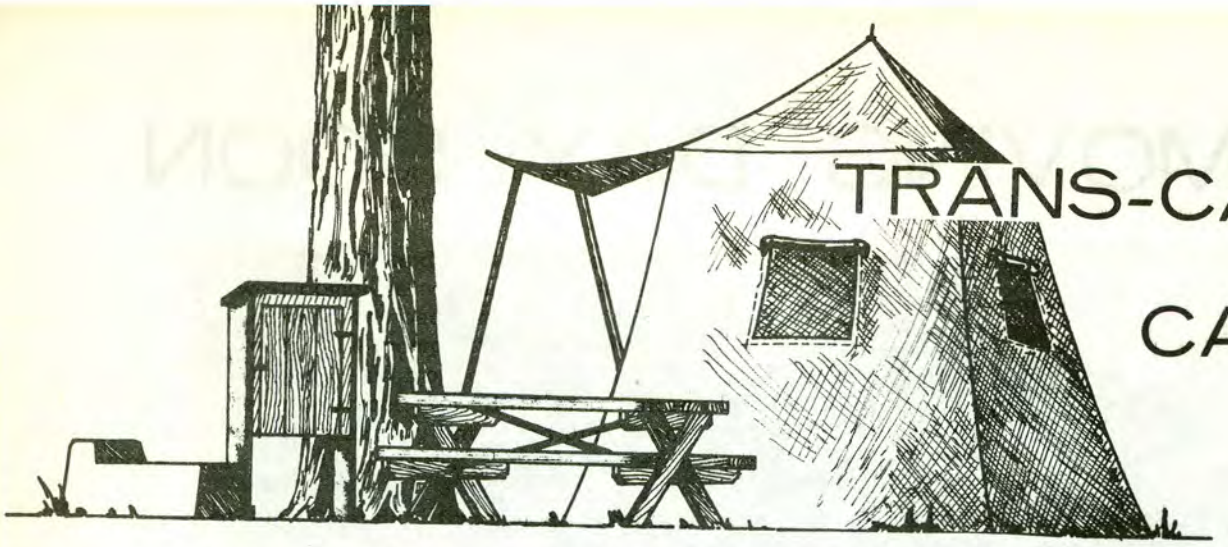
When rail transportation became available, the Azalia Hotel was built among the Redwoods about a mile upstream from the mill and was one of California's earliest public camping areas. The Bohemian Club, an exclusive men's club of San Francisco, had its first outdoor "jinks" at Camp Taylor in June, 1878. The old camp area is the main picnicking area today.

Taylor died in January, 1886, at the age of 59. He is buried in a family cemetery on a hill overlooking the site of the papermill. Taylor's sons continued running the mill until the financial panic of 1893. The abandoned mill stood until destroyed by fire in May, 1915. All that remains are the concrete foundations and the race where the water wheel once turned.

A plaque marks the location of the first fish ladder of its type west of the Rockies. It states the ladder was constructed by Taylor to let the silver salmon and steelhead past his mill so that the fish might spawn upstream as usual.

MOVING DAY SOON

The roots of the famous Mother Orange tree at Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park have been packaged in preparation for relocation to make way for the Oroville Dam. The historic seedling orange was planted in 1856 and is said to be the ancestor of orange trees in the Sacramento Valley. It has a 30-foot spread and a trunk diameter of 27 inches. Relocation to Morris Ravine, a park on the Feather River about two miles above the Upper Thermalito Bridge east of Oroville, is expected to cost about $15,000. The soil in a 16 by 16 by 7 foot cube has been enclosed in a frame for the ticklish job of moving. The tree, soil, and frame weigh 65 tons. Historic Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park will be inundated by the Oroville Dam Reservoir.



TRANS-CANADA CAMPING

The idea to establish a planned chain of campgrounds and picnic areas from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia, along the route of the Trans-Canada Highway was presented at a Federal-Provincial Tourist Conference held in Ottawa in November, 1957.

The plan, as agreed upon by eight of the ten provinces and the federal government, called for campgrounds and picnic areas of a minimum standard at distances of 100 miles and 50 miles respectively along the route of the Trans-Canada Highway.

The land to be used for the developed areas had to be owned by the provinces. The provinces constructed the sites and then undertook complete responsibility for maintenance.

Cost of construction is shared 50 - 50 by the federal government and the provincial government concerned, with the total federal contribution limited to $2 million. The provincial share of funds and the number of developments in each province is based on the mileage of the Trans-Canada Highway in each province. Where the Trans-Canada Highway crosses a national park, the responsibility for development is a full federal responsibility.

All provinces except Ontario and Quebec have taken part in the program.

In British Columbia and Manitoba, construction is pretty well complete while in the other six provinces development has been proceeding. There is no fixed date for the completion of the construction. When completed from coast to coast, the program will have provided 106 developed sites with 2,564 separate camping units and picnic accommodations for 1,350 people.

The minimum standard for campgrounds has been set at 50 camping spaces and an area of 15 acres. Picnic areas will be from two to five acres to provide space for at least 15 cars. At least ten picnic tables will be provided in each picnic area for every 15 parking spaces.

Luxury conditions are absent in the roadside camping locations. The camper must provide his own entertainment as there are few towns close to campsites in national and provincial parks. In forest areas there are few stores or even gasoline stations. Many campsites have electricity, sanitary facilities, kitchen shelters, outdoor stoves or barbecue pits and wood fuel provided.

Charges for the campsites vary in different locations, but seldom more than $1 per night per car. In most parks, the tent or automobile accommodation fee is 50 cents daily, or $2 a week; for trailers 75 cents a night, or $3 weekly. There is a small charge for electric power, but wood fuel is free.

Most national and provincial parks have caretakers at campsites and charge a nominal fee for entry into the park.

Since most camping areas are situated near water, there usually is a good beach, boats for hire, and excellent fishing for trout, pike, perch and sometimes salmon. Many of Canada's government-owned recreational and game preserves have golf courses, tennis courts, and provisions for riding and cycling.

Motorists who bring their own camping equipment to Canada will have no difficulty in crossing the international border. All equipment, if it is for the tourist's personal use, can be taken in duty-free.

Every type of food can be bought throughout Canada, and it is not necessary to stock up. Native-grown fruits are plentiful all summer, as are imported citrus fruits.

Although summer temperatures vary in different parts of Canada, the average daytime temperature is about 70 degrees, but may reach 85 or 90 in late summer, in some sections. Evenings in the camping areas are much cooler, and tourists are advised to bring along warm sweaters and other warm clothing.

TRAILERS:

fees and facilities

California campers and campers of the entire nation are becoming mobilized. Trailers are replacing tents at a very fast rate. About 40 per cent of the requests for literature begin with--we have a trailer and want to know where it can be parked for a vacation.

In keeping with this trend, a thorough analysis of private trailer park fees and facilities was undertaken by the Deputy Chief, Technical Services, James E. Warren. His report on the comparison of State Park and private trailer facilities and fees is most enlightening.

The rates were analyzed by used the 1962-63 edition of the "Travel Trailer Park Guide", published by the Mobile Homes Manufacturer's Association, from which he compared 125 private trailer courts from all parts of the State.

The rates charged by trailer courts in California varied from a low of $1.00 per night for one trailer park in the central valley to a high of $3.00 per night for several parks in various parts of the State. The average for the entire parks was slightly under $2.00 per night. The breakdown:

$1.00	1 trailer park
$1.25	1 trailer park
$1.50	33 trailer parks
$1.75	9 trailer parks
$2.00	63 trailer parks
$2.50	15 trailer parks
$3.00	3 trailer parks

($1.94 average per car and trailer per night)

The normal practice in private trailer parks is to charge a flat rate per day for gas used, and to meter the electricity used, making a charge for that on the basis of the meter reading.

The State Park System charges considerably less than the private park average. The automobile pulling a trailer is charged the $1.00 regular camping fee in those units which do not provide regular trailer hookups and they are charged $1.50 per night in those units where standard trailer hookups are provided. At the present time, five parks have improved trailer sites: Anza-Borrego Desert, San Clemente Beach, Carpinteria Beach, Morro Bay, Pismo Beach, and Seacliff Beach State Parks.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in meeting the facilities standards which are prevalent in the trailer park industry in California because of the rapid and material changes which have occurred in the types of hookups provided in the past several years. For example, since certain of our facilities along the Southern California coast were installed several years ago, the pattern of trailer construction has changed so drastically with regard to drainage facilities that our connections are no longer adequate and can no

(continued on the following page)

longer be used. A large capital outlay would be required to bring many of the existing state park trailer facilities up to standards which are prevalanet in the trailer park industry in California.

The State Division of Housing of the Department of Industrial Relations administers the rules and regulations of the Trailer Park Act. Section 18802 of the Health and Safety Code states that auto and trailer parks are defined as any area or tract of land where space is rented or held out for rent to two or more owners or users of trailer coaches or tent campers furnishing their own camping equipment.

Section 18350 of the Health and Safety Code states that public toilets, showers and lavatories shall be provided for dependent auto and trailer parks with one toilet, one shower and one lavatory for each sex for each ten sites. Using an average of four persons per site, this would mean that there shall be one toilet, one shower and one lavatory for each 20 persons. Also in the code is that all toilet facilities for dependent trailers shall not be further than 400 feet from any site. A dependent trailer is a trailer coach not equipped with a toilet for sewage disposal. For independent trailers, the code is much less restrictive on sanitary facilities. An independent trailer is a trailer coach which is equipped with a toilet for sewage disposal.

The Division has used the ratio of one standard comfort station containing three toilets for each 25-unit campground for many years. This gives a ratio of one toilet for each 17 persons, a somewhat better service than is required by the code. Our design guideline has been to place sanitary facilities not further than 300 feet from any site, which is a higher standard than that of the code.

In considering the requirements of the Health and Safety Code, our present ratio of public showers in campgrounds is considerably below standard. We now provide one standard combination building which includes two showers for each sex, for each 50 camp units. This gives a ratio of one shower for each 50 persons.

The trailer use areas have the same sanitary facility ratio as the campgrounds.

A comparison of the code and Beaches and Parks standards:

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE	BEACHES AND PARKS
Toilets - 1 fixture per 20 persons	1 fixture per 17 persons
Lavatories - 1 fixture per 20 persons	1 fixture per 25 persons
Showers - 1 fixture per 20 persons	1 fixture per 50 persons
Distance to facility - 400' maximum	300' maximum

NEWS AND VIEWS TRIUMPHS

You are all well acquainted with the operating economies we have had to effect within the Division in order to live within budgeted funds. Each of you has had to contribute through curtailment of some favorite piece of equipment, desired materials, or needed personnel. Sacrifices have had to be made at the Sacramento Headquarters level.

Reductions in paperwork, in mailing services, and in publications have resulted. As many of you know, we have had to discontinue on a regular basis the issue of the weekly newsletter to the field. We have had to cut down on the number and variety of folders, as well as cutting back in the quality of some. I suppose this cuts down somewhat in paperwork and we can take pride in our accomplishments in this direction.

It was agreed, however, that one feature which would be the last to be sacrificed is the monthly house organ, NEWS AND VIEWS. Originally called "Park News and Views", the shortened title has been in effect for a number of years. There is another publication called "News and Views" and it may be well to avoid confusion for us to resort to the original title, "Park News and Views". The publication will survive.

And it is well that it might, for this year we are to celebrate the 20th anniversary of our Park house organ. Originally unnamed and edited by various individuals, including some of the field staff, it was started under the direction of former Chief A. E. Henning, on August 25, 1943, and given the temporary name of State Park Bulletin. It has gone through a precarious time -- some editions having been skipped altogether and, for a time, was published only every other month.

For many years, it has been household reading. Field personnel like it, but then their families are also addicts, or so I am told, for in a recent survey it was revealed that the most appreciated items were those dealing with personnel of the Division and with our own park system.

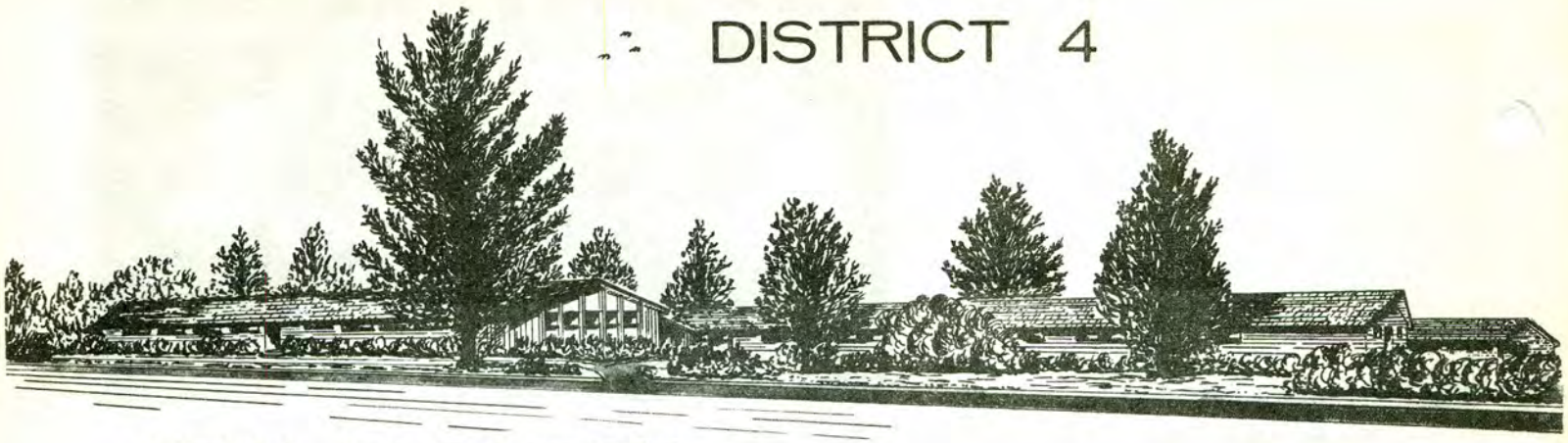
The quality of NEWS AND VIEWS has steadily improved through the years. I know you are impressed, as I am, with the April 1963 issue, its especially fine supplements on the Riding and Hiking Trail projects, and on Bodie, to say nothing of the spectacular pictures of an infant Big Horn sheep. Al Calais, Esther Seaman, and Susan Castleberry are to be complimented for the fine work they are doing to keep this organ at the fine high level it has achieved.

It is hard to define "NEWS AND VIEWS" by calling it a house organ, a morale builder, or an information sheet. It is more than this. It is each one of your readers telling in his own words the story of the State Park System, its intimate history and development; its future, and above all, its services to the public and their reactions. Without your contributions, it would be most difficult for the publication to survive. We are interested in what you have to say, provided it involves you, the environment in which you work, including your fellow workers, and our park friends, wherever they may be. Won't you continue to send in information of this type so that NEWS AND VIEWS may continue to be of, by, and for, the people of the State Park System of California, park systems in other states, and friends of state park systems everywhere?

Congratulations to all of you on a fine publication which we are happy to report will continue to survive.

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

DISTRICT 4



NEW LOCATION

District 4, headed by Superintendent Jess Chaffee, moved offices from downtown Monterey to 2221 Garden Road, Del Monte Research Park, Monterey.

The sketch shows the building which is occupied jointly by the Division of Forestry and the Division of Beaches and Parks.

In addition to the District 4 staff, the Monterey Regional Planning staff will be housed here, too.

Dedication and ribbon cutting ceremonies were held on April 18, 1963. Among those present were Administrator Hugo Fisher, Park Commission Chairman Alfred Stern, Senator Fred Farr, Director Charles A. DeTurk and Director DeWitt Nelson.

BOOK REVIEW: survival of the free

The world-wide struggle to preserve the vanishing species of wildlife written by Wolfgang Englehardt translated from the German edition and published by G. P. Putman of New York, is titled Survival of the Free.

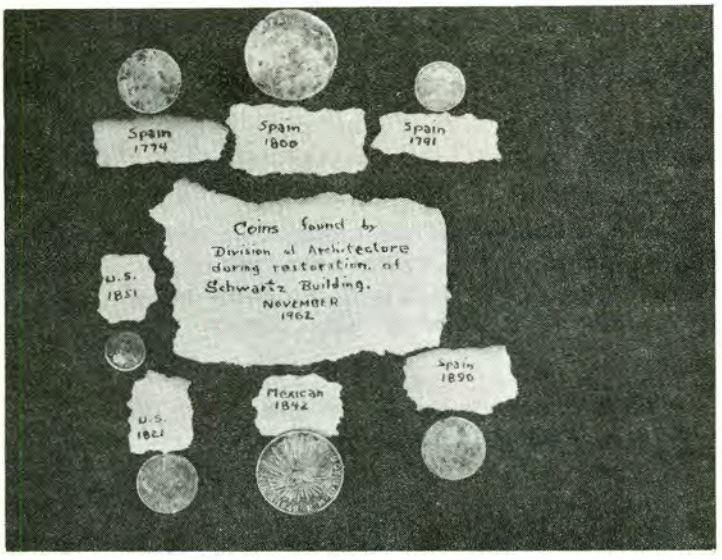
The book is composed of several sections. The first summarizes the status of various animals and there are superb photographs of many of the animals. We Californians who no longer have our State animal, the California Grizzly Bear, will understand the concern of wildlife conservationists as we read the fate of these animals.

The experiences of writers in some of the refuges forms the second group. An African game warden's day, Canadian bears, and a short sketch of a poacher are a few of the experiences.

Another section explores the problems of parks and preserves. The new emergent nations of Africa are providing a difficult period for the wildlife. The new nations are working on programs of preservation but size, personnel shortages, and native attitudes hamper the efforts. Russian nature areas are noted briefly. In 1961, Russia had 81 nature protection areas with the largest covering over two million acres.

The book summarizes with a nation by nation inventory of major preserves. The European nations generally have small areas while some of the African reserves are vast. The Etosha Pan Nature Conservation Territory includes 26,000 square miles. Anza-Borrego Desert State Park has 747 square miles. American coverage is limited to the national parks and monuments.

Ranger James M. Doyle
Oroville Dam Overlook



old coins

COLUMBIA HISTORIC SP. . .In November, 1962, during restoration on the Schwartz Building, the coins pictured on the left were unearthed by the Division of Architecture crew and turned over to the park museum by Buck Nelson, foreman.

There are two Spanish pieces of eight, 1774 and 1791; a large Spanish coin of unknown denomination dated 1800; a large 1842 Mexican peso; a Spanish silver peseta dated 1890; two U.S. coins, dime and

Prior to this, the Division of Architecture crew turned in a $5 gold piece dated 1844 which they had found. Are these the oldest coins found in any of our parks?
Ranger Bruce MacKinnon

ah ladies

LEO CARRILLO BEACH SP. . .A lady pulled up to the check station. She didn't want to pay the fee. She just wanted to come in long enough to dump her trash!

A thoughtful camper departed in an unusual manner this week, she left her campsite table covered with a blue sheet and a pail full of fragrant flowers (of a kind not grown in the Park).

a surfer solution

DOHENY BEACH SP. . .Did you ever see a surfer disappear while walking through a water puddle. This happened to a surfer walking across a field who stepped into a hole and disappeared from sight. He later said he though it was about five inches deep, not five feet.
Asst. Supervisor R. A. Fischer

really dad?

MT. SAN JACINTO SP. . .A father with his two sons came to the office for information on the hiking trails in the area. The boys and the father seemed excited and enthused. I gave them maps and literature and they were on their way. As the trio walked toward the path I heard one say, "Dad, you mean we have to walk".

her opinion

EL CAPITAN BEACH SP. . .A visitor (the nice little old lady type) told Park Attendant James Elliott that too much time was spent by the park rangers in cleaning up the park and she thought more time should be spent killing snakes in the park.
Supervisor William Flohr

who saw the saw

SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME SHM. . .The plot thickened--one of our power saws which was picked up last Thursday from the repair shop came up missing. The saw had not been missed before since a larger type was in use. But when the larger one stopped working, the repaired one was much in demand. A frantic search followed, personnel questioned -- the saw was not to be found. Some wise one suggested we call the repair shop. We did. Yes, it was still on the counter where our Ranger left it. No names, please.
Ranger John H. Plimpton

celebrities

HUMBOLDT REDWOODS SP. . .A representative of the National Geographic Magazine visited the park for a forthcoming article. Photographs were taken of the famous trees, centering around the Founders Tree Grove and the Giant Tree area in Rockefeller Forest. Some of the "props" were Rangers Evanson, Peters, Eggimann, and their families. The October issue of the National Geographic will be interesting to us.

news-call bulletin S.F.

THE ANGRY MAN

joe allison

"It's criminal the way we are littering our parks and great natural spaces. And I don't mean just litter with paper and debris. It is a more serious type of litter. It's buildings, parking lots and freeways. The public is allowing the bulldozers to be turned loose to destroy in one day natural beauties the Lord took centuries to create."

These impassioned comments come from Raymond S. Kimbell, general manager of San Francisco's Recreation-Park Department.

Inspiration for his words lies in his constant battle, supported by Recreation-Park commissioners, to preserve Golden Gate Park and other local areas. He speaks with the evidence of what he calls desecration of parks elsewhere. He cites Balboa Park in San Diego, now cut in half by a freeway and encroached upon by a high school. Even the zoo there, one of the nation's finest, has hurt the park by turning over many acres to auto parking.

Kimbell says his department always has worked well and harmoniously with the Division of Highways and now has a promise that if freeways in the Golden Gate Park area ever are necessary, they will be depressed. But it is a situation requiring constant alertness, not especially on freeways, but on all forms of "litter" at the park.

For example, Kimbell at a recent Recreation-Park Commission meeting made a plea to keep all commercialism out of the park. Someone wanted to put in a fishing pond for kids and charge a fee. A nearly identical proposal for a fishing pool had been made by one of the city's top charity group.

And other presures are still to come. There are rumors that big guns soon will be brought to bear to permit installation of a golf driving range in Golden Gate Park.

And inner circles of Recreation-Park still are buzzing over the fight about a park location for the new Lowell High School. Some of the city's top people were reported to be fighting for a site at Stanyan and Fulton streets.

Kimbell is blunt and adamant about barring any new encroachment on Golden Gate or any other city parks.

"I would not myself give up a single square inch for parking. If the people want to come to the park, let them park on the outside and walk in. They could do well to relearn the joys of walking. And I would not give up any ground to permit widening of parks roads so traffic can move faster. Let people drive slowly, if they must drive, so they can enjoy the beauties of the park."

A major problem of park areas, growing as population pressures grow, is what kind of activity to allow. Kimbell feels that the time has come to prevent hazardous activites--such as archery and model airplane flying--so the park can safe. Kimbell, due to retire this year after 35 years with Recreation-Park, admits he is a "spendthrift" when it comes to preserving natural areas for the people.

"Our big parks," he says, "must be kept inviolate or there won't be anything of beauty for the people who want to live in the city."

The Most Populous State's Future- - -

Remarks of James K. Carr,
Under Secretary of the Interior
at the 1963 Annual Conference
of The California Municipal
Utilities Assn.
Sacramento, 2-27-63

james k. carr :

Quantity And Quality

It is a distinct privilege to address this audience. This is a very timely opportunity. Many of the leaders of State Government are here and we have the key officials of the cities and publicly owned districts in the California Municipal Utilities Association. The members of this Association serve either water, electricity, gas, or a combination of these services to about 75 percent of the people of the most populous State in the United States.

Few audiences could be better qualified to ponder the subject of my remarks, "The Most Populous State's Future -- Quantity or Quality." Actually, the subject must be, "The Most Populous State's Future -- Quantity and Quality," because the quantity, the continued increase of population will occur whether we like it or not.

I speak to you as a former member of this Association, a former member of Governor Brown's Administration, as the Under Secretary of the Interior, but primarily as a third generation Californan who shares with millions of others concern about the future of this State -- occupied by the largest group of people in these 50 United States.

When my grandfather Carr migrated to California in the 1870's, Los Angeles was a relatively small, sleepy pueblo, In population and activity it couldn't match Shasta, the place where he settled -- now a ghost town. Today, metropolitan Los Angeles, western America's leader in population, has seven million people -- southern California has ten million people. Population estimates indicate southern California may have 30 million residents in less than four decades. The migration of the gold rush was insignificant compared to the western migration of today.

Today, I want to talk to you about California and conservation. When I speak of conservation, I mean development as well as preservation of natural resources. President Kennedy said it so well in his message to the Congress on March 1, 1962. He said:

> "We must reaffirm our dedication to the sound practices of conservation which can be defined as the wise use of our natural environment; it is in the final analysis, the highest form of thrift -- the prevention of waste and despoilment while preserving, improving, and renewing the quality and usefulness of our our resources."

A similar objective was in mind when Secretary of the Interior Udall said:

> "It is the conviction of this Administration that we should plan the use of our land resources so that material progress and the creation of a life-giving environment will go hand in hand."

Because of my past associations with you, some will expect me to talk about development of water and power and energy. These are the necessary foundations on which we build an expanding economy. I shall, however, leave those subjects to others. Suffice it to say that the State of California, local agencies represented here, and the Federal agencies, are making great strides forward in these fields.

james k. carr:

Slurbanization

Today, I want to discuss with you some broader conservation challenges which also relate to our life-giving environment. This is the "Quiet Crisis" as Secretary Udall terms it. These challenges refer to the task of renewing the quality and usefulness of the State's natural gifts.

When California was recently caught up in the holiday spirit, and celebrated achieving the title of the most populous State, many recalled the comment of Chief Justice Warren, a former great Governor of this State. He said.

> "I would not celebrate with fireworks, or by dancing in the street. I would make it a day of contemplation as to how we might better provide for the happiness of these millions. . ."

So I should like to speak even more to the point. You know as well as I do the ugly illustrations that make up the sad story of failure to maintain the quality of the Golden State. Smog too often hangs like a pall over all our cities, causing discomfort, damage, and even death. In a single generation we have almost ruined the superb, Mediterranean climate of southern California. Some shore lines foam with detergents, fish and wildlife are threatened, and scenic beauty is destroyed. Cities slobber over into the countryside, cluttered with billboards, spawning sleazy development that have brought new, ugly words to our California lexicon -- slurbs and slurburbia.

Campground and recreation areas are overflowing with people. They are simply seeking living and breathing space.

California has one of the best highway systems in the United States, built to meet fantastic demands. But, in many places, our precious scenery falls under the tyranny of the automobile and the highway designer. There is need for more effort to build esthetically and to take advantage of the scenic approach as has been done so well on some of the parkways in the east. "Cracking up" 200 automobiles as a result of one accident on a southern California freeway, and 150 more in another accident within rifle shot of this room, is evidence enough that we have a lot to learn. More speed and straighter lanes of concrete are not the answer.

The shores of Lake Tahoe, the jewel of the Sierra, already bear the permanent scars of uncontrolled, unplanned commercialism unchecked; this kind of "slurbanization" can despoil forever our cherished, scenic, recreation areas. What a price to pay for so-called civilization!

And in the coastal mountains, California's special gift of the Creator, the redwoods, noble sentries of this "unique bright land", are increasingly victims of the chain saw, being logged in many places with no other control than the laws of the market place, as though these trees were just another species of timber. Should the economics of the lumber industry be the sole standard of value? In some instances, the logged-over hillsides bleed silt into the streams where fish no longer swim. As a result, the flood waters roar unchecked down the denuded hillsides and destroy giant trees in the glorious groves downstream where State and private effort has combined to save the redwoods. When these centuries old trees are gone, they cannot be replaced for a thousand years.

james k. carr:

Orange Grove Park

One of the great commentators of our generation, Eric Sevareid, recently predicted that our last frontiers of serenity and space will:

> "disappear unless we learn. . .that progress has to be defined to mean preserving and cherishing as well as changing and improving."

And there is another area where I think we should ask ourselves whether the sole consideration of the market place is leading us astray. Many of the rich bottom lands of this State are being filled with subdivisions. For a variety of reasons, primarily inadequate zoning, taxes go up, forcing the farmers to sell out. Losing forever valuable agricultural land is a reflection on all of us. We haven't given enough consideration to the future, nor to the problems of the farmers, or to the problems of the home builders. The result is that throughout California, agricultural lands which cannot be replaced are disappearing in this great "Garden of Eden". It will take planning, courage, energy, and proper zoning laws to reverse the trend. One apparent need is to establish a tax policy to protect the individual who finds himself the victim of circumstances.

If nothing can be done to save the land from being overrun by subdivisions, we will have to establish Orange Grove State Park in southern California to show future generations a real orange grove. And, in the beautiful Santa Clara Valley, we will have to authorize an Orchards State Park so people can have some idea of how that famous, bountiful valley appeared before we overran it because of lack of planning.

There is and has been a long-standing controversy over the construction of a new powerplant on one of the most beautiful headlands along the California shore line, Bodega head. At one time this point was designated as a highly desirable location for a State park. It's not enough to blame the power company. The company makes the point that it is in the business of producing power as economically as it can for its customers. It does not have the full responsibility for planning land use for the entire State. But we must find a way for private enterprise and Government agencies to plan our future together and not on a single-purpose basis.

There are many who say the powerplant could be built elsewhere, saving this part of California's vanishing coastline for public recreation. If this shore line is lost to the people of California and the Nation, it is your fault and mine for not insisting earlier that we have the kind of comprehensive land-use planning that is essential to protect the interests of all Californians and our children and grandchildren.

If the bleak picture I have just reviewed with you presents the entire story, there would be little reason for my speaking here today. Fortunately, the people of the State are beginning to be aroused. There is much being done. There is far more that we can and must do. With leadership from groups such as this, we can reverse the trend. We <u>can</u> keep California the "unique bright land".

Today I want to propose a California Conservation Crusade--a citizens' crusade--one that will permit people of every age to make their contribution toward improving the quality -- the character -- the livability of the State of California. This cannot be done alone by greater State

and Federal expenditures, although such expenditures may be necessary to acquire land and to accomplish certain specific objectives. But, success in such a drive depends on using all the latent human and financial resources that can be channeled into a conservation crusade if we provide the leadership. We cannot merely legislate conservation achievements. It is the result of a state of mind.

Only lask week the Commissioners of the District of Columbia were told that in this country a commercial building has a constitutional right to be an eyesore if that's the way the owner wants it. We must combat this interpretation of community responsibility or fall victim to crass commercialism.

As an example of an opposite viewpoint, let us focus for a moment on one of California's most beautiful cities, Santa Barbara, with its flowers, attractive buildings and tree-lined streets. It is uniquely situated on a shelf between the mountains and the sea. It just didn't happen that way. Thomas M. Storke, the distinguished Pulitzer prize winning publisher of the Santa Barbara News-Press, has written warnings about the constant threat to the beauty of Santa Barbara. In his autobiography, California Editor Storke writers:

> "Santa Barbara can remain a city of dreams if rigid zoning controls are maintained, if smokeless industry is encouraged, if building codes are not relaxed, and if fly-by-night subdividers with no stake in Santa Barbara's future are not permitted to despoil the natural beauty of our surroundings."

Has this emphasis on character, on quality, caused Santa Barbara to suffer economically? Hardly -- it is the hub of one of the fastest growing counties in the State, and through vigilance the city is maintaining its charm.

If this same determination to build beautifully for the future -- this leadership is multiplied in hundreds of other California communities, our job will already be half done. We will have reserved the trend. No longer will books be written entitled, "Dreadful California".

There are many things on the plus side. Governor Brown, Speaker of the Assembly Unruh, and many others are moving forward on a program to acquire land for parks and recreation. President Kennedy and Secretary Udall are joining with key Congressional leaders to establish a Land and Water Conservation Fund. It will be used to assist States in planning for outdoor recreation and in acquiring the necessary land under both State and Federal programs.

Governor Brown, State Resources Administrator Hugo Fisher, and members of the Legislature, are taking action to establish more State park land such as the proposed interstate park at Lake Tahoe. And, there are excellent examples of cooperation between the Brown Administration and the Kennedy Administration. Just recently the Federal Government turned over to the State of California almost all the remaining land on Angel Island, the gem of San Francisco Bay, for enlargement of the State Park. The State of California is already at work. More facilities will be built there and reforestation will take place. By a brief boat ride over the waters of San Francisco Bay, visitors will be able to go from the congested city to this green sanctuary where, in a few years, much of the

natural forest growth can be restored. Angel Island will be a living example of what this land was like before the coming of the white man -- a magic island in the San Francisco Bay area for recreation and the renewal of the mind and the spirit.

There are many other hopeful developments in California. The Point Reyes National Seashore is a legislative reality, a major step toward saving some of this State's vanishing shore line. And, up in the northern part of the State, an even larger new national recreation area may be opened up as a result of plans worked out between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. Legislation has been introduced in this session of the Congress to establish there a national recreation area of more than a quarter of a million acres in the spectacular mountain region around the triangle of man-made lakes of the Central Valley Project at Whiskeytown, Shasta, and Trinity.

Much of the land is already in Federal ownership. The area will be developed for intensive recreation use with water sports, fishing, hunting, hiking trails, riding trails. We are recommending to the Congress that the areas in the National Forest be administered by the U. S. Forest Service, and the remaining areas by the National Park Service, but by national recreation standards rather than national park standards. This will permit intense, diversified land and water recreation use for tens of thousands of Californians.

In southern California the next step is to move forward to establish a national park on the Channel Islands off Santa Barbara. Also, we need to plan now for a scenic parkway down the coast range of mountains from Siskiyou to San Luis Obispo. Speaking of southern California, we must find ways to control fires, and prevent building in such a way that floods cause buildings to slide into canyons. Conservation means wise development of all of our resources. We suffer the consequences when we do things piecemeal.

Now a comment about conservation and local Government. Without State or Federal help the citizens of the Big Sur country drew a master plan for zoning to protect the rugged coastline against those who would despoil its incomparable beauty. County and city Governments have their responsibilities in the wise use of resources.

There are many other examples of individual and group effort in other States that can be a pattern for Californians. The record of Troop 29 of Leland and Lake Leelanan, Michigan, should be an inspiration to every Boy Scout troop in America. In the magazine of the National Wildlife Federation of December-January 1962-63, there is a highly deserved tribute to Troop 29, the Boy Scout troop whose conservation good deed has lasted 13 years.

There are thousands of Boy Scouts, members of youth groups, conservation classes in schools, retired people, Californians in every walk of life who will join a California Conservation Crusade if we but show them the way. The job can never be done by Federal and State efforts alone.

We must establish ways through which people can implement their eagerness to contribute. Resources Administrator Hugo Fisher talked to me about this in Washington, D. C., two weeks ago.

Private groups must do their share and in many cases they are doing so. The Southern California Edison Company has an excellent conservation record. It has done considerable work in reforestation and the development of fish and wildlife resources. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company is stepping

up its interest in recreation use of reservoirs. Many of the oil companies are assisting the conservation movement.

The real problem is to mobilize the willingness of individuals who want to help. Representatives of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company are exploring the feasibility of my suggestion that we make conservation education as close as your telephone. All that would be necessary is to dial seven letters -- C-O-N-S-E-R-V. State or Federal agency personnel would then give information by telephone as to how one can participate in conservation programs and particularly in their immediate area.

Your host utility, the Sacramento Municipal Utility District, has set examples of what many organizations in this Association can do. The District has joined others in a drive to "Plant the Right Tree in the Right Place", a community beautification program that will have lasting benefits. The District is landscaping sub-stations where they must be located in residential districts. Programs have been set in motion so homeowners and home builders can place unsightly power facilities underground. It is not an easy program to administer, but prudent conservation of our environment is seldom easy. The District also has established an excellent record in the protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources.

One thing above all should be made clear, and I would like to say this particularly to my fellow members of the engineering profession. Too many of us labor under the fallacy of thinking that the best way to get a job done is the short-term, cheapest way. Too often we ignore the face that the facilities we build have a long-term impact on the community completely over and above the particular function they serve.

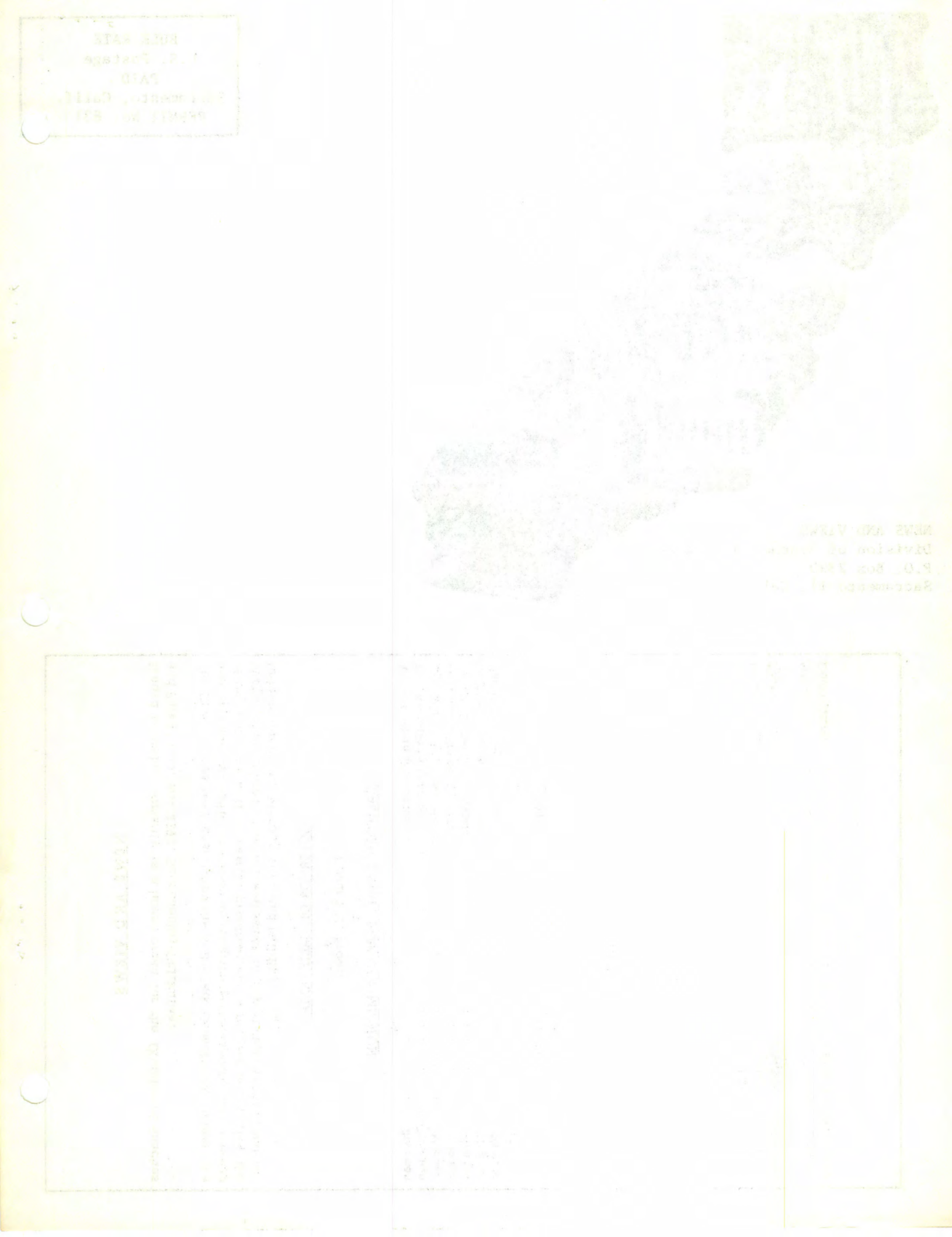
We engineers should never forget that our job is not merely to save money or to move traffic or to produce power, but to create better conditions of life for all of the people. We must have in mind every moment our higher obligations to our communities. Too often there isn't any chance for the people who "pay the bill" to have a voice in saying how roads should be built, utility systems established, a similar public works carried out, even when they would be willing to pay more to have the job done the right way. And by the "right way" I mean doing it so as to improve the beauty, the character, the livability of our communities.

So maybe all of us, particularly the engineers and the tightfisted managers here today, should examine our consciences. We should ask ourselves whether it is worth saving a few dollars in the process if what we build is to remain throughout our lives and our children's lives -- a monument to beauty or a monument to ugliness. Let's find a way for the people who pay the bill to have more voice in these decisions. Man needs these essential services, but he also needs food for the spirit.

Let's periodically ask ourselves, "What kind of a State do we want California to be 25 years from now -- 50 years from now? If we answer honestly we will answer the call to arms -- a California Conservation Crusade to preserve and improve the beauty, the character, the quality of California. We will act to preserve this blessed land from blight, to keep it from becoming a neon wilderness and an asphalt jungle. We can do our part to prevent over-logging and over-smogging. We can have clear air to breathe, clean water to drink and to swim in -- land to produce our crops, at the same time, meet our recreation needs. We are stewards for a relatively short time. We cannot permit, in our day, the "slurbanization" and ruination of California's matchless resources.

So it is my hope today that with the help of the members of this Association, and the assistance of the leaders in State and local Government, we can begin a conservation crusade as the Nation's most populous State -- a model for other States -- a crusade aimed at one goal -- the preservation of California's great gifts and the creation of the highest quality of living possible. If we embark in this direction, with undefeatable determination, then we and our children and their children can live in a golden land which the California Indians a long, long time ago called the "Terrestrial Paradise."

Saratoga Foothills 1913



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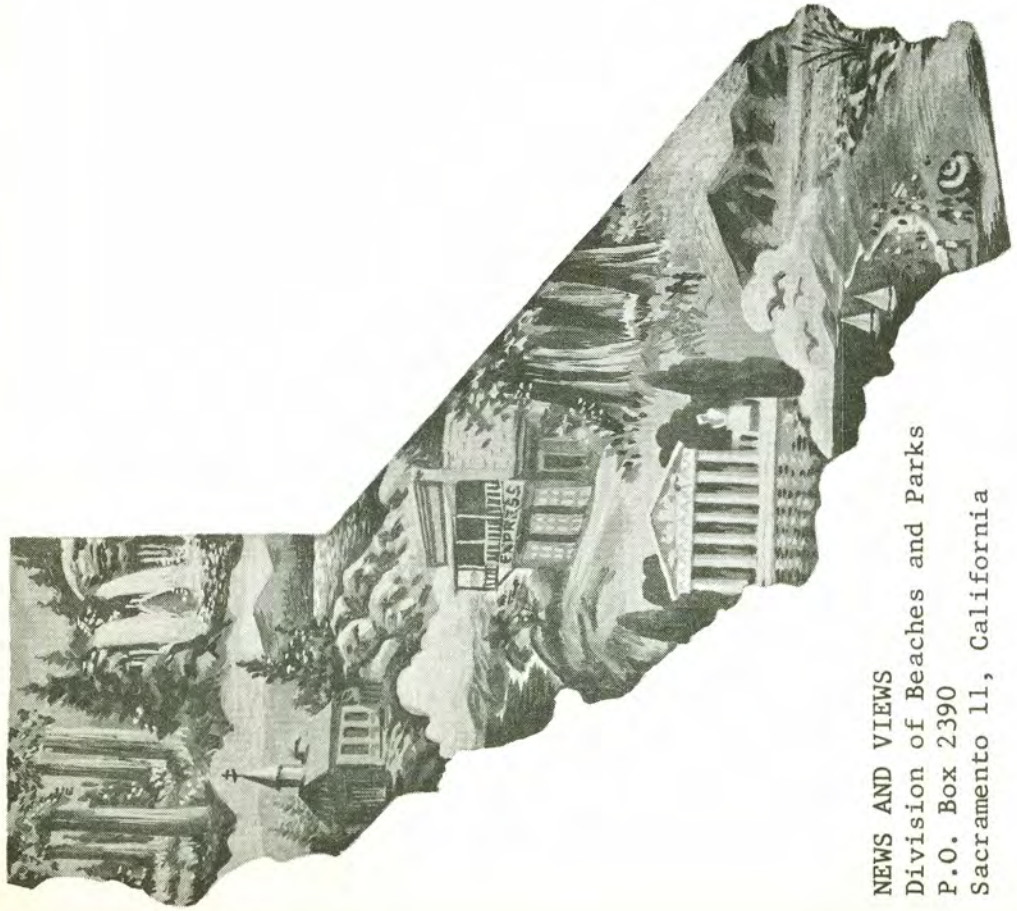

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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Edmund G. Brown

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JUNE, 1963

News and Views

Hendy Woods State Park ····· p. 14

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 20 NO. 6

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COVER: Hendy Woods State Park

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SUPPLEMENT

THE BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL.....1a--24a
By Jack Welch, Ranger 5, District 6 Headquarters

Legislative Activities

The Director's Diary covering May can contain very little except that having to do with activity on the Department's legislative program.

First, I would like to report that the Administration and this Department presented an effective, although limited, budget request to the 1963 Legislature. This request was reviewed by the Legislative Analyst's Office and with but one exception was recommended by that office. So far, the operating budgets have been heard by the subcommittees on finance of both houses and have been approved as submitted, with the exception of seven positions for the "advance planning" staff in the Division of Recreation.

The capital outlay request, including the Governor's amendment to add $19.1 million for State Park acquisition, has been approved by the Subcommittee on Finance in the Senate and by the entire Committee on Ways and Means in the Assembly.

The State Park and Recreation Bond bill (SB 153) has been recommended by the Senate Committee on Governmental Efficiency with a "do pass".

I am sure that you will be as pleased as I to know that the problems confronting all of us in the field of parks and recreation have received a sympathetic audience in the California Legislature.

In Washington D C

There has also been some activity having to do with State Parks at the federal level. On May 21st I attended a meeting in Washington, D. C., of the Board of Managers of the Citizens Committee for implementing the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Committee report. The Committee has done a big job in furnishing Congress with the materials justifying a federal-participation program in the park and recreation field. As of this date, the legislation is moving forward.

A Redwood Visit

You may have read of the National Geographic Society's interest in the north coast redwoods. I spent May 17, 18 and 19 in the redwood areas of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties in company with Dr. Melville B. Grosvenor and Melvin Payne, President and Executive Vice President, respectively, National Geographic Society; Dr. Ralph Chaney, Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul and Newton B. Drury of The Save-the-Redwoods League; and Conrad Wirth, Ben Thompson, Chester Born, Leo Diederich, and Lawrence Merriam of the National Park Service.

Personnel of District 1 -- Tiny Philbrook, Carl Anderson, William Stahlberg, Glen Jones, Herb Heinze, and others -- did a magnificent job in planning the itinerary, hosting the dignitaries, and showing the majestic stands of redwood at Jedediah Smith, Del Norte Coast, Prairie Creek, and Humboldt Redwoods State Parks, even to the extent of arranging three sunny days. The trip, I believe, was successful from every viewpoint, and I am certain that much good will come from the time spent there.

CHARLES A. DE TURK, Director

A NEEDLESS DEATH?

It is my sad duty to talk to you about an accident which cost the life of one of your fellow employees; an accident which could have been avoided through the application of normal "Defensive Driving" principles, and the results of which could have been materially altered by the simple application of standing regulations regarding the use of seat belts by state employees in state vehicles.

On April 1, 1963, at approximately 3:40 p.m., State Survey Truck #29582 was proceeding on Picacho Road from Picacho State Recreation Area toward Winterhaven. The driver was Mr. Tony Inouye. He apparently was not following the dictates of good judgment in driving the vehicle over this desert road. Mr. Inouye lost control of the vehicle on a curve and in the resulting crash was thrown from the vehicle and crushed to death when the vehicle rolled on top of him.

Subsequent investigation by the California Highway Patrol indicated that the vehicle had been traveling at an excessive rate of speed for the road conditions and that this excessive speed was apparently the principal contributary factor which led to the crash. Further investigation revealed that seat belts were not in use in the vehicle at the time of the crash. In fact, the seat belts were entirely missing from the vehicle, although the fastening brackets were in place, thus indicating that they had been provided at some time in the past. The Highway Patrol report stated categorically that had the seat belts been in use in the vehicle at the time of the crash, Mr. Inouye would have been kept in the vehicle and would not have lost his life.

An investigation of automotive management records with reference to this vehicle reveals that it was inspected on February 15, 1963, approximately six weeks prior to the accident. The inspection at that time revealed that seat belts were in the vehicle, but it appeared from their condition and location that they were not being used. The inspector told the crew at that time that it would be in their own interest if they would use the belts as they were installed by the State for the purpose of saving lives and preventing serious injury. The same inspector inspected the vehicle again on March 3, 1963 and found that the seat belt brackets were still bolted to the floor, but that the seat belts had been removed. The inspector talked to two members of the survey party and they both stated that they had no idea when the seat belts had been removed. This would seem to indicate that these men had been habitually ignoring the use of seat belts in their daily use of this vehicle.

Hindsight will not restore life to Mr. Inouye who lost his life because the safety equipment provided for his protection and the safety instructions given to him to assist him to avoid this accident and injury were being ignored. On the other hand it may, if properly applied, prevent a similar loss of other employees of this Division. Consequently, I am requesting the Supervisor of Planning and Development in Sacramento, under whose jurisdiction this vehicle has been operated, to investigate the situation thoroughly and to fix the responsibility for the failure of this vehicle to have in place adequate seat belt equipment. Upon receipt of his report the advisability of further action will be determined. I know that knowledge of the facts in this case will bring home to you the importance of using the safety equipment provided for our protection and of following safety orders issued for these purposes so that a needless loss of life such as this will not occur again in our Division.

EDWARD F. DOLDER, Chief

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

This month, as most of our units move into another whirlwind season of serving the public, I am "Speaking Chiefly" to our host of seasonal employees; that host of men and women who come with us just for the vacation season and do yeoman service in meeting the needs of the public during the busy summer months.

Because I cannot possibly meet all of you, I take this opportunity of welcoming each of you into the State Park Service for the 1963 season. To you Park Aids I say, "Hail and well met!" for it is to you that we must look for our major effort in park maintenance for the forthcoming summer. We must look to you for the cleanliness of our campgrounds, for the neatness of our restrooms, for the appearance of our buildings, for the beauty of our roadsides, for all of the varied maintenance tasks for which our permanent staffs are totally inadequate during the summer months. To some of you will fall the lot of public contact duty. This is a grave responsibility for you, and I hope you will approach this work with sincerity and humility, for in many cases you will be the spokesmen for the State Park System in the units where you serve.

To you Naturalists I say, "Welcome Aboard!" and may your season be one of happy campers and rewarding response to your interpretive efforts as you explain our varied resources to the visiting public. It is to you that the people will look for guidance and instruction in seeing and enjoying our parks, and upon you we must in large measure rely for the effective execution of our varied informational services to the public. For many of our visitors you will be the only person with whom they have personal contact. Look to your laurels, and do your job well; its importance cannot be over-emphasized.

To you Lifeguards, a hearty "Hello", and a sincere hope that you won't have to wet your feet all summer. But we all know that this will never happen; yours is a grave responsibility -- that of providing for the safety of our beach users up and down the State.

To all of you I give these thoughts: Quality is the byword of our Park System. Understand your job and do it well. In the units of the State Park System we are the custodians of some of California's finest scenic, natural and recreational resources. Be sure that the quality of your work equals the quality of the values which surround you in the park unit of your choice.

And always remember this: The parks belong to the people, just as surely as do their homes and their cars. We are the custodians of this property and we are here to protect it for them and to help them enjoy it; not to force them into a mold, but to assist them in gaining maximum enjoyment and inspiration from their visits to the State Park System.

EDWARD F. DOLDER, Chief

PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

The Staff Committee on Classification and Nomenclature has continued to study the matter of modifications desirable in the nomenclature of the various units of the State Park System in order that they may reflect the legally adopted classifications. Action was recommended to the State Park Commission on naming the units in two of the classifications, the State Park class and the State Recreation Area class. The Commission agreed to the changes.

Since practically all the units in the State Park System (except historical units) have been designated heretofore by name as "State Parks", very few changes were necessary among the 44 units which have been assigned to the State Park classification. However, three of these units included the word "Beach" in the name; it was desirable to modify those names by dropping the word "Beach" from the names of each of the three State Park units in which it appears, in order to avoid confusion with the State Beach classification. The present names of the units involved are Dry Lagoon Beach State Park, MacKerricher Beach State Park, and Van Damme Beach State Park. It was recommended that these units, State Parks, be called simply Dry Lagoon State Park, MacKerricher State Park, and Van Damme State Park.

The Commission recommended to the Director of Parks and Recreation that the names of the 44 units of the State Park System now classified as State Parks be confirmed as they are presently established, but including the three minor changes.

The units now classified as State Recreation Areas likewise will be treated uniformly. The name designation of each of these 23 units is to be changed from "State Park" to "State Recreation Area". Only two minor additional changes will be necessary, to avoid confusion. The name of the present Benicia Beach State Park is to be changed to Benicia State Recreation Area, dropping the word "Beach" from the name. Likewise, the name of Paul M. Dimmick Memorial Grove State Park (which is not a "memorial grove" in the sense in which that term is elsewhere employed by the Commission and by the Save-the-Redwoods League), is to be changed to Paul M. Dimmick State Recreation Area, dropping the term "Memorial Grove" from the title because of the confusing implications in its use.

State Parks

PRESENT NAME	NEW NAME
Angel Island SP	No Change
Anza-Borrego Desert SP	"
Big Basin Redwoods SP	"
Bothe-Napa Valley SP	"
Butano SP	"
Calaveras Big Trees SP	"
Castle Crags SP	"
Caswell Memorial SP	"
Clear Lake SP	"
Cuyamaca Rancho SP	"
D. L. Bliss SP	"
Del Norte Coast Redwoods SP	"
Donner Memorial SP	"
Dry Lagoon Beach SP	Dry Lagoon SP
Emerald Bay SP	No Change
Fremont Peak SP	No Change
Golden Gate SP	"
Grizzly Creek Redwoods SP	"
Grover Hot Springs SP	"
Hendy Woods SP	"
Henry Cowell Redwoods SP	"
Henry W. Coe SP	"
Humboldt Redwoods SP	"
Jedediah Smith Redwoods SP	"
Joshua Trees SP	"
Julia Pfeiffer Burns SP	"
MacKerricher Beach SP	MacKerricher SP
McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial SP	No Change
Morro Bay SP	No Change
	"
Mount Diablo SP	No Change
Mount Tamalpais SP	"
Palomar Mountain SP	"
Patrick's Point SP	"
Pfeiffer Big Sur SP	"
Placerita Canyon SP	"
Plumas-Eureka SP	"
Portola SP	"
Prairie Creek Redwoods SP	"
Richardson Grove SP	"
Robert Louis Stevenson Memorial SP	"
Russian Gulch SP	"
Samuel P. Taylor SP	"
Tomales Bay SP	"
Van Damme Beach SP	Van Damme SP

State Recreation Areas

PRESENT NAME	NEW NAME
Admiral William Standley SP	Admiral William Standley SRA
Benbow Lake SP	Benbow Lake SRA
Benicia Beach SP	Benicia SRA
Brannan Island SP	Brannan Island SRA
Colusa-Sacramento River SP	Colusa-Sacramento River SRA
Folsom Lake SP	Folsom Lake SRA
Frank's Tract SP	Frank's Tract SRA
Fremont Ford SP	Fremont Ford SRA
George J. Hatfield SP	George J. Hatfield SRA
Kern River SP	Kern River SRA
Lake Elsinore SP	Lake Elsinore SRA
McConnell SP	McConnell SRA
Millerton Lake SP	Millerton Lake SRA
Paul M. Dimmick Memorial Picacho SRA Grove SP	Paul M. Dimmick SRA No Change
Puddingstone Reservoir SP	Puddingston Reservoir SRA
Salton Sea SP	Salton Sea SRA
Standish-Hickey SP	Standish-Hickey SRA
Squaw Valley SP	Squaw Valley SRA
Tahoe SP	Tahoe SRA
Turlock Lake SP	Turlock Lake SRA
Woodson Bridge	Woodson Bridge SRA

On March 9, 1963 three Rangers -- Lyle Watson, Lake Elsinore; Merle Beckman, Anza-Borrego; and James Geary, Mitchell Caverns; accompanied by two friends (Mike Adams, Borrego Springs, and Ed Pencin, Elsinore) and seven members of the National Speleological Society (Tom Rohrer, Bob Atwood, Floyd Hill, Darrell Sager, Scot Salisbur, Don Anderson, and Toni Caruthers, the only girl) descended into the "Cave of the Winding Stairs".

CAVE OF THE WINDING STAIRS

The "Cave of the Winding Stairs" is the legendary cave located about two miles north of Mitchell Caverns State Park. Jack Mitchell is said to have nearly lost his life here as he hung on the end of a spinning 1,200-foot rope in total darkness for two days.

After breakfasting at Mitchell Caverns State Park at 0600, the group hiked to the cave entrance and loaded the necessary equipment on their backs. Necessary equipment consisted of five cable ladders from 15' to 100', six ropes 100' to 300', five four pound clevis, hundreds of feet of nylon straps, dozens of karabiners, and one large heavy bag loaded with caving "goodies". Each member of the group was equipped with a hard hat with electric lamp, a canteen, pack with food, extra lamp, camera, flash bulbs, flashlight, matches and anything else he thought he might need.

Loading equipment

At 0930, the group entered the cave. For three minutes we stood just inside without benefit of our lamps to let our eyes become accustomed to the dark. When we lit the lamps the narrow passage winding about 15 feet down in a circular fashion caught our eyes. It was easy to see why this is called, "Cave of the Winding Stairs".

At the bottom, the passage leveled out. On the left of the path, a crevice about a foot and a half wide yawned open. The bottom was about 90 feet below. The path soon ended abruptly as the crevice widened to about two feet. By pressing against the walls with the arms and stepping on a little knob on the left wall, then across the crevice (3-1/2 feet, 90 feet down) with the right foot we were again on the path (a ledge overhanging the crevice).

While I was manuevering the crevice one of the others rigged the first drop. For you non-climbers, rigging is the art of securing ladders of ropes so they cannot come loose. The ladders are usually secured at two points for safety, and persons climbing the ladders are on belay (use of a safety rope controlled by another person either above or below).

The first of the group disappeared down one of the openings. Now it was my turn. The "jump off" point was about six feet above a crevice and the belay man sat on the ledge on one side of the 18-inch crack with his feet on a ledge on the other--but to get to this point, you have to lean across the crevice (4-1/2 feet) and press with the hands on one wall while walking down a sloping protrusion on the opposite wall. I decided to use the ladder as had Merle and Lyle but this proved quite a chore climbing down the wiggling, squirming, free hanging ladder.

Cave entrance

At the bottom of the drop we landed on a sloping ridge. To the left a black pit, to the right the wall, but between the break-down along the wall were more cracks disappearing into the darkness.

The second drop was about 15 feet with another 30 feet of about 35 degree slope to the bottom. We neophytes decided on the rappel for this drop. The rappel is a means of descent where a rope is passed through a karabiner (snap hook or oblong ring with one side that opens in) that is strapped to

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Second Drop 15'

End of "coral corridor" where
Mr. Mitchell signed his name

the right leg and waist. The rope is then looped over the left shoulder and around the back and held with the right hand. By moving the right hand to the back, friction of the rope on your back is decreased increasing speed of descent and by moving the hand in front of the body, friction is increased thus the descent is stopped. The rappel is much easier and more fun than climbing down ladders.

At the bottom of the drop we landed in a sloping pile of billowy "cave dust" which clouded the air after our scuffing about. The cavern is completely dry and a temperature of 63 degrees is maintained all year. Here the walls are covered with "cave coral", "popcorn", nodules and a few helictites. The area is called the "coral corridor". At the end of the chamber, Mr. Mitchell wrote his name on the wall believing this to be lowest part of the cavern (about 190 feet below the entrance, a little short of the legendary 1,200 feet).

An early visitor to the cavern was prodding in the cave dust near the slope where we descended and found a small hole. Digging the dust away a small crawlway was uncovered, now named the "rat hole" which leads into another, even more immense, part of the cavern.

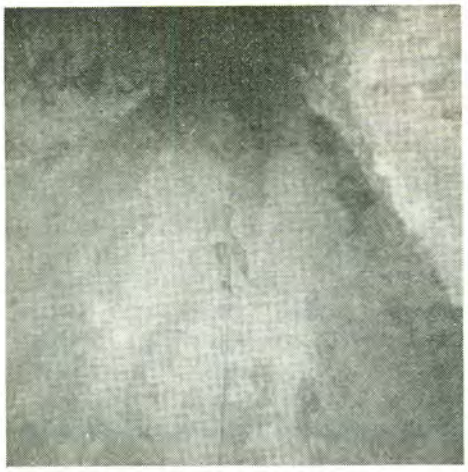
The third drop from the new section was about 60 feet. Here we made use of the large four pound clevises we had been carrying. A different method of rappel was used here -- the descent rope is doubled, then looped over the "U" part of the clevis twice. The clevis is slipped under the right leg and waist straps; the pin secured in place from the top down for a safety measure; the rope then passes around the left hip and is held with the right hand; and the secured or upper end passes in front of the body and held with the left hand. A few words of warning made clear that it was most important to know where your head is at all times -- very good idea in or out of caves -- because the flame from the cardite lamp on the hard hat can burn the nylon rope or weaken it in just a few seconds.

As I pushed over the edge of the drop and slipped down I found the body friction worked so well that I had difficulty descending at all. I made the mistake of sitting on the rope, increasing friction, instead of passing it around my back. As I neared the bottom I was dangling over a hole about four feet in diameter. With a tug on the bottom of my rope from the fellows below, I cleared the hole which I soon learned is the top of the "Dome Room", our next drop some 140 feet down.

Top of dome room, 140' drop

Again on the fourth drop we used the rappel and clevis method. Mike Adams preceded me on this descent. As he slipped over the edge and started down someone below hollered for him to stop so they could take his picture. He was about 130 feet above the floor. In the confusion Mike let go of the rope with his right hand which controls the speed of the descent. He could have gone "SWISH", but with all good caving methods there is an extra margin of safety as in this case a slight pull on the bottom of the rope will bring the descent to a stop. Mike slipped only a few inches and then was lowered rapidly but safely by the safety man at the bottom of the pit.

The four foot opening in the top of the "Dome Room" is like a tube that has a ledge about four feet down which obscures the pit below but provides a place to get the ropes set before stepping over the edge for the free rappel -- you can't touch the walls here. It is black all around you but way, way down are little pin points



Jim Geary, 140' rappel

Bottom of "dome room"

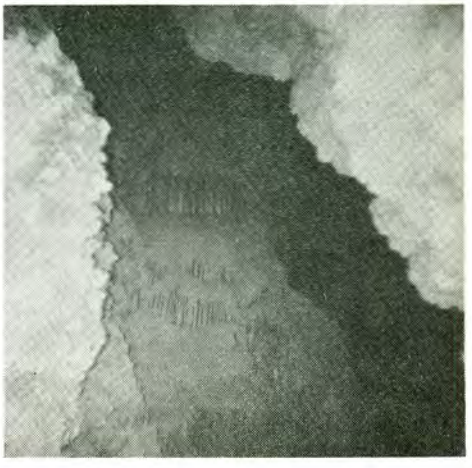
of light -- your fellow cavers. The fellow directly below is your safety man. With the rappel method it really surprised me how secure you can feel hanging on a rope 140 feet above the floor. The descent was very smooth until about 25 feet from the floor someone yelled for me to stop for a picture. I obliged but couldn't see the rest of the way down because of the flash bulbs. All of us had rope burns on our left hip from friction. When the last one reached the bottom of the "Dome Room" it was 1530 -- we had been underground about six hours.

The formations in the "Dome Room" are well worth the trip. The walls are as high as you can see and are encrusted with "cave coral" and "popcorn" varying in color from white to tan to orange to pink. Stalagmites rise 50 to 60 feet in the air covered with "popcorn". On the floor rimstone is visible where pools of water once stood. At one end of the room a crawlway leads to another room where little helictites defy gravity between the folds and nodules of the cave walls. On one six-foot stalagmite a small white spider was found living among the cave "popcorn". A small hole in the floor of this room leads to the bottom of the cave some 15 feet below. This was the only area in the cave where there was any indication of dampness.

It was now time for lunch. What an assortment -- liquid diet food, sandwiches, cheese, candy, fruit, chili con carni, canned boned chicken which Tom Rohrer heated over a pocket stove, and assorted tidbits.

While we ate, Bob Atwood made the ascent up the ladder which had been rigged on the way down. Bob wanted to make the 140-foot rappel again. We were all at the bottom so he had to be belayed from below. This is done by attaching one end of the rope to the climber, passing it through a karabiner at the top and returning to the safety man below which is rigged on the way down. Bob made it to the top but when he passed his end of the rope down, it either tangled in the ladder or passed through some of the ladder rungs. Don Anderson started the ascent but the belay man found the rope was not free. With Don freeing the rope as he went and the belay man pulling from the bottom, Don was able to make the 90-foot ladder climb in about 45 minutes. The ladder was rigged at a side area to shorten the climb up. After this the belays were made from the top to prevent rope problems. By the time the rope was clear, we had explored the bottom area and the fellows were starting up.
It was now 1800.

The climbing of a free hanging 90-foot ladder is not as easy as you may think. Your feet push out in front and you find yourself hanging by your arms. To prevent this you place your heels in the rungs from the opposite side and hug the ladder against your chest, this keeps the body erect and makes climbing easier. Lyle had trouble with the ladder climbs and by the time he reached the top of the third drop his left pant leg was nearly torn off and the inside of his thigh was turning a deep blue from scraping against the ladder. Someone gave him an "ace" bandage to cover his leg but it didn't stay in place long on the next climb.



Formations

Halfway up the 90-foot climb from the pit someone yelled "rock". You could hear the bouncing and ricocheting off the walls, but fortunately it was some distance to my left. It wasn't a rock but Bob Atwood's hat and lamp which fell from his head at about 140 feet. His hat was recovered in pretty good shape but

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the lamp was never located.

This just didn't seem to be Bob's day. He was without a head lamp but proceeded easily to the bottom of the first drop with a flashlight. He had an emergency candle lantern strapped to his wrist for the climb of 90 feet. About half way up he caught the lantern on a rung. The bottom and candle fell leaving him with only a flashlight. When you climb one of these ladders you just don't have an extra hand so Bob was in the dark except for what light could be supplied from above and below. On this climb, the ladder passed over a rock and into a small crevice near the top. As Bob passed through the crack, his canteen caught on the rock and joined his lantern below. About the same time the loose end of the belay rope met him coming up and caused a bit of confusion in the dark as it dropped on his head and brushed in his face. The rope was moved and Bob completed the climb without further difficulties.

My turn came to make the climb. To start off, you fasten the belay rope to the karabiner strapped to your leg and waist, then call to the safety man on top "on belay" and when he is set, his answer will be "belay on". Next you call "climbing" and he answers "climb". These signals are safety precautions. About half way up it was becoming difficult to ascend. My body seemed to have taken on weight. Resting, I found the lower part of the belay rope which is used to guide the rope down for the next climber had snagged on a rock and was preventing me from going higher. This problem was cleared up from below. Reaching the rock ledge I found I was on the wrong side of the ladder. Climbing around the ladder became a chore and in so doing one of the karabiners hooked to my waist snapped onto the ladder cable. It was about 0100, we had been down about 15-1/2 hours, and the simple task of hugging the ladder close to remain up-right and free myself from it became a difficult task. With much delay and effort, I made it. Continuing I passed over the rock. The crevice was narrowing now and again I found myself on the wrong side of the ladder and had to climb back around. Ed, who followed, had the same trouble as I.

The last climber was out of the cave by 0130 -- we had been down for 16 hours. The night air was chilly, the moon was shining brightly. We arrived at the Park at about 0200, dusty, exhausted, torn, bruised and hungry. A fine hot meal awaited us.

The "Cave of the Winding Stairs" is not within the boundaries of Mitchell Caverns State Park. It does lie within the proposed acquisition. We here at Mitchell Caverns sincerely hope that it can be a part of the California State Park System so that the challenging and beautiful wild cavern can be protected and preserved. Many problems will arise, if it does become a park, but we believe all problems can be solved and the beauty which we will preserve will be well worth the effort.

Ranger James Geary,
Mitchell Caverns State Park

Merle Beckman signing register at lowest part of cave

90' climb, looking up the "coral chimney"

COMMISSIONER RESIGNS

Mrs. William R. (Gertrude) Harriman, appointed to the California State Park Commission by Governor Goodwin J. Knight in 1957 and reappointed by Governor Edmund G. Brown in 1962, has resigned.

Her reasons and her feelings are best expressed in a letter to Chief Dolder:

"The circumstances leading to my living at the other end of the line -- Georgia-Wyoming-California, instead of California-Wyoming-Georgia -- make a long story, but I can assure you of this much: I didn't expect to leave here under two years at the earliest, instead of in about two weeks. And I couldn't be explicit until I had written to the Governor, hence my not mentioning it at Monterey.

"There is no use in endeavoring to tell you and the entire staff how very much I have enjoyed working with you every one. Being a member of the group (or at least so regarding myself) has been the most interesting thing I have done in my whole life and the memory of it will stay with me always.

"When I am back in California occasionally, may I come into the office and pass the time of day? And will you please tell the staff what I have just said? And accept, with them, my ever lasting good wishes?

Faithfully yours,

signed

Gertrude Harriman"

With
Mrs. Harriman
Go the
Division's
Warm Wishes
for
Happiness
and
Our Heartfelt
Thanks
for the
Dedication
Displayed
in the
Best Interests
of the
California
State
Park
System

DEBRIS, DEBRIS, DEBRIS.

Heavy winter rains carried logs, trees, twigs, boxes, and oil drums down the rivers that empty into Folsom Lake. Water was not visible in many areas, just masses of debris. The park staff estimated about 1,800 acres of debris was in the Lake in March.

Boaters were warned of the dangrous conditions. Submerged logs could tear a boat apart and kill water skiers.

A problem as severe as this had not occurred in the State Park System previously, and therefore equipment was not available to clear the Lake.

Folsom Lake being the most used park in the System, it did not take long for approval to be given for the purchase of heavy duty equipment.

If a similar situation occurs elsewhere in the System, the Division will be prepared.

The clearing is progressing as the photographs show. By July the park staff hopes to have the Lake safe for the public again.

THE BETTER RANGER

EARL P. HANSON

GUEST WRITER: SUPERINTENDENT JAMES WHITEHEAD

From time to time, we have presented as guest writers in this feature of News and Views, the deathless prose of some of our active "Better Rangers". Their thinking is a vital part of the policy framework of the Division and definitely is encouraged.

Superintendent Whitehead has taken time to set down on paper his serious thoughts concerning recent statements that "Recreation is supplanting conservation and preservation", in the management and development of the California State Park System. I believe Superintendent Whitehead has dealt with this subject quite critically and effectively and indicates that there is no great conflict between preservation-conservation-recreation concepts in outdoor resource management.

(The report Mr. Whitehead refers to is not one of general circulation and the author has agreed to delete his reference to "Conservation versus Recreation".)

I feel it incumbent upon me to make a statement concerning that thought which runs throughout a recent report to the effect that there is great conflict between preservation-conservation-recreation concepts of our outdoor resource management.

I do deplore the continuing thread running through the entire report which seems to imply that conservation and preservation should be positively relegated to something less than a minor area of consideration in outdoor resource management. Contrary to this thought, it would be most difficult to disprove the fact that without conservation and preservation attitudes and approaches towards any outdoor resource, there cannot be recreation worth the name.

It may very well be that the real problem of this concept of great conflict between conservation, preservation, and recreation in outdoor resource management is the varying interpretations of the word recreation itself. I must draw the conclusion from the use of the word recreation in the report that it is felt that this activity is almost exclusively mass recreation in the terms of our southern beaches, Folsom Lake, Salton Sea and the like, in which great numbers of people engage in vigorous activities to meet their recreational needs. There seems to be little recognition of the fact that other great masses of people are able to meet their recreation needs in less vigorous activities, in less concentrated numbers, and only because great emphasis has been laid on the conservation-preservation side of recreation over the years.

In support of this statement, I point to the attendance figures of Humboldt Redwoods State Park, which in 1961 approached 2,000,000 visitors, 97% of whom found their recreation in sight-seeing and other passive forms of recreation, purposely avoiding activities which would result in concentrating great numbers of people in any one area at the same time. I am certain also, that this type of recreation, made possible only by strong conservation-preservation approaches to outdoor resource management, is being sought, and found beneficial, by other great numbers of people in many other units of the State Park System as well as the National Park System, the National Forests and in just plain out-of-the-way places in which mass, active recreation is unlikely.

Since, I believe, that there cannot be places in which to practice recreation in any of its facets, without a program to first preserve, and then conserve, those places, (and since I also believe that "modern concepts of recreation" do include <u>all</u> the facets of recreation in which <u>all</u> the people participate) it seems to follow that "modern concepts of recreation" cannot prevail unless a constant and effective conservation-preservation approach to outdoor resource management underlies any park program. And contrary to the statement that "public policy has shifted drastically from a conservation orientation to a strong emphasis on recreational use" it is my opinion that the people recognize and will support a strong conservation orientation which will assure the availability and recreational use of public lands for the many varied purposes and uses implied by the word re-creation.

chirp, chirp little bird

TORREY PINES SP: Eleanor Pugh, wife of Bob of Silver Strand Beach State Park, visited our park for a bird watching tour. She was accompanied by Supervisor Floyd Lemley who was constantly amazed by her ability to call birds from hiding and to identify them by sight and sound.

Returning to park headquarters from along the beach trail, Floyd heard a funny sounding bird and asked Eleanor what it was. She said she just didn't know and this surprised Supervisor Lemly. They moved cautiously along the trail, stopping, looking, listening, trying to locate the strange sounding bird. Eleanor seemed non-plused at being unable to catalog the bird song. Her curiousity was aroused and what was running through her mind--an unidentified species, a rare sighting, a strange migrant?

After several minutes they approached the picnic area and both burst out laughing. There sat a lady with her pet cockateel, happily singing the praises of Torrey Pines.
Asst. Supervisor Rogert W. Werts

B&P man on commission

MONTEREY REGIONAL OFFICE: Robert B. Deering, Associate Landscape Architect was appointed by Mayor L. M. Pollard to fill a vacancy on the Monterey City Planning Commission. The job is purely voluntary and no compensation other than the satisfaction of doing a public service is realized. Bob finds it very interesting and we are somewhat honored here in the office to have one of our boys on such an important Commission.
Supervisor Harry Dean, Jr.

ole' ole' ole'

SAN MATEO BEACHES SP: The Half Moon Bay police department, though small, is prepared for almost any emergency. Almost any emergency. They could have used an expert matador!

Officer Walt Costa was on patrol when two commercial fishermen who had been netting smelt at Francis Beach stopped him to tell him that when they were loading their pickup truck with fish an unidentified bull suddenly charged. When they jumped into the truck and attempted to flee the bull, whose name they were sure wasn't Ferdinand, charged the truck.

Costa raced to the scene. No toro! Checking back in a half hour and almost wishing he hadn't, the officer found the bull, snorting and ready for action. Costa got out of the patrol car and headed for the end of the chain which the bull was dragging. But the bull had other ideas. Jumping into the car, the bull charged again. Alone on patrol, the officer radioed the following message. "Have problem. Am at Francis Beach and a loose bull won't let me out. Attempts to ram the patrol car. Has already rammed a truck here. Any suggestions? Can you have your unit assist? Hope he knows something about bulls."

Before two deputies arrived, the bull knocked over a small tree, and charged several metal poles. But he was getting a bit worn out and it was easy for one of the deputies to grab a horn and lead the bull into the fenced yard maintained by the Division. The three officers slammed the gate closed and sighed a sigh of relief not realizing that the gate on the opposite end was wide open. But apparently the bull had enough for he was still in the unlocked yard the next morning when his owner calmly led him homeward.
Supervisor David W. Redding

sort of a bad day

MONTEREY STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENT: Mrs. Audrey J. Majarcas, a guide here, had a bad day. The Monterey Peninsula Herald gave this account: It was just a little scratch. It occurred when an auto parked by Mrs. Majarcas struck a parked car yesterday afternoon on Pacific Street. But the embarrassment was big.

1. The car she hit was a Highway Patrol Car.
2. The accident occurred in front of the court.
3. The annual "Law Day" ceremony in Friendly Plaza was just about to begin across the street and the accident occurred in the immediate presence of judges, lawyers, city officials and even the Fort Ord Band.

Supervisor A. F. Whittington

amphcar fees?

ANGEL ISLAND SP: Upon returning to the park Monday morning, Park Attendant Gerald Johnson was quick to inform me that a car had driven to the Island the previous day.

Jerry was on duty at the dock area where we receive all our park visitors as they land at the docks with their boats, or are discharged from commercial passenger carrying boats. To his complete amazement a car emerged from the water and drove onto the beach. Jerry was dumbfounded but regained his composure to advise the occupants that no automobiles were permitted on the Island.

The car was a Amphcar, manufactured by the Mercedez Benz Company. The owner, from Hillsborough, had driven liesurely up the peninsula and when he caught sight of the Island, decided to get a first hand look. He drove into the water on the San Francisco Bay shore and over to the Island.

Jerry was just wondering if some sort of new fee format will have to be established. No docking required.
Supervisor John A. Biggio

weathermen take heed

MOUNT DIABLO SP: How to tell snow conditions at the top. After a newly fallen snow, most of the visitors make snow men which they place on the hoods of their cars. For the first few days these snow men are clean and white. As the snow melts, the quality of the snow men deteriorates and after a few days the snow men turn dirty brown and are no longer clean and white. By now there is not enough snow to make a hood ornament, so there is part snow, part dirt and part leaves. Finally, the snow men are mostly pine needles and dirt with just enough snow to make the whole mess stick to the hood of the car. This is the signal that the snow has but a few days left.
Supervisor Robert E. Stewart

what else could it be?

PRAIRIE CREEK REDWOODS SP: The boys picked up a lost dog and locked him up in the elk trap for safekeeping. This morning two men stopped in to inquire about a lost dog and our stray was happily returned to them. What breed of dog was he? What else? A Norwegian Elk Hound.
Asst. Supervisor Robert W. Freeze

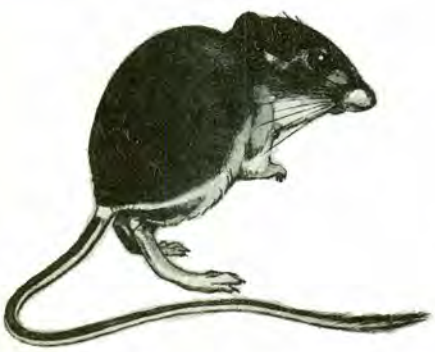
competition for San Juan Capistrano

TULE ELK RESERVE SP: The swallows returned to Tule Elk Reserve State Park to build their nests under the bridges that cross the numerous canals in the area. Whether a coincidence or not, it was March 18th, and this is the third year the swallows have made their appearance at approximately the same time.
Supervisor John A. McGinnis

the master's voice

ANZA-BORREGO DESERT SP: An astonishing thing happened at the campfire program which I conducted in Fish Creek. I was discussing the animals of the region and had just mentioned the kangaroo rat and some of its habits.

No sooner did I say "kangaroo rat" than this big-as-life kangaroo rat hopped out into the circle and peered around the crowd. It stayed there several minutes cleaning its whiskers and hopping about a bit. On cue the rat came forth and hopped off stage after every one had seen him. I was accused by several visitors of training it, of winding it up, and also of pulling strings.
Ranger M. P. Oller



Yield From the Field

In southwestern Mendocino County lies Anderson Valley, 12 miles long and three miles wide. Herein lies Hendy Woods State Park. The main access is by State Highway 128 north from the junction of Highway 101 at the town of Cloverdale. Highway 128 leads through a living tunnel of Coast Redwoods and emerges at the junction with State Highway One at the mouth of the Navarro River.

Hendy Woods State Park is one answer to the ever increasing needs of the recreation-seeking public. The park is graced with over 11,000 feet of river frontage and within the interior of the park are two outstanding groves of virgin Redwoods. The Park formally opens to the public July 7, 1963.

Hendy Woods State Park stands as it did hundreds of years ago. Wildlife roam in the darkened corridors, such animals as the Columbian Blacktail deer, raccoon, weasel, cottontail rabbit, gray fox, skunk, bobcat, and others. Among the trees dart the bird life, a few of which are the Steller jay, varied thrush, olive-sided flycatcher, western pileated woodpecker, the great horned owl, and many, many others. The ground is carpeted with color at almost any season, from the spring wild-flowers such as the fox glove, western azalea, oxalis, trillium, clintonia, wild ginger, redwood orchid, and on through the color spectrum to the dainty multi-colored fungi that line the floor in winter.

Facilities to be opened July 7th include 92 campsites and 25 picnic units. These are on the wooded flats that surround the giant groves. A loop foot trail provides the visitor a relaxing stroll among the giants and the magnificent ferns. The park offers swimming, hiking, fishing, and just plain relaxing.

Hendy Woods is 16 miles from the Pacific Ocean, where abalone may be hunted and surf fishing is very popular. A day at the beach is lots of fun and when the evening fog rolls in, a short drive and a few minutes returns the visitor to Anderson Valley and Hendy Woods.

HENDY WOODS S P

DEDICATION SET

THE BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL

Jack P. Welch

Ranger 5

A CELEBRATION IN THE DESERT

We helped celebrate the Butterfield Overland Mail centennial birthday on Monday, October 6, 1958. It was a hot day, one of those final scorchers near the tag end of the desert summer, but it didn't seem to make too much difference to the happy, perspiring celebrants who were, for the day, at least, reliving a page out of the past. We were all part of a re-enactment of the first stagecoach run from Missouri to California, an oddly assorted caravan which had started in Tipton and was scheduled to match exactly the timetable of that first transcontinental stage of a century ago.

The first run by a bright red Concord coach had followed a dim, 3,000 mile track over the heartland of the continent, often bouncing along at the good speed of 12 miles per hour when the going was good but averaging only about five for the entire journey. The modern, stylized version coursed high-speed pavements, paralleled the old stage route wherever possible, and clipped along through the hot wastelands in air-conditioned comfort.

The caravan, sponsored by the Overland Mails Centennial Committee, crossed the Colorado River at Yuma, on Monday, October 6. It was on a tight schedule. The day would include a lunch stop at Calexico, a rest stop at Vallecito, two dedications of landmarks, and an evening program at Warner Springs, plus the many long and dusty miles that lay between. A century earlier one weekend had been a particularly indelible page in the colorful history of communication and transportation. The two ends of the nation were joined by a fast mail and passenger express, a service which culminated a ten-year effort by the citizens. On Saturday, September 15, 1858, the eastbound stage left San Francisco for St. Louis, arriving on Saturday, October 9, for an elapsed trip time of 24 days, 18 hours, and 26 minutes. The westbound left St. Louis on Sunday, September 16, and completed a 23 day, 23 hour, 30 minute journey to San Francisco on Sunday, October 10. The paths of the two stages had met near the Cornudas Mountains in west Texas at sunset, Tuesday, September 28 -- two small specks in the infinite wilderness scurrying toward their moments in history.

The Overland Mails Centennial idea was created in 1952 to commemorate one hundred years of postal progress. The idea gained strength from the enthusiasm of various local, regional, and national historical groups and all of the states touched or crossed by the old mail route planned to participate. This centennial set the stage for over three full years of activity, and anniversaries of important happenings along the mail roads of the west were honored as they came due. Actually, one might say the whole shindig was based on two major centennial birthdays -- the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line in 1957, and the Butterfield Overland Mail in 1958. The climaxing event was the overland caravan and it would roll across seven states in re-tracing the route during 24 full days of landmark dedications, luncheons, dancing, and assorted foofaraw.

The Post Office Department cooperated by calling its Highway Truck No. 1 back into service. Although trusty old No. 1 had been retired in 1954 after logging over 800,000 miles, it was overhauled, repainted in red, white, and blue and scheduled to roll with the caravan from Tipton to San Francisco. Its purpose would be to pick up philatelic mail at the 198 post office stops selected along the road. Many of these offices had a special centennial cancelling stamp and some of the more energetic communities featured cachets especially designed for the occasion. The department also announced the printing of a commemorative stamp which would be issued on October 10, the day the caravan was scheduled to end its trip in San Francisco.

Both of the major mail services being commemorated had traversed the southern end of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. Because these crossings strongly affect the park's historical background, we took an active interest in the preparations for this day. So on that hot morning in October, several of our Division representatives met the caravan at the San Diego-Imperial county line, welcomed its members to the park, and accompanied the entourage back along the dusty Vallecito-Sweeney Pass road, stopping along the way to dedicate landmarks at Palm Springs and in Blair Valley. We had headed a dust plume down "jack-hammer road" at 50 miles per hour on our way to the meeting. Our return was much slower because we were following a line of cars consisting of an overland mail chapel, a mobile post office, a blacksmith shop, a genuine Concord stagecoach mounted on a low-bed trailer, a

frontier printshop, a trailer load of oxen, a unit carrying film equipment for the showing of a film called "West ward the Overland Mail", a public address system car, and an assortment of trucks, horses, and pedestrians.

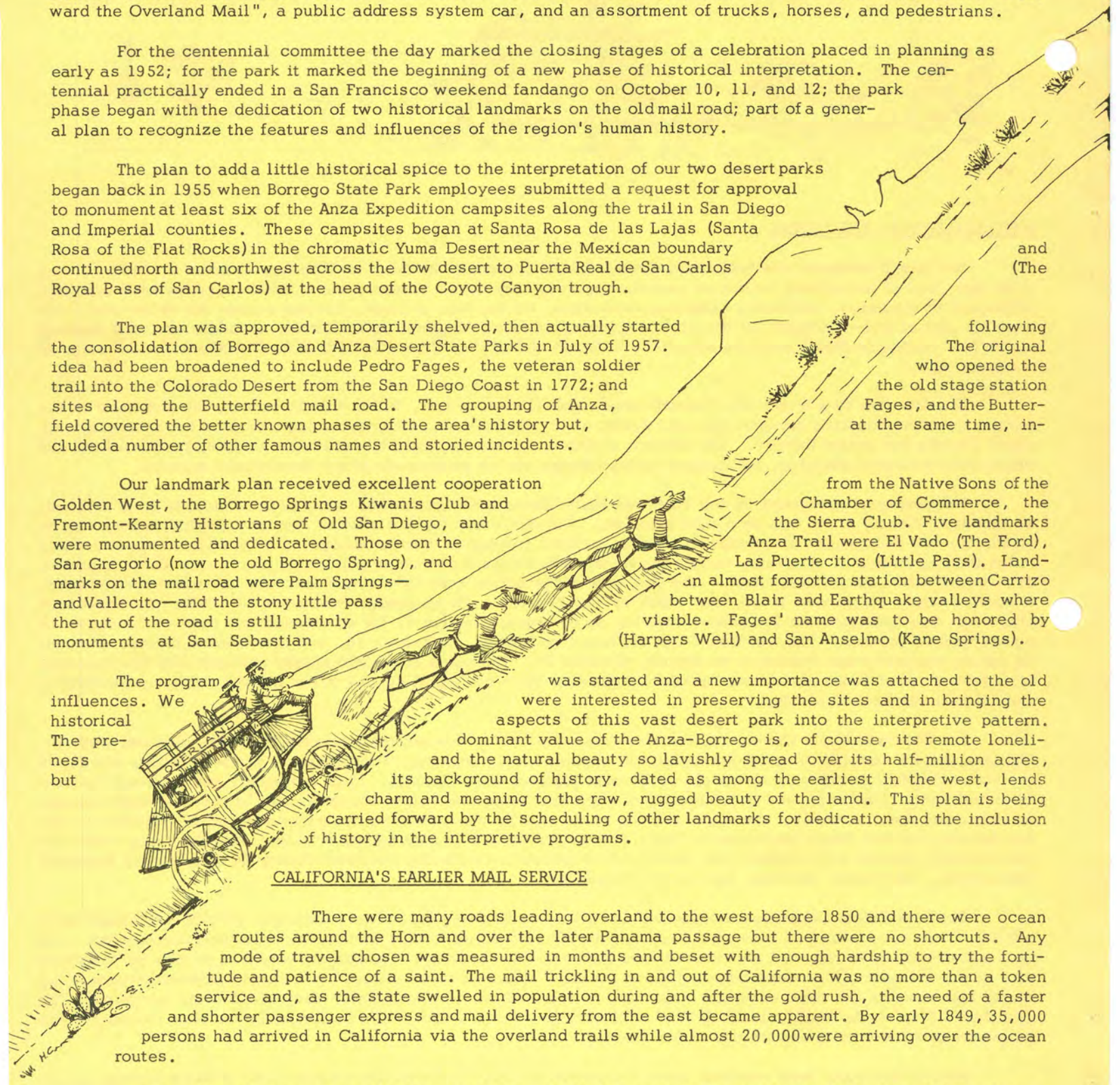
For the centennial committee the day marked the closing stages of a celebration placed in planning as early as 1952; for the park it marked the beginning of a new phase of historical interpretation. The centennial practically ended in a San Francisco weekend fandango on October 10, 11, and 12; the park phase began with the dedication of two historical landmarks on the old mail road; part of a general plan to recognize the features and influences of the region's human history.

The plan to add a little historical spice to the interpretation of our two desert parks began back in 1955 when Borrego State Park employees submitted a request for approval to monument at least six of the Anza Expedition campsites along the trail in San Diego and Imperial counties. These campsites began at Santa Rosa de las Lajas (Santa Rosa of the Flat Rocks) in the chromatic Yuma Desert near the Mexican boundary and continued north and northwest across the low desert to Puerta Real de San Carlos (The Royal Pass of San Carlos) at the head of the Coyote Canyon trough.

The plan was approved, temporarily shelved, then actually started following the consolidation of Borrego and Anza Desert State Parks in July of 1957. The original idea had been broadened to include Pedro Fages, the veteran soldier who opened the trail into the Colorado Desert from the San Diego Coast in 1772; and the old stage station sites along the Butterfield mail road. The grouping of Anza, Fages, and the Butterfield covered the better known phases of the area's history but, at the same time, included a number of other famous names and storied incidents.

Our landmark plan received excellent cooperation from the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Borrego Springs Kiwanis Club and Chamber of Commerce, the Fremont-Kearny Historians of Old San Diego, and the Sierra Club. Five landmarks were monumented and dedicated. Those on the Anza Trail were El Vado (The Ford), San Gregorio (now the old Borrego Spring), and Las Puertecitos (Little Pass). Landmarks on the mail road were Palm Springs—an almost forgotten station between Carrizo and Vallecito—and the stony little pass between Blair and Earthquake valleys where the rut of the road is still plainly visible. Fages' name was to be honored by monuments at San Sebastian (Harpers Well) and San Anselmo (Kane Springs).

The program was started and a new importance was attached to the old influences. We were interested in preserving the sites and in bringing the historical aspects of this vast desert park into the interpretive pattern. The pre-dominant value of the Anza-Borrego is, of course, its remote loneliness and the natural beauty so lavishly spread over its half-million acres, but its background of history, dated as among the earliest in the west, lends charm and meaning to the raw, rugged beauty of the land. This plan is being carried forward by the scheduling of other landmarks for dedication and the inclusion of history in the interpretive programs.



CALIFORNIA'S EARLIER MAIL SERVICE

There were many roads leading overland to the west before 1850 and there were ocean routes around the Horn and over the later Panama passage but there were no shortcuts. Any mode of travel chosen was measured in months and beset with enough hardship to try the fortitude and patience of a saint. The mail trickling in and out of California was no more than a token service and, as the state swelled in population during and after the gold rush, the need of a faster and shorter passenger express and mail delivery from the east became apparent. By early 1849, 35,000 persons had arrived in California via the overland trails while almost 20,000 were arriving over the ocean routes.

The gold rush changed practically everything. Until this period, the residents of Mexican California saw little need to step up the tempo of their transportation-communication system. They were still enjoying the peaceful pastoral atmosphere that had prevailed during the wonderful period of the rancho. There was no need for haste. Life moved slowly and happily without too many discordant intrusions. Demands of the residents were few and they were not at all concerned with fast stages or regular mail deliveries. What had been good enough for their fathers was good enough now, and they were content with services performed by the padre's pack-mule, the rancher's horse, and the trundling, ox-drawn carreta of the peon. The military also carried the mail in its sporadic movements along the dusty El Camino Real and sailing ships touched periodically along the coast to bring passengers and mail from the east. The sea lanes, however, offered a system as poor as the overland roads.

Nobody wanted to come to California anyway. A few foreigners jumped ship and swam ashore in the dark to take up residence and were easily absorbed into the somnolent ways of the land. Runaway sailors from several nations, fugitives from justice, and dreamers eager to keep plenty of elbow room around them were the early arrivals. But it wasn't too long before the mountain men began coming overland from the east, some of them seeking furs or horses, or driving mules to the ready California market, or simply seeking ownership of a piece of the rich earth which was rapidly changing from a vague dream in the minds of a westering people to a hard and fast reality.

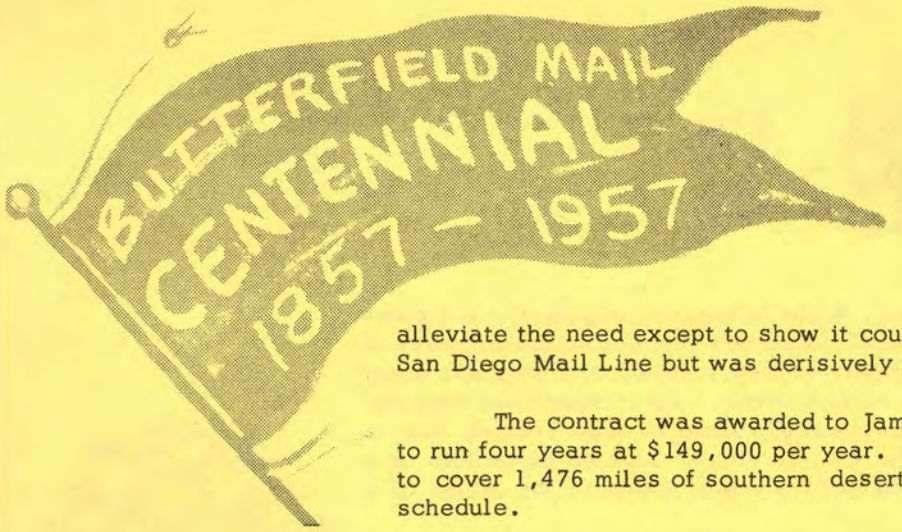
Most of those who did settle early were genuinely solid citizens. Almost all of them assumed Spanish given names and applied for naturalization. They learned the language, professed the Catholic faith, and married native women. Many of them acquired large land grants through these marriages and became important men in the development of the land. It was the beginning of a definite change and the influx of foreigners gradually began to reshape the routine of custom. After mountain man Jed Smith scratched a trail across the deserts from Great Salt Lake to San Gabriel via the Cajon Pass and Pattie's trappers came overland from the Colorado River to San Diego a year later, the movement into California increased sharply. But those following Smith and Pattie were of another breed. Wealth was their goal and the later gold rush magnified and climaxed the attempts of the easterners to gain a strong hold on the land. Mail and transportation from all corners of the nation to the Mother Lode country suddenly became absolutely necessary and meanings and methods were forced to change. Although the establishment of an adequate staging system began very slowly, it gained momentum quickly and in less than ten years had advanced to a well-managed, competent phase of everyday California.

In view of the strong grip placed on the land by the gold rush, it was inconceivable not to have an efficient transit and mail service. The clamor for this began immediately and, in February of 1851, a bill was presented to the United States Senate as a set of amendments to the annual Post Office appropriation bill. It failed to pass but was referred at once to a committee of conference headed by William M. Gwinn, one of the State's first senators. Both he and John C. Fremont, the old Pathfinder who had filled in many of the blank spaces on maps of the west by his four expeditions, had carried the fight to the Senate. Unfortunately, six years passed before the committee's recommendation for a transcontinental mail was adopted.

The federal government was acutely aware of the need. The voice of the people had been heard as early as April of 1850. Congressman R. H. Stanton kindled the fire when he filed a report on post offices and post roads, concluding with "the claims of the people of the west to have an immediate, safe, and practicable overland route, to serve until a railroad is built, I think a fair, reasonable, righteous, and a constitutional claim."

The government had attempted overland mail lines by a military express to Santa Fe in 1849, and a run from Santa Fe to San Antonio via El Paso a year later, but these lines quite obviously did nothing to further service to the California coast. Washington took another feeble step. On April 25, 1851, a contract was granted to Absalom Woodward and George Chorpenning for a monthly mail service between Sacramento and Salt Lake City. This actually did establish a transcontinental mail of sorts since a line from Independence, Mo., to Salt Lake City was being operated by Samuel H. Woodson. This contract was plainly a sop for the demands; it required over two months for a letter posted in Sacramento to reach Independence. A man could ride a letter through by himself in much less time even if he had to stop and fight a few redskins along the way.

So the whole affair limped along until Gwinn's committee report was finally accepted by Congress on March 3, 1857. The approval of Congress authorized Postmaster General Aaron V. Brown to contract for mail service from a point on the Mississippi River to San Francisco. The bill carried a provision permitting him to immediately let a contract for service between San Antonio and San Diego or, as disgruntled residents of Los Angeles and San Francisco stated, "From no place through nothing to nowhere." This service, which did little to



alleviate the need except to show it could be done, was officially called the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line but was derisively referred to as the "Jackass Mail".

The contract was awarded to James E. Birch on June 22, 1857, effective July 1, and to run four years at $149,000 per year. Designated ponderously as Route 8,076, the line had to cover 1,476 miles of southern desert country with semi-monthly service on a thirty-day schedule.

Birch began his California staging career in 1849 and was a leading advocate for an overland mail service. He fought tooth and nail for this cause and contributed heavily to the development of staging in California but his star was fast setting; he perished in a steamship tragedy off the Carolina coast shortly after his San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line began operating. One well-known author said Birch "died as the emperor of the whole west-American stage coach institution; and it may be said of him fairly that he put an empire on wheels."

Birch came to California from New England with Frank Stevens in 1849. Both men had driven stage before and on arrival in Sacramento at once recognized the need for a regular transportation service. Miners were crying for passage from Sacramento to the gold fields. So in September of 1849, despite very low capital, Birch and Stevens began carrying passengers from Sacramento to Mormon Island in an old springless rancho wagon pulled by four newly broken mustangs. Fare was $32.00, cash or dust.

Competition in these days was very slight. John Whistman ran a nine hour servi from San Francisco to San Jose. Ackley and Maurison in 1850 set up a tri-weekly run over Whistman's route and provided such superior service that Whistman sold out to Warren F. Hall and Jared B. Crandall in the summer of the same year. Hall was to become prominent in the operation of the Butterfield empire. Both he and Crandall were veteran stagers and soon had built up a solid business.

By June, 1851, there were only 34 post offices in California. It was most difficult to interest men in carrying mail at low government rates when fortunes could be made overnight in the gold fields. Independents could, however, name their own rates for mail deliveries. The mail business was profitable, particularly at the first rate of $4.00 per letter, and this encouraged and caused the institution of many small express companies in the next few years.

Now competition increased and the many small lines in operation slowly extended their services to meet the rising demand for passenger comfort. By late 1851, Sacramento had become the stage center and daily runs were wheeling off to Marysville, Nevada City, Coloma, Placerville, Stockton, Drytown, and Jackson. In May of 1851, Hall and Crandall successfully bid for a four-year, $6,000 per year mail contract between San Francisco and San Jose, service to be three times weekly. In the same year Birch also secured a U. S. contract out of Sacramento and organized the Telegraph Line of the United States. Headquartered in Sacramento, his new company sent fast stages to Stockton and all the major mining communities. Hall and Crandall then extended their service to touch Shasta City, and Frank Stevens founded his Pioneer Stage Company. Transportation, express, and mail services were progressing. The critical need had been recognized and California's main cities and its gold fields were being firmly knotted together by a network of roads. By the spring of 1853, an estimated 12 lines came out of Sacramento alone. Among those contributing to the system from 1851 to 1854 were E. S. Holden, John Sharp, Charles Green, Alonzo McCloud, Fisher and Company, J. Brown and Company, Phiness Banning, T. J. Tomlinson, Alex Todd, Kimball and Company Express, Langton's Pioneer Express, F. E. Everts, and the powerful Wells, Fargo and Company.

Because the large number of independent operators were causing the supply to far exceed the demand, a number of the more prominent stagers, led by Birch, Stevens, Green, Hall and Crandall, foresaw the need to consolidate all the major companies in northern and central California. The merger was completed January 1, 1854, named the California Stage

Company, and capitalized at $1,000,000. Birch was elected president, Stevens vice-president. Offices were in the Orleans Hotel in Sacramento. The merger had drawn together at least five-sixths of all lines and constituted a virtual monopoly in northern California. In 1855 the company absorbed the interest of two others, the Dillon, Hedge and Company which operated between San Francisco and Monterey, and the J. A. Talmadge service between Oakland and San Jose. The roads were rapidly filling up.

Although the California Stage Company exerted every effort to maintain its monopoly, it was not up to the job. New lines came to life and by 1856 many small independents controlled about one-half of the 3,000 miles of stage roads in the state. It was, however, by far the most important land transportation company, serving practically all of the settled area and holding several government mail contracts.

THE CONTRACT AND THE COMPANY

The approved bill of 1857 stipulated the contract Postmaster General Brown could issue would endure six years. He could, at his option, choose a service at not over $300,000 per year for semi-monthly service, $450,000 for weekly service, or $600,000 for semi-weekly stages.

The Department advertised for bids in April, 1857. Of the nine received, three were from John Butterfield and his associates. All of Butterfield's bids proposed following the middle, or thirty-fifth parallel route from St. Louis to San Francisco but the exact route was not decided until after the contract was signed. Butterfield bids were:

1 - Semi-weekly between St. Louis and San Francisco - $585,000.

2 - Semi-weekly between Memphis and San Francisco - $595,000.

3 - Semi-weekly between St. Louis and Memphis, converging at the most suitable point (to be located), then along designated route to San Francisco - $600,000.

The third bid was selected, the contract signed September 16, 1857. This allowed the Overland Mail Company exactly one year to prepare.

Butterfield, a New Yorker by birth, was an old hand in the staging game. He had started his career at 19 and soon had a livery business of his own even while working as a driver for the Parker and Company of Utica. He became Parker's manager five years after he first picked up a set of reins. Butterfield was a born organizer and the establishment of the American Express Company by a merger of Wells and Company, Livingston and Fargo, and his own Butterfield and Wasson Express Company was largely accomplished through his efforts.

The Overland Mail Company was composed of Butterfield and J. Gardner of Utica; William B. Dinsmore and Alexander Holland, New York City; William G. Fargo and Elijah Williams, Buffalo; Marcus L. Kinyon, Rome, N. Y.; David Moulton, Floyd, N. Y.; and Johnston Livingston, Livingston, N. Y. The company was organized as a joint stock company under the laws of New York State with a capital stock of $2,000,000 and offices in New York City. Original officers were: Butterfield, President; Dinsmore, Vice-President; Livingston, Secretary; Holland, Treasurer. Directors were Fargo, Spencer, Gardner, Barney, Williams, Kinyon, Crocker, Hawley, and Moulton.

Terms of the contract required service "should be performed with good four-horse coaches or spring wagons, suitable for the conveyance of passengers as well as to the safety and security of the mails; that the contractor would have the right of pre-emption to 320 acres of any land not then disposed of or reserved, at each point for a station, not to be nearer than ten miles from each other -- provided no mineral land should thus be pre-empted; that the service should be performed within twenty-five days for each trip, and that, before entering into the contract, the postmaster general should be satisfied of the ability and disposition of the parties, bona fide and in good faith,

to perform the said contract, and should require good and sufficient security for the performance of the same -- the service to commence within twelve months after the signing of the contract."

Twenty-five days. This is what the contract said and this is what the stages did, even reducing it to routine 21 days after the drivers got the hang of it and really started to roll. The fastest time of all over the Butterfield road is said to have been a speedy 19 day, 15 hour ride by a company expressman carrying reports from St. Louis to San Francisco. But this was on horseback.

Butterfield was now ready to begin preparations for spanning half the continent. It was accomplished with a minimum of confusion and maximum of cash. Over $1,000,000 was spent before a single piece of mail was carried! There were a million things to do in building a line of relay stations along one of the several trails crossing the western frontier.

Everything had to be carefully planned so the stages could travel night and day to make the crossing within the allotted time. Crews were hired and sent into the wilderness to survey and build the road, dig wells, build tanks, fences, stations and corrals. Horses and mules were bought and placed along the route. Station-keepers were selected, hardy men who could withstand the pressure of loneliness and cabin fever. Time test runs were made and a schedule laid out for food, supplies, and forage for the stock. The steamboat Jennie Whipple was manned for the Arkansas River service on the Memphis bifurcation. At the peak of its operation the company employed over 2,000 horse doctors, wheelwrights, harness-makers, drivers, station-keepers, blacksmiths and conductors.

Teams of four to six horses or mules branded "OMC" were used to pull the heavy coaches. Mules were used on the slower stretches of the road because they were much stronger than horses. The line used two types of stages -- the Southern style and the Celerity wagon -- and they were items of singular beauty, running carriages all bright yellow, bodies either dark green or red and striped in black or brown. Seat cushions and side curtains were stiff russet leather. The coaches cost around $1,500 at the factory and weighed about 3,000 pounds. They were easy to ride, relatively speaking, because the bodies were suspended on thoroughbraces, or springs of $3\frac{1}{2}$" wide leather straps, laminated in several thickness and strongly stitched.

CHOOSING THE ROUTE

Butterfield had the contract in hand but the route to be used had to be determined before he could send out his construction crews. When it came down to a final decision on the route from St. Louis to the coast, arguments raged loud and bitter. Four roads were under consideration: (1) the northern or central route, (2) the middle or thirty-fifth parallel route, (3) the southern route, and (4) one called the "extremely southern route" which was nothing more than a variation of the third road and commonly referred to as "Jim Birch's Route" because he had established his San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line over it in 1857.

All four roads began at St. Louis. This city had been the most commonly used outfitting point for western trapping and exploring parties since its settlement by the French in 1764. It was a strategically located radiation hub for expeditions west. One could go up the Missouri, up or down the Mississippi, or overland into the western interior. By 1858 its frontier complex had changed to metropolitan activity and over 70 steamboat lines and at least 13 railroads either began or ended here.

The northern route was through famous South Pass into Utah. It touched Independence, then skirted the north fork of the Platte River to Fort Laramie, a journey of some 800 miles. From the fort the trail crossed the Rockies to reach Fort Bridger and Salt Lake City, then out along the Oregon Trail near the 42nd parallel and southwest to Placerville, Sacramento, and San Francisco.

This was the least considered route. Butterfield didn't want it, nor did the Department. Some northern newspapers backed it but probably realized it was not very practical. It threaded the heart of Indian country and in the higher mountains terrible winter conditions made it impossible for a stage line to maintain a regular year-round schedule.

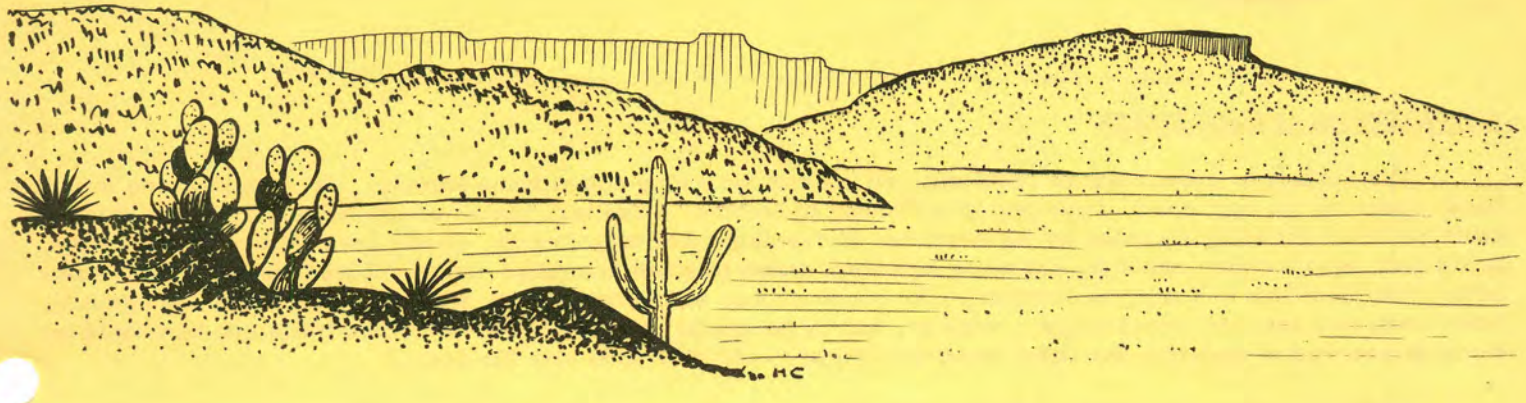
The middle route began at St. Louis, Memphis, or Fort Smith, ran along the Canadian River and over to the thriving midpoint city of Albuquerque. From here it struck west to the Colorado River, following the general route of Whipple's railroad survey party. After fording the river, it crossed the barren Mojave Desert, traced the course of the underground river of the same name (Jed Smith called it "The Inconstant River"), and veered north from Tejon Pass up the great valley to San Francisco. Sentiment favored the middle route. This was the one Butterfield wanted -- and didn't get. Severe winter conditions also existed in the mountain passes but were played down by its advocates. They claimed the road could be used year-round, that it was the most direct route, and further pointed out that the valleys along the way were the best for water and fuel and that the entire road would best supply the needs of man and beast.

The southern route was the one finally selected. It began in St. Louis and Memphis, converged at Fort Smith, ran to Preston on the Red River, and then over the Delaware, Guadalupe, and Cornudas Ranges to El Paso. From El Paso the track straggled west along the 32nd parallel to Fort Yuma. The so-called extremely southern route was identical from El Paso west but began with a steamboat down the Mississippi to Indianola, Texas, thence overland to El Paso.

Congress left it up to the Post Office Department to set the route and everybody promptly got into the act. The Overland Mail Company's bids were all based on the middle road but did state the company was willing to use variations of the route if the Postmaster General thought they would better serve the purpose of the mails. The company's third bid proposed eastern termini from St. Louis and Memphis to converge at a common point along the middle route. This bifurcated route was favored because it gave a terminus to the north in St. Louis and the south in Memphis. The only difficulty was in selecting the point of convergence. Brown, holding out for the southern road, endorsed the bifurcation but instead of locating the convergence point somewhere along the middle route as Butterfield wanted, chose Little Rock just to move the route further south. The company protested it could not run stages to Little Rock and Brown finally allowed the convergence at Fort Smith. But the final contract did specify the El Paso route as Brown wanted.

The fight blazed hot for awhile. Each route had its champions, and facts and figures (some juggled to suit the purpose) were pushed around with little regard. Advocates of the northern route pointed out the advantage of the existing regular mail service to Salt Lake City but they were just whistling in the wilderness because no one ever intended to take them seriously anyway. Those in favor of the middle route quoted extensively from railroad survey reports. The champions of the El Paso route didn't have to worry too much -- they had Brown and Secretary of War Jeff Davis on their side and the large fact that part of the road, from El Paso west, at least, had been tested by the Jackass Mail.

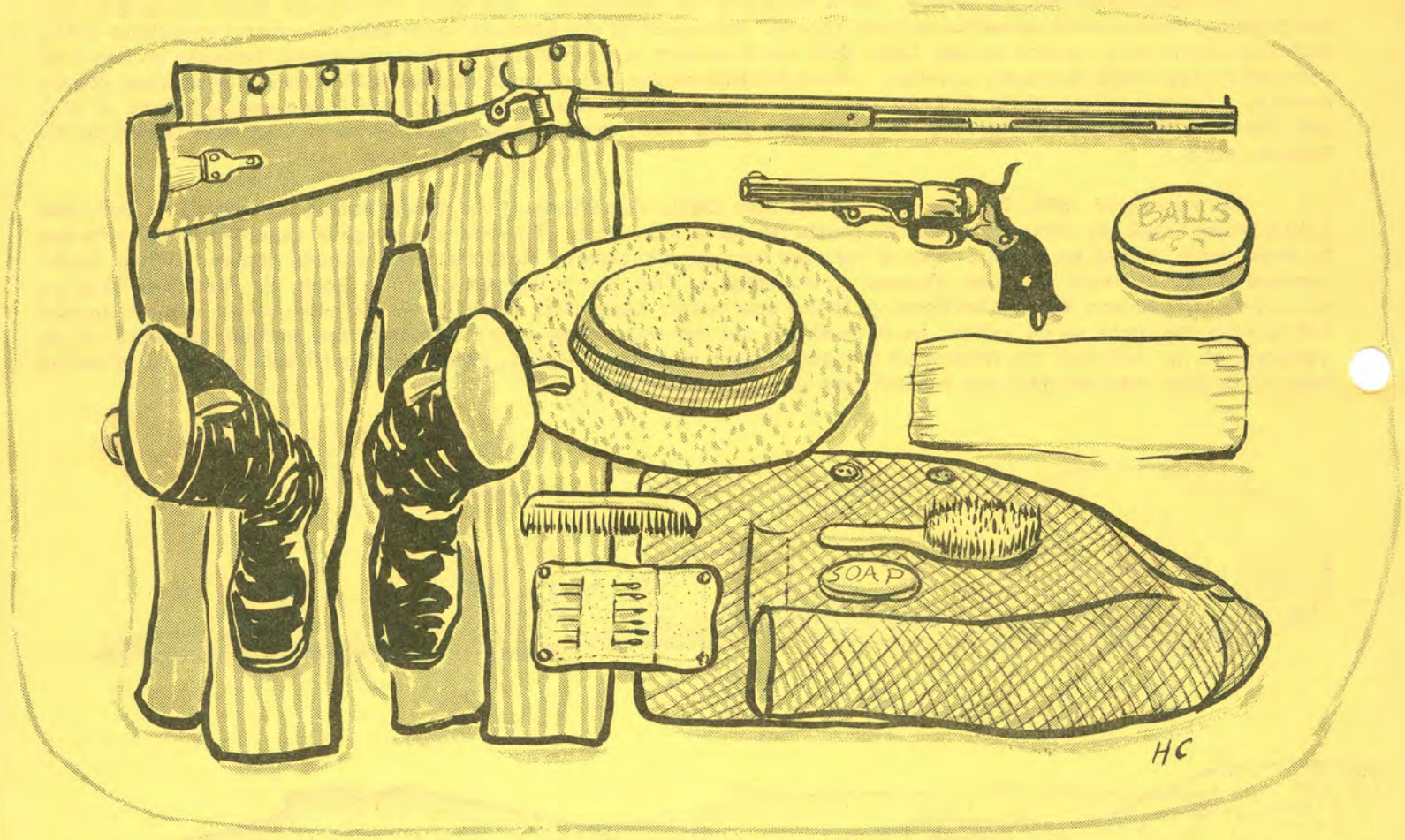
In February of 1858, Brown's letter to the Post Office Committee of the House nailed it down. This body had asked Brown about the company's fight to locate on the middle route. Brown's answer gave several reasons why the El Paso route should be chosen: Part of the road was already tested; Butterfield had already secured enough modification of the contract in being allowed to converge at Fort Smith instead of Little Rock; El Paso was best for strengthening new and desired settlements in the southwest; Butterfield would enjoy too much power if they allowed him to alter the route as he chose; he (Brown) had set the route with every consideration for the interests of all sections of the country; the reports of the government explorers (March, Pope, Campbell) bore out his contention that via El Paso was the best and easiest way to the Pacific Coast.



It was settled. The mail would begin west from St. Louis and Memphis at the same hour of the same day, converge at Fort Smith, and be joined into one stage for San Francisco.

The St. Louis mail traveled 160 miles over the Pacific Railroad to Tipton. This was the end of the line, th jumping-off place, the beginning of the rut. The mail from Memphis was established only after considerable difficulty. It had been planned to carry mail and passengers by steamboat down the Mississippi from Memphis, then up the Arkansas River to Little Rock and Fort Smith. But they found the boats could not go beyond Little Rock in the shallow Arkansas so the company subleased a stageline covering the 200 plus miles between Fort Smith and Des Arc. From Des Arc the mail went by horseback overland 80 or 90 miles to Memphis while passengers were boated down the White and up the Mississippi to the terminal, a distance of around 300 miles.

The river route did not prove practical. The service was slow and indefinite. Passengers usually had a long wait for the steamer at Des Arc and had to shift for themselves in the interim. They soon got wise, however, and began to use the St. Louis route almost exclusively. The resulting decrease in passenger business from Memphis caused the city to complain and the Post Office Department advised Butterfield that such inferior service was not acceptable. The company got to work on the situation and soon had established a regular and dependable overland service from Fort Smith to Memphis.



THE PASSENGER AND HIS KEEPER

The passenger going west in 1858 prepared himself for a long and arduous journey. He was stepping into a blank space on the map which stretched from Canada to Mexico, a familiar blank space to the Indian and kindred souls but most generally regarded by the easterner as the Great American Desert. It had been explored extensively, books had been written about it, and maps had been drawn to cover the major trails. It was home to the native tribes from Blackfoot to Yaqui, as familiar to the mountain man as the back of his hand, crossed again and again by more emigrants than you could shake a stick at, cut by hundreds of wagon roads and horse trails and hammered by cattle drives—but it was still the Great American Desert to the poor dude from the east.

Travelers using the stages in these early days girded themselves for the trip. When the transcontinental stages began rolling in 1858, one San Diego newspaper fearfully recommended each passenger provide himself with "one Sharps rifle and a hundred cartridges; a Colts navy revolver with two pounds of balls; a knife and a sheath;

a pair of thick boots and woolen pants; a half dozen pairs of thick woolen socks; six undershirts; a wide-awake hat; a cheap sack coat; a soldier's overcoat; one pair of blankets in summer and two in winter; a piece of India rubber cloth; a pair of gauntlets; a small bag of needles, pins, a sponge, a hairbrush, comb, soap, etc., in an oil silk bag; two pairs of thick drawers, and three or four towels."

This was quite a list, especially when the Overland Mail Company limited a passenger's extra baggage to forty pounds. An outfit like this would prepare a man for most anything from a prolonged Indian attack to any sort of weather. Of course, weather had to be considered along the southern road but not so much if the stages were traveling the northern or middle routes. Up there the passenger would have had to fight deep snow and extreme cold in the winter and humid heat in the summer; on the southern road it was mostly just hot. But the weather in the desert was unpredictable and it could -- and did -- get cold in winter and early spring, sharply cold with winds whistling off the bare peaks to add to the miseries of the ride. Late spring and summer were the violent times along the southern road. The sudden cloudbursts could turn the dry prairie arroyos into angry torrents in the twinkling of an eye. A man could very easily drown in his own blankets and not live to finish the ride or see the long reaches of flowers and waving grasses that would spring up overnight after the storm.

The traveler had to pay to ride the Overland. Special Instruction No. 11 on the first time-table read: "The rates of fare will, for the present, be as follows: between the Pacific Railroad terminus and San Francisco, and between Memphis and San Francisco, either way, through tickets, $200. Local fares between Fort Smith and Fort Yuma not less than ten cents per mile for the distance traveled. Between Fort Yuma and San Francisco, and between Fort Smith and the Railroad terminus, the rate of fare will be published by the Superintendents of these divisions."

He paid his fare in advance and his name was entered on the conductor's waybill at the point of departure. He would be permitted to leave the stage and catch another at any station along the road but it was at his own risk. If the other stages were filled, he would have to wait for a vacant seat.

At one time the fare going east was about one-half the charge to come west. Evidently not too many were going back once they reached California and lined their pockets with gold. Public criticism of the rate disparity soon caused it to be equalized at $150 each way.

The traveler was not allowed to carry large amounts of cash, jewelry, or valuables of any kind, a measure designed to discourage holdup artists along the lonely trail. Then, too, the affiliated Wells, Fargo and Company specialized in safely transporting valuables. Everybody recognized the danger was there and Special Instruction No. 18 warned the employees of the company to keep a good look-out. The Indian menace was stressed and the men were to let them alone, and by "no means annoy or wrong them".

Indian trouble did not generally occur, but this was the period when several of the stronger tribes were out for blood. The most well-known incident occurred before the stageline began operation. In August of 1858, Silas B. St. John and six men were completing construction of the company station at Dragoon Springs, Arizona. The camp was attacked on the morning of September 8, by a raiding party and three of the company men were killed, St. John severely wounded. At first the attack was attributed to Cochise and his Chiricahua Apaches but it later turned out to be a gang of Mexicans. It did point out rather forcibly that the danger was present.

In addition to water which probably tasted like it had been squeezed from an old shoe, the passenger had to subsist on the roughest menu. At first the company did not provide meals at the stations but, later on, most of them did serve three meals daily at a cost of from 40¢ to $1.00 per meal. Waterman Ormsby, the only through passenger on the first westbound stage, mentioned shortcake, dried beef, raw onions, bacon, venison pie, and baked beans. He advised the traveler to carry as much durable food as possible. The stages didn't always make it to the stations at mealtime and, more often than not, they were prepared on the road over a buffalo-chip fire.

The ride was rough and the traveler had to accustom himself to a new form of sleeping. Some of the coaches had reclining seats. This was fine except when the coach was jammed full and then everybody had to take turns. Most passengers seemed to bear up very well under the jolts and bumps. The stages rarely stopped and after nearly 3,000 miles of chuckholes and rocks a certain numbness must have been present in the hip-pocket region of all passengers.

Most of them were probably doubtful the trip would ever end. Ormsby seemed to evince surprise on his arrival in San Francisco "safe and sound from all the threatened dangers of Indians, tropic suns, rattlesnakes, grizzly bears, stubborn mules, mustang horses, jerked beef, terrific mountain passes, fording rivers, and all the concomitants which envy, pedantry, and ignorance had predicted for all passengers. . . ."

The traveler did have a time-table to go by. A single sheet, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $14\frac{1}{2}$, made up Schedule No. 1. It listed the services "Going West" and "Going East" and pointed out to both employee and passenger a few salient points to remember. The schedule listed each point of departure, the day and hour each stage left that point, distance from place to place, time allowed, and average miles per hour. Longest time allowed was $55\frac{1}{4}$ hours for the $248\frac{1}{4}$

miles between Emigrant Crossing on the Pecos River and El Paso. Longest time set for a single run in California was 44 hours to cover the 200 miles between Fort Yuma and San Bernardino at an average speed of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. The Stages did not, however, use this leg since the road actually ran from Fort Yuma to Los Angeles via Carrizo.

Time was important and the company made the most of the skill of their drivers. They were ahead of schedule more often than behind it. The fourth stage east, for instance, which was met by Ormsby's first stage west at a place called Swiveller's ranch in Arizona, was running thirty hours ahead of time. The first schedule, while allowing it might not be exact, instructed all employees to use every possible effort to get the stages through on time: "If they are behind, it will be necessary to urge the animals on to the highest speed that they can be driven without injury." No allowance was made for ferrying rivers, changing teams, or stopping for meals. The driver had to increase his speed to gain the time needed for such things. The company was under heavy forfeit if the mail lagged behind time and had broken it down to an exact science: "Every person in the Company's employ will always bear in mind that each minute of time is of importance. If each driver on the route loses fifteen (15) minutes, it would make a total loss of time, on the entire route, of twenty-five (25) hours, or, more than one day. If each one loses ten (10) minutes it would make a total loss of sixteen and one-half ($16\frac{1}{2}$) hours, or, the best part of a day. On the contrary, if each driver gains that amount of time, it leaves a margin of time against accidents and delays."

Superintendents of each division were charged with knowing the causes of all delays. The conductor was required to report all delays and unusual incidents on his waybill and notebook.

The Overland Mail Company hired only the best and passengers on the line found the company employees concerned only with their welfare, the safety of the mail, and the strict time schedules. Butterfield recognized the value of public relations and stressed the point heavily. The employees expended their efforts admirably in protecting both the mail and the passenger and in dedicating themselves to the comfort of all. As with so many of the early breeds -- the mountain man, the railroader, the cowboy, the Pony Express rider -- stage drivers possessed a chivalrous attitude not uncommon to the day and age. They became fabled in song and story. One writer said they were "the most courtly and gallant, the handsomest and most picturesque" of all. He also noted they were the most fearless whips and the most respected, particularly by the women-folk. One humorist said, "Not many of them were church members, but they all read the Sacramento Union religiously and swore by Wells, Fargo and Company." It was a rough breed but a thoroughly competent one, men weaned on frontier hardship who could thread a six-horse team through a needle's eye, comfort and tend a sick child, or cheer a homesick woman.

Butterfield had a sonorous maxim for his men to live by: Remember boys, nothing on God's earth must stop the United States Mail."

Nothing did.

THE ROAD FROM THE RIVER

After the stages were ferried across the truculent Colorado River from Arizona City (Yuma) to the ferry landing near Fort Yuma on the California shore, they were entering Division Eight of the company's set route, a stretch of 280 hard miles between the river and Los Angeles.

The passengers must have thought they were entering a timeless void where the scraped sky and hammered earth flowed together to go on and on forever. It was a limitless world, flatly austere and empty except where the bleached plain was broken by saffron sand hills and darker sandstone ridges. It was a land fire had passed over. On crisp winter days the long blue line of the Sierra Madre de Californica stood out boldly above Carrizo Gap, but in summer the blowing sand and dust and the oven-like heat laid a peculiar pall of foggy haze over the horizon to hide the mountains and depress the traveler. The ruts of the Overland led over a murderous reach of small solace from the wind, the mercilessly constant sun, the sudden summer gully washers, and the cold bone-chilling drizzles of winter and early spring. The desert was flat as a table from the river west to the mountains but the sand was bottomless. Staging men unanimously conceded the road between the river and Warner's ranch was the hardest going of the entire route. All types of men had tested the mettle of this terrifying jornada and found themselves lacking.

The road from the river crossing was one of the most important of the early trails into California and was used by so many soldiering groups between 1846 and 1860 that it was commonly referred to as the "old military road". After Lt. Col. Phillip St. George-Cooke led his rag-tag Mormon Battalion over this naked expanse of desert just behind Kearny and his Army of the West, most people simply called it "Cooke's Road". It was also known as the Southern Emigrant road because of the settler trains using it after the discovery of gold.

From Fort Yuma, perched on a small hill opposite the mouth of the Gila River, the trail ran west along the broad Colorado, then south to Pilot Knob, a pile of jumbled rock rising in isolated loneliness from the desert floor. The road continued south along the river bank to enter Mexico for the first time since it had left St. Louis, a detour which was necessary to circumvent the massed 40-mile length of the great Algodones sand dunes. These immense mountains of fine sand lay in a northwest-southeast pattern, five miles or more wide, and presented an impassable barrier to a straight westerly course from Fort Yuma. A stage could never roll across the dunes. The only practical way was to go around the southerly end of the sand sea, take advantage of the known waterholes in Mexico, and re-enter the United States near present day Calexico. This is the way the road ran. The course from the border then lined across the desert in a northwest direction to strike the gap through which the great dry wash of Carrizo Creek flowed down from the mountains into the desert. Permanent water existed at Carrizo cienega and from there on through Palm Springs, Vallecito, and San Felipe to Warner's ranch there was water, pasturage, and some shade. Warner's ranch was always the goal the traveler sought. It was high above the desert in the chaparral zone, well-watered and green, with ample provisions and shelter.

The Overland Mail Company covered between 2,795 and 2,883 miles on its transcontinental run. This was a long way by any standard and a cumbersome burden for good organization. Nobody thought John Butterfield could operate such a line anyway—nobody except John Butterfield. He divided the total length into two major divisions, the Eastern and the Western. El Paso was the division point. The two major sections were then cut into nine minor divisions, five eastern and four western. Each division was under supervision of a general superintendent and the organization problem was solved—on paper, at least. This is the way the sections were divided:

Division 1, 2, and 3 - St. Louis, Memphis, and Fort Smith to Colbert's Ferry.

Division 4 - Colbert's Ferry to Fort Chadbourne.

Division 5 - Fort Chadbourne to El Paso.

Division 6 - El Paso to Tuscon.

Division 7 - Tuscon to Fort Yuma.

Division 8 - Fort Yuma to Los Angeles.

Division 9 - Los Angeles to San Francisco.

There was trouble deciding the road the stages would follow from the river. The Post Office Department first said it would run west from Fort Yuma, then north to the vicinity of present-day Palm Springs and then over the windy San Gorgonio Pass to San Bernardino. From the Mormon settlement the stages were to cross Cajon Pass and strike west from the summit to the Kern River. This route would completely by-pass the Los Angeles area and complaints were not long in coming.

The route was modified somewhat because of the complaints from the citizens of Los Angeles. The plan to cross the mountains at Cajon Pass was rejected. The first printed time-table then set the route as west from San Bernardino along the foot of the San Gabriels to Fremont Pass and Fort Tejon, passing a little to the north of Los Angeles but not including the city as a station.

Los Angeles objected vociferously. It was a major city, rapidly increasing in area, population, and trade, and felt it should be included on the company's itinerary. San Diego also wanted the line. Although it was the second largest port on the coast, it didn't have a ghost of a chance of becoming a stage stop because it was already the western terminus of the Jackass Mail.

The Overland Mail Company was not in favor of the set route because of the hardship involved in running their stages over the perilous stretch from Fort Yuma to San Bernardino. The only other feasible route was through Mexico along the old military road via Warner's ranch and Chino to Los Angeles. This was the way the company wanted to go.

The company felt it should be allowed to choose the most practical road and the Fort Yuma-San Bernardino leg certainly did not meet the requirements. It was shorter than the Carrizo road by a good many miles and this is probably why it was tentatively chosen in the first place. But it was not practical or desired by any of the factions except the Post Office Department. The citizens of Los Angeles agreed with the company since the Carrizo road came direct to their city instead of by-passing it as the San Bernardino route would have done.

The proposed Fort Yuma-San Bernardino leg would direct stages over the desert up an arid depression now known as the Salton Sink-Coachella Valley region, an exceedingly sterile desert, barren, sandy, and totally lacking in permanent water. It was blazing hot in the summer, waterless, cut by deep arroyos and seemingly forsaken by everyone except God and the Post Office Department. Fortunately for passengers and teams, the proposed road was never used.

The company tried to develop this road. The schedule allowed 44 hours to cross the 200 mile plain but time and crossing depended critically on whether stations and watering places could be developed. The construction crew under Warren Hall explored the desolate road in the dead of summer, 1858, when conditions were at their conceivable worst. They reported it out of question and, if Hall said it, we can believe it. He was a veteran stager and had been working with transportation in California for a decade. He said it was impossible to lay out a practical route over such a hellish peice of ground. One rumor stated Hall and his men intended to dig wells at 20-mile intervals. But this was just wishful thinking by advocates of the road. On the other hand, the Carrizo road boasted permanent waterholes and this carried the greatest weight in the final decision.

The Post Office Department also surveyed the roads in Division Eight. Special Agent Bailey's report recommended the Carrizo road: "Thence the road runs southeast, crossing the mountains at Warner's Pass, and connects at Carrizo Creek with the old San Diego trail (this is in error; the trails ran together at Oriflamme Canyon) which it follows to Fort Yuma. The route specified in the contract runs by San Bernardino, and is shorter by 80 miles, but as the attempts heretofore to find water on it have proved unsuccessful, the present route was necessarily adopted. It was reported at Los Angeles on the 18th ultimo that an exploring expedition, which had been outfitted by the citizens of San Bernardino, had succeeded in finding a good road, with an adequate supply of water, on the east side of the San Jacinto range. Whether this proves to be the case or not, I would respectfully suggest that a small amount of money might be judiciously expended in making a line of water stations from Vallecito to the Colorado. Apart from the obvious advantage of shortening the mail route over the Colorado Desert, there are other considerations to justify an expenditure for this purpose. This is the route by which southern emigration seeks the Pacific, and the abandoned wagons, the carcasses, and the whitening bones by the roadside, too painfully attest the sufferings heretofore entailed upon the emigrants by the scarcity of water."

So the route was finally set. The chosen trail left Fort Yuma and the river and ran south into Mexico to avoid crossing the terrible Algodones dunes (Imperial Sand Hills). Hall made one heroic but futile attempt to run the road directly west from the river over these dunes in the summer of 1858, but the shifting sand obliterated the trail as fast as his crews could build it. Others before them had failed to cross the dunes and the Butterfield organization, in spite of its know-how strength, was no exception. Juan Bautista de Anza had been the first of the explorers to try the sandy crossing. His Indian guide, Tarabal, led the captain and his soldiers into the rippling puzzle after temporarily losing his bearings and they wasted many trying days before finally giving up and going around.

THE FIRST TRAILS FROM THE RIVER

The first westbound stage reached Fort Yuma on October 5, 1858 and was ferried across the low-running river on Yager's scow. The ferry headquarters was located on the California side about a mile below the fort and the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers. The ferry was a large wooden scow propelled by the current and kept on course by pulleys running on ropes stretched across the river. It was unwieldy and heavy but Yager, who had been in the business eight years, was an expert hand and the sluggish but powerful current helped him. He made money on the ferry. It was a good business, so good, in fact, that buckets of blood had been spilled over its ownership. Yager (correctly spelled Iager) held the ferry for 27 years and then the only reason he left was because the Southern Pacific bridged the river for its trains.

The area around the junction of the rivers is particularly rich in history, embracing a wide span of time from the conquistador Coronado through the gold rush, the settler emigrations and the early mails, the railroads, and the desultory mining booms in the colored rock mountains near the place called Picacho. It was logical and inevitable that men should extend their western explorations to and beyond this junction.

After Cortez had defeated Montezuma and Spain's hold on the Mexican mainland was relatively secure, explorations were sent inland and along the coast and by 1600 the Spanish knew the coastline as far north as Cape Mendocino and the interior as far north as Kansas. But the land and its contents between the coast and the Kansas plains remained a well-hidden mystery until Portola's sacred Expedition of 1769 pushed the El Camino Real northward along the coast. This began Spain's slow frontier expansion and enticed the adventurous to begin gathering knowledge of the interior Spanish holdings. The nation was spurred into her colonization effort by the threat of encroachment by other powers on her vast properties along the upper Pacific coast. Spain's frontier had been pushed into the mining communities of New Mexico and up the Baja California peninsula during her first surge of exploration but there it ended. The pioneering spirit died and it was enough to hold the New Mexican settlements, develop the silver mines, and establish the base of Jesuit missions on the peninsula. Her security had always been threatened from the east and northeast but the strong movement of foreign flags into northwest coastal waters forced her to adopt practical measures of resistance. Immediate colonization seemed the best method of protecting the unlimited but undeveloped land area. It had taken 250 years to generate the ambition, energy, and money necessary to revive the pioneering spirit.

Portola's party successfully implanted the first Franciscan mission in Alta California on the bay of San Diego. A second mission and the first presidio was located near Monterey. Others were to follow and form a chain of religious influence from San Diego to the San Francisco bay region. But before this could happen, one important necessity remained; to connect the new mission system with the Mexican mainland by an overland trail.

The west coast was still fenced off from the mainland by the cordilleras extending northward from the peninsula along the coast and the deserts of California and Arizona. Men had come west from the New Mexican settlements only as far as the Colorado River. Much depended on opening this inland route the rest of the way because the future of the missions was extremely precarious.

The great difficulty in sustaining the missions was supply. There were the sea lanes but voyages along them were long, scurvy-ridden, and risky. Portola's vague track up the coast from Baja was easier in some respects but actually of little use; the impoverished peninsular communities could not supply either food or reinforcements in sufficient quantities. Under these circumstances the plan of colonization seemed doomed. It became acutely obvious that any assistance must come from the prosperous supply bases on the mainland.

The logical route came west down the Gila River from the New Mexican and Arizona settlements to the valley of the Colorado. The Spaniards had known of the Colorado-Gila river junction since 1540. They knew the Colorado led from the Sea of Cortez into the interior, how far they did not know but, in this early period, it was generally conceded to be a possible entrance to the nebulous Northwest Passage.

The shining dream of Cibola and its magnificent cities led to the penetration of the river interior after the wanderings of Cabeza de Vaca. The Coronado expedition was dispatched to investigate his rumors of the fabulous seven cities that gleamed like sun-struck jewels in the empty wasteland. Coronado's troops marched inland while Alarcon sailed up the gulf to search for the mouth of the Colorado among the numerous channels emptying out of the river's puzzling delta. They found the right channel, anchored outside, and ascended the river in small boats, going at least as far as the Gila outflow. In the meantime, Coronado sent Diaz overland with a small detachment of men to meet the boats and connect the parties. They arrived too late; Alarcon had already turned back after leaving a note for Diaz under a cairn of stones along the trail.

Alarcon spent 15 days in the region. The immediate area around the junction was controlled by the strong Yuma nation. This tribe, which numbered about 2,500 at its greatest strength, lived mainly on the western bank of the Colorado. Alarcon's party treated them with kindness and the Yuma's liked him so much he was forced to diplomatically refuse their offer to stay and rule the tribe as a white god. Alarcon called the river Buena Guia, the River of the Good Guide. Diaz, impressed by the torches carried by the river tribes, named it Rio de los Tizones, the Firebrand River. Father Kino called it the Rio Colorado but said it was the legendary Rio del Norte of the ancients. By Anza's time it was commonly known as the Rio Colorado. Alarcon floated back down the river after he and Diaz failed to connect the search for Cibola.

Others from Spanish Mexico came to the river junction, looked across the mysterious plain to the rugged Sierra Madre de Californica rising in an unbroken line from the peninsula, and left without going further. Most of the curious came up the Rio Grande from the settled frontier, crossed over the short rise of land to the headwaters of the Gila and descended the stream past the Pima settlements to the Colorado. This was a natural and easy road. Onate marched down the eastern bank of the Colorado from the north on one of his attempts to reach the Pacific but he didn't cross into California, returning defeated over the mountains to the east. Father Kino made two trips from his beloved Pimeria Alta in 1699 and 1701, almost a hundred years after Ornate. He foresaw even then that the "much disputed but now very certain land route to California had been discovered." Kino called the Yuma village at the junction "San Dionisio" and was much impressed by the river and its surrounding country. "This very large volumed, populous, and fertile Colorado River, which without exception is the largest in all New Spain, is that which the ancient cosmographers by antonomasia called Rio del Norte. It very probably comes from Gran Quivira; and it is certain that by the fertile and pleasant lands of this great river one can penetrate to the Moquis . . . ."

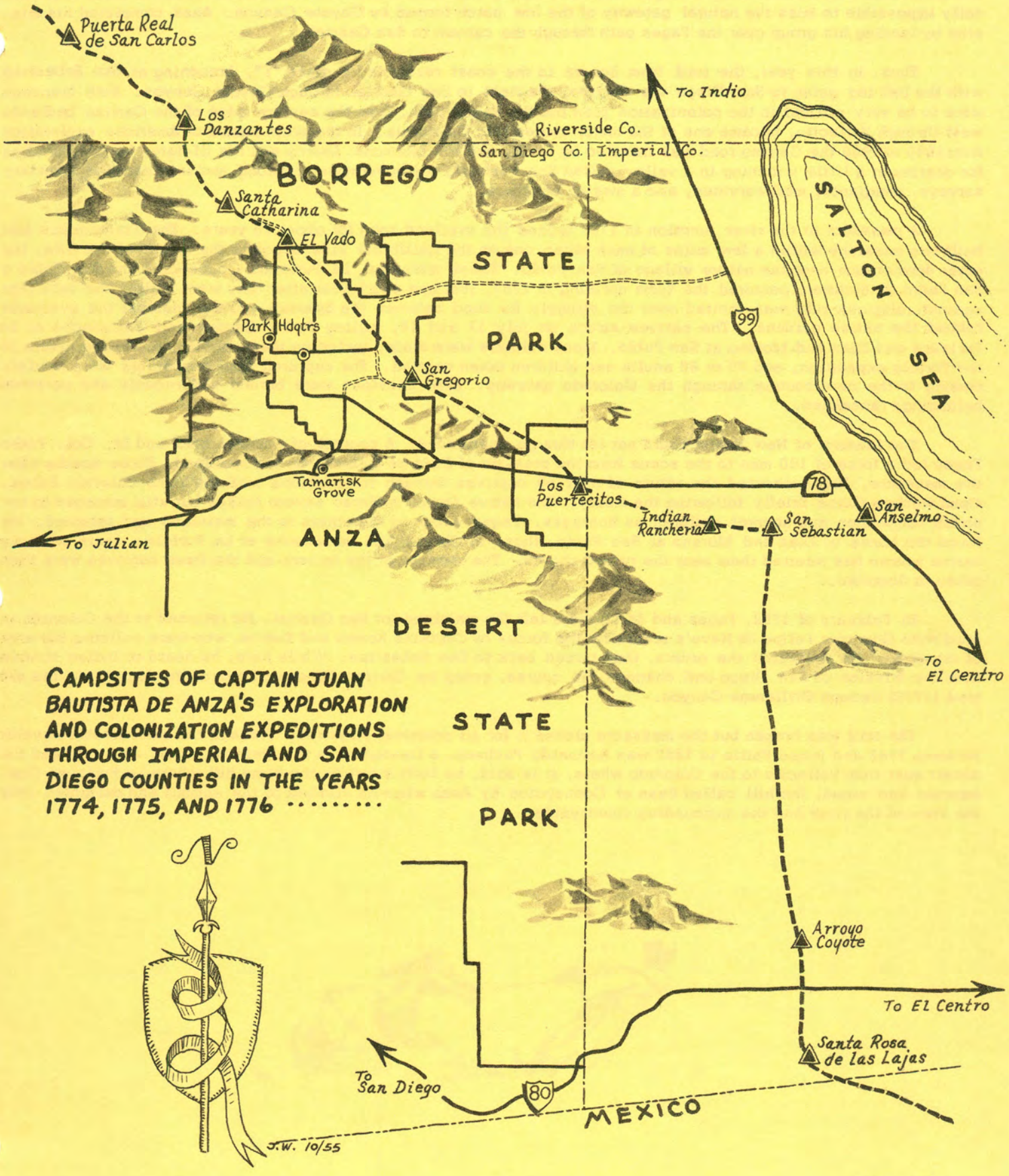
Kino knew the topography of desert and mountain curled around the head of the gulf would force any inland road from Sonora to run near San Dionisio. But from then until the resolute Father Garces explored the Yuma and Cocopah domains in 1771, there was a great hiatus of time in which few men ventured into the forbidding region. The frontier was slowly creeping towards Alta California but there was no impetus or force behind the movement until the northwest coast was threatened by the foreigners.

Anza and his small party of soldiers finally completed the trail in 1774, the first man to cross the plain west of the river. A year later he again traveled the new road, this time with a group of 239 people and an immense stock herd, enduring weather and a crotchety padre in carrying out his mission. The core of this group was formed of people recruited specifically from the poorer provinces of Mexico to found the city of San Francisco.

Five years after Portola's expedition along the coast started the actual colonization of Alta California, the vitally needed overland link from the mainland to the Pacific coast was complete. In this year, 1774, there were two dim trails on the lower Colorado Desert—one entering east from over the rugged sierra, the other west towards the sierra from San Dionisio—which met at the Indian village of San Sebastian del Peregrino to form a continuous inland passage.

The meeting of the two trails was effected by two entirely different expeditions with unlike purposes, spaced a little over a year apart, and quite accidental. But it did open the road which the questing Spanish had dreamed of from that first landing on the Mexican Coast. The first leg of the trail was sketched through the mountains and down onto the desert plain by swaggering Pedro Fages when he and his presidio soldiers ruthlessly pursued some deserting San Diego mission Indians. The second leg, across the plain between San Dionisio and San Sebastian, was blazed by Anza and his 33 men in successfully seeking a route for future colonists.

The Fages group came up through the Cuyamaca country, descended the steep mountain escarpment into Vallecito, and followed Carrizo Creek through the badlands to San Sebastian. Their visit at the rancheria was brief. The deserters had been caught and Fages, forced to return to the mountains because of the lack of water, re-entered the range via the rocky Canada de los Coyotes. Although his purpose was not to pioneer, Fages had thrown a great loop of new trail eastward from the known coast, a loop which arced inland from San Diego to San Luis Obispo. This was one of the first important inland penetrations into the interior.



CAMPSITES OF CAPTAIN JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA'S EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION EXPEDITIONS THROUGH IMPERIAL AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES IN THE YEARS 1774, 1775, AND 1776 .....

Early in 1774, Anza reached San Sebastian and touched the outer bight of Fages' loop to tie the inland road together. Anza did not know Fages had marched inland until he arrived at the village but his success in finding the overland route was assured even if Fages had not reached San Sebastian. The rancheria's location made it practically impossible to miss the natural gateway of the low notch formed by Coyote Canyon. Anza completed his mission by leading his group over the Fages path through the canyon to San Gabriel.

Thus, in this year, the trail from Sonora to the coast resembled a giant "Y", branching at San Sebastian with the left leg going to San Diego via Carrizo, the right to San Gabriel through Coyote Canyon. Both branches were to be very critical in the colonization plan but the Fages path, from the eastern edge of the Carrizo badlands west through Vallecito, became one of the major routes into California. In the great period of American exploration from 1840 to 1860 the Carrizo road was traveled by Cooke and his Mormons, Kearny and his ill-fated handful heading for destiny at a little widening in a valley called San Pasqual, the government railroad and international boundary surveys, emigrants, mail services, and a swatch of others.

A massacre at the river junction in 1781 closed the overland road for about 45 years. The Franciscans had built two missions within a few miles of each other, one on the California side opposite the mouth of the Gila, the other downstream near the native village of San Pablo. These missions, La Purisima Concepcion and San Pablo y San Pedro de Bicumer, centered the Yuma uprising in 1781, just one short year after they were built. The rebellion against religious rule was incited over the struggle for food between the Spanish and the Indians; the overlords robbed the native gardens. The natives struck on July 17 and 18, killing Padre Garces and Barraneche at La Purisima and Diaz and Moreno at San Pablo. Many soldiers were slain, including their captain, the famed Rivera of the Portola expedition, and 70 or 80 adults and children taken captive. The captured non-combatants were settlers coming to the new country through the Colorado gateway. Both missions were burned and records and personal belongings ransacked.

The leaders of New Spain could not let this go unattended. A council of war was held and Lt. Col. Pedro Fages led a force of 100 men to the scene from the presidio of Pitic de Caborca on the mainland. Three months after the massacre, Fages secured the return of over 60 captives through negotiations with the Yuma chieftan Palma. Open warfare flared briefly following the treaty. The native forces suffered severe losses but still managed to restrain ten women and several children as hostages. Fages escorted the others to the mainland and returned. He found the bones of Diaz and Moreno at San Pablo, those of Garces and Barraneche at La Purisima where a kindly native woman had interred them near the ruined church. The remains of the fathers and the freed captives were then taken to Sonoitac.

In February of 1782, Fages and 39 soldiers left the mainland for San Gabriel. He returned to the Colorado in April with Governor Felipe de Neve's orders for the forces of Captains Romeu and Tueros, who were policing the area of rebellion. He delivered the orders, then turned back to San Sebastian. While here, he heard of Indian trouble near the mission of San Diego and changed his course, going up Carrizo Creek and out of the desert via his old trail (1772) through Oriflamme Canyon.

The trail was broken but the massacre closed it for all practical purposes. Perhaps the most notable traveler between 1782 and James Pattie in 1827 was Romualdo Pacheco, a lieutenant in the Mexican Army, who explored the desert east from Vallecito to the Colorado where, it is said, he built a fort on the same hill where La Purisima Concepcion had stood, the hill called Pass of Concepcion by Anza when he climbed to the summit and delighted over the view of the river and the surrounding countryside.

THE INDIANS AND THE FERRY

The Yumas had the country pretty much to themselves until 1846. After 1846 more and more people began crossing into California and they established a crudely effective ferry service. By 1850 the native business had become so brisk that others began to covet it. A man called Dr. Lincoln, sometimes Langdon, had heard of it clear back in Louisiana and set out to cut himself in. He ran into difficulty along the way but an opportune partnership formed with an alleged Sonoran merchant named Brodie gave him the money, supplies, and a gang of hard-eyed mercenaries necessary to continue his journey. The group came to the river and established a ferry on the California side near Pilot Knob. They built a small stone fort in the shadow of the butte, rebelliously called it Fort Defiance and settled down to line their pockets with emigrant gold. It was an excellent business, bound to get better, but it was also a difficult one to hold.

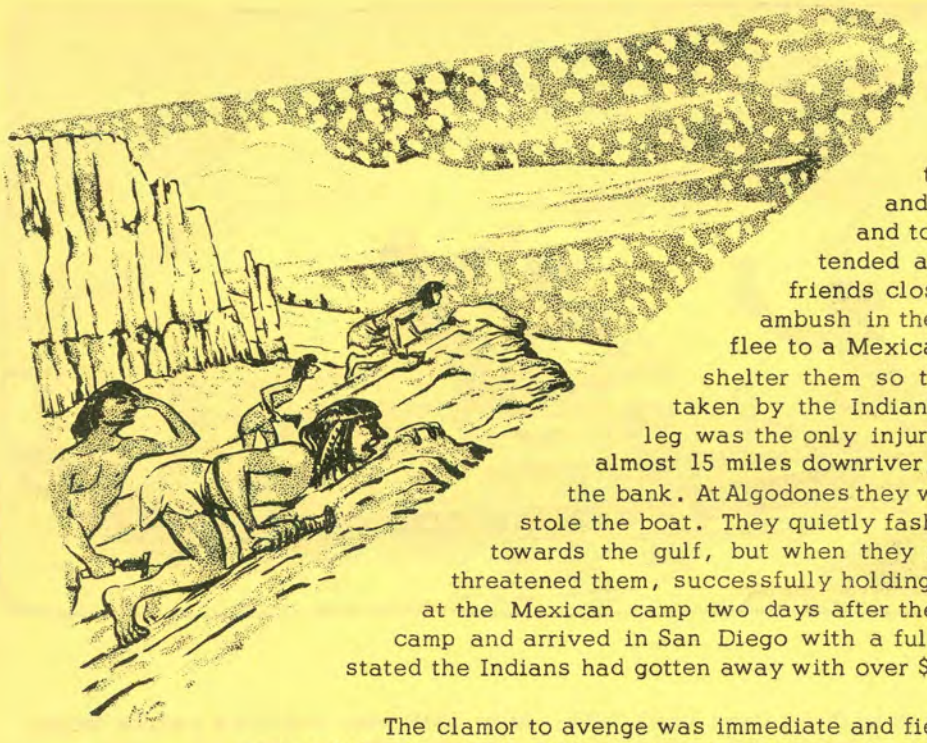
Soon a man named John Glanton appeared on the scene with his own band of ruffians. Glanton's previous employment had been in Chihuahua where the Mexican government had hired him and his outlaws to kill Apaches at so much per scalp. They did pretty good until Apaches became scarce. He was finally chased out of Chihuahua when the government discovered he was selling Mexican scalps. He left in a hurry with an $8,000 price on his head.

When Glanton muscled in on Lincoln, living in the ferry area acquired an air of danger for he mistreated the natives whenever he got the chance and also imposed exorbitant rates for the ferry service. Glanton's destiny was determined the first time he raised his hand against the Yumas.

Things weren't long in coming to a head. On April 1, 1850, a traveler from Tennessee and his party came to the river but emphatically refused to pay Glanton's price. He built his own boat instead, ferried his outfit across and gave the boat to the Indians living downriver from Glanton's ferry near the town of Algodones. He cautioned them not to charge over a dollar per person or pack animal. The Yumas were once again in business and hired an Irishman named Callahan to operate the ferry for them. Glanton struck back quickly. He and his gang seized and destroyed the boat, tied poor Callahan up and threw him into the river. The Yuma chieftan, Caballo en Pelo, objected strenuously and Glanton chased him from camp. He and another chieftan, Pascual, attempted conciliation by suggesting the whites ferry passengers only and allow the Indians to swim the stock across. Glanton refused in no uncertain language and the chieftans could do nothing but hide in the brush along the river to await the proper moment of reprisal.

Glanton made money hand over fist off the emigrant trains coming west. Soon he had so much it was necessary to go to San Diego and deposit it in a safer place. While here one of his men killed a soldier in a drunken brawl, was jailed but arranged an escape by bribing a sentry with money supplied by Glanton. They fled with a large supply of liquor, returning to their camp on the river early on April 23, 1850. By noon all of the men except three had fallen into a drunken stupor. This was the moment the Indians had been waiting for.

Blood was let. The massed Yumas struck with terrifying force and Lincoln, Glanton, and nine others were killed by the storm of arrows, rocks, clubs, and knives. Only three men escaped with their lives. William Carr, Marcus Webster, and Joseph Anderson were cutting poles in the thickets about 300 yards from camp at noon of the fateful day when a dozen or more Yumas approached and told Carr that Glanton wanted them to cut the poles. Carr



and his men handed over their axes and the Indians began to work. One of them kept swinging his ax closer and closer to Carr's head. Carr became angry and alarmed and drew his gun, held it under the Indian's nose, and told him to keep his distance. The Indians pretended alarm and fled towards the camp, Carr and his friends close behind on horseback. The Indians hiding in ambush in the camp fired on them and they were forced to flee to a Mexican camp nearby. But the Mexicans refused to shelter them so they raced for the river, seized the ferry just taken by the Indians, and floated downriver. An arrow in Carr's leg was the only injury suffered by any of the three. They floated almost 15 miles downriver, the Indians keeping pace by following along the bank. At Algodones they went ashore and hid in the brush but the Indians stole the boat. They quietly fashioned a raft and floated another 14 or 15 miles towards the gulf, but when they landed, the Indians were still waiting. Carr threatened them, successfully holding them off, and they returned upstream, arriving at the Mexican camp two days after the massacre. The three men hurriedly left this camp and arrived in San Diego with a full report of the bloody business. Carr publicly stated the Indians had gotten away with over $50,000 of the ferry company's money.

The clamor to avenge was immediate and fierce. Part of a petition to Governor Peter Burnett and the Secretary of War, May 1, 1850, read: "That humanity and a proper regard for the lives of American Citizens migrating to California, many of them with wives and children, require at the hands of the proper authorities, immediately and without delay, the establishment of a permanent military post at the junction of the Colorado rivers."

While the petition was going through its due processes, a young man living in San Francisco, George Alonzo Johnson, saw the account of the massacre and of the money taken by the Yumas. He forthwith formed a company of which Louis John Frederick Iaeger, sometimes called Jager, Jaeger, Iager, or just plain Yager, was one of the original members. Johnson's group left San Diego in June of 1850, traveling on foot and in six days had reached Warner's Ranch. Here they met a party of would-be ferry owners from Los Angeles who were returning from the river after being chased out by the Yumas. Johnson's group arrived at the river on July 10, 1850, and was promptly met by 250 Indians who ordered them to leave. The men bared their collective teeth and the Yumas fled. Johnson and his men settled on a spot about one-half mile below La Purisima hill. They got to work and built two ferry boats, the second of which was 60 feet long. Fare was $10 per wagon and team; animals were 50¢ each.

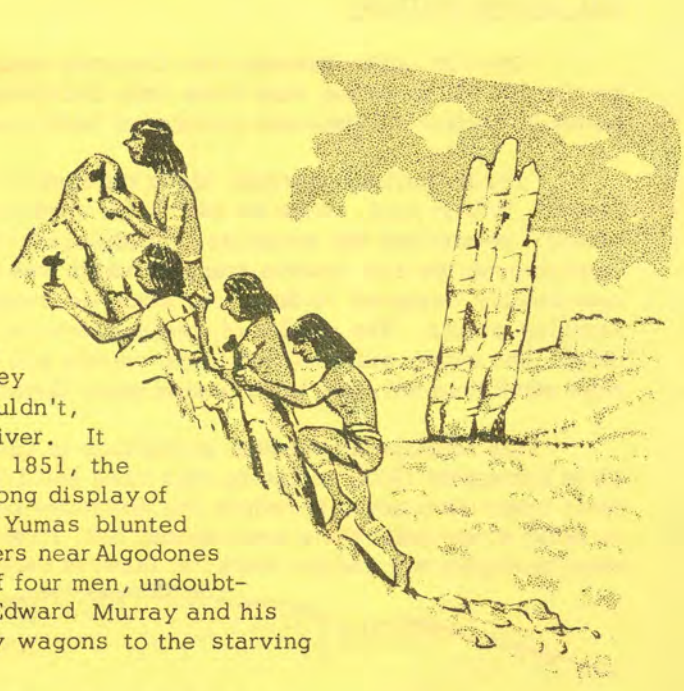
Meanwhile, back in the settlements, Governor Burnett had ordered a strong show of arms against the Yumas. In July of 1850, Quartermaster General J. C. Morehead and 60 volunteers headed across the hot desert, itching for a fight. The Yumas were quiet by the time they arrived but on that very afternoon a trigger-happy volunteer killed an Indian and the fight was on. The Yumas were still operating the Fort Defiance ferry taken from Glanton and Morehead said flatly either treat and operate the ferry business or fight. The Indians, 150 strong, chose to fight but after losing about 20 men, they fell back. Morehead and his men had taken cover behind the walls of Fort Defiance and easily repulsed the Indian attack. Morehead also ordered the ferry scow destroyed.

Johnson found the money made on the ferry as reported by Carr to be incorrect. They had not made nearly so much as they expected. He and Benjamin Hartshorne sold their interests to William Ankrim and Yager. Johnson had river trade foremost in his mind. The idea of supplying the army forts on the river by ships from San Francisco up through the Gulf of Mexico intrigued him.

Morehead's set-to is referred to as the "Morehead War", and was an expensive and ineffectual encounter. Other wars with the Indians were to follow. On October 23, 1850, Major S. P. Heintzelman and three companies of the Second U. S. Infantry left San Diego to establish a permanent post on the river. The company met General Morehead returning victorious from the river campaign and Heintzelman's Lieutenant Sweeney entered this in his journal: "As we were going out we met the general and his army on their triumphal return, but the speed with which he traveled seemed hardly consistent with the dignified march of a conqueror. He went out, it appears, with about 150 men, expecting to gather laurels and achieve an easy victory over a number of naked savages; but if what the ferry company told us when we struck the Colorado be true, the alleged victor was only too glad to get back with a whole scalp to the settlements again."

Heintzelman's company set up camp about one mile west of La Purisima hill on November 27, 1850. Lt. Sweeney, feeling a finger of the nation's armed might had been firmly placed on the troubled area, bravely called the new post Camp Independence. In March of 1851 they moved the camp to the hill and, according to Sweeney, it

was named Camp Yuma "in honor of the tribe of Indians who inhabit the surrounding country". This was not the first army camp on the hill; Lt. Cave Coutts and his troops built one there on October 2, 1849, when they were escorting the Whipple survey party through the area. They called it "Post at the Mouth of the Gila". La Purisima hill is now the site of a modern Indian school. Major Heintzelman fell back to Santa Ysabel on June 5, 1851, to help with some Indian trouble, leaving Sweeney in charge of Camp Yuma with a force of ten men. Heintzelman took all the provisions with him and Sweeney later complained bitterly because the command at Santa Ysabel couldn't, or wouldn't bring supplies to his starving garrison on the river. It wasn't all peaches and cream for the lieutenant. In November, 1851, the Yumas mustered their courage and threatened to attack but a strong display of force by Sweeney's little army caused them to retreat. The Yumas blunted their anger the following day by attacking a group of sheep-herders near Algodones and scattering the herd of over a thousand sheep. The bodies of four men, undoubtedly those of the herders, were found a few days later by Lt. Edward Murray and his 16 Second Infantry soldiers who were bringing six loaded supply wagons to the starving men at the river.



Murray's supplies were welcome but too scanty, particularly since Captain Sitgreaves' exploring party arrived from upriver on November 30. Sweeney began to think of abandoning the fort. He definitely decided to leave when Captain Davidson marched in with 16 men on December 3. Three days later the collected group of 100 men deserted the fort and marched for San Diego.

The country was once again in the hands of the Yumas who, with their allied Cocopahs resumed their warlike attitude towards the passing emigrants. But it didn't last. Heintzelman left San Diego for Warner's Ranch to quell the Antonio Garra revolt and, after some skirmishing with the Dieguenos at Los Coyotes, marched to the river. His two infantry companies and two dragoon troops arrived on February 29, 1852, and reoccupied the fort. A campaign against the natives was started and the soldiers drove them 50 miles back from the river banks, destroying villages and burning fields as they went.

Lt. Sweeney and some new recruits joined the force at Camp Yuma and in October, 1852, a great council was held at the fort. Lt. Sweeney reported the Yumas were "now ready to receive and obey all orders given them by the officers of the U. S. Government, and they would always bring back our animals when they strayed. They liked the Americans because they gave them blankets, shirts, bread, and tobacco, of which they stood in need. Some bread and tobacco were now distributed, which was considered a proper ratification of the treaty and the council broke up." Agreements of this council were generally adhered to by the natives and peace came temporarily to the river.

Getting supplies to this post on the river presented a most critical problem before river trade from San Francisco via the gulf finally solved it. The road from San Diego was slow, undeveloped, and ran through rugged terrain. Vallecito was the last civilized depot at the foot of the sierra and the desert road from here east was a bitter path. Horses and mules died quickly under the sun on the long jornadas.

Men were coming to the river in increasing numbers. It was inevitable that a city would spring from the scorched valley. Efforts to set up a reliable supply service via the gulf met with questionable success. A shipyard was built near the delta and in 1854, a town called Colorado City was surveyed and laid out on the site of present-day Yuma. Four years later it was known as Arizona City and in 1873 the Arizona Territorial Legislature officially changed it to Yuma. The old Fort Yuma had been reduced to a 15-man force by the time the Butterfield stages rolled through and all troops were withdrawn at the outbreak of the Civil War.

By 1870 the town of Yuma, an unkempt collection of mud shacks on a dusty street, was one of the deadliest towns in the west. The extreme lack of law in this part of the country pointed up the need of a territorial penitentiary and the territorial legislature caused a prison to be built in 1876 on a rocky promontory across the river from Fort Yuma and it was used until the last prisoner was removed from Prison Hill in 1909. This was without doubt the most dreaded penal institution in the nation because escape from the dugout cells was practically impossible. Even if a prisoner did escape and survive the Gatling gun mounted in the main tower overlooking the lowlands around the hill, he had no place to go. There was the river and the fort across the river, the Yumas who could track an ant through a wheatfield and were anxious to do so for pay, and the hot sun over the limitless desert.

THE DESERT STATIONS

The 110 miles between the Colorado and the green Carrizo cienega was the toughest stretch of all, a grim barrier for all traveling this route into California. Almost every known account by men who made the crossing painted unbelievably ominous pictures of hellish weather and no water.

The Butterfield stations along the lonely ruts were usually about 20 miles apart, but some were as little as nine or, further east, as far as 60. Water almost always determined the location and the resources of the immediate vicinity determined the structure. In Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territory they were built of logs, but further west through the arid deserts stone or adobe was the only material at hand. The stations were substantial buildings, specifically designed to do a job, some as swing stations where the teams were changed, others as momentary stopping points. The number of men employed at each station varied from two to ten, depending on the work to be done. The swing stations had large corrals and each of them required from 50 to 100 tons of hay each year which, more often than not, had to be hauled great distances.

The location and number of stations in Division Eight vary with each different account. Agent Bailey recorded 19 in September 1858, including Fort Yuma and Los Angeles. He was correct then but as the mail line got underway other stops were added to reduce the distances between certain stations. About 140 stations existed along the route in 1858; a year later there were almost 200. From El Paso west the Butterfield stations and the Jackass Mail stations were generally one and the same, at least to Vallecito.

Bailey lists the stations in Division Eight as follows: Fort Yuma, 0; Pilot Knob, 10; Cook's Wells, 18; Alamo Mocho, 22; Indian Wells, 24; Carrizo, 32; Palm Springs, 9; Vallecito, 9; San Felipe, 18; Warners, 16; Oak Grove, 10; Tejungo, 12; Temecula, 14; Laguna Grande, 21; Temescal, 12; Chino, 12; San Jose, 12; El Monte, 12; Los Angeles, 13.

From Yager's ferry the stages rolled west, riding in and out of the tangled river bottom growth, then swung almost due south with the great bend of the river towards the Sierra de San Pablo (Pilot Knob). This rocky butte extended to the bank of the river, leaving only a narrow point of land for the road to pass over. There was a station here—ten miles from Fort Yuma—a group of stone buildings snugged up under the south side of the butte. This station was moved further south in 1859 to a point near the present town of Algodones, Mexico.

Passengers and drivers prepared for the monotonous run to Vallecito at the Pilot Knob station. Six mule teams were hitched to the Concords for maximum pulling strength and endurance and water bags were filled to the brim.

The next station was Cooke's Wells, situated on the flat desert between 14 and 18 miles from the river. The road had left the river below Pilot Knob and veered southwest, penetrating deep into Mexico and passing around the southern foot of the great sand hills.

Kearny and his Army of the West had crossed the river a dozen miles or so below the Gila in 1846. The Butterfield road joined their old army track a short distance below Pilot Knob. Lt. Emory said: "We ascended the river three-quarters of a mile, where we encountered an immense sand drift, and from that point until we halted, the great highway between Sonora and California lies along the foot of the drift." When the soldiers finally came to water, he said: "We halted at a dry arroyo, a few feet to the left of the road leading into the Colorado, where there was a hole five or six feet deep, which by deepening, furnished sufficient water for the men." This was later known as Cooke's Wells and was the first dependable water west of the river.

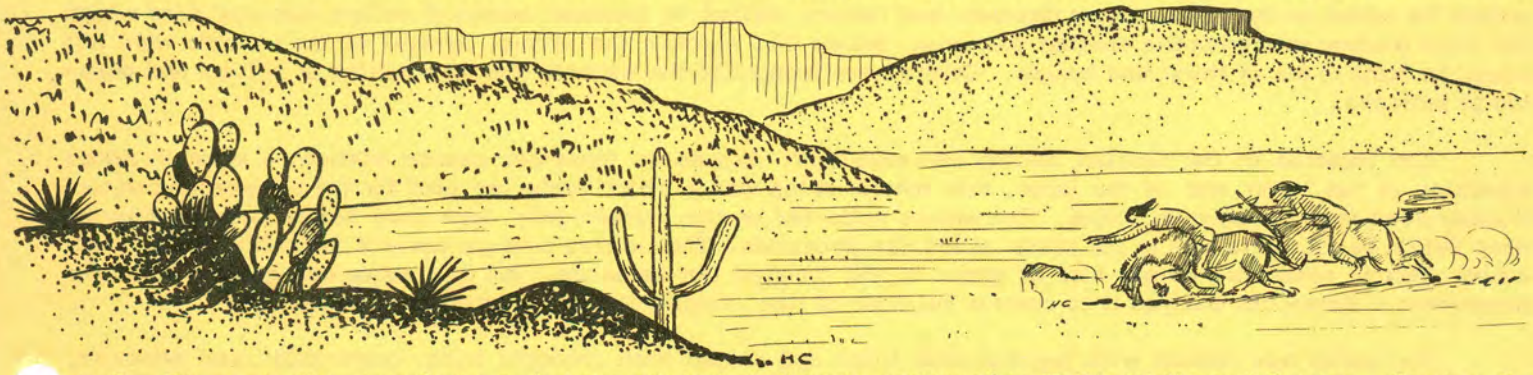
Cooke and his Mormon Battalion came by a few days later and opened two wells in the same arroyo. Six years later Bartlett's international boundary survey party reported the well was about 12 feet deep. It had been used by wanderers, soldiers, and natives, and like most desert Indian wells, had been gradually enlarged, deepened, and terraced so a man could walk down to the water level.

Cooke's Well became a regular station. Hall and his crew built a four room adobe and developed the wells in 1858. From this station the road led west to Alamo Mocho, or Stump of the Cottonwood. Ormsby said 24 miles of "pretty rough riding through the sand" brought them to Alamo Mocho, "kept by a kind hearted gentleman named Elliott, who only charges one dollar for a meal of crackers, pork, and coffee." Ormsby, intrigued by the name of the station, looked for the cottonwood stump but "it must have been covered up in the sand, for I could not see it." Alamo Mocho was on the old Alamo River channel in flat country. No trace of this station remains today.

The road ran northwest from Alamo Mocho about six miles before it crossed the border near where Calexico stands today. It was 24 miles from Alamo Mocho to the next station at Indian Wells, and 32 miles from Indian Wells to Carrizo. These six stations—Fort Yuma to Carrizo—were the major desert stations in 1858 although several others were later added such as Gardner's Well between Cooke's Wells and Alamo Mocho, the New River station and the Monument station between Alamo Mocho and Indian Wells, and the Hall's Well station which was about halfway between Indian Wells and Carrizo in a location closely corresponding to the later Sackett's Well.

Indian Wells was a substantial adobe located near the old town of Silsbee. But it had been built on the bank of the New River and was completely destroyed when the floodwaters of the Colorado River broke over its banks and inundated the Salton basin. The site is now somewhere in the middle of the wide and deep barranca cut along the New River channel by the flood.

The road branched northwest of Indian Wells in later years, the left fork going west through the Yuma Desert



to San Diego via Mountain Springs, but the original mail route continued to Hall's Wells and Carrizo. Carrizo Gap was entered about 13 miles from Hall's Wells. Here the usually dry Carrizo Creek had cut a wide notch through the soft yellow mud hills as it flowed east and northeast to join the San Felipe Creek drainage near San Sebastian.

Kearny and Emory halted the troops at a badwater lake after dark on November 27, 1846. Several of their horses and mules had died earlier in the day but the men were fresh and strong. The Dragoons had forded the Colorado ten miles south of the Gila confluence on November 25, and struck west towards the first water. On the morning of the 26th, they tied bunches of grass behind their saddles and pushed on to Alamo Mocho, a jornada of 24 miles. The mounts were in bad shape by the time they reached the cottonwood. Most of them had not been watered in the last 48 hours, some 60, but they were making good time. Plenty of water was found at Alamo Mocho but no forage for the starving animals.

They left Alamo Mocho at sunrise, heading for a known salt lake and, further on, a visible gap in the mountains. Sketches were made before they reached the badwater lake of landmarks to guide their scout and, as Emory wrote, "these may serve to guide future travelers". They were east and a little south of Carrizo Gap and Emory noted, "From this point the traveller may go directly to the gap exhibited in the sketch, nearly magnetic west, through which the trail passes."

The trail was the old Fages path through the valley of Carrizo Creek. Fages and his soldiers had come down the trail from the west in 1772 in pursuit of the deserters, marching through the gap and then swinging northeast along the bed of the creek to reach San Sebastian (Harper's Well). Ten years later Fages led his troops west into the gap on their way to San Diego after the punitive campaign against the Yuma Indians at the Colorado River missions.

The Carrizo Gap was a valuable landmark and was visible in the clear air from great distances. Kearny and his men set out for the gap from the badwater early on November 28 in bright sunlight but almost immediately a heavy fog swept in from the gulf. They were walking now to save the mounts and when the fog lifted three hours later "we found ourselves entering a gap in the mountains which had been before us for four days". They were about five miles from the Carrizo cienega at the time.

Fages did not mention the gap in the badlands but we know he went through the Carrizo valley from San

Sebastian on his way to San Diego from the directions and mileages recorded in his diary.

Emory vividly described the desert crossing to the gap as over an immense triangular plain, 90 miles from water to water, bounded by the Colorado River on the east and the Cordilleras of California on the west. "It is chiefly covered with floating sand, the surface of which is white with diminutive spinelas, and everywhere over the whole surface is found the large and soft muscle shell . . . I have noted only two patches of grass found during the jornada."

The last few miles to Carrizo were the hardest. Kearny's Dragoons felt the pinch. Postal Agent Bailey noted the abandoned wagons, carcasses, and whitening bones when he rode east 12 years later. Ormsby described passing "numbers of cattle which had been abandoned as being too weak to travel; where they stood, almost living skeletons, gradually dying of thirst, with water within a few miles of them. I could almost imagine they looked supplicating at us and begged for just one single drop. Some were standing, others lying, and others just gasping in the agonies of death -- a sight almost enough to sicken the stoutest heart. The loss to emigrant trains, especially large ones, is very great from this cause. Very often one-half or two-thirds of a large drove of cattle will have to be left on the road, too weak to proceed, from want of water. The Indians gather up these stray cattle by carrying water to them or driving them to the nearest creek, as, by the custom of the country, cattle thus picked up are seldom reclaimed by their original owners."

The Dragoons entered the gap and struck the flowing creek within a half-mile of the cienega. Emory described the portal in the mountains as desolate and forlorn, walled by immense buttes of yellow clay and sand which had been washed into fantastic erosion patterns. Before they reached the spring, several of the animals were left along the trail to die of thirst and hunger. Others were brought to the water by the men pulling at halters and pushing at buttocks.

The location of the Carrizo station was excellent. It was an important change station, a squarish adobe squatting at the lower end of the large, tule march which was a major surfacing pool for the underground waters flowing down from the western sierra. The waters collected on the surface only once more before being lost in the deep Salton basin. This was at the place called San Sebastian. The Carrizo cienega covered several acres and was a cool, though sometimes odious blot of green in the tumbled tan badlands. But the water was good to slake the thirst even if Emory did analyze it to contain sulphate of lime, magnesia, and chloride of sodium.

The marsh was choked with bayonet-like tules and ringed with creosote bush, burro-bush, and mesquite. The collected water emptied into the creek bed near the station and ran strong and lively for a few hundred yards before losing itself again in the porous sand. But Carrizo water was drinkable and any water, even the poor, was a precious commodity along the desert stage route. The verdure here caused it to seem cooler in the summer than at the other stations on the more exposed face of the desert. Willows and cottonwoods grew in profusion at the tail of the marsh and along the banks of the flowing stream. The vegetation did, of course, raise the humidity and cause a stickier heat but it probably went unnoticed by the eastern-bred traveler who would welcome any sort of living green.

Carrizo is still a pleasant place, not often visited by the general public since it is about eight miles east of the pavement and the road leading in is little more than a track down the dry creek bed. It became an outpost for the McCain cattle interests many years ago when the McCains came to the area and winter-grazed their herds on the desert floor. One of the McCains, the self-sufficient Buster, made the toll station site his home for several years, resolutely defying the threat of the US Navy bombing range just east of the cienega.

Carrizo has not been monumented but it was included in the general plan executed for the State Park.

The mail road continued west up Carrizo Creek for about two and a half miles, following a fairly straight course. When it joined the Vallecito drainage coming in from the northwest, the ruts turned up this sandy wash to reach the oasis of Palm Spring at the nine-mile point. The site of this station is located about one mile east of the Vallecito-Sweeney Pass road and the homestead community of Canebrake Canyon. The oasis is a band of mesquite slightly above the bed of Vallecito wash and against the edge of the Carrizo Badlands. Now called Mesquite Oasis, it is one of the most popular primitive camping areas in the entire park.

We stopped at the Palm Spring access road to dedicate the marker for the old station. This dedication by the Fremont-Kearny Historians of Old San Diego was the first of our planned landmark program. The strict time schedule of the caravan would not permit travel to the actual site so we settled for the temporary dedication pending erection of the permanent monument by the Historians at the spring.

The dedication ceremony was led by Mr. Archie O'Neal, President of the Historians. "Uncle Ben" Dixon, a prominent and driving force in the centennial programming, and Mr. Bertram Moore spoke on the historical significance

of the occasion. Dr. Aubrey Neasham represented the State Park Commission. The California Bear Flag which veiled the monument was presented to the Postmaster of Highway Post Office No. 1 for permanent display in the Department's archives in Washington, D. C.

Palm Spring, landmark No. 639, was an important but little-known station. It was built in 1858 by Warren Hall beside an all-year freshwater spring on the edge of the badlands, halfway between Carrizo and Vallecito. Before the station was built, a grove of tall palms grew around the spring and the oasis was a favorite resting place for soldiers, emigrants, and mountain men after the long journey from Yuma. Very little is known of the station but the site could be the Tres Palmas (Three Palms) discovered by Pedro Fages; in fact, several of the oldtimers still kicking around the desert call the oasis by that name. If we assume this was Tres Palmas, history records it as early as 1782 when Fages passed by on his way to San Diego. Pacheco no doubt knew of the spring, and in 1846, Emory and Kearny mentioned it in their accounts. By 1853 the water was still flowing strongly but the nine palms had been chopped down to feed the travelers' campfires.

The Overland Mail ceased running along the southern route in 1861 due to the Civil War and the stations along the California desert road gradually fell into decay. The U. S. government 1879 land survey recorded the presence of the station at Palm Spring, using it and the spring as an important check point. Cattle came to the country and the adobe building became a line camp for cowboys. By 1900, according to contemporary accounts, the station had melted away and, by 1935, all that remained was the faintly discernible outline of the old foundation.

Our caravan rolled on to Vallecito and in the pleasant campground encircling the restored station, the group enjoyed a rest stop of about 45 minutes. The wives spread a tasty snack of cookies, cake, and iced drinks (non-alcoholic). With the temperature reaching for 105 degrees and the dust from the road lining throats with talcum powder, those cooling drinks were really popular. Everybody had a good time. Mail was picked up by the post office truck. A special Vallecito cachet attracted stamp collectors and the old Concord stagecoach was the subject of many photographs. Seemed like everyone wanted a shot of the coach in front of the station.

Vallecito is a beautiful place, a fairly long but narrow valley couched between the rocky buttresses of the Pinyon, Vallecito, and Tierra Blanca ranges. Water has always been abundant in the large cienega under the white foothills of the Tierra Blanca, rising in small pools among the clumps of long marsh grass, disappearing in summer but always remaining near enough to the surface to be opened with a little digging. Wells sunk on the edge of the marsh produced an ample supply for man and his animals. The water tasted strongly of iron and might cause some temporary discomfort, but here in this man's desert, water was water and those who drank didn't care as long as it was wet.

The station was built in the early 1850's near the rim of the marsh on a little rise of land, sturdily constructed of sod blocks chopped from the marsh. The intertwined roots of the tough grass bonded the blocks firmly and assured the station of a much longer life than if it had been made of plain adobe and straw. Vallecito was the last outpost of civilization, the jump-off for those going east, and it became a well-known center for adventurers, emigrants, and military men. It was restful, ringed by large mesquite trees, and the spacious building, sheltered by the thick earthen walls, was cool in the summer and well protected in the winter.

Fages discovered Vallecito. No doubt he and his men rested here while pursuing the deserters in 1772. He mentioned the water in the account of his military expedition ten years later, noting two open pools, and he called the place "San Felipe". Pacheco was here in 1826, and from this year on, traffic increased when travelers found they could depend on the permanency of the water. After the building was erected it became a supply post, a stage stop for the Jackass Mail and, one year later, one of the main stations on the Butterfield run. For three busy years the stages rolled through Vallecito. Then in 1861 the outbreak of the Civil War suspended mail operations and the service was moved further north where the line did not have to pass through a checkerboard of Union and Confederate loyalties.

As the years swept by the sod wall began to melt and crumble under the caustic effects of wind and rain and sun. By 1934 the building was little more than a pile of rubble. But other stations in this end of the country had fared no better. Carrizo, Hall's Well, and Palm Springs were practically gone, Indian Wells had vanished in the Colorado River maelstrom, and San Felipe had no reminders of its existence except a ring of scattered foundation stones and the inevitable debris of humanity. Everett Campbell, a rancher who had lived in the shadow of the station for half-a-century, saved the old station's fallen roof beam by dragging it to his ranch for storage. This was several years before reconstruction began. When the restoration was finally completed in 1934, the station had this same roof beam supporting its rush roof. Campbell had returned it.

Vallecito is an excellent restoration, so good, in fact, that to view it from a short distance is like putting yourself in another time. The area is now a San Diego County park with picnic tables, sanitary facilities, and a small museum.

By four o'clock our rest stop had ended and the caravan rolled out. We wound up and over the small pass between Vallecito and Mason Valley, followed up the short length of the valley to enter the narrow opening of Box Canyon. This is a narrow, tortuously twisted gorge which has been called Devil's Canyon, Cooke's Pass, and San Felipe Pass. It is a short canyon, somewhat less than two miles, and is nothing more than a deep, narrow gut connecting a high valley to a lower one.

The canyon has its place in history and has been designated by the park as an historical area. At the deepest part, near the middle, a landmark rests on a small flat. The immediate area around the monument has been developed with a parking lot, restroom facilities, and an outlook point. A marked trail leads out to the outlook and here one may see a portion of the old stage road along the opposite canyon wall where the builders were forced to detour around a 20-foot rock fall. The landmark plaque refers to the early exploring parties, the Mormon Battalion, and the mail stages.

The road climbs out of the canyon abruptly to the level, mountain-ringed Blair Valley and shoots in a line across a white playa. This walled valley was known in earlier days as Earthquake Valley and over the dividing ridge to the east in a small valley called Little Blair, the fracture line caused by a violent earthtwister is still clearly visible across the valley floor. The old stage road crossed the dry lake in Blair to a low point in the ridge, climbed a short pitch over the rocky spine to begin the journey up the long Earthquake-San Felipe Valley to Warner's Pass.

Our second landmark was built atop the little pass over the rocky ridge. The dedication began about 4:30 p.m. and the Sierra Club, San Diego Chapter, led the ceremonies as sponsor of the occasion. Mr. Nate Clark, club vice-president, acted as master of ceremonies, and Dr. Aubrey Wendling of San Diego State College gave a talk on the historical significance of the area. Ben Dixon added a few choice words, Dr. Aubrey Neasham accepted the landmark on behalf of the State Park Commission, and the job was done.

This monument perpetuates the old eroded trace of the original mail road. Built of native stone gathered from the immediate area, the monument faces south, overlooking the flat expanse of Blair Valley and the mountains hiding Vallecito. This permanent marker is a vivid tribute to the skill of Rangers Lorin Forsyth and Guyvon Huston who did a beautifully imaginative job of construction.

The day was just about finished as far as we were concerned. The early fall shadows were gathering over the little valley and the 200 who had witnessed the dedication started home. Members of the caravan and the park men paused once more along the way while Mr. Bertram Moore erected a small wooden standard holding a glass-covered identification of the old San Felipe station site beside the paved road near Scissors Crossing. Some of us returned to Borrego. Others who attended the evening whoop-de-do at Warner's Spring later reported the party was a rousing success, but most of us had been too tired to attend.

The landmark program has been continued in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. Monumented landmarks now exist in the lonely places along the Butterfield road and the earlier Anza Trail. On the Anza Trail, for instance, one may follow the string of monuments northwest from Los Puertecitos past San Gregorio, El Vado, Santa Catarina, Los Danzantes, and Puerta Reale de San Carlos. The planned program of marking this particular trail will probably soon extend into Imperial County to include San Sebastian, San Anselmo, Arroyo Coyote, and Santa Rosa de las Lajas.

These little specks of mortar and stone and bronze which we caused to be placed by a spring, by a road, on a hill, and in the hidden reaches of a canyon are infinitesimal on the spread of the mighty desert. The explorers, the mountain men, the soldiers, the native Indians, and the mail stages are gone but as the itinerant poet Marshall South wrote:

"There's a valley I know in the wastelands
where down through the greasewood and sage
Like a dim ghostly thread from the years that
have fled
Stretch the tracks of the Overland Stage.

Lone, ghostly and dim in the starlight
grey, desolate and pale in the dawn,
Blurred by heat-waves at noon—still o'er mesa
and dune
Wind the tracks of wheels that have gone."

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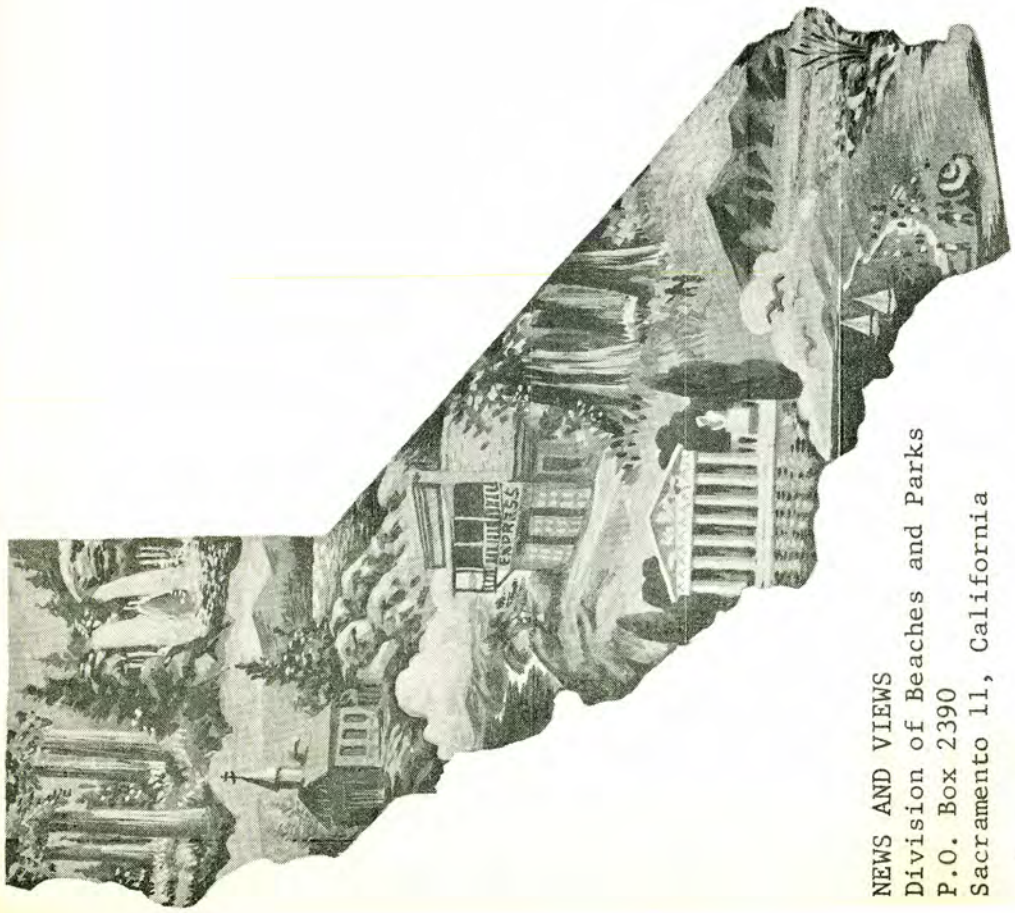

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
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NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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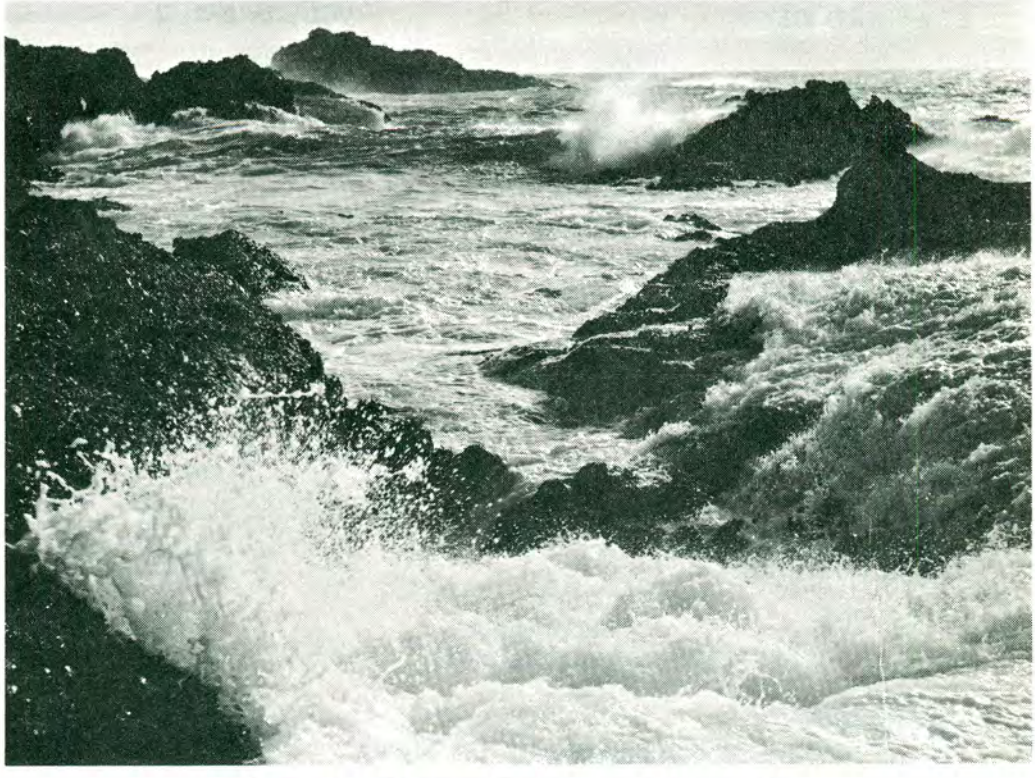
JULY, 1963

NEWS AND VIEWS



Pt. Lobos . . .see 1a - 6a

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 20 NO. 7

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COVER: Point Lobos Reserve State Park

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PHOTO CREDITS:
Cover and Supplement: Tom Myers

As of today I would like to tell you the results of the recently completed session of the Legislature concerning our Department. There may be additional legislation concerning the budget and appropriations coming from the special sessions. We will inform you later of such results.

We were treated very well as a department considering our entire program.

The Division of Small Craft Harbors gained stature and recognition through much constructive legislation about boaters and boats, safety, education, and programs which will be presented from time to time in News and Views. A more stable financial structure was obtained by legislative actions placing $2 million per year in the Small Craft Harbors Revolving Fund from boater's unclaimed gasoline tax refunds, and approximately $200,000 into the same fund from boater's registration fees. I believe this more than makes up for Small Craft Harbors being omitted from the new Cameron-Unruh State Beach, Park, Recreation and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964 (SB-153).

The Division of Beaches and Parks received its requested support budget basically as it was submitted to the Governor. In addition, the Governor presented and received approval of a special item of nearly $19 million for immediate land acquisition for critical areas where time is of the great urgency before land is lost to park purposes. This action by the Governor and the Legislature represents a real awareness of the people's need for State Parks and a determination to see there is no slowdown in acquisition and development. Both the $19 million program and the coming program under the bond issue will require a maximum planning effort.

The Department requested a planning staff of seven people in the Division of Recreation to develop the basic information for the above program and to develop a base for a park and recreation plan for California embodying not only the need and solutions for the State program, but for regional and major population areas as well. This item was removed from the budget. Consequently, the Division of Recreation was neither augmented nor reduced. We hope to schedule and plan the Division's work so that it may continue its services to California communities, and at the same time help the Department with the greater task under the bond program.

The Cameron-Unruh Bond Act will have an enormous impact on the total park and recreation picture in California. This Act is much improved over that submitted to the voters in June, 1962. The language is far more detailed and specific; the provisions much more concrete; the approval procedures plainly stated; and most important perhaps, the planning procedures made clear and effective -- and mandatory.

There is little or no likelihood of substandard park acquisition or more than necessary spending of public funds by either the Legislature or any commissions, boards, or departments. Provisions are included for adequate development of needs and comparisons of available lands for park purposes. Review and approval processes are outlined and required and are adequate. With proper administration, which we intend to provide, this proposal will result in the best and most economical program of both acquisition and development.

We thank all those administrative and legislative minds who cooperated in this document. I feel it is a good document, and one which we should be jointly proud to present to the public.

Charles A. DeTurk, Director

OPERATIONS FUNCTION DEFINED

The purpose of the operations function in the California Division of Beaches and Parks is to assure the public of continuous safe, enjoyable and inspiring use of the State Park System in accordance with established law, policies, and guidelines.

Objectives of the Operations Function:

1. PROTECTION It shall be our basic duty and responsibility to use every means at our disposal to insure the safety and welfare of the public and to protect the public heritage and investment from being impaired.

2. PRESERVATION To preserve the integrity of the ecological, historical, cultural, recreational and other values of the State Park System.

3. MANAGEMENT To insure the continuing public use and enjoyment of the State Park System by providing a program utilizing those talents and skills and other resources which will result in efficient, progressive management.

4. OPERATIONS To provide the best possible experience for the public through proper maintenance, administration, supervision and direction.

5. INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION To guide and encourage the public towards a better understanding and appreciation of the purposes of the State Park System through properly trained personnel, appropriate interpretive services and facilities and rules and regulations.

6. PUBLIC RELATIONS To maintain understanding, interest and support of California's State Park program by keeping the public, other agencies and neighboring communities aware of the aims, problems and goals of the State Parks of California. To impress upon all personnel the values of Courtesy, Consideration and Cooperation in all contacts with those around us.

7. TRAINING To assure the best public service by capable and dedicated personnel through a progressive training program which will provide encouragement, guidance and direction for all employees.

8. DEVELOPMENT To help provide the public with adequate facilities through furnishing data, statistics and proposals based upon operational knowledge and experience.

AN IDEA: walk-in camps

for a "car-free" vacation

There follows on the next three pages the explanation of a concept put together by several people in the Division of Beaches and Parks.

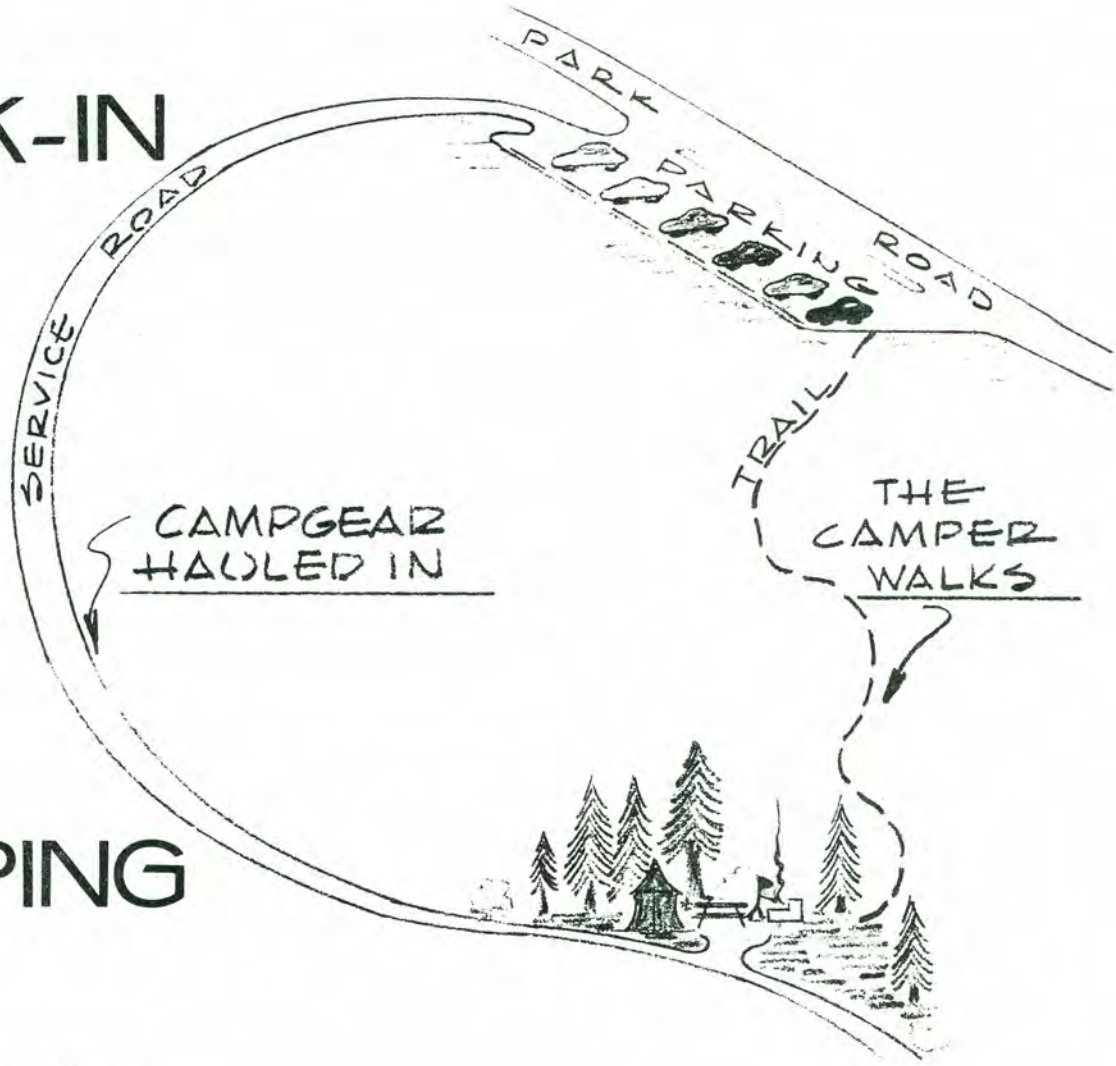
The idea will be pursued in the budgets immediately ahead. How far it will be pursued depends considerably upon public reaction. I am of the opinion it will be a popular reaction -- not because it will save dollars, but because millions will be provided a camping experience that is now lacking.

Most people cannot hike to wilderness areas, some because of small children, some because of poor health or physical conditions, others because of the heavy gear, and a score more reasons. A great many on the other hand would like to get away from the 8,000,000 family automobiles in California. Here will be their opportunity.

It will be an area removed from the pace of today's life, in those enchanted corners of the State Park System where small camping areas are found. They will be accessible only by foot. Camping equipment and supplies will be carted in. The experience will be very thrilling and rewarding for those who have not had the opportunity to move aside from urban living.

The concept as placed in written form by Superintendent Gordon Kishbaugh:

WALK-IN CAR-LESS CAMPING



THE CONCEPT IS EXPLAINED

Car-less camping is a rather old-fashioned but very modern concept — those camping walk to their campsites.

The park staff would haul and deliver the gear to the campsites. When leaving, the procedure is reversed — the campers walk out and their gear is hauled to a parking lot.

Adjacent to or near a major park road a check point and parking area would be established. A scenic trail for camper use would be constructed from the parking area to the campground. The camping gear would be hauled in over a service road located some distance from the trail.

A specially designed, lightweight, low-bed trailer pulled by a Jeep or Scout would be used to haul the camping gear. Plywood boxes of a size to handle the average family's camping gear would be provided for each campsite. Each box would be numbered to correspond with a campsite number.

The boxes would be placed on a rack at the parking area where the camper would load his gear into the number assigned or selected. The box would be rolled on the trailer, hauled to the campground and placed on a small rack at the campsite.

The campground itself could be developed to an appropriate standard. Actual development would be similar to regular campgrounds, with the exception of the roads and parking spurs. The roads should be graveled and not exceed 10 feet in width. The parking spurs would be eliminated.

1. ALLOWS DEVELOPMENT WITH MINIMUM OF DISTURBANCE TO LANDSCAPE.

Any time humans intrude into an area for development of public use facilities, there is no way possible to avoid disturbing the landscape. All must recognize this fact and

bend their efforts toward reducing the scars to a minimum under the particular conditions.

2. PROVIDES A TRUER OUTDOOR EXPERIENCE.

The mere fact a person has to hike to his campsite gives a truer and healthier outdoor experience. Elimination of the automobile adds to the feeling the visitor is away from civilization and "back to nature".

3. REDUCES SUBSTANTIALLY THE DEVELOPMENT COSTS.

The largest reduction is found in road construction. Estimated reduction in costs by eliminating campsite spurs will offset the cost of construction of a central parking area.

Barriers to restrict traffic to roads and parking areas are not necessary. Barrier construction in a recent campground development cost $3,000, a figure which will vary with the vegetation and type of terrain.

There is a 50 per cent reduction in landscaping and area cleanup costs since under the proposal more care can be given scenic conditions; thus eliminating the planting, cuts, fills, and other construction blots. Less removal of trees, shrubs, etc., will all reflect in a reduction of area cleanup costs.

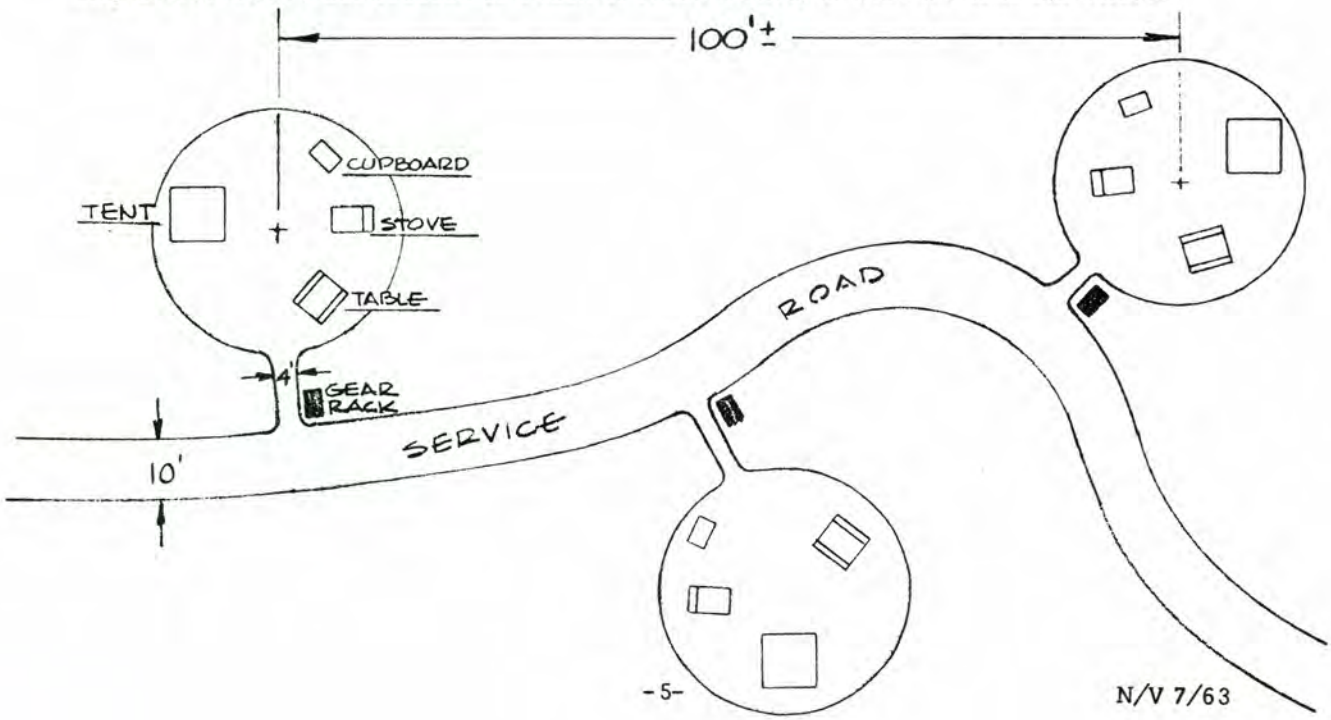
There are two items required in car-less camping, but not required in regular campgrounds. These are the camp gear racks at each campsite and the trail from the parking lot to the campground. The "rack" will cost $10 per campsite and the trail construction cost has a wide variable — distance, terrain, ground cover, and slope all enter into the cost per foot. It should be recognized that a trail would be a desirable feature in a regular campground which indicates that this is not necessarily an extra cost.

4. REDUCES USE OF CAMPGROUND AS A "BEDROOM".

In parks, particularly those close to metropolitan areas, there are numerous visitors who use the campsite only at night or, to say it another way, as a "cheap motel". While perhaps there is a need for this type of use, too often it results in denying camping to a party interested in the park and its features.

5. ENCOURAGES MORE COMPATIBLE PARK USE.

Too few actually enjoy and use nature's wonders found in the State Parks, not because they do not desire, but because of a lack of understanding of what our land and forests



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can offer. Placing a person or family in semi-secluded areas will place emphasis on natural aspects of the area and will further the visitor's desire to understand nature. People would be encouraged to take hikes and to study the flora and fauna.

6. REQUIRES LESS SPACE.

The elimination of parking spurs and the reduction of the width of roads reflects in an equal amount of space required for each campsite.

7. REDUCES CONTROL PROBLEMS.

In recent years there has been an increase in the number of complaints regarding non-campers driving through the campgrounds both day and night, but particularly late at night. Since cars would not be permitted in the area, these problems will be eliminated. Too, the occasions would be rare when someone would walk into the area late at night and create a nuisance. Thus, disturbances from outside visitors and non-campers would be negligible, reducing policing and patrol to a minimum. This type of campground would not be used by those "partying", those drinking and staying up late, creating loud noises to the discomfort of others, all of which would reduce staff time controlling the area.

THE CONCEPT IN OPERATION

Just how the car-less campground would be managed and administered is subject to closer study. Much would depend on the unit, the number of camp units, the location, etc. We have endeavored to visualize a typical installation and project from that a suitable operation program.

Realizing that the hauling of a camper's luggage to the campsite might necessitate special insurance and that it is an extra service, a 50¢ camp gear cartage fee is suggested. This would be a single fee, including the haul-out as well as the haul-in and would be in addition to the regular camp fee.

The camper on arrival would be directed to the special parking area for the car-less campground. Here, by special signs and previous explanation, the camper would be directed to place his gear in one of the numbered empty gear boxes placed on an appropriate rack. If no boxes were available, this would indicate the camp is full.

Once his gear was in a box, the camper would walk to the site indicated by the number on his box. Collection for the hauling fee and camp fee would be made by the Ranger or Park Attendant operating the hauling equipment and in the campgrounds, thus eliminating the need for a check station.

Regular haul-in and haul-out hours would be established and posted for the campers' information. These hours could and would vary according to the season and use. Typically, the hours for the busy season could be:

HAUL IN	HAUL OUT
9:30 a.m.	8 a.m.
1:00 p.m.	11 a.m.
4:00 p.m.	2 p.m.
6:00 p.m.	
8:00 p.m.	

The gear boxes and luggage rack at the campsite would be designed so lifting would not be necessary. Use of rollers would permit one man to transfer the box from the trailer to the rack and the rack to the trailer. These are not design features, only ideas.

The camp gear trailer would also be used for hauling garbage. After 2:00 p.m. no haul-outs would be scheduled. The garbage would be hauled in cans to a convenient place near the parking area where it would be picked up by the garbage truck. Clean garbage cans would be returned on the next trip.

Fuel, probably presto logs, could be hauled on the trailer and sold by the operator.

For a 25-unit campground one man per day, probably of the Park Attendant class, could handle all hauling of camp gear, clean restrooms and camp, collect fees and haul garbage. In other words, maintenance and operation of a 25-unit car-less campground could be handled by one man.

OPERATION COSTS AND REVENUE PER MONTH (IN SEASON)

25-UNIT CAMPGROUND

Costs:

30 man days Park Attendant @ $20	$ 600
Vehicle operation	40
Fuel (purchase for resale 600 boxes @ 45¢	270
Supplies	50
Miscellaneous	50
Total Costs	$1,010

Revenue:

25 units @ $1.50/day for 30 days 75 % capacity $844	$1,125
Fuel (resale price 50¢)	300
Gear cartage fee	120
Total Revenue: Capacity Use	$1,545
75% Capacity	$1,246

50-UNIT CAMPGROUND

30 man days Park Attendant @ $20	$ 600
30 man days Park Aid (seasonal)	450
Vehicle operation	75
Fuel	540
Supplies	100
Miscellaneous	100
Total Costs	$1,865

50 units @ $1.50 for 30 days 75% capacity $1,687	$2,250
Fuel	600
Gear cartage fee	255
Total Revenue: Capacity Use	$3,105
75% Capacity	$2,542

Not included in the operating cost estimates are special services such as Naturalist and night patrol services. These charges more properly belong to the unit as a whole, rather than against one segment.

EQUIPMENT

TRAILER: This is an additional cost in operating a car-less campground. As previously pointed out, savings in road construction costs would more than offset trailer costs. Looking at the operation another way, no extra cost is involved, as some units use a trailer for garbage collection. The proposal indicates the trailer being used for dual purposes; thus, the entire cost of the trailer is not chargeable to the special use of hauling camping gear.

JEEP OR SCOUT: Additional vehicle equipment is required for the operation of a new campground, regardless of the type of development. Admittedly, most developments would not require the four-wheel drive vehicle proposed for car-less camping; thus the additional cost of four-wheel drive in most cases is an additional expense. The four-wheel drive is required for the extra traction needed to tow a trailer.

OTHER EQUIPMENT: Except in unusual circumstances all other equipment required would be the same whether it be a regular campground or the proposed car-less development.

PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE

Forecasting public use of this type of development is at best an educated guess. The proponents of the plan believe it will have wide acceptance within a few years. It is expected use will generate slowly and it will probably be the third year of use before a final evaluation can be made.

PARKING AREA PROTECTION

An unattended parking area is a prime target for the car looters. It would seem the location of the parking area for this type of development might create a protection problem. Many factors must be considered, such as location in the park and relation of the park to population centers.

Possible solutions include consideration of a residence near the parking area or placing a house trailer for a seasonal employee at a strategic location.

By Joseph E. Curtis, Commissioner,
Department of Recreation and Parks,
White Plains, New York
(reprint: Recreation 2-63)

PUBLIC GIFTS

It is well to remember that these seldom "walk" into one's office. . .

Many municipalities face major changes and improvements during the coming decade. Most communities hope to achieve new levels of attractiveness and efficiency. Urban renewal, modern industrial development, business and retail expansion, and extensive home-building are elements in this metropolitan rebirth. Recreation and park facilities should certainly play a significant role in this improvement program. Green parks and attractive play areas bring delight to urban and suburban dwellers of all ages and can brighten the most highly developed sections. Aware of this, most municipalties are moving to purchase and develop a variety of new areas and facilities.

In the long-range plans for playgrounds, however, the possibility of public gifts presented to the municipality by interested citizens and organizations could extend the number and size of improvements considerably. These gifts might take the form of small pieces of land in highly developed areas, large tracts of undeveloped property, or they might be gifts of specific pieces of equipment or of work projects. Examples might be a roof for an ice-skating rink, a set of new playground equipment on a local totlot, a unit such as a shelter building or service building in a local park or recreation area. Such gifts of land or improvement may be made with complete confidence that they will be available to, and used by, all the people. In fact, some donors frequently designate specific locations for the application of their gifts. Throughout the country, many fine city parks and facilities have been the result of such gifts. Motives behind them include: 1) Memorials to members of old families; 2) Perpetuation of the wooded or rustic atmosphere of some portion of the community; 3) A tangible "thank you" to city or community for a happy youth or satisfying life time; 4) Genuine love for mankind; 5) Disposal of rugged or hilly pieces of property, useless for other development; and 6) Tax deduction under Internal Revenue laws.

A new park may bring reflected benefits on adjoining property resulting in greater beauty and higher real estate values. This has been a motivation in the donation of many parks in the past. The cash value of such gifts is deductible from taxable annual gross revenues. To distribute the tax benefit, parts of a given parcel are often donated in different years. The inheritance tax operates to encourage liquidation by public donations of properties before the death of estate-builders.

One of the country's finest park systems is in Minneapolis, where 22 complete parks and a substantial portion of other parks were gifts. Probably no other city service rendered is supported to this extent by gifts from citizens. The city of Los Angeles, with a total park acreage of 12,820 acres, may be cited as another example. It has 169 parks and playgrounds, not including off-street parkways and triangles. Of this number, 41 were gifts, totalling 3,474 acres. The largest single gift was 3,200 acres, Griffith Park, added to by purchases and now totalling 4,254 acres. The donation of land was followed by a gift of a million-dollar trust fund to provide cultural facilities in the park. Other donations have included two miles of extraordinarily fine public beach property, a playground of 30 acres next to a school property. According to estimates, a third of the local park and recreation acreage in the United States has been acquired through gifts.

Such gifts rarely walk into one's office. Positive steps must be taken to create an atmosphere or climate for such gifts. News stories, statements by municipal officials, both elected and appointed, working policies, department literature and speeches before local organizations should make clear to the public that such gifts are welcome. They must point out the advantages accruing to the donor, as described above. Above all, they must generate a real desire to give, to build, to establish something lasting and good. When the donor comes forward in his opening gesture, he must be met by the appreciative but mature reception he logically anticipates.

Similarly, public officials must exercise discretion in accepting gifts which may become public liabilities. A bottomless swamp, a minute piece of real estate, a dangerous piece of equipment, these and others of their kind must be avoided even at the declining of an outright gift. The motives of the donor may be unimpeachable but the municipality must not be saddled with a public menace or a "money-gobbler" simply because it is offered. Competent public officials should be adequate to any such situation.

One successful "gift" project, completed and tastefully publicized locally, can trigger a chain of such gifts over the years. Through such gifts, long range plans for park and recreation improvements can be greatly accelerated, and cost to the individual taxpayer can be kept within reasonable limits.

DEATH TAKES MOTHER OF OLVERA STREET

Mrs. Christine Sterling, long known as the "Mother of Olvera Street" died June 21, 1963.

The tales of how she rescued an unkempt alley in depression days to create a civic asset where Mexican craftsmen and cooks could offer their wares are well known. She took hundreds off the relief rolls.

Mrs. Sterling, a native Californian and grandmother of four fourth-generation grandsons, kept fighting the battle for tradition and for her friends -- too often forgetting herself.

In 1953, not only Olvera Street, but a whole area around the Old Plaza was designated "Pueblo de Los Angeles Historical Monument". Parts of the Plaza area where the City of Los Angeles was born had degenerated into crime infested areas. The historic landmarks were shabby and unsound and were occupied by undesirables. Union Station had made the area the "front door" to the City and through this gateway, the tourist received his first impression of Los Angeles.

Today, 11 blocks, north, east, south, and west of the Plaza Park have been established as a historical area by State, County, and City in a gigantic Master Plan which saves the area for posterity.

A large section of the property includes such historic landmarks as the Old Plaza Church, the Pico House, Merced Theatre, Masonic Temple, Fire House, Avila Adobe, Olvera Street, Pelanconi House, Sepulveda House. These have already been acquired and extensive restoration work begun.

Mrs. Christine Sterling envisioned many things, some were accomplished, some were not. One such dream came true the day before she died -- the Latin American Trade Mart. The project was officially launched with typical Latin American color and festivities.

Just a few months ago, Mayor Yorty of Los Angeles visited the City of New Orleans and was told by the Major of that City it was his intention to present Mrs. Sterling with their "International Achievement Award" for outstanding accomplishments in improving international relations. Mrs. Sterling also was being considered to receive the Order of the Aztec Eagle from the Government of Mexico which is their country's highest award.

Death came before either award was made.

castle dwellers furniture poor

HEARST SAN SIMEON SHM--Supervisor William R. Allison's memorandum to District Superintendent Lively makes a peculiar request but asks help from one and all.

"It's almost a paradox that we are short of usable furniture. With more artistic and historic furnishings than any other unit in the State, we are in need of chairs, sofas, small tables and single beds.

"This need arose when the new guide facility was completed for which we can use two sofas, eight chairs, and two small tables, also a small bed or cot.

"We do not have enough usable furniture to provide for the available summer employee quarters. Most of the furniture left here is either too valuable or too worn. We are at a time when those items that were almost worn out, are.

"We hope that if the district or even the division comes into possession of structures furnished with items that are not to be used, we will be allowed to transfer the surplus to the Castle. Please keep our needs in mind."

useful gifts are the best

SAN CLEMENTE BEACH SP--At a pot luck dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Al Schmitt who are leaving for Lake Elsinore State Park, Charlie Murray presented a small red lantern to Al. The thought behind the gift was to help Al find his way about during a dark night on the lake when there is a dust storm.
Ranger Bill Norton.

old coin found at Hearst

HEARST SAN SIMEON SHM--While cleaning in the New Wing area, a small 16th Century Florentine cupboard was moved away from the wall and a coin dropped from the crevices of the corner moulding. It is Italian and dated 1686, the smallest denomination of Italian coins of that period.

Is this the oldest coin found in any of our parks or monuments?
Ann Rotanzi, Supervising Housekeeper

too friendly

RUSSIAN GULCH SP--While making up the bank deposit I felt something on my leg, look down and saw a tail disappearing up my pant leg -- one kind word and a swift kick felled a 10" alligator lizard. He was just too friendly for me.
Ranger John E. Walstrom

a sequel

ANZA-BORREGO DESERT SP--Last month you may remember that when I mentioned a Kangaroo Rat, one quite alive, hopped into the circle at the campfire program. Just two weeks later the same show off reappeared. The rat hopped into the circle after I mentioned his name, looked around, left, returned, cleaned his whiskers, and left again. I continued my talk. When I came to sidewinders one man in the crowd called out -- "Okay we believe you, you don't have to prove this one."
Ranger Maurice P. Oller

the difference a watch makes

SUTTER'S FORT SHM--A park visitor hailed a man approaching the entrance and asked "Can you give me the time?" The man tossed him a dime and kept on walking. "No, no," said the first man, pursuing the other, "You misunderstood me". The alms-giver was embarrassed and apologized. But the first man walked away mumbling, "Just because I forgot my watch, does that make me look like a panhandler?"
Supervisor Carroll D. Hall

fish and game helpers

ARMSTRONG REDWOODS SP--Chester Hanks, one of those "Better Park Men" currently on Night Patrol has been spending his leisure afternoons rescuing small steelhead fish from Fife Creek as the stream dries up and the fish are trapped in small pools. "Chet" and his boys, he has six sons, have rescued approximately 500 small fish and replanted them in live water where they will later provide excellent sport for the hundreds of fishermen who visit the Russian River region annually.
Supervisor W. A. Savage

you don't hardly see that kind any more

SAN CLEMENTE BEACH SP--Two mothers with children reported a suspicious man on the beach. The local police were called to investigate. The suspect turned out to be a local minister who was sunning himself and studying the Scripture.

MORE--After a week in the North Group Area, the Girl Scouts of Temple City left 42 individual suggestion slips. All were generally complimentary, but the most interesting were: "You should have escalators running from the beach to the showers"; "I suggest you guys are nuts"; "Feed us more"; "Ski lift up the cliffs"; "Snack Bar at the Beach"; "You Rangers should keep little boys from throwing rocks at nice little girls"; and from the leader, "I'm glad my tax money goes for a place like this. It is wonderful."
Ranger Bill Norton

the great outdoors does something to woman

DONNER MEMORIAL SP--A man and wife entered the Creek Campground and occupied site #2. A short while after their arrival, a verbal onslaught ensued. During the argument the wife tossed a can of gasoline on her husband and followed that with a lighted match. Two persons with the couple rolled the blazing "gentleman" on the ground and extinguished the flames. This is the beginning of a great new summer season.
Supervisor Jack P. Stowe

secret weapons may abound in District 5

DISTRICT 5--We believe we have in our District a defensive item being overlooked by the U.S. Government defense program. A 16-year old boy downed a helicopter with a stone. A flying cameraman was filming an automobile for television when a flat stone about 1-1/2 inches thick caused several hundreds of dollars worth of damage to the rotor blade. The pilot made a precautionary landing to inspect the damage.

This boy, no doubt, received his training at Ventura Beach where the stone throwers have been able to penetrate the walls of our restroom buildings. It is a shame to see this energy go to waste. Maybe the Army could recruit these stone throwers, and with proper training develop a good anti-aircraft unit. Possibly with intensive training, they might qualify as anti-missile protectors.
Superintendent Lloyd Lively

another appointment

MONTEREY REGIONAL PLANNING OFFICE--Another of our boys has been appointed to a City Planning Commission. Mayor Beauford Anderson of Seaside appointed William A. Cobb, Assistant Landscape Architect, to that City's Commission.
Supervisor Harry Dean, Jr.

doesn't someone want to know about Pio Pico?

PIO PICO SHM--We receive many inquiries for information for camping in state parks, camping in national parks, camping in county parks, camping in private areas. Usually these requests include the western states, possibly the mid-west, but today a request for camping information in Europe had us stumped.
Supervisor Martin Cole

Yield From the Field

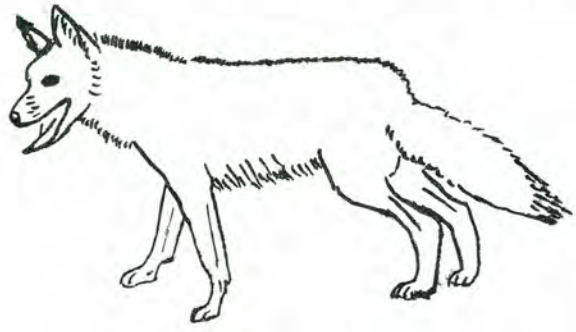
Though the Grizzly and the Forty-niners seeking gold have vanished, the plaintive howl of the coyote still can be heard at night in California even within the limits of such cities as Los Angeles.

Coyote is a Spanish word and is a modification of the Aztec word "coyotl". Being a relatively small animal with a weight of about 40 pounds, the coyote reaches nearly four feet in length. A wolf-like animal with sharply pointed ears which never droop or fold over and an equally sharp and pointed tail, he sometimes is mistaken for a dog, especially when seen at a distance. The coloring is predominately tawny gray, washing out into tan along the under parts and lower legs. The tail which makes up about one-third of the body length seems to float when he runs.

Coyotes get along well together and join forces in chase, or serenade the moon as pictures often depict. The voice of the coyote has been described as a prolonged howl which he lets out and then runs after and bites into small pieces. And this seems to fit quite appropriately.

Mr. Coyote, to say the least, cannot be called a connoisseur since he will eat almost anything. Hunger is always present and this seems to be his only object in life — that of satisfying his craving

SAINT OR SINNER?



By
Ranger John E. Walstrom
Russian Gulch State Park

for food. A normal diet may consist of eggs, birds, insects, rodents, carrion, vegetable matter, fruits and any large game, either domestic or wild, which he can catch.

Normally he is a night hunter and a day sleeper. Dens located in rock piles, or in holes dug in the ground or the side of a hill are where the coyotes live. The pups, generally born in April in litters of five to eight but sometimes as many as 15, stay in the dens until the fall of the year when they leave home to shift for themselves. Like domestic dogs, the pups' eyes remain closed until the eighth or tenth day after birth, and they are weaned in about two weeks.

People have mixed emotions when talking about the coyote. Naturally the poultry farmer and sheepman hold no great love for him; on the other hand, the cattleman and grain and hay farmer are more apt to straddle the fence, believing he will offset any damage by controlling rodents. The question of his being a saint or a sinner would indeed fill many pages. The controversial question remains for you to answer.

Man has constantly persecuted the coyote but despite the war waged against him, he has proved remarkably durable. Few animals possess his character or versatile nature. As is said of the crow, the coyote is aware of the presence of a firearm. He may rest quietly within eyesight of man without a gun, but an armed hunter can rarely approach within shooting distance. For this he has been called a coward, but actually he possesses a super intelligence — "live coward, dead hero"? When cornered he can be and is a savage fighter.

It seems that whatever man devises, the coyote eventually becomes wise, no matter what it may be — traps, poison, firearms, hunters using dogs or on horseback, and in some states in cars and airplanes. With all the odds against him, he is still a long way from being extinct. Man may be able to control the coyote by various means, but that is all as this dog-like creature is simply too smart to be exterminated completely. It is unfortunate the California Grizzly did not possess the coyote's versatile and cunning nature in coping with man and civilization. Although an unimpressive looking animal, the coyote deserves admiration and respect in his efforts to survive.

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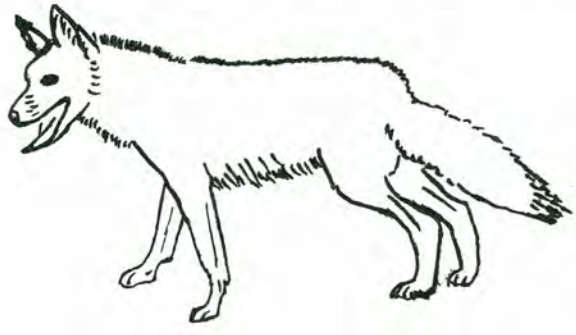

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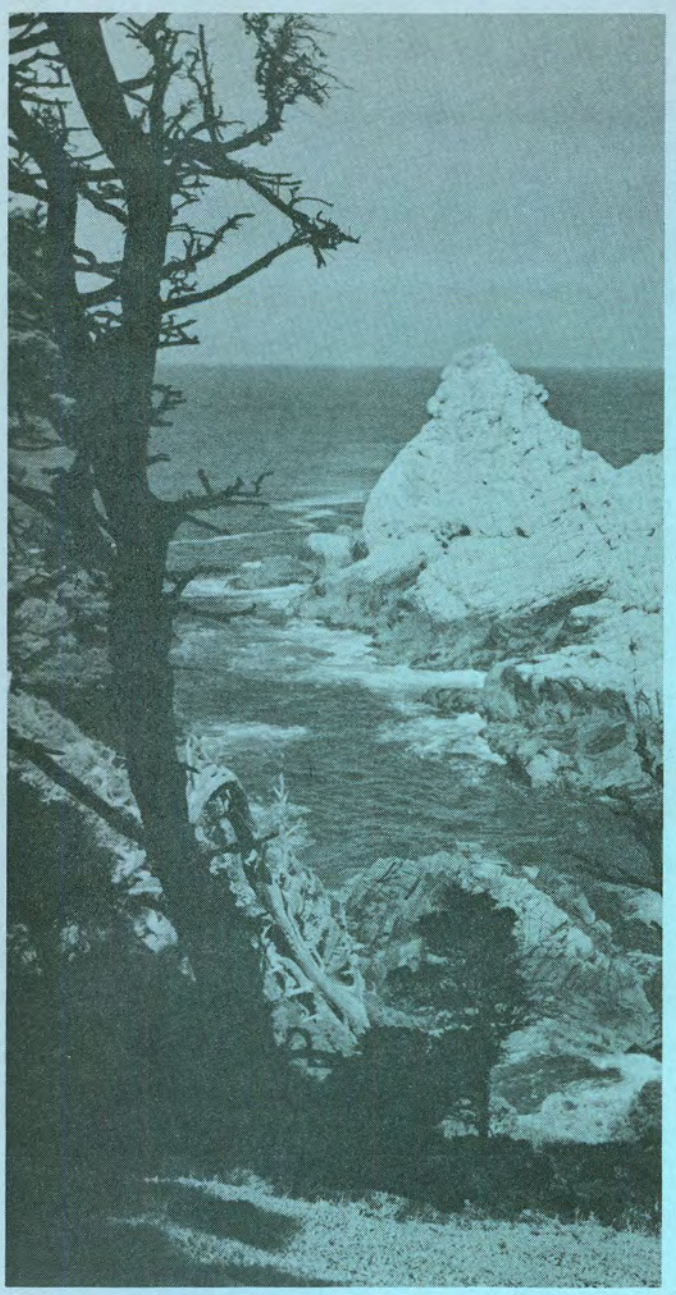
THE GREATEST MEETING
OF LAND AND WATER
IN THE WORLD. . .

"The greatest meeting of land and water in the world."

Extravagant praise to be accorded any one portion of the earth's surface; yet these are the words of a noted student of landscape, the painter Francis McComas. Any there are many who agree that on Point Lobos, a tree-clad headland of the California seacoast, there has been brought to a distinguished climax many elements that make for landscape beauty and significance.

Point Lobos Reserve State Park is an area of 1,250 acres located in Monterey County along the south shore of Carmel Bay. The park derives its name from the colonies of California and Steller's sea lions whose hoarse barkings are carried inland from the offshore rocks, Punta de los Lobos Marinos (Point of the Seawolves).

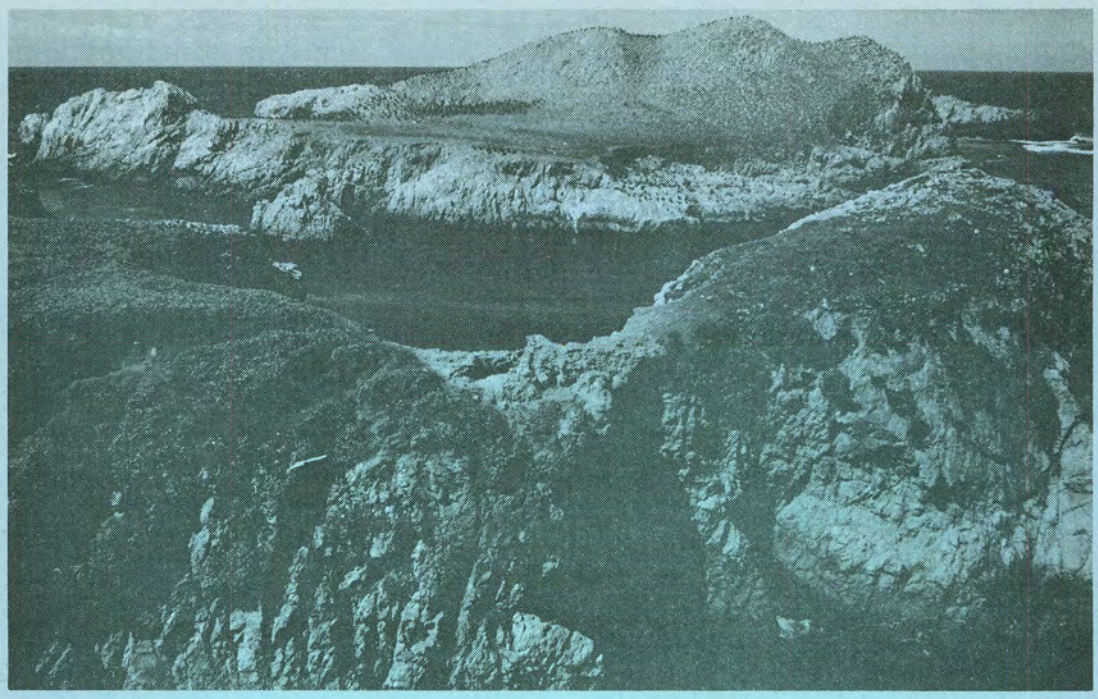


The outstanding distinction of the point is a remaining natural grove of the Monterey Cypress, widely distributed in earlier geological times, but now in its native state making a last stand in the Monterey region. A portion of a grove of equally rare Gowen Cypress growing just inland from the Monterey Cypress is also within the Reserve. These trees are noted for their dwarf size, many of the mature trees are less than three feet high.

Clinging to the cliffs above the surf, shaped into forms by wind and weather, shrouded sometimes in drifting fog, the living trees rich in green foliage, the dead ones stark in silhouette with bleached white twisted branches red with algae, the Monterey Cypress are the characteristic note in a landscape beloved of artists for form and color. These trees tell a dramatic story revealed by their oceanward pinnacles -- the never-ending conflict between sea and land.

Roads through the park have been kept to a minimum. The finer areas of the Reserve are seen on foot, over unobtrusive trails which follow the logical course of travel and lead to features of greatest beauty and interest.

Point Lobos is a unique, outdoor "natural museum". Large flocks of cormorants, pelicans, and gulls, with other waterfowl, provide interest to the visitor. From early spring until fall, acres of wildflowers transform the meadows, the shaded Monterey Pine woods, and even the seacoast, into a thrilling pattern of design and color. Well over 300 species of plants have been identified.



Interesting offshore formations include Sea Lion Rocks, home of the noisy sea lions; Bird Island, sanctuary for thousands of shore and water birds; and the Pinnacles, where the waves break spectacularly.

Approximately 250 species of vertebrate animals have been identified in the area; and the tidal pools and inlets contain unnumbered specimens of shore plants and animals.

750 acres of submerged land were added to the Reserve in 1960, becoming the first underwater reserve in our nation. Inter-tidal marine plant and animal species are fully protected so that the normal balance of conditions favorable to the persistence of each plant and animal can go undisturbed by the hand of man. Underwater studies are conducted by many individuals and members of colleges and universities.

K. R. L. Hall and George B. Schaller, Fellows at the Center for advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California, studied the sea otters at Point Lobos Reserve State Park for six days from January 7 - 12, 1963. A report entitled, "Tool-Using Behavior of the California Sea Otter" contains many interesting facts and observations. Space does not permit us to print it in its entirety, but here are some excerpts.

The sea otter, an attraction which brought the Russians to our shores in the early 1800's, was thought to be extinct in 1917. It was not until 1937 that a sighting in a remote cove south of Monterey verified that the sea otter was not extinct. With strict protection the sea otters have increased to about 700.

During our study, we each observed the otters for 52 hours. Several otters, varying from five to 15, frequented about one mile of the rugged broken southern shore of the Reserve. Visibility throughout the study was excellent, without fog, rain, high winds, or rough seas.

The daily peak of feeding during the study was between 0800 and 0900, with a gradual decline over the midday period when most otters rested singly or in small groups in the kelp beds from 600 to 800 feet offshore. Some animals fed early in the morning and not again during the daylight hours. Only females and their single young fed together.

The sea otter (Enhydra lutris) is reported to be the only mammal which habitually uses a tool as a means of obtaining certain types of food. When feeding, the otters generally swim along the shore and around the reefs, diving and reappearing many times in a small area, then moving to another site. After diving about 15 to 150 seconds (average 55 seconds), the animal pops from the water head first, immediately rolls onto its back and begins to eat. The food is held between the forepaws and brought to the mouth. The shell of an urchin is bitten apart rapidly and the soft insides consumed, a task requiring about 38 seconds from the time of surface. When eating a large item such as a crab or abalone, the otter may roll over in the water one or more times between bites, possibly to rid the chest of debris and to keep the fur clean. Occasionally the animal rubs its chest, arms, and face vigorously with its paws before diving.

A point in the feeding behavior that has not previously been noted is the consistency with which an individual otter will dive for a particular type of food. The otters came to the surface many times without food, especially when they seemingly dove for a particular item. The diet for the time we watched consisted of mussels 40%, urchins 32.8%, crabs 14.5%, abalones 9.9%, and miscellaneous 2.8%.

Otters were seen to pound mussels against a stone on 21 separate occasions during the six-day study. A feeding sequence began as the otter surfaced after a dive of about 30 seconds. When the animal rolled onto its back, the stone was already balanced on the chest in such a manner that it was available immediately to use as an anvil. The mussel was apparently carried in the hands, for the otter began to pound it against the stone immediately after surfacing. When banging, the otter held the flat sides of the mollusk pressed between its stubby hands, raised its arms until they were at right angels to its body, then brought the arms down forcefully so that the hard shell of the mussel struck the stone with a click which was frequently audible above the roaring surf.

The otters frequently fed on mussels for long periods. The longest complete feeding sequence noted was 86 minutes, with the otter diving and reappearing with a mussel 54 times over the same reef. The total number of bangs to open the mussels in this period was 2,237.

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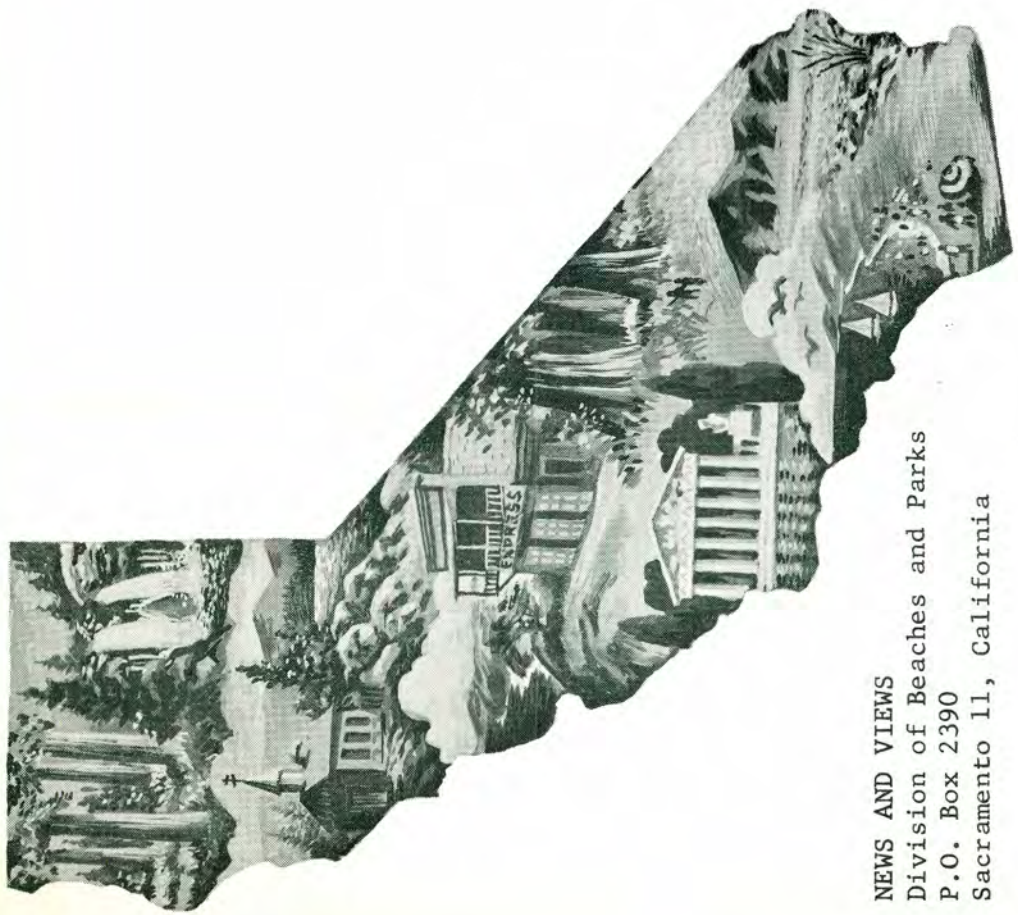

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
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NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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July, 1963

TO ALL FIELD PERSONNEL, DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

SOMETIME AGO IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT A PAGE OF NEWS AND VIEWS BE USED TO PRINT LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. A VERY FINE SUGGESTION, BUT SO FAR WE HAVE NO LETTERS TO PRINT.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE PAGE INCLUDED IN NEWS AND VIEWS, PLEASE SEND PRINTABLE COMMENTS TO THE EDITOR.

IT WOULD BE WELL TO LIMIT THE LENGTH OF THE LETTER TO APPROXIMATELY 300 WORDS.

EDITOR, NEWS AND VIEWS,
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, California

ROSTER CHANGES

June, 1963

APPOINTMENTS

Borodin, Michael M.	St. Pk. Attend.	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-21-63
Brant, Ira J.	St. Pk. Ranger I	Hearst San Simeon SHM	4-22-63
Clemens, Williamson W.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon SHM	5-27-63
Doyle, Robert C.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon SHM	4-9-63
Gaunt, Marjorie E.	Inter-Clerk	Richardson Grove SP	6-21-63
Griffith, Thomas W.	St. Pk. Ranger I	Humboldt Redwoods SP	6-15-63
Grinager, Holly A.	Engr. Aid II	Tech Serv, Develop, Sacto.	5-13-63
Henry, Ross T.	St. Pk. Ranger I	Bolsa Chica SP	7-1-63
Hudson, Glory M.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon SHM	4-20-63
Irelan, William E.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon SHM	4-22-63
Logan, Virginia S.	Inter-Typ Clk-B	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-13-63
Lugan, Manual F.	St. Pk. Attend.	Millerton Lake SP	6-10-63
McCall, Ronald D.	St. Pk. Ranger I	Carpinteria Beach SP	5-24-63
Mueller, Troye C.	Inter Typ Clk	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-13-63
Norton, William W., Jr.	St. Pk. Ranger II	San Clemente Beach SP	5-15-63
Reed, Jo Junior	St. Pk. Attend.	Patrick's Point SP	5-31-63
Richardson, James H.	St. Pk. Ranger II	San Diego Beaches SP	6-17-63
Sanders, Stephen J.	St. Pk. Attend.	Pismo Beach SP	6-13-63
Shultz, Harold E.	St. Pk. Attend.	Millerton Lake SP	5-31-63
Stephens, Robert V.	Asst. Civil Engr. (R.-A)	District 2, Headquarters	5-31-63
Ulm, Anthony A.	St. Pk. Ranger I	Pismo Beach SP	5-31-63
White, George W., Jr.	St. Pk. Attend.	Millerton Lake SP	5-9-63
Woolley, Thomas S.	St. Pk. Attend.	McArthur-Burney Falls Me. SP	6-17-63
Gotelli, Dominic W.	St. Pk. Ranger I	Sonoma SHM	6-10-63

LOCATION CHANGES:

Davis, Frank E.	St. Pk. Attend.	From San Mateo Beaches to Will Rogers	5-31-63
Hanson, John K.	St. Pk. Attend.	From Salton Sea to San Clemente	7-1-63
Jogoleff, Boris P.	St. Pk. Attend.	From Silver Strand to Torrey Pines	5-31-63
Schmidtt, Alphons G.	St. Pk. Attend.	From San Clemente to Lake Elsinore	7-1-63

SEPARATIONS:

Fleming, Norma F.	Inter Clk	Richardson Grove SP	6-17-63
Johnston, Aubrey R.	Asso. Land Agt.	Tech Serv, Acqtn - Sacto	5-31-63
Levens, David D.	St. Pk. Ranger I	Leo Carrillo Beach SP	5-30-63
Martin, Robert R., Jr.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon SHM	5-5-63
Santens, Georgianna M.	Inter Typ Clerk	Hearst San Simeon SHM	5-30-63
Slater, Norma G.	Inter Typ Clerk	Carpinteria Beach SP	6-30-63

PERSONALS

SACRAMENTO--Interpertive Services---Many of you who have been with the Division for a number of years will remember Austin Coggins, ex-seasonal Recreation Leader and Naturalist, who was well known for his personal charm and abundance of good spirits. He was known to key-note many an "unofficial" happy hour with his exceptionally fine piano renditions and unlimited repertoire of songs and ballads. We have just received the news of Austin's death. We are sure that you who knew Austin will remember him as the type of person who would enliven any gather and provide a bright spot in what might otherwise have been an average nerve-racking and/or routine day. Burgess W. Heacox, SP Naturalist III

SACRAMENTO--State Indian Museum--Ranger William H. Olsen and Janice Whitaker were married 6/1/63.

LEO CARRILLO BEACH SP-- On Wednesday, June 19, 1963 Park Attendant Dick Lokey suffered a heart attack which required hospitalization. He is confined to St. John's Hospital in Oxnard.

DISTRICT 6--Di strict Superintendent and Mrs. Alan Philbrook are settled in their new home at 2292 Parkwood Blvd., Eureka.

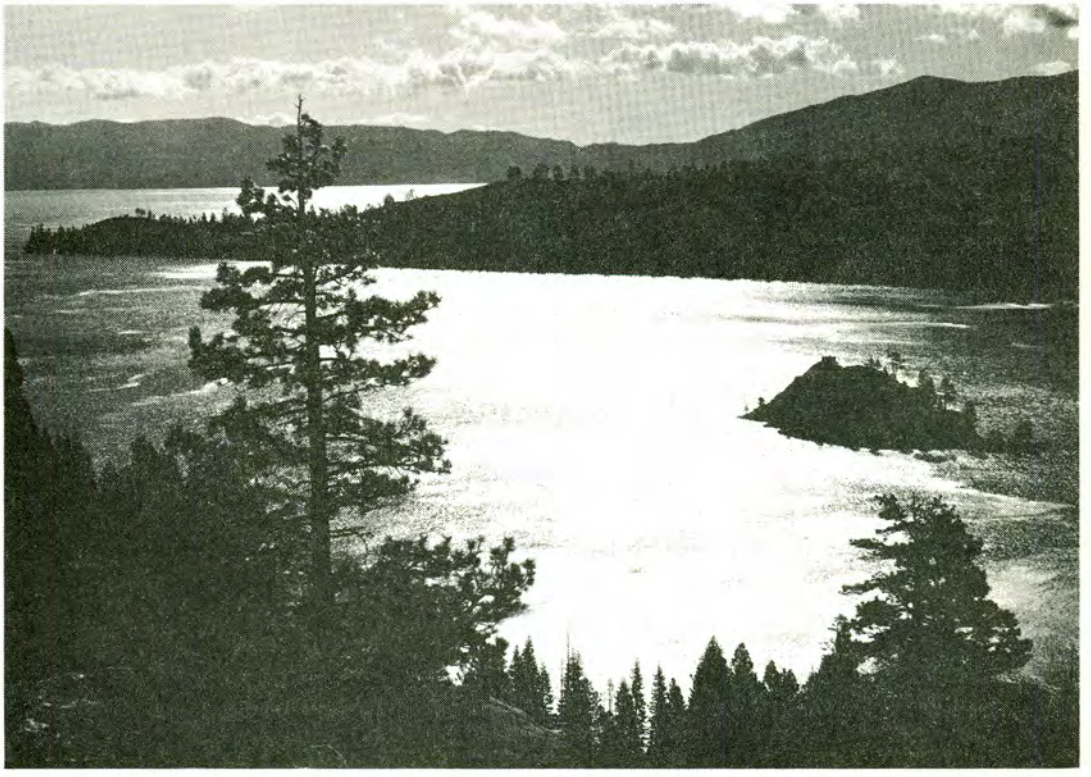
TORREY PINES SP--Ranger and Mrs. Roger Werts are the parents of a boy, Daniel Eugene, who weighed 6 lb. 14 oz. at birth.

LA PURISIMA MISSION SHM-- Park Attendant and Mrs. Kenneth Merrill are the parents of Kimberly Ann.

PLEASE SEND ITEMS OF INTEREST TO OTHER PARK PERSONNEL TO THE INFORMATION OFFICER FOR INCLUSION EACH MONTH.

AUGUST, 1963

NEWS AND VIEWS



Emerald Bay . . . . see 1a-8a

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

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PHOTO CREDITS:

Wildcat Fishing, Pages 10-11, Jim Yokum, Reno, Nevada
Emerald Bay- D.L.Bliss, Pages 1a-8a, Tom Meyers, Sacramento

ROSTER CHANGES

APPOINTMENTS

Baker, Robert M.	Jr. Landscape Arch.	Goleta Regional	7-1-63
Balding, Melvin E.	State Park Attend.	Folsom Lake	7-8-63
Bennett, Wilson G.	State Park Attend.	Salton Sea SRA	7-1-63
Buller, Sue A.	Inter-Steno	Sacramento Regional	6-17-63
Cochran, John L.	State Park Attend.	SF Maritime SHM	7-15-63
Cole, Arthur E.	State Park Attend.	Cuyamaca Rancho SP	6-17-63
Derr, John R.	State Park Attend.	Stinson Beach	7-15-63
Dreis, LeRoy L.	State Park Attend.	Seacliff Beach	6-5-63
Gant, Harry H.	State Park Attend.	Bolsa Chica Beach	7-10-63
Goodwin, Geraldine V.	Inter-Typist-Clerk	Sacramento-Personnel	7-1-63
Hampy, Calvin H.	State Park Ranger I	Leo Carrillo Beach	7-1-63
Henretty, Lorraine	Inter-Steno	Sacramento-Gen Serv	7-8-63
Hill, William J.	State Park Attend.	Point Lobos Reserve	6-17-63
Lombardo, Therese	Inter-File-Clerk	Sacramento-Gen Serv	7-1-63
Melton, Edward I.	State Park Attend.	SF Maritime SHM	6-17-63
Meuser, William L.	Arch Asst	Sacto Development	6-7-63
Mortensen, Thornton K.	State Park Attend.	Picacho SRA	7-8-63
Peterson, Diane R.	Key Punch Operator (IBM)	Sacramento-Admin	7-1-63
Roberts, Robert J.	Engr Aid II	Sacto Development	5-29-63
Rose, Wilbert R.	State Park Attend.	Pismo Beach	7-1-63
Rowe, Harmon	Assoc. Landscape Arch.	Sacto Development	7-1-63
Santos, Mary J.	Inter-Typist-Clerk	Sacto - General Services	7-15-63
Stelzriede, Edgar W. Jr.	State Park Attend.	Squaw Valley SRA	7-1-63
Stiles, Stanley S.	St. Fin Exam III	Sacto - Admin	7-1-63
Thornton, Releford M.	State Park Attend.	Julia Pfeiffer Burns	6-10-63
Wiederhoeft, Waldemar L.	State Park Ranger I	Curry Bidwell Bar	6-10-63
Wortell, Barbara J.	Inter-Steno	Sacramento-Plan & Con	7-23-63

SEPARATIONS

Jensen, Robert W.	State Park Attend.	Portola	7-5-63
Layton, Leonard L.	State Park Ranger I	Bolsa Chica	7-21-63
Linville, Perlo L.	Shipwright-Joiner	SF Maritime SHM	6-30-63
McClain, Hazel E.	Inter-File-Clerk	Sacramento-Gen Serv	6-28-63
Melton, Edward I.	State Park Attend.	SF Maritime SHM	7-12-63
Nickelson, John R.	Hwy Maint Man II	Squaw Valley SRA	6-28-63
Reid, Lita D.	Inter-Steno	Sacramento-Acq.	7-12-63
Reilly, Robert L.	Engr Aid II	Sacramento - Development	7-15-63
Barrett, Bernard O.	Refrig Engr	Squaw Valley SRA	6-17-63
Cecil, Weldon H.	State Park Attend.	Seacliff Beach	5-19-63

LOCATION CHANGES

		From	To	
Alfsen, James R.	St Prk Rg I	Calaveras Big Trees	Frank's Tract	7-15-63
Carter, Raymond L.	Trct-Opr-Lbr	Humboldt Redwoods	District 1 Headquarters	7-1-63
Carter, William A.	Trct-Opr-Lbr	District 1 Headquarters	Humboldt Redwoods	7-1-63
Erickson, Ronald J.	St Pk Rg I	Frank's Tract	Emerald Bay	6-15-63
Hanson, John K.	St Pk Attend.	Salton Sea	San Clemente	7-1-63
Leffingwell, Eric H.	St Pk Rg II	San Diego Beaches	Frank's Tract	6-1-63
Menefee, Richard L.	St Pk Rg I	Morro Bay	Fort Tejon	7-1-63
Parker, Rupard M.	St Pk Attend.	Squaw Valley SRA	Folsom Lake SRA	6-17-63
Rawlinson, David F.	St Pk Attend.	Tule Elk Reserve	Mt. Diablo	7-1-63
Schmitt, Alphons G.	St Pk Attend.	San Clemente	Lake Elsinore	7-1-63
Walker, William J.	St. Pk Rg I	Fort Tejon	Tule Elk Reserve	7-1-63

NAME CHANGE

From Frances M. Youkey to Henry, Frances M.	Inter-Steno	District 1 Headquarters	7-1-63

PERSONALS

Petaluma Adobe SHM---Charles Knight, Ranger I is quite ill at the Warrack Medical Center Hospital, 2457 Summerfield Road, Santa Rosa.

John Lohr, retired, has moved and would like anyone in the vicinity of his new home to stop by. His new address is: 28808 Glenn Oaks Drive, Sun City (Riverside County).

N/V 8/63

Reorganization

While we were planning our projects for the 1962 bond program, it became apparent that our entire planning section would have to be organized and oriented toward an entirely new volume of work. Although this bond act was not successful, the Legislature has followed through with a $19,110,000 appropriation for immediate acquisition, and a reauthorization for a $150,000,000 bond program for "state beach, park, recreational and historical facilities".

Knowing that the $19,110,000 is a firm program and feeling sure that the second bond proposal will receive public acceptance from California citizens, the need to reorganize the planning section became even more evident. At my request the Organization and Cost Control Division of the Department of Finance undertook a complete study of the planning function as it related to the Division of Beaches and Parks.

In my opinion, which is confirmed by the language in the new bond act, it is first necessary for the Division to determine the needs of California people for an expanded State Park System, and to further determine these needs to a foreseeable future, probably 1980. After these needs have been determined, it is next necessary to set goals within our financial limits which may be met by that time. This includes, of course, an analysis of the kinds of areas and historical sites that are available and would fit into the Park System while complying with all the criteria established by the State Park Commission's policy.

In addition to this job, it is also necessary to provide basic master planning for each of these selected sites, to set the design criteria which will control the actual growth and development of each location and to establish the organization which will be expected to carry out this particular job. With Finance's help, it has been determined to establish a Planning and Control Section, which replaces the Technical Services Section. Having made this decision, a further analysis of the organization of Beaches and Parks was necessary to carry out the total responsibilities of the Division. This will be accomplished, we hope, by replacing the Operations Section with a Park Management Section where all other functions of the Division will be handled. In our final plan, which may take some time to accomplish, we hope to administer the total management program, including park facility design, all construction processes, and the Interpretive Services Unit, through three or four park management regions, headed by an Assistant Chief, with reasonable freedom in making administrative decisions.

Many details of this organization remain to be resolved and much of it must go through the budgetary process before it can be accomplished. I feel, however, that this is a decided step forward in the administration of the State Park System.

This is not intended so much as a way to save money or to reduce personnel, but rather to make all personnel more productive and to produce more for the public with the same number of dollars. Chief Dolder's recommendations for the preliminary changes follow in Chiefly Speaking.

Full Speed Ahead

We are fortunate indeed to have had the majority of our $19,110,000 acquisition program passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. One item only has been removed from this budget and is now in the supplementary budget before the present Extraordinary Session in Assembly Bill No. 5. This is $200,000 for real property acquisition at Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. There is also an amount of $2,580,100 for State Park development which is in Assembly Bill No. 5

Our principal job from now until the bond election in November, 1964, is to accomplish the purpose set forth by Senate Bill 153 under Section 5096.2. In this section, the Legislature states that it

(continued on the following page)

is the responsibility of the State of California to provide and encourage the provision of recreation opportunities for the citizens of California, that proper planning is necessary, that the present public outdoor recreation areas and facilities are inadequate, and that land values are rapidly increasing so that delay may be fatal to a program of acquisition. The Legislature also states that "it is desirable for the people of this State to have prior notice of the proposed distribution and allocation of the proceeds of this bond issue". In view of these statements by the Legislature, I feel that we have a responsibility to explain to the public at every opportunity what our present State Park System is, what kinds of units comprise the system, why they have been selected, how they serve the public and what is the general cost to the public in the way of maintenance and operation. These figures are available to you in the March, 1963, issue of NEWS AND VIEWS.

Until we have developed a total list of projects to be accomplished by the bond issue which can be presented to the people, we should inform the public to the best of our ability where the shortages of recreational land are most serious and what land in that general location is available to fill this shortage.

It is important, too, to remember the editorial by Walter Lippmann in which he explains, as reprinted in the June, 1961 NEWS AND VIEWS, that government "investment" is much different than government "spending". I would remind you that California's total investment in State Park land is now $46,778,196, augmented by gifts of $30,638,300. This land now carries a conservative appraised value of $375,000,000. I believe we can safely predict the same for whatever may be acquired under the proceeds of the bond act.

We have a good program to sell, and, according to a recent article by Wesley Marx in the magazine, LOS ANGELES, we have an understanding public, "but the belief that the public is not willing to assume these costs is ill-founded. The public is not spending millions of dollars on recreation equipment just to stand in line. . ." He also says, "Both the land, and the public will to obtain the land, are available to preserve and enhance California's outdoor heritage. If California officials turn this opportunity into a reality, the state will accomplish a rare and beautiful thing -- an outdoor heritage that is a living part of urbanized existence."

CHARLES A. DE TURK, Director

Reorganization of the Division of Beaches and Parks is a topic of vital interest to all employees of the Division as we prepare to meet the greatest expansion of the State Park System since its inception in 1927, assuming positively the passage of a $150,000,000 bond issue for parks and recreation in November, 1964.

Many months have been spent by your headquarters staff developing this reorganization plan which now has been approved by the Director of Parks and Recreation and the Administrator of the Resources Agency.

To fully inform all members of the team manning the far-flung units of the State Park System, I am including in this month's Chiefly Speaking column my reorganization proposal as submitted to Director DeTurk.

I recognize that employees, particularly in the district offices, may be concerned about the stability of their jobs under reorganization, and, therefore, remind you of my letter of May 27, 1963, to all employees, which said in part:

> "I wish to assure you at this time that there need be no concern on the part of our Operations function and regional personnel as to an early or immediate change of administrative headquarters offices, even within the next year, and if the finally adopted reorganization plan does go into effect, it will probably be phased out over a longer period."

This still holds true!

"July 1, 1963

'Hon. Charles A. DeTurk, Director
Department of Parks and Recreation

'Subject: Proposed Reorganization

"Over the past several years the growth of the Division of Beaches and Parks has been marked. Periodically in the past, reorganizations of the Division's conduct of its affiars have been resorted to as new functions were added and as the number of people involved increased. During the process of attempting to staff up for an expanded acquisition-development program, it was found that many of our processes of planning and of management were in need of overhaul in order to bring them in line with the expanded needs for production.

"Prior to the submission of the ill-fated 1962 Bond Issue to the electorate, the firm of Alfred W. Baxter and Associates studied the Capital Outlay procedure of the Division of Beaches and Parks and made recommendations as to procedures to be used in selecting and carrying out a balanced comprehensive State Park Capital Outlay program. The merits of such procedures were recognized, but under the press of accomplishing the already funded program of capital investment with the staff available for the purpose, little time was left for implementation of the suggested procedures on a formal basis.

"The workload problem was recognized by the Department of Finance and provisions made in the 1963-64 budget for expansion of staff to allow all phases of planning to be accomplished. In connection with such an expansion it has been necessary to examine very closely the organization both of existing forces and of any forces approved in the 1963-64 budget and to reorganize them into a pattern which would produce the desired results.

"The Office of Organization and Cost Control of the Department of Finance has been engaged in studying reorganization structures of the Division's Technical Services group. In the course of their studies it became immediately identifiable that the Technical Services could not be reorganized without examining

the whole alignment of functions within the Division and of reorganizing on a total basis. Although the final report of the Office of Organization and Cost Control has not been released, our staff has worked closely with that office and has prepared a suggested reorganization of the Division closely paralleling the known provisions of the Office of Organization and Cost Control's proposals.

"Specifically, the proposed reorganization has the objections of:

1. reducing the span of control in the various echelons of our management activities
2. placing decision making powers on an organizational plan close to the work being done
3. establishing strong management controls for the direction and make-up of the State Park System to meet predicted recreation demands
4. realigning functions to areas of greatest concern
5. simplifying review procedures
6. providing for better record keeping and management control of production schedules

"The plan envisions two main alignments of responsibilities under the Chief of the Division in 1, Park Management; and 2, Planning and Control. This would replace the present breakdown of major functions into Park Operations and Technical Services.

"Under the present organization, the Park Operations side is divided into six operating districts, with the responsibilities of operating and maintaining the State Park System.

"Under Technical Services side, the organization is broken into the functions of Planning, Development, Interpretive Services, Land Acquisition, and Resource Management. In each of these functions under Technical Services, there are identifiable parts of it which properly should be assigned in the management field and other parts which are concerned with program planning and management control of the Division's productive efforts. The proposed new organization attempts to place these responsibilities in their proper alignment; thus, the Park Management Section under a Deputy Chief is responsible for the conduct of the management of the Division's business, Statewide. This includes the development of facilities in park areas, the interpretation of parks for the public, the management of State Parks-owned and controlled properties, the maintenance and operation of the Parks, and the management of natural resources within the Parks.

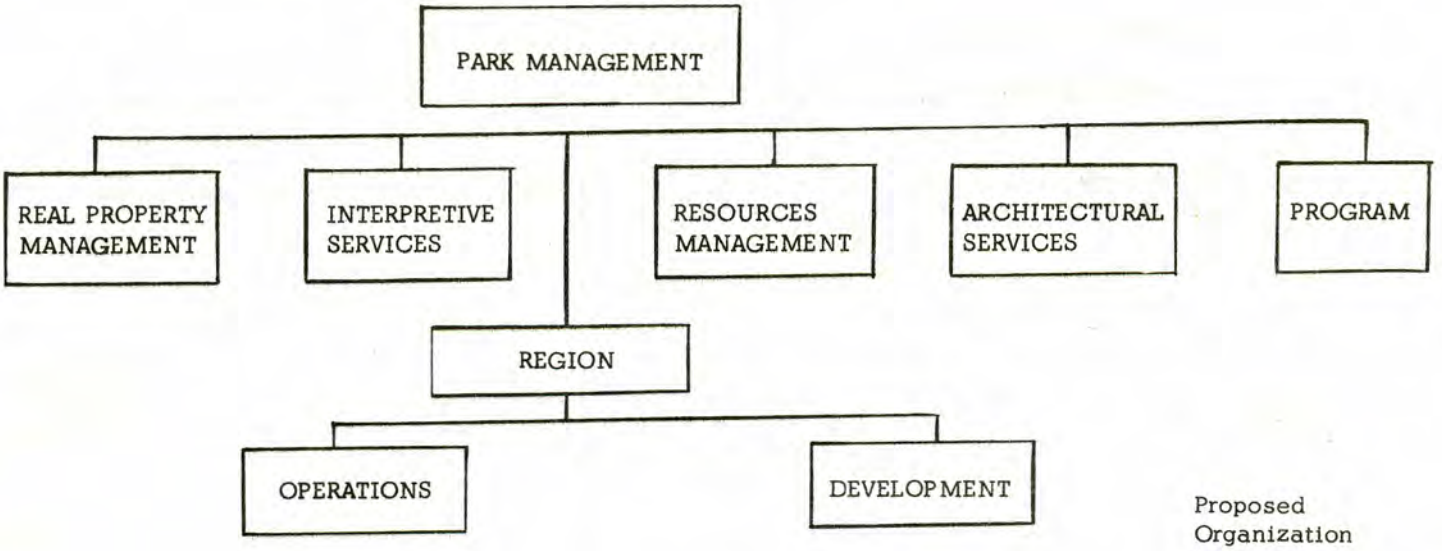
"Under Planning and Control are aligned the functions of preparation of program scheduling of production efforts, selection of projects, determination of needs and determination of opportunities.

"There is a third function now in the Technical Services not covered under either of the proposed new major realignments; that is, acquisition of property. A proposal has already been made that since acquisition of property under State law is a responsibility of the Department of Finance and since the present acquisition activities of the Division are carried out under contract with the Department of Finance, and since this results in some duplication of effort and some cumbersome review procedures, the function of acquisition be carried out completely under the immediate jurisdiction of the Department of Finance, retaining from the present Land Section within the Division those activities which relate to the management of lands presently under the control of the Division. Such a function concerned with management is assigned to the Park Management side of the organization. Thus, the functions to be carried out under Park Management shown on Exhibit 1 attached hereto are: Park Management and Operations, Real Property Management, Resource Management, Interpretive Services, Architectural Services, and Programs Staff. It is proposed to carry on the Park Management and Operations function through a number of regional supervisors or Assistant Chiefs, each of whom will have the functions of operations, maintenance, development and administrative services under him. As time goes on, it would be proposed further to decentralize the working portions of Interpretive Services and Resource Management to these offices so that each regional office would have within it the means of managing the park areas under its jurisdiction.

"Interpretive Services now is part of the Technical Services group; it is actually more closely aligned with the management area than it is with the professional staff of Technical Services. The interpretation of park units is an important tool of the management people and, as such, should be under their jurisdiction.

"Resource Management relates directly to the preservation and perpetuation of those important resources contained within the State Park System, and as such, is a part of the daily activities of the management people.

"Real Property Management has to do with the control of State Park properties from the standpoint of needs related to real estate principles of granting and acquiring easements and permits, of working out operating agreements with other agencies of government and of identifying and solving problems in the real estate area that affect management of the Parks.



Proposed Organization by Function

"Architectural Services relates directly to the design and development of specific structures in the State Park System. This unit prepares and directs the design of architectural structures and other components; reviews architectural designs of concession facilities and prepares recommendations as to their appropriateness; and provides architectural consulting services to other units on specific problems.

"The Programs Staff unit advises the Deputy Chief, Park Management, on problems and programs involving training, operations, and maintenance; prepares operational, administrative and management procedures specifically for the water projects constructed under the Davis-Dolwig Act; prepares necessary Public Works Board documents for Capital Outlay construction projects and coordinates with the agencies within the Department of Public Works on Capital Outlay construction projects.

"The Planning and Control group under the supervision of a Deputy Chief would have the responsibility for assembling, analyzing and collating all data relating to needs, opportunity, project selection, programs of other agencies, preparation of program recommendation, scheduling production and keeping account of progress. It is proposed that this Section be divided into five main subsections or units. (See Exhibit 2)

1. Program Planning and Scheduling Unit
2. Project Planning Unit
3. Special Projects Unit
4. Recreation Services Contract Unit
5. Quality Control Unit

"The duties of the Program Planning and Scheduling Unit are:

"Under general direction of the Deputy Chief, responsibility for the formulation of program recommendations, setting production schedules and the design and maintenance of management controls. Specific duties are:

"1. Collects and analyzes all data relating to programs in park management, operations, planning, acquisition, development and interpretation. Prepares analyzed data into comprehensive reports, charts, graphs, and program recommendations for the use of the Chief in determining program.

"2. Designs administrative systems for carrying out and monitoring program activities. Analyzes the monitoring program and advises the Deputy Chiefs and Chief of action required to meet program needs.

"3. Assembles and processes the Division's Capital Outlay Budget.

"4. Prepares the Division's Five-Year Building Construction Program.

"5. Determines needs of and shortages in separate programs and establishes logical flows of project activities to meet program needs.

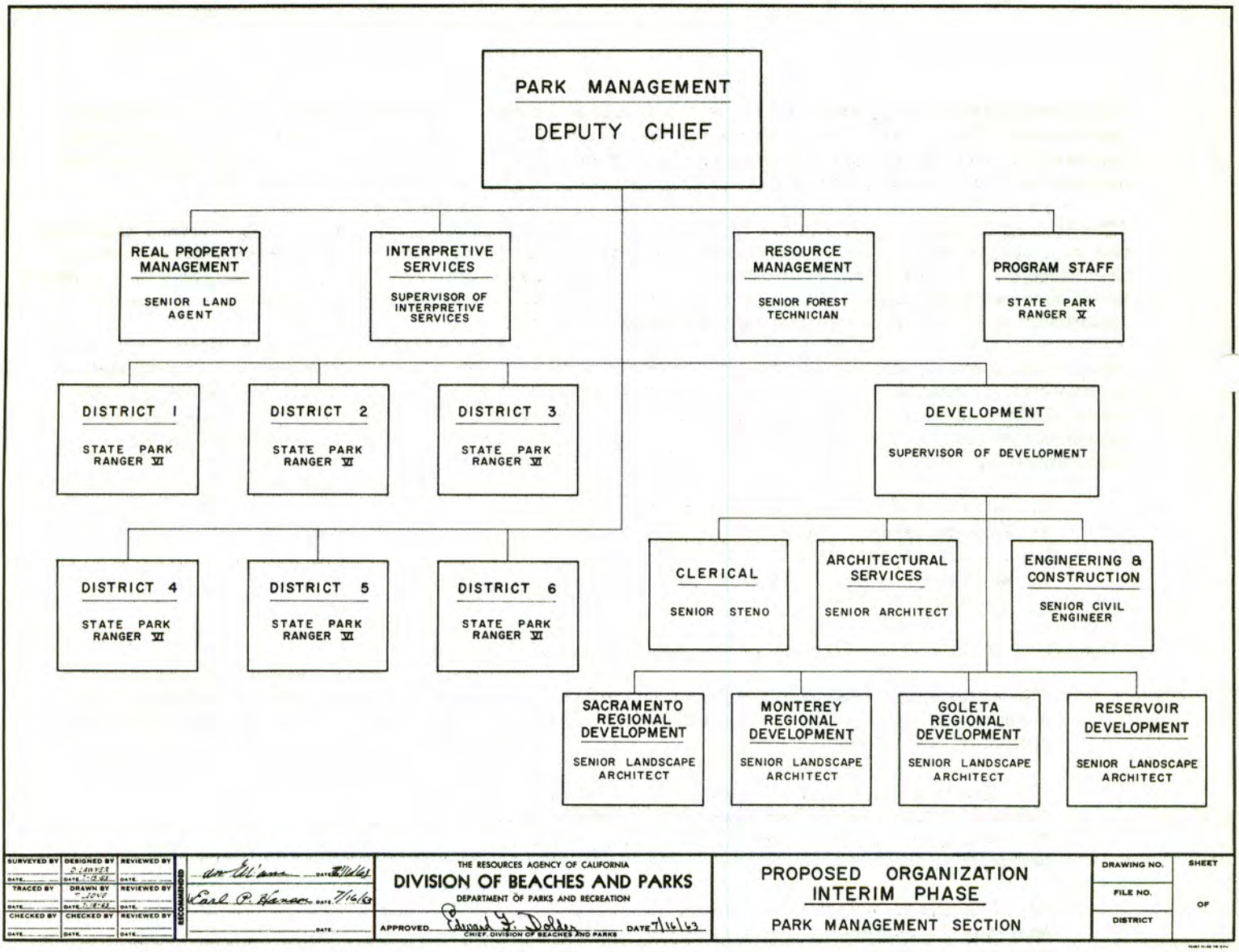
"6. Prepares the Division's long range acquisition program.

"7. Prepares for distribution approved program and schedules and progress and management reports.

"8. Prepares systems used to compile and report on workload and time requirements to be used in workload analysis and performance budgeting.

"9. Assists management in meeting program needs.

"Its primary function under the general direction of the Deputy Chief is to be a repository for all of the data necessary for program formulation, to analyze and collate this data and prepare it in a form readily understandable from which program decisions may be made, to schedule production under the approved programs and to advise management of progress and needs to carry out production according to schedules. It is within this unit that the procedures recommended in the Baxter Report are to be carried out.



"The Project Planning Unit's duties are:

"Under general direction of the Deputy Chief, responsibility for the formulation of State Park project recommendations, and selections, preparation of master plan control drawings, determination of logical park boundaries, and formulation of Riding and Hiking Trail acquisition program. Special duties are:

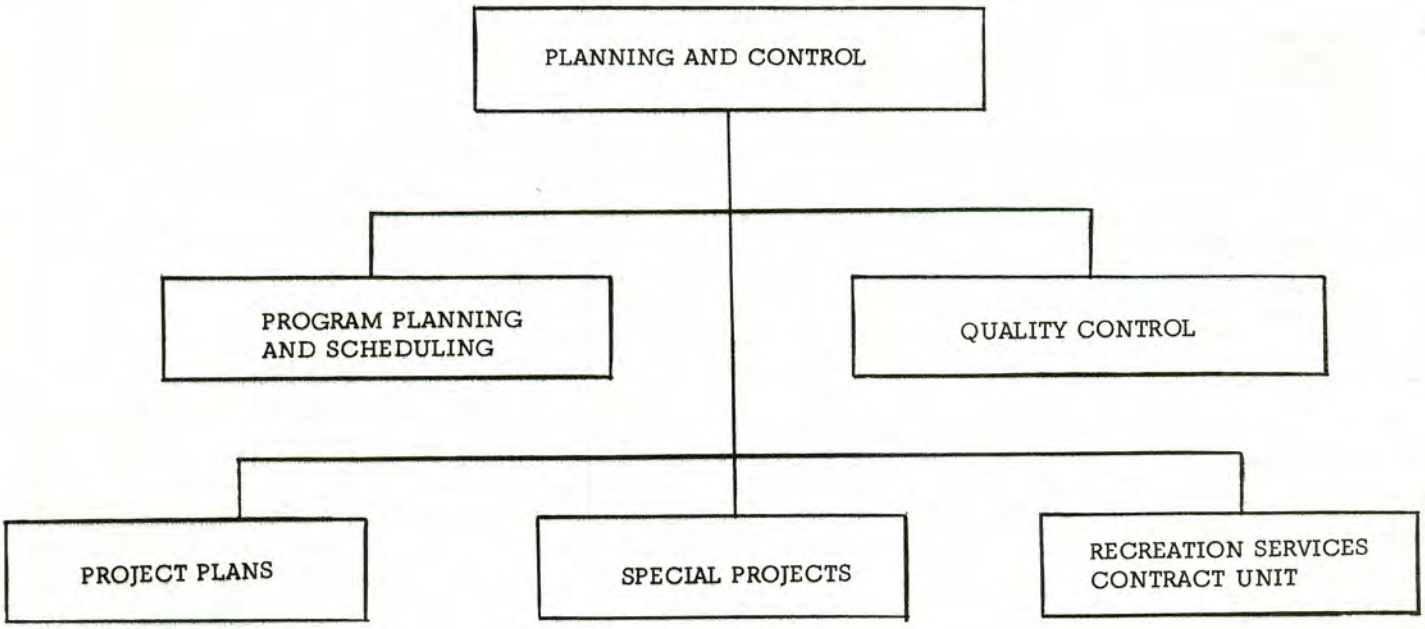
"1. Collects and analyzes all information and data necessary to prepare feasibility reports on park acquisition and development projects as required under Section 5017 of the Public Resources Code.

"2. Analyzes and prepares the scope and design criteria of new state park projects to be submitted for Division approval.

"3. Prepares park master plan control drawings through evaluation of master plan narratives. Establishes design criteria, scope and uses of each park unit.

"4. Prepares acquisition plans and Riding and Hiking Trail acquisition projects.

"This is the production unit of the Planning and Control Section. It is hoped that it may be isolated from all of the various activities of an administrative or management type, devoting its entire energy to the production of plans, preparation of control documents, the assembling of master plan narratives, and the production of data relative to specific project needs in the planning and development field.



Proposed Organization by Function

"The duties of the Special Projects Section are:

"Under general direction of the Deputy Chief, responsibility for maintaining proper liaison with agencies of the Federal government and their programs, also local agencies, conducts special studies and functions as a special committee staff. Specific duties are:

"1. Collects and analyzes all information relating to the programs of the many land-managing Federal agencies, formulates recommendations dealing with the State Park program and these Federal agencies. Keeps abreast of similar programs of various State and local agencies and analyzes their effect upon the State Parks program.

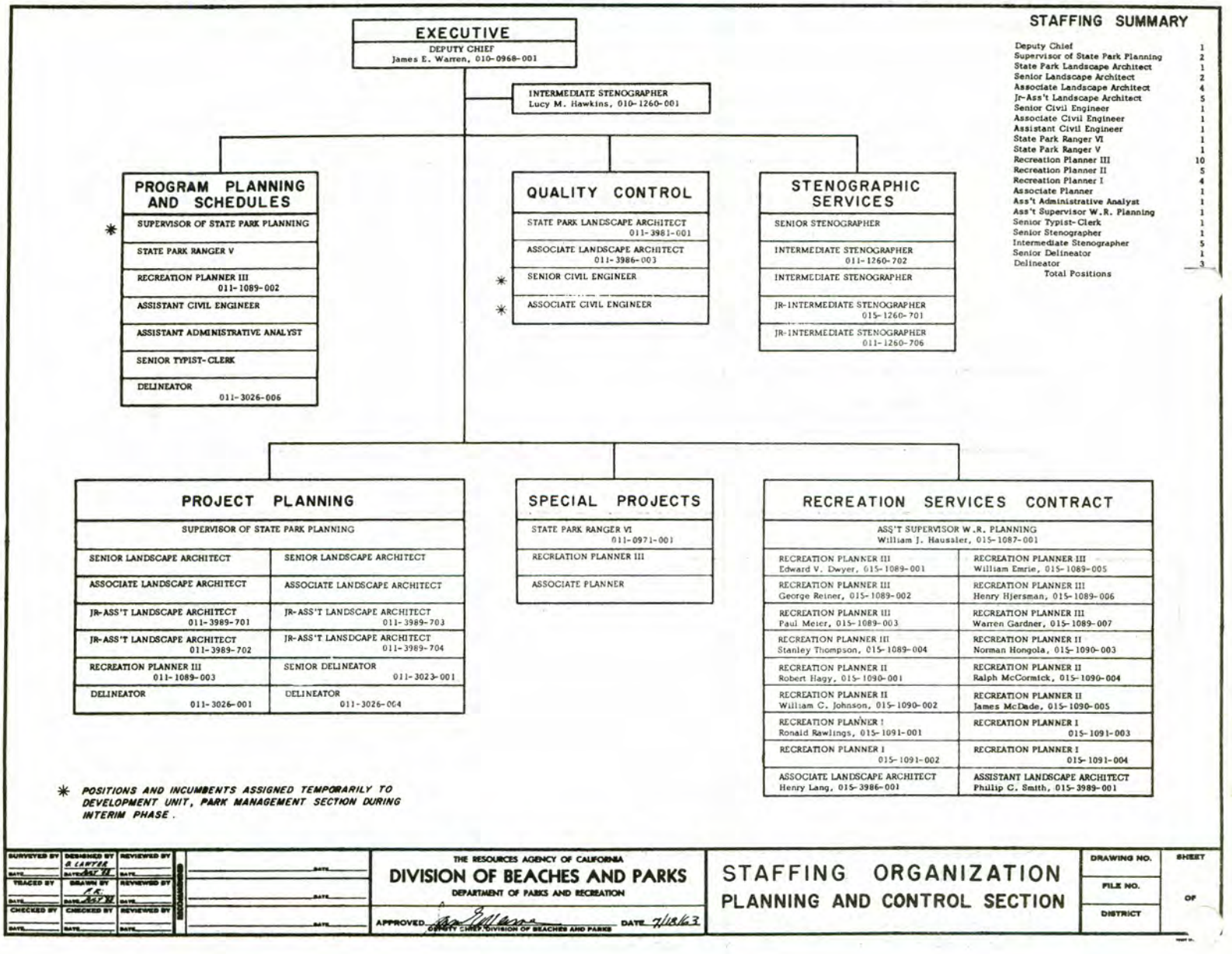
"2. Conducts studies pertaining to the State Park program as requested by the State Legislature; also special studies, as required, evaluating conditions which affect park policies, procedures and real property.

"3. Consults with County Boards of Supervisors and keeps current the County Master Plan as required for the acquisition of beach properties.

"4. Represents the Division on various special project working committees.

"5. Advises and consults with the California Riding and Hiking Trail Advisory Committee, prepares feasibility reports regarding proposed trail projects.

'Briefly, then, these duties have to do with getting into the program scheduling unit information and data relating to programs of other agencies, of needs of the public for recreation facilities, of coordinating parks activities with those of other agencies and of acting as a buffer for the Project Planning Section by taking care of special unscheduled investigative needs, allowing the Project Planning people to stay on approved program development.



"The Recreation Services Contract unit duties are:

> "Under general direction of the Deputy Chief, responsibility for carrying out contracted recreation services and planning for the Department of Water Resources in water project formulation, costs, benefits, and uses as prescribed in various sections of the Water Code and the Davis-Dolwig Act; coordinates the work of the unit with other areas of State Park planning.
>
> "1. Collects and analyzes all data and information pertaining to specific water projects; prepares comprehensive factual reports on the costs and benefits of recreation at these water projects, proposed land uses, necessary land area requirements for recreation as well as types of recreation uses and projections of visitor use.
>
> "2. Reviews and prepares recommendations on grants and loans for recreation developments at local water projects authorized under the Davis-Grunsky Act.
>
> "3. Coordinates the activities of this unit with other units within the section to obtain benefits from the other units' planning. Keeps informed on progress and planning program of other agencies which have responsibility for recreation planning at water projects.

"This unit will be under contract to the Department of Water Resources and the personnel will be working with their various offices. This will enable the Division to coordinate the various phases of planning at the State Water projects with minimum of duplication and a much greater degree of continuity.

"The Quality Control Unit has the responsibility for:

> "Under general direction of the Deputy Chief, is responsible for establishing standards for and quality control of engineering and design of State Park master plans and development plans. Specific duties are:
>
> "1. Establishes standards, controls, and methods of obtaining sound engineering and design practices in master plan and development plan preparation.
>
> "2. Reviews and consults with the planning and designing personnel on over-all goals as well as the solution to the more difficult and complicated problems of design.
>
> "3. Prepares and maintains necessary procedural manuals relating to the engineering and design of park areas and developments.

"Its main concern is to see that the quality of work performed throughout the Division in the planning and development field is of the best quality related to needs and the most economical expenditure related to funds.

"I believe that the above proposal will result in giving the administration better control of the program in-put of the State Park System, higher levels of service for the same expenditure of monies and a higher quality product throughout.

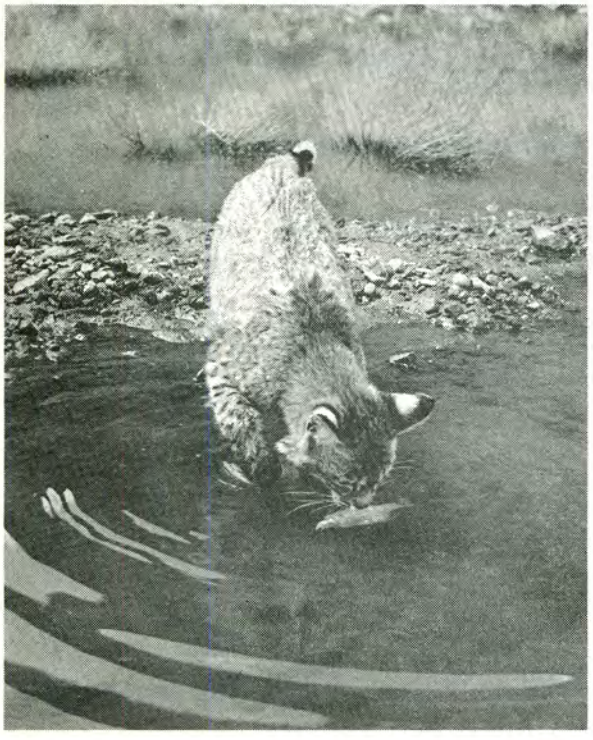
"I recommend that the organization proposal be adopted.

EDWARD F. DOLDER, Chief"

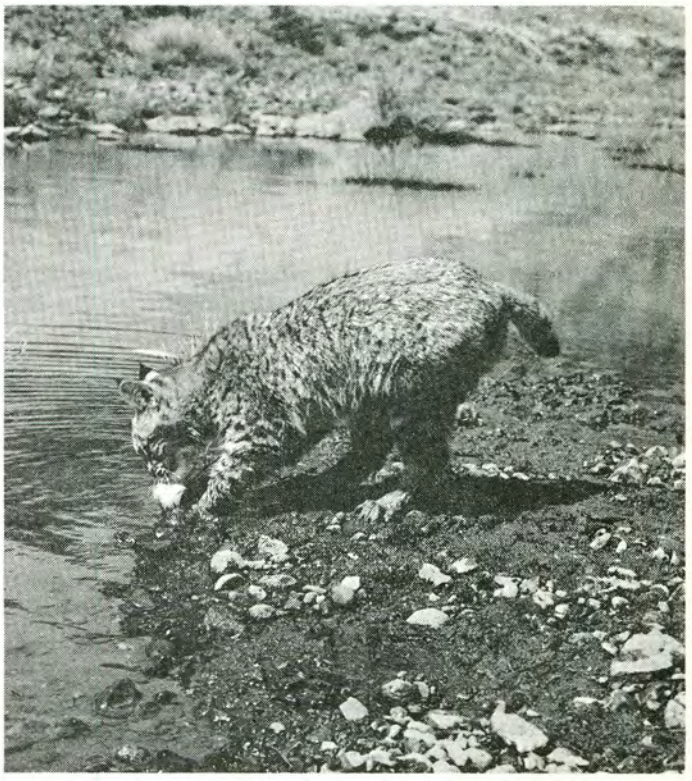
WILDCAT CATCHES DINNER

THERE ARE many ways to catch fish, but here is a new method as taught by a wildcat in his daily chore of obtaining groceries for supper.

First . . . you must see fish before fish sees you.



Then pounce on him . . . .



And hold on . . . oops . . . he got away!

Mr. Jim Yokum, Reno, Nevada, continues to furnish us with outstanding wildlife photographs, for which we are most appreciative.

During the course of raising wildcats for research studies in southeastern Oregon this fishing story was photographed.

The wildcat pounced on his first fish and tried to bring it up to his mouth, but the fish got away. After two unsuccessful similar attempts, he pounced on a fish and by slowly backing with the fish pinned to the river's bottom he successfully brought his catch out on the bank.

Well, try again, but this time pin him to the ground.

Cats dislike water, or so we have been taught to believe. However, wildcats roaming the open country just don't know this . . . and they don't practice such thinking. This is understandable for around water is an abundance of animals which means more food — and wildcats are continually seeking the next meal, be it frog, mouse, rabbit, or fish.

And slowly work back until you are out on the bank.

Two fish for supper . . . and all without bait, pole or fishing license.

CARPINTERIA BEACH SP--Two lifeguards, Larry C. Capune and Merv Larson, cruised down the coast for 150 miles on paddle boards. "We just wanted to see if it could be done", said Larry and Merv. They started Wednesday evening, July 3. They were able to go only three miles that night before heading for shore. The next day they went all the way down to Leo Carrillo Beach and on the third day the two paddled down to Santa Monica arriving at Newport Beach on Saturday. The actual travel time was two days and 22 hours which is a record since no one has ever tried the trip before -- at least not by paddle board. Larry and Merv stayed close to shore, just outside the breaker line during the entire 150-mile trip. The most difficult stretch was around Portugese Bend and Pt. Fermin before arriving in the San Pedro area. Wearing swimming trunks, and carrying sleeping bags, honey and protein tablets, the youths averaged 50 miles a day. Their hands and the ocean current were the only means of propulsion. This trip is not recommended for the average swimmer.
Supervisor George W. Lynn

SAN DIEGO BEACHES SP--Somehow we have the feeling that Monday night's grunion run was successful. A wash basin in one of the restrooms at Carlsbad Beach SP was completely full of grunion heads Tuesday morning. Oh what an eye opener!
Supervisor Walter R. Johnston

MC ARTHUR BURNEY FALLS MEMORIAL SP--We are offering special services that we were not aware were available -- A family of deaf mutes camped in the park last week. Two of our Park Aids, Larry Nyjordet and Pete Stendal, local school teachers who are working here this summer, can communicate with the deaf in sign language. The mutes were quite surprised and pleased to find this out when they registered.
Supervisor C. D. Thompson

SILVER STRAND BEACH SP--One lifeguard partly solved the problem of the very well ventilated lifeguard "towers" at the park. Noted in the daily log: "Lifeguard Mike Cosby got his tower measured for wall to wall carpeting today." The other lifeguards are hoping this DOES start a trend.
Mel Tubbs, Lifeguard Supervisor

VAN DAMME BEACH SP--A visitor drove up to the contact station and asked for John Quick. The contact man commenced to look in the Q's for a camper by that name. The visitor, looking worried and puzzled, made a hasty explanation.
Supervisor Edward A. Earl

DOHENY BEACH SP--Come down and watch our new merry-go-round. The cars arrive at the campground check station, find no vacancies, make a U-turn, go out the gate, make another U-turn and back to the check station. Eventually they get a campsite.
Supervisor O. G. Short

FOLSOM LAKE SP--While on vehicle patrol at Granite Beach, I noticed four teenage boys having a gay time around a keg of beer. They were spraying each other, kicking sand, getting foam on a nearby party, and making a small nuisance of themselves. I asked the boys for their identification and with much grumbling they produced driver's licenses. One of the boys asked me if I was checking them out because of the keg and I answered, "yes". Another boy asked me to smell the liquid. Much to my surprise it was beer all right, but of the root variety. All I could say was, "Have fun boys, but remember there are other people on the beach." Can you imagine 7-1/2 gallons of root beer for four persons?
Ranger Joseph R. McCall

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

MRS. OWINGS APPOINTED

Governor Edmund G. Brown appointed Mrs. Margaret Wentworth Owings of Grime Point, Big Sur, to the State Park Commission on July 5, 1963.

"Margaret Owings was born into a family of conservationists and is active in that work," the Governor said. "She has dedicated much of her great energy and talent to preserving our State's magnificent heritage of natural beauty and I consider her an ideal appointment to the commission at a time when it has heavier responsibilities and greater challenges than ever before."

She replaces Mrs. Gertrude G. Harriman of Hemet who resigned. Her four-year appointment requires Senate confirmation.

Mrs. Owings is the wife of Nathaniel Owings, the internationally known architect and senior partner of the firm of Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill.

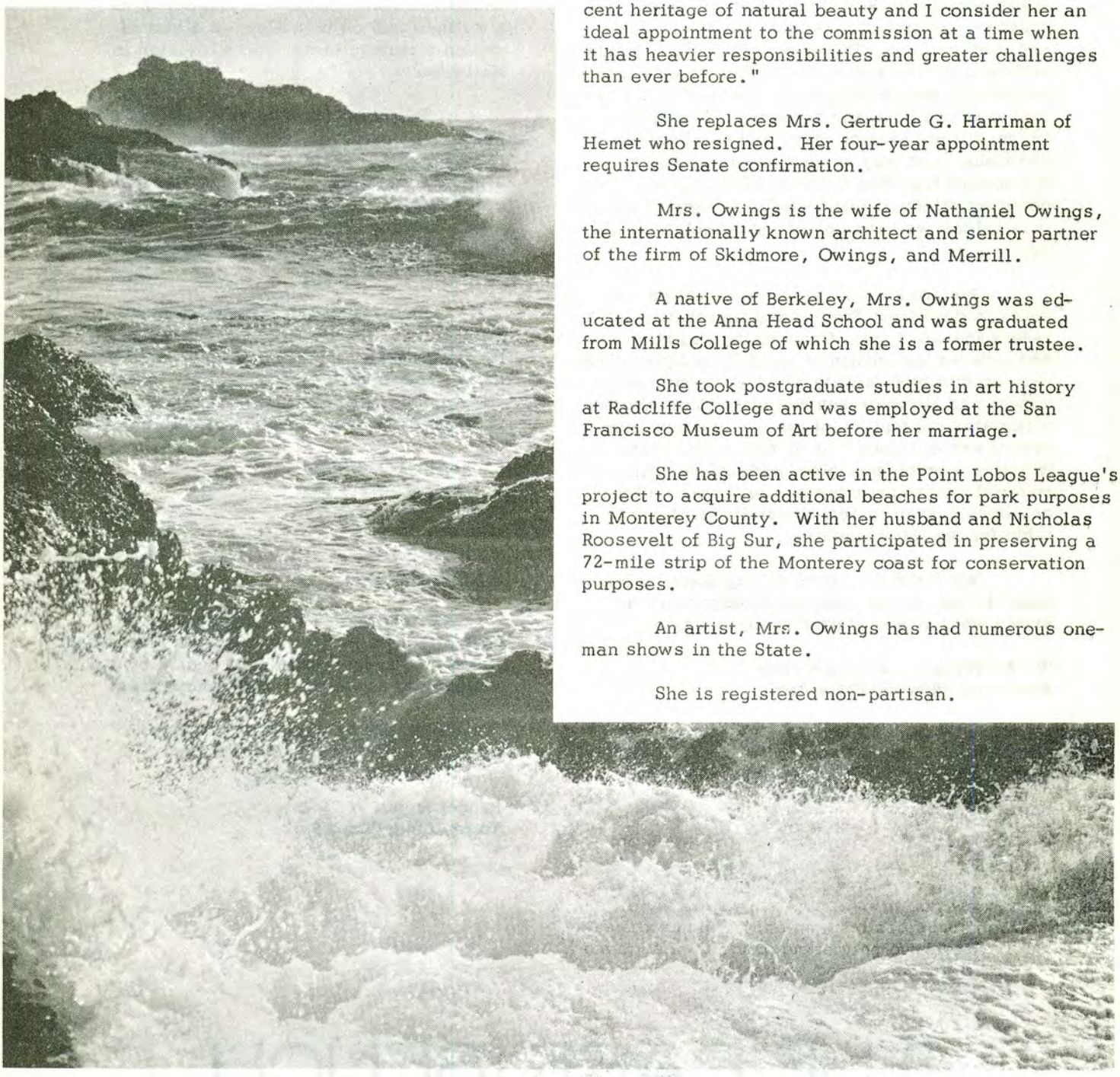
A native of Berkeley, Mrs. Owings was educated at the Anna Head School and was graduated from Mills College of which she is a former trustee.

She took postgraduate studies in art history at Radcliffe College and was employed at the San Francisco Museum of Art before her marriage.

She has been active in the Point Lobos League's project to acquire additional beaches for park purposes in Monterey County. With her husband and Nicholas Roosevelt of Big Sur, she participated in preserving a 72-mile strip of the Monterey coast for conservation purposes.

An artist, Mrs. Owings has had numerous one-man shows in the State.

She is registered non-partisan.



letters to the editor

CAMP AND PICNIC TABLE
PROTECTION AND FINISHING

During a recent visit to this park unit, Chief Dolder noticed and seemed impressed with the method and material we are using to finish table tops and seats. He suggested we make this information available to other parks.

We paint the table tops, seats and exposed edges with Rustoleum #634 QD Black, two coats -- the first coat thinned slightly, the second coat straight. This gives the table and seat surface a glossy ebony-like finish which is impervious to grease and stains and makes cleaning simple with a hose and squeegee. The glossy finish will not peel or check and requires an additional coat only about every three years. We noticed that this finish seems to have a deterrent effect on the "jack knife" artists as it is seldom we have one of these tables carved up.

We are also using this material on the seats in the Forest Theater and find that it helps reduce the wood grain from raising and slivering and reduces the amount of sanding usually necessary on this type facility which is constantly exposed to alternate sun and rain. This method eliminates the buildup of residue and gum from annual use of linseed oil on tables and seats which is a problem in older park units. This material costs approximately $6.50 per gallon and breaks down to approximately $1.50 per table for the initial painting.

We make no claims to originating this idea, in fact no one now assigned to this unit knows when it was started in this park.

W. A. Savage, Park Supervisor
Armstrong Redwood State Park

"THE CALIFORNIA I LOVE"
(280 pages, Prentice-Hall)

In this absorbing book Leo Carrillo charmingly tells the story of his eventful and useful life. We see him as a barefoot lad in Los Angeles learning Italian, Chinese, and other languages from his playmates; we see him as a champion distance swimmer at Santa Monica; as a young cartoonist and vaudeville performer in San Francisco; as a matinee idol on Broadway; as a star of motion pictures, radio, and television in Hollywood.

This man was also an artist and a poet. He was proud, yes, but he had reason to be proud of his Castillian ancestry, proud of his native state, proud of his integrity, proud of his gifts which led to great achievements in many professions. If any man deserved the title "Mr. California", it was Leo Carrillo.

In the book Leo talks with you of many things and the talk is not interrupted by commercials or station breaks. So if you are a Californian -- either by birth or by adoption -- read this fine book and treat yourself to several evenings of pure enjoyment.

Ranger P. W. Minton
Will Rogers State Park

A NEW SLOGAN

This appropos little ditty was given to Park Attendant Al Ulm (prior to his promotional transfer to Ranger 1 at Pismo Beach) by a park visitor who wished to remain anonymous:

"Be enlightened not by the slimy snail
who marks his progress by his trail
DON'T BE A LITTERBUG."

Ranger Rogert W. Werts,
Torrey Pines State Park

THE BETTER RANGER

EARL P. HANSON

A HALF CENTURY OF "BETTER RANGERS"

On Thursday, July 25, 1963, a half hundred employees of the Division gathered in a Sacramento restaurant for luncheon to honor a half century of "better ranger" performance. This may sound a little unrealistic to some, since the State Park System is only now 35 years old. We are speaking, however, of two performances, each amounting to 25 years.

LLOYD "DEACON" LIVELY: Not many are aware of the early State service performed by the "Deacon" (possibly so-called because of his ability to take up collections at poker parties). According to Division records, Lloyd was first employed by the then Division of Fish and Game in the Department of Natural Resources, as of August 1, 1938, as a groundsman and flower gardener at the Fish and Game Hatchery at Mount Whitney. It took him two and one half years to find out that there was a State Park System and that the poker playing might be more promising in this organization.

Jess Chaffee put Lloyd to work in Mount Diablo State Park on January 17, 1941, but reportedly could put up with him for only three months and shipped him south to Pfeiffer-Big Sur. There, as a State Park Custodian, he lasted a year until he was bumped upstairs to an Assistant State Park Warden. He lasted less than a year and a half when we finally got the Seabees to acknowledge that he was more valuable to them than to the Division, at least during wartime.

But you can't hold a good man down and on the 26th of January, 1945, he was back at the old post where this time he managed to stay a month before being sent to Morro Bay State Park. He was elevated to a State Park Ranger III in July of 1946, and moved within nine months to Calaveras Big Trees. In less than a year, he wound up in charge of Big Basin. By this time, we found him to be a real good park supervisor so we retained his services for a four-year hitch in a park that has bred the majority of our better rangers. But the fish at Big Basin proved to be too small, even when Lloyd chased the steelhead out to the ocean. He invaded the north country and ended up as the Mogul of the Roosevelt Elk herd at Prairie Creek and the King Salmon of the Klamath (he sent me pictures to prove it). His silver hair was a real match for the silversides.

Lloyd once again proved he is unwilling to stay put. The first thing you knew, he was a project investigator at the Sacramento office. Some of the land planning he did then he has since had to wrestle with as a District Superintendent for he was placed in that capacity, in charge of District 4 of this Division, with headquarters in San Francisco on September 1, 1958. But alas, he lasted less than a year -- he not only changed district numbers, but he changed his district location. He found himself at a new district headquarters in charge of District 5 at Goleta on November 1, 1959. Since then we have been able to hold him fairly constant, but one never knows where Lloyd will show up next.

Congratulations, Deacon, on your 25 years of faithful and effective service, and to your gracious wife, Chris.

WILLIAM A. (LITTLE BILL) WEATHERBEE

"Little Bill" Weatherbee, the other one of those honored at the luncheon, started his quarter century of better rangering as a State Park Custodian at the California Redwood Park in Big Basin on December 1, 1941. Former Superintendent Lee Blaisdell and I had a tough time corraling Bill for the park service as he was flirting with the defense industry at the time. Finally Uncle Sam caught up with him on February 2, 1943, and hung on to him for almost two years before his return to the Division.

"Little Bill" is a moniker of unknown origin to this person but certain female elements of the staff could possibly explain it. I have an idea, however, that he is so-called because there is nothing small about him, including his winnings at penny-ante.

Bill, too, was a little bit hard to pin down, although he spent considerable time at Big Basin between 1941 and 1946, except for his military leave. His next move was a State Park Ranger II to Mount Diablo in April, 1947. Bill was tutored there under the late Ray Bassett and learned the long, slow, natural way, how to keep a park immaculate.

THE BETTER RANGER (Continued from the previous page)

Next we find Bill wandering up to the Idyllwild campground at Mt. San Jacinto and learning how to handle the forward part of a horse. Before you knew it, he was a Ranger III, a full-fledged park supervisor there.

But we still felt Bill hadn't had enough of the Redwoods so we sent him to supervise the best known of the northern Redwood parks -- Richardson Grove. Before too long, however, Bill found beach combing much more to his liking and became a rather successful supervisor at Huntington Beach State Park where he stayed for two and one half years. July 23, 1956, he reached that happy stage of park investigation that entitled him to a berth in the Sacramento headquarters office alongside the silver-haired "Deacon". Even this did not cure Bill's restlessness and on July 24, 1959, he became Assistant Superintendent of Technical Services in District 6 with headquarters in San Clemente. With the retirement of Gene Velzy he moved over into operations and now cracks the whip over the unit supervisors of District 6.

There you have the chronology of 25 years of faithful and effective services. Congratulations to you, Bill, and to your sweet wife, Dee, who has put up with your 25 years of perambulation with the State Park System.

So has been completed another half century of "better ranger" service in the State Park System.

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Park Management

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

State of California

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

Emerald Bay and D. L. Bliss State Parks are the only remaining areas on the California shore of Lake Tahoe which remain in public ownership and reflect the grandeur, splendor and pristine wonderfulness that was once Lake Tahoe the full length of its shoreline.

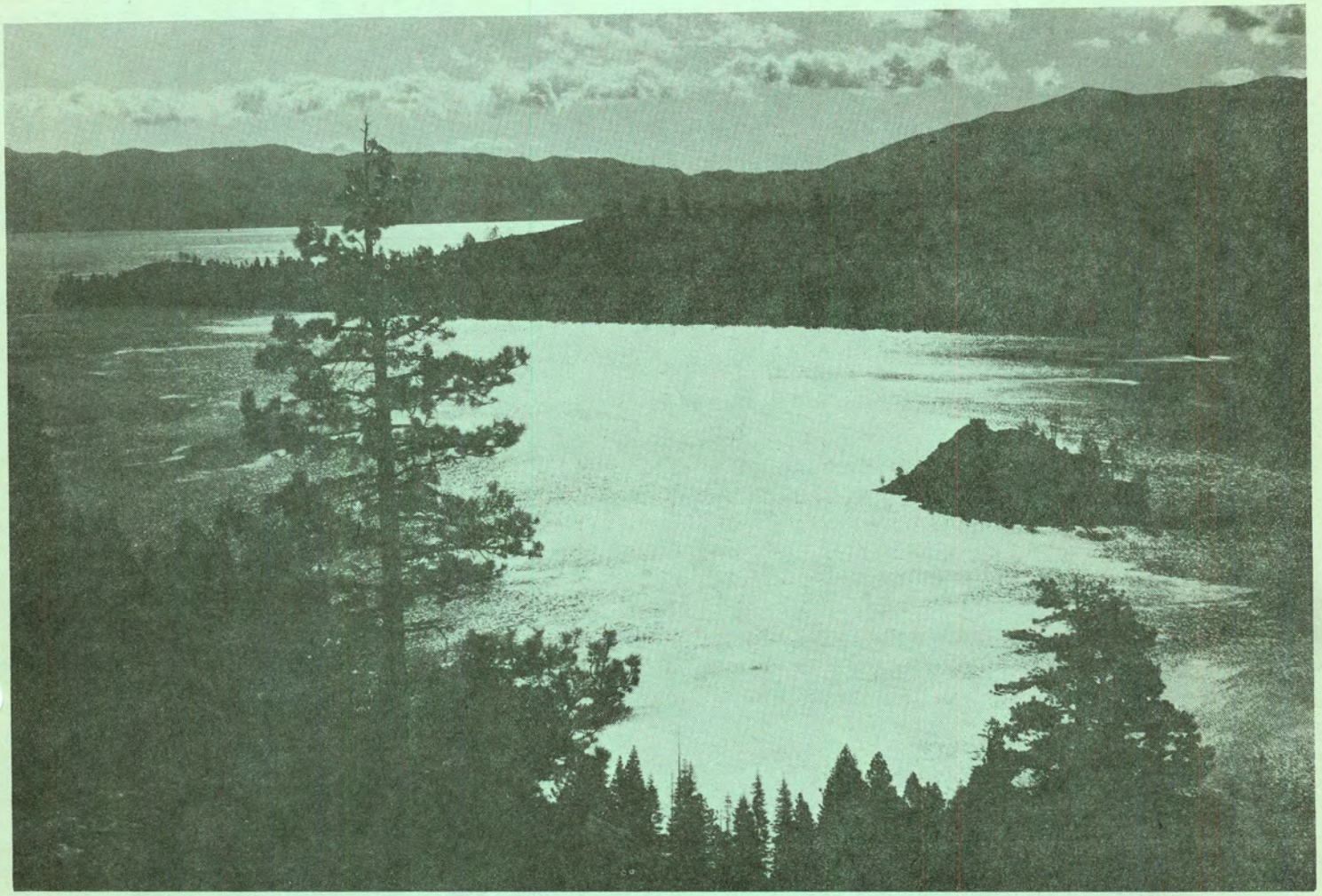
The State Park System holds in trust for future generations a small but very precious portion of this State's rich heritage.

Please help us keep it that way.

Edmund G. Brown

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

N/V 8/63



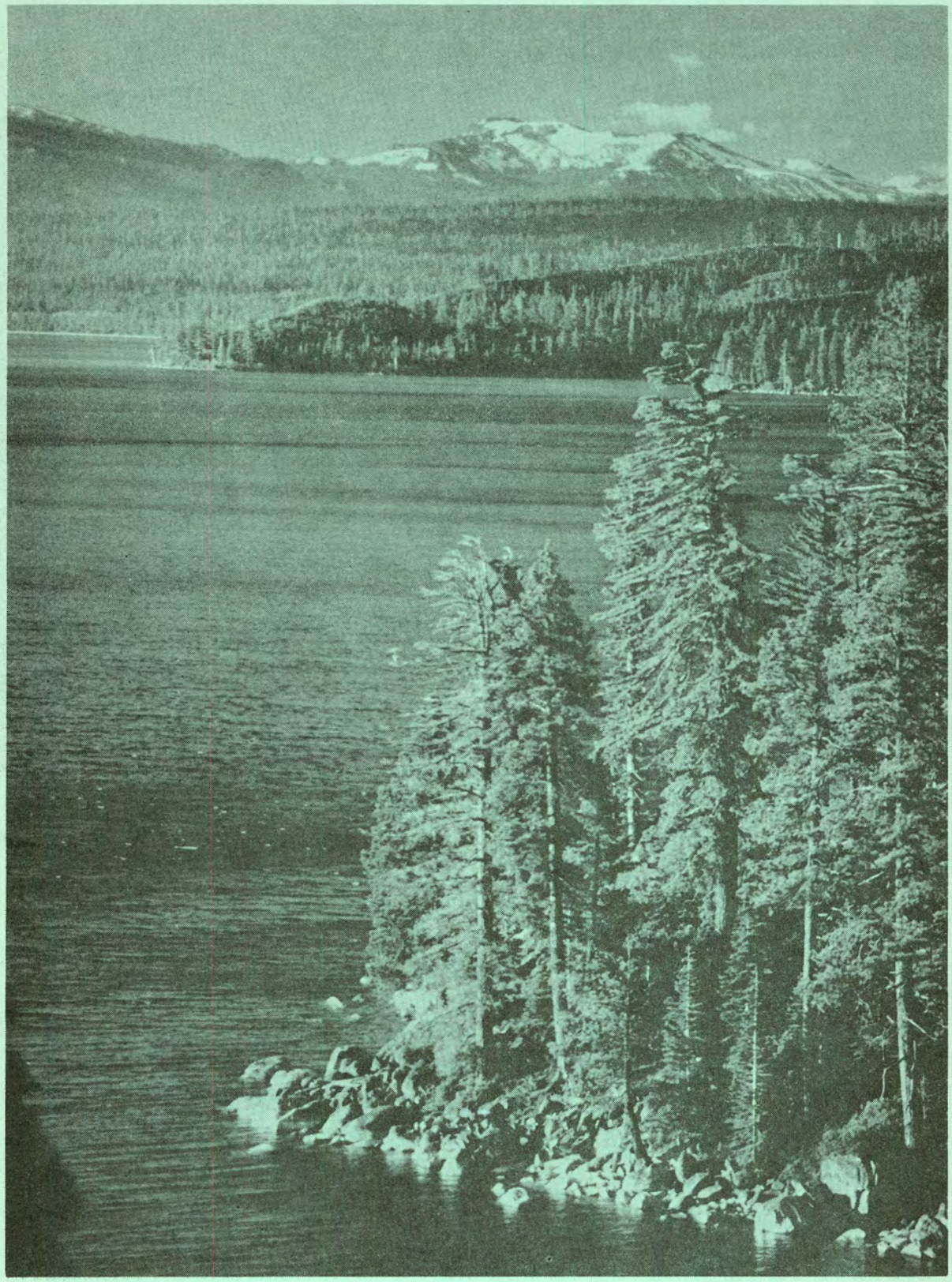
THE GEMS OF THE SIERRA NEVADA. . .

D. L. Bliss and Emerald Bay State Parks

N/V 8/63

"The view was always fascinating, bewitching, entrancing. The eye was never tired of gazing, night or day, in calm or storm; it suffered but one grief, and that was that it could not look always, but must close sometimes in sleep."

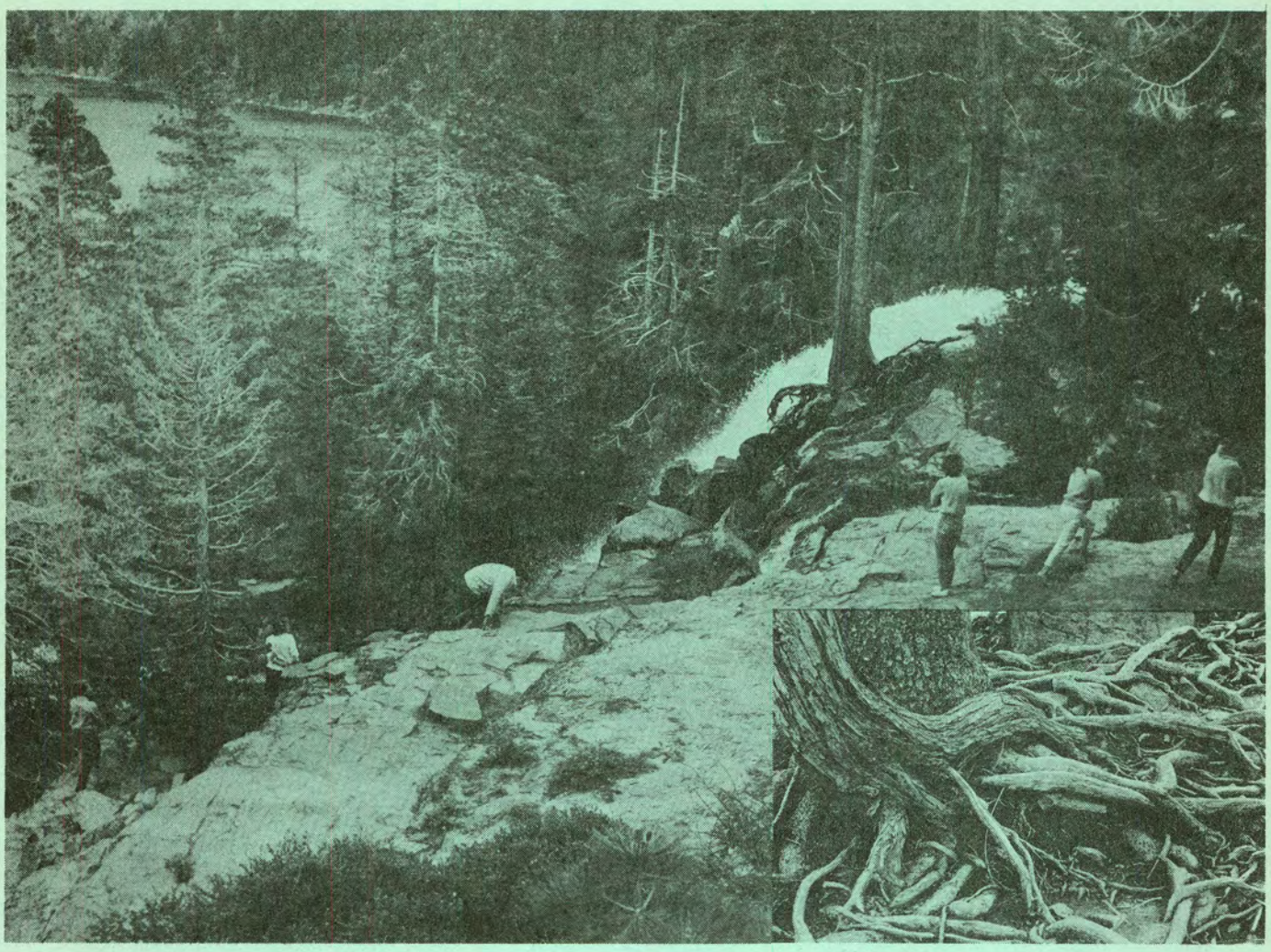
Mark Twain, "Roughing It"



The beach is splendid for swimming and sunbathing.

"The rocks on the bottom are sometimes gray, sometimes white. This gives the marvelous transparency of the water a fuller advantage than it has elsewhere on the lake. The shore all along was indented with deep, curved bays and coves, bordered by narrow sand beaches; and where the sand ended, the steep mountainsides rose right up aloft into space--rose up like a vast wall a little out of the perpendicular, and thickly wooded with tall pines."

Mark Twain, "Roughing It"



Forests are the crowning glory of our parks and nowhere is it proven more true than here. Lake Tahoe receives more precipitation and hence has a wider variety of tree specimens than do places farther down the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada.

Sugar, Ponderosa and Jeffery Pine abound in the park. The gnarled and stunted Sugar Pines growing on the thin granitic soil are something of an ecological curiosity. White Fir, Incense-Cedar, Red Fir, Sierra Juniper, and Black Cottonwood are also found in the parks.

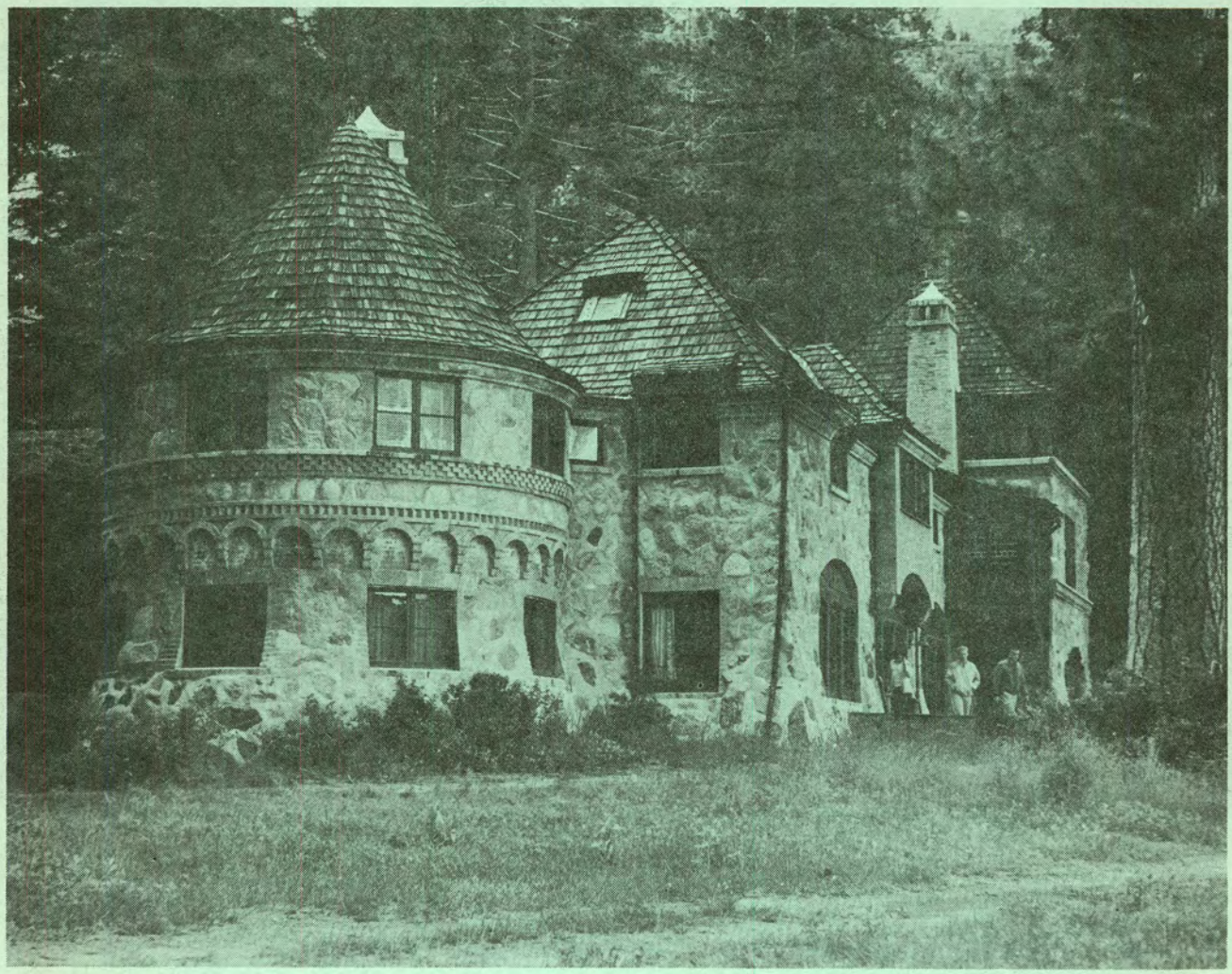
Along Eagle Creek which crosses under Highway 89 and cascades over Eagle Falls before emptying into Emerald Bay is a lush combination of Alders, Quaking Aspen, Mountain Dogwood, Service Berry, Sierra Maple, Bitter Cherry, Willows and a host of wildflowers.

From spectacular promontories, such as Rubicon Point, one may sight into depths approaching 1,400 feet.

"So singularly clear was the water, that where it was only 20 or 30 feet deep the bottom was so perfectly distinct that the boat seemed floating in the air! Yes, where it was even 80 feet deep. Every little pebble was distinct, every speckled trout, every hand's-breadth of sand. Often, as we lay on our faces, a granite boulder, as large as a village church, would start out of the bottom apparently, and seem climbing up rapidly to the surface, till presently it threatened to touch our faces, and we could not resist the impulse to seize an oar and avert the danger. But the boat would float on, and the boulder descend again, and then we could see that when we had been exactly above it, it must still have been 20 or 30 feet below the surface. Down through the transparency of these great depths, the water was not merely transparent, but dazzlingly, brilliantly so.

Mark Twain, "Roughing It"

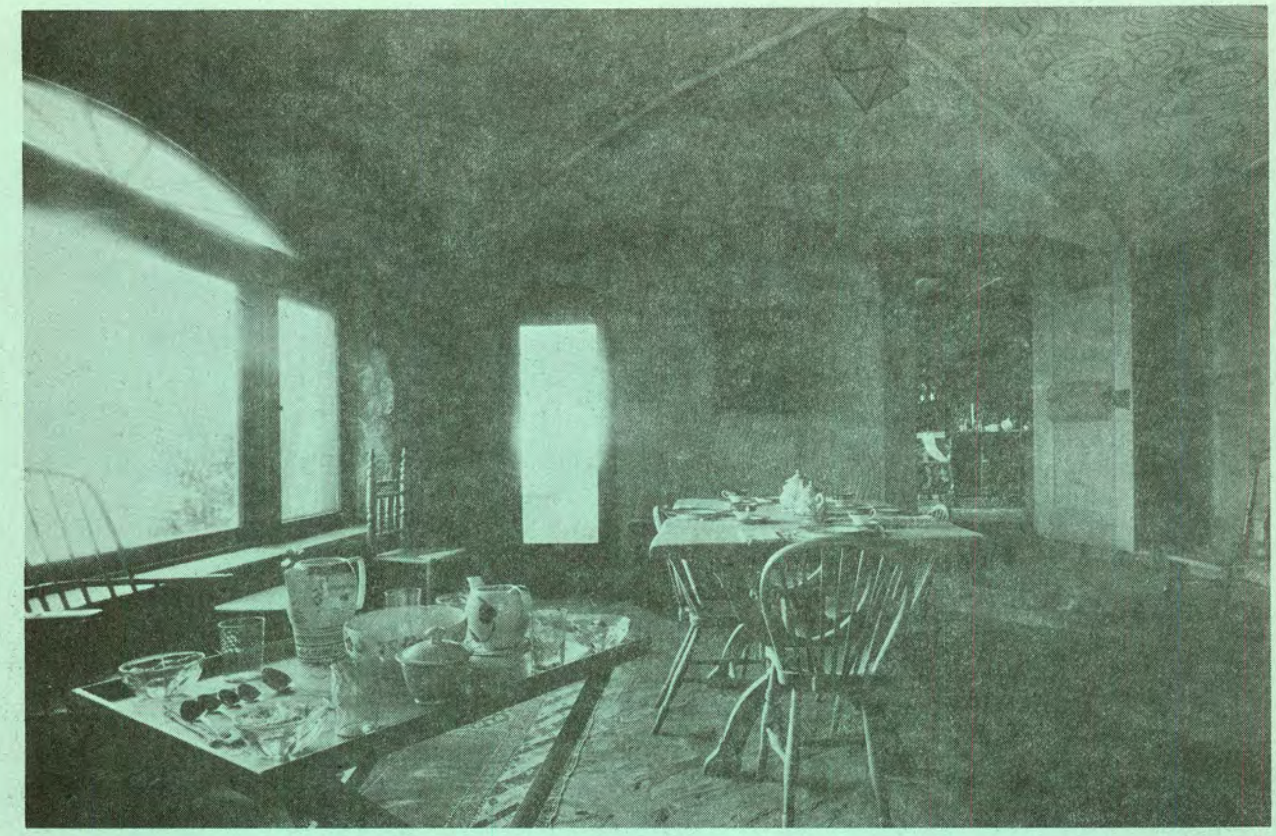
VIKINGSHOLM: TAHOE'S HIDDEN CASTLE



The 38-room castle, considered the finest example of Scandinavian architecture in North America, is open daily for public viewing during the summer months.

In 1928, Mrs. Lora J. Knight of Santa Barbara and Chicago purchased the isolated site on which she later constructed the Viking chieftan castle. Lennart Palme, Mrs. Knight's nephew, faithfully reproduced a Norseman fortress of about 800 A.D. in detail.

The construction, including the granite boulders of the foundation and walls, is authentic. Turrets, towers, intricate carvings, even hand-hewn timbers were used to re-create the fortress.



The roofs of the wings were covered with grass like some of the peasant houses in Norway and Sweden where livestock would winter-graze off the roof.

Much of the furnishings that Mrs. Knight wanted for the Vikingsholm were in Norway and Sweden and were so historically significant that their export was forbidden. The items were painstakingly copied as to measurements, coloration and even aging of the wood.

Both parks are camping parks. 268 campsites are provided, far removed from the highway with its attendant noises and dangers to children.

Six camps accessible by boat only are on the south shore of Emerald Bay.

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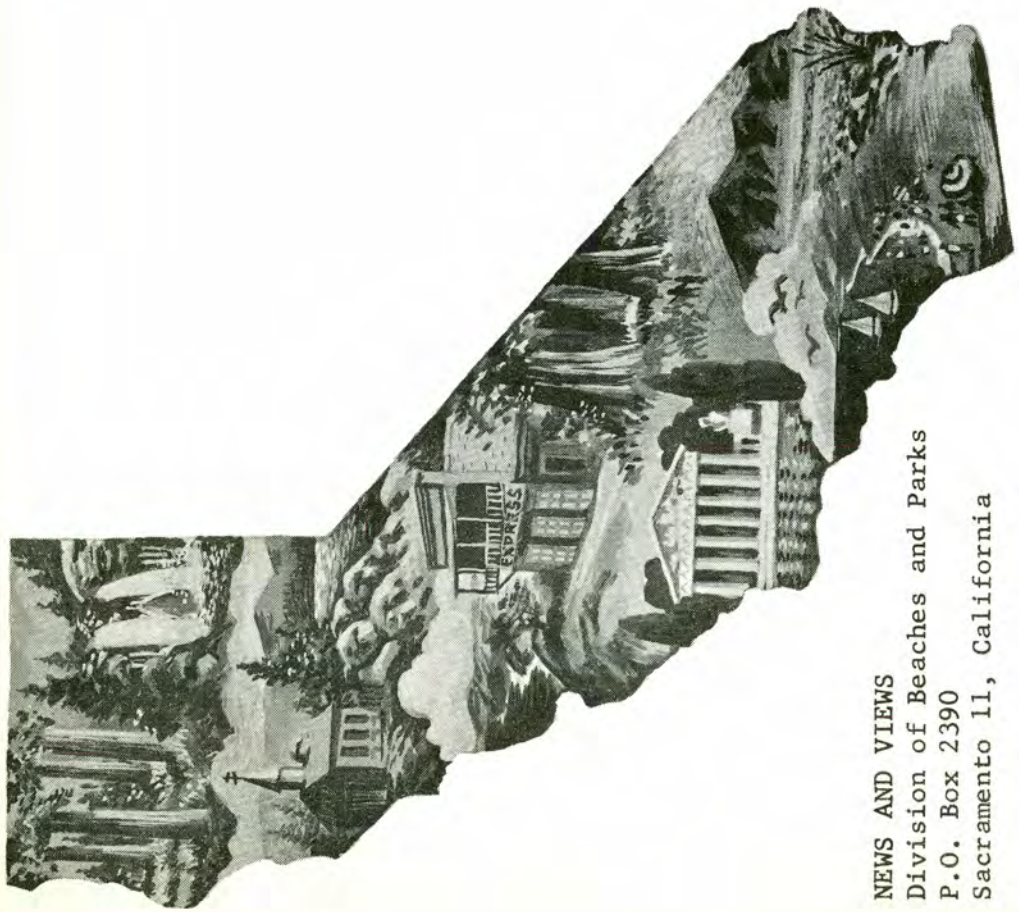

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

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Karl Wray (San Clemente) . . . . . Vice Chairman
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Sterling S. Cramer (Yosemite) . . . . . Member
John P. Elsbach (Los Angeles) . . . . . Member
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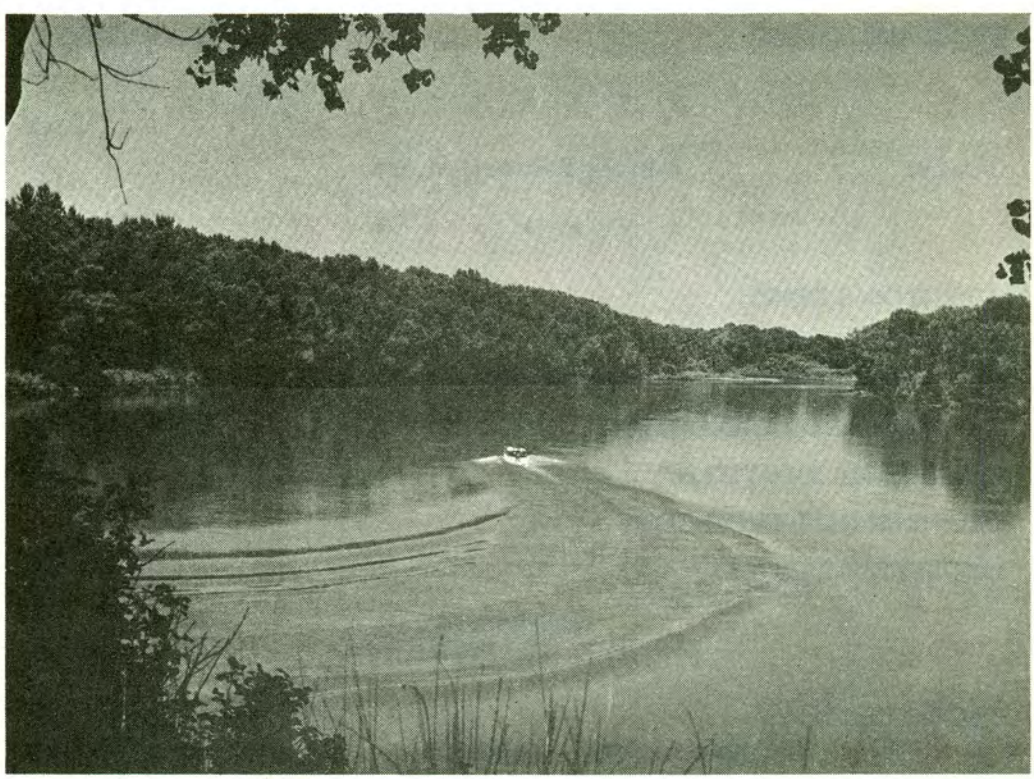
SEPTEMBER, 1963

NEWS AND VIEWS



A Master Plan . . . . see pg. 3

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 20 NO. 9

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COVER: A River Recreation Area

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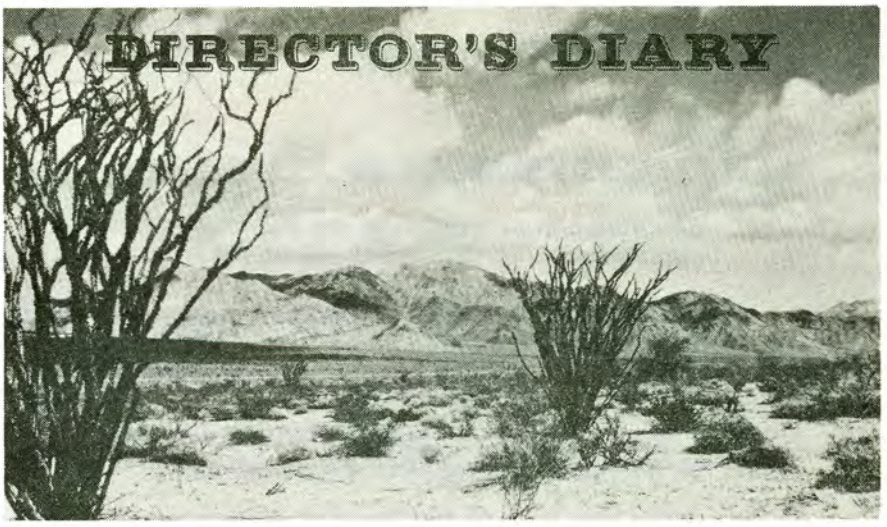


EVERETT POWELL RETIRES

Everett Powell deserves the respect and congratulations of all of us for his more than 40 years' service to the Division of Beaches and Parks. In fact, his service to the California park system started well before the formation of the Division of Beaches and Parks. He is an excellent example of a dedicated public employee who has been scrupulously honest and forthright in his dealings with his fellow workers, the public, and the State of California. I, for one, owe him a great deal for what I have learned from him during the time he and I have worked together in this Department.

FORMER COMMISSIONER HARRIMAN

A Director's Diary is, at least, an opportunity to communicate with you, our staff and our friends, concerning people and events about which I cannot write you individually. On August 29th I received a delightful letter from Mrs. Gertrude Harriman, former State Park Commissioner. I had written her in Atlanta, her new home, but my letter was finally delivered to her where she is on vacation in Custer State Park, South Dakota. Mrs. Harriman, like all of us, once exposed to park work, continues in it. She has made good connections with the Georgia Department of Parks as well as the Georgia Department of Game and Fish. She has visited several state park organizations between Atlanta and the Black Hills, and is busy becoming familiar with the organization of the state park agency in South Dakota. She sends her greetings and best wishes to everyone in the Division of Beaches and Parks. This is my best way of transmitting such greetings to you.

THE BOND CAMPAIGN

The organization for the State beach, park and recreational bond campaign is well under way. A high level meeting was held last month with legislative representatives, members of both the State Park Commission and the State Recreation Commission, Administrator Fisher of the Resources Agency, and Carl Gustafson of Laurance Rockefeller's office in New York. This office was most effective in assisting in the two successful park bond campaigns recently held there. The Executive Committee met August 30th to continue discussions on completing the organization to direct the campaign from now until November, 1964.

(continued on the following page)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS

The 43rd annual meeting of the National Conference on State Parks will be held September 22 to 26 in Washington, D. C. The theme of the meeting this year is "Parks and Recreation for America".

The National Conference is meeting jointly with the American Institute of Park Executives and the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums. Your Department of Parks and Recreation will be represented by Chief Edward Dolder who will participate in the Roll Call of the States on September 23rd, Deputy Chief Earl Hanson who is serving his second year as President of the National Conference, and me. It is expected that this joint meeting will thoroughly explore all the new and proposed federal legislation affecting the entire fields of parks and recreation in the United States.

There will be some excellent speakers on these topics. Included on the program are: Stewart Udall, Secretary of the Interior; Luther Hodges, Secretary of Commerce; and Rex Whitton, Federal Highway Administrator, Bureau of Public Roads.

I know that all of us attending the conference will be encouraged and inspired by the proceedings. I hope we will be able to transmit to all of you some of this, as well as factual information when we return.

Charles A. DeTurk, Director

For many years, people in the State Park Service have been talking about "Master Plans". In the beginning, a Master Plan was thought of as being a drawing upon which was portrayed the full plan for developing a unit of the Park System. Always it has been recognized as a means of identifying and defining unit goals, and of preventing damaging errors in the development program.

Gradually the real meaning and potential of the "Master Plan" has emerged from the confusion, until today we have a clearly defined concept of the term. In essence, a master plan is a plan for the preservation and public use of a unit of the State Park System, and includes plans for everything that needs to be done to achieve unit purposes.

Back in 1960, Mr. DeTurk, then Chief, established a committee to study and report to him on the Declaration of Purpose as a management tool to be applied to every unit of the System. Almost from the beginning, the Committee realized that the Declaration of Purpose could not be adequately considered as an entity separate from the Master Plan, and the Committee soon evolved into the Master Plan Handbook Committee which was couched with responsibility for developing a Master Planning Procedure for the Service, and for preparing a handbook of instructions for the guidance of those doing the actual work preparing Master Plans.

Using the National Park Service Master Planning Handbook as a guide, the Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. James Warren proceeded to work out a manual for master planning for the State Park System. Early in 1962 the basic elements of the Handbook were completed and copies were distributed to the field offices.

The Handbook itself describes the Master Plan most effectively.

> "The Master Plan is a document of the utmost importance and usefulness for each unit administered by the Division of Beaches and Parks. It is a multi-purpose tool, containing the basic management principles for the use, preservation and operation of the unit. In order to fulfill its purpose as a management tool for park people, it must be based on the highest ideals of acquisition, development, protection, interpretation and operation, for the benefit of this generation and those to follow. Those who participate in the preparation of a Master Plan must sift the best ideas of a great many people to select the finest ideals for presentation in an adequate plan. We must strive for nothing less than the ideal in a Master Plan, which must provide continuity and stability for a priceless public heritage, despite adverse conditions or frequent changes in personnel. The Master Plan serves to explain and justify the program for the unit to the public. It deserves the best attention and the most careful thought in its preparation."

The Master Plan includes written principles and guidelines for all facets of unit management and development, as well as drawings portraying plans for development, protection and operation.

The work of preparing the handbook continues in the Committee now under the chairmanship of Mr. James Tryner. Portions of the handbook not completed in the initial effort are being worked out, and revisions made necessary by reorganization are being made. Soon a revised and completed handbook will be ready for use.

Work has begun on the preparation of unit master plans under the new concepts and procedures. I am establishing guidelines for unit purpose and the districts are preparing proposed Declarations of Purpose on the basis of these guidelines.

A Master Plan Review Committee has been established by me to review the various elements of the written portions of the Master Plans as they are submitted, and to make recommendations. Thus far

the Review Committee has recommended Declarations of Purpose for eight units. They have been approved by Director DeTurk and myself and have been adopted by the State Park Commission. The adopted Declarations are:

BODIE

The purpose of Bodie State Historic Park is to make available to people forever the opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the ghost mining town of Bodie in its historic and natural setting.

The function of the Division of Beaches and Parks at Bodie is to preserve and protect the historic structures and features in a manner that retains the "ghost town" atmosphere; to provide appropriate interpretive services; and to furnish such other facilities and public services, consistent with the purpose of the park, as may be necessary for the full enjoyment of the park by people.

FORT HUMBOLDT

The purpose of Fort Humboldt State Historical Monument is to make available to people forever, for their inspiration and enjoyment, the story of Fort Humboldt as a nucleus of cultural and economic growth in northwestern California, including its important contributions to the state and the nation.

The function of the Division of Beaches and Parks at Fort Humboldt is to carry out a program to control, preserve, restore, protect, maintain and interpret the Fort on its original site, enhanced by related and pertinent historical, archeological and other scientific resources of the area.

SONOMA

The purpose of the Sonoma State Historical Monuments is to make available to people forever, for their inspiration and enjoyment, the early history of the Sonoma area and its significance to the history of California and of the United States.

The function of the Division of Beaches and Parks at Sonoma is to preserve, recreate and interpret the various features appropriate to the events and people of the historic period at Sonoma; and to provide facilities and services consistent with the purpose of the unit.

ANGEL ISLAND

The purpose of Angel Island State Park is to provide for all people opportunities to enjoy forever the great scenic and natural values of this largest island in San Francisco Bay, replete with historic installations and associations, located in the midst of the San Francisco metropolitan area yet uniquely isolated by the waters of the Bay from the rush of modern transportation and the pressures of modern civilization.

The function of the Division of Beaches and Parks at Angel Island State Park is: to preserve and protect the natural and historical values of Angel Island; to provide appropriate interpretive services and facilities; to defend the geographical isolation of the Island, in order to preserve the unique experience for visitors which is dependent on such isolation; to provide appropriate recreational opportunities for visitors; and to provide such facilities for public services, consistent with the purpose of the park, as may be necessary for the full enjoyment of the park by the people.

GRIZZLY CREEK

The purpose of Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park is to make available to people forever, for their inspiration, enjoyment, and appropriate recreational use, a portion of the Van Dusen River Canyon and its redwood groves near the mouth of Grizzly Creek, together with all related scenic, archeological, historical and ecological values.

The function of the Division of Beaches and Parks at Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park is to manage its various resources and values for their perpetuation in accordance with the park purpose, to interpret these values to the public; and to provide such facilities and services consistent with the purpose of the park as are necessary for the full enjoyment of the park by visitors.

JEDEDIAH SMITH

The purpose of Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park is to make available to people forever, for their inspiration and enjoyment, in a condition of unimpaired ecological integrity, the great forests of lower Mill Creek and of the Smith River, together with all related scenic, historic, scientific, and recreational values and resources of the area.

The function of the Division of Beaches and Parks at Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park is so to manage the resources of the park as to perpetuate them for the unending benefit of the public in accordance with the declared purpose of the park; to interpret them effectively to the public for greatest appreciation and understanding; and to provide such facilities and services, consistent with the purpose of the park, as are necessary for the full enjoyment of the park by visitors.

PATRICK'S POINT

The purpose of Patrick's Point State Park is to make available to people forever the outstanding rocky headland comprising Patrick's Point, together with its adjacent beaches, its forested upland, and the subclimax condition of vegetation in certain forest openings characterized by wildflower displays; including related ecological values and all scenic, historic, scientific, and recreational values and resources of the area.

The function of the Division of Beaches and Parks at Patrick's Point State Park is to execute a program for the management, protection, and perpetuation of the varied resources of the Park, in accordance with its declared purpose; to interpret these resources to the public; and to provide such facilities and services, consistent with the purpose of the park, as are necessary for the full enjoyment of the park by visitors.

PRAIRIE CREEK

The purpose of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park is to make available to people forever, for their inspiration and enjoyment, in a condition of unimpaired ecological integrity, the great forests of the Prairie Creek basin and adjacent areas

west to the sea, including the wild ocean beach; together with all related scenic historic, scientific, and recreational values and resources of the area.

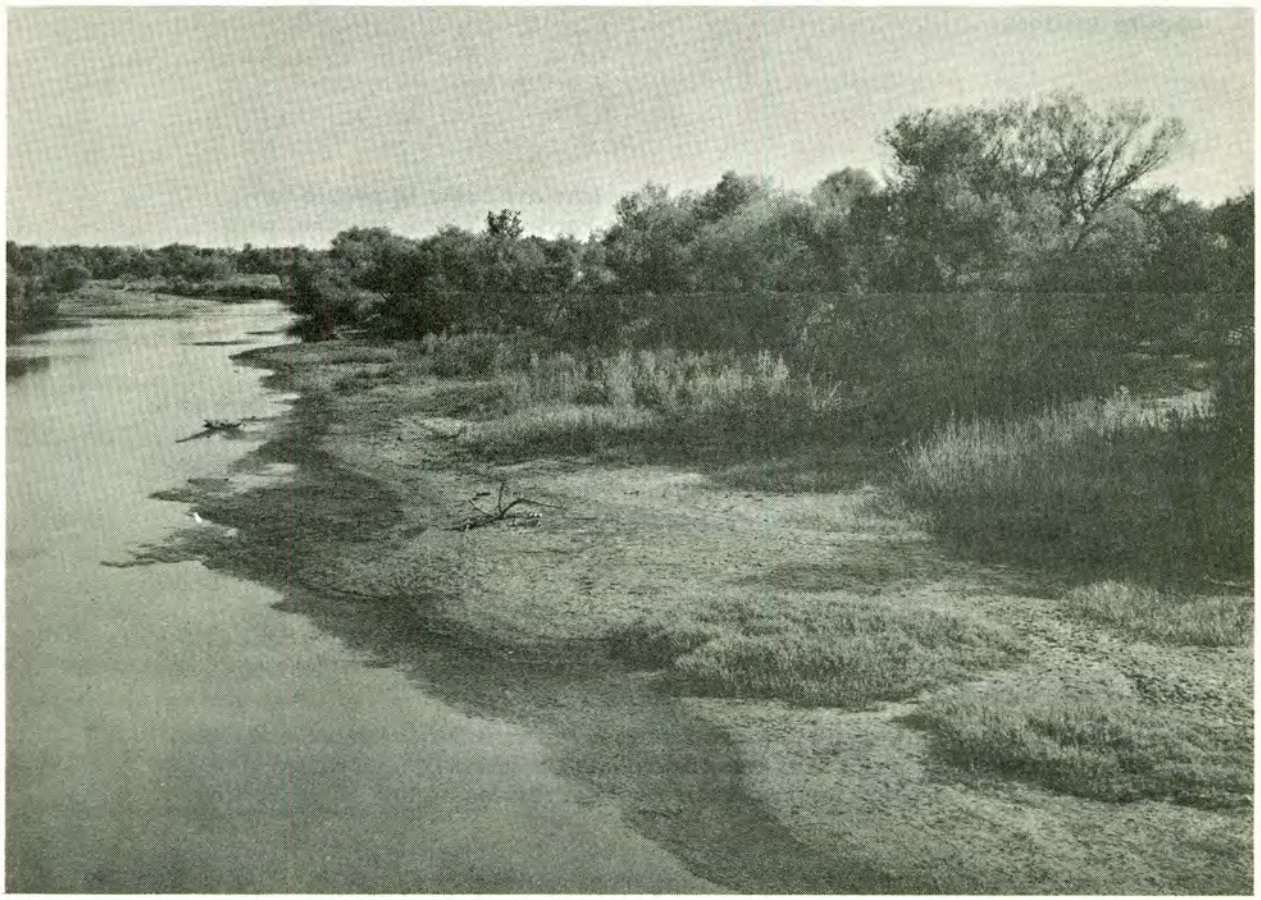
The function of the Division of Beaches and Parks at Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park is to so manage the varied interedependent resources of the park as to perpetuate them for the unending benefit of the public in accordance with the declared purpose of the park; to interpret them effectively to the public; and to provide such facilities and services, consistent with the purpose of the park, as are necessary for the full enjoyment of the park by visitors

Thus after years of thought and effort, a real and concerted effort at Master Planning is under way. I am determined that the effort shall be pursued diligently until every unit has a Master Plan; and for new units, the essential elements of the plan can be completed before acquisition and development programs begin.

It is a tremendous job, and the basic responsibility for its accomplishment will lie with the new Planning and Control Section under Deputy Chief Jim Warren. People throughout the Service at virtually every level will be called upon to assist in the effort and must contribute the very best of their thinking and talents if the work is to be completed in a timely and effective manner.

On the following pages a sample Master Plan is shown. We have used an imaginary park since we do not have a completed Master Plan for any unit of the State Park System.

EDWARD F. DOLDER, Chief



A SAMPLE MASTER PLAN

FOR

THE IMAGINARY WINDING RIVER STATE RECREATION AREA

VOLUME I GOVERNING PRINCIPLES

Introduction

Declaration of Purpose

- A. The Purpose of the Unit
- B. The Function of the State Park System

Section 1 -- Objectives and Policies

- A. Unit Resources and Values
  - 1. Significant Physical Resources
  - 2. Significant Human Values

Section 2 -- Visitor Use Brief

- A. Opportunities for Visitor Use, Enjoyment and Inspiration within the unit
- B. Detailed Use Patterns, by Geographical Areas

Section 3 -- Unit Organization Brief

- A. The Unit in Relation to the Organization of the State Park System
- B. The Unit Operating Organization
- C. Organization details, operating sections, and assignments
  - 1. Overall Management
  - 2. Operations
  - 3. Maintenance
  - 4. Interpretation
  - 5. Others
- D. Personnel Tabulation
- E. Operating Facilities
- F. Concession Outline

Section 4 -- Unit Operations Outline

VOLUME II MASTER PLAN DRAWINGS

Base Maps
Land and Boundary Plan
Land Use Plan and Analysis
Development Drawings and Design Analysis
Operational Drawings

VOLUME III GENERAL PARK INFORMATION

(Volumes II and III not included in this sample Master Plan)

INTRODUCTION

Winding River State Recreation Area is situated in the river bottom country of the Winding River, in Alfalfa County, between Apex and Zenith on the Blacksville Road. Consisting of some 4,000 acres, the unit is principally open, park-like oak woodlands, with lesser areas of dense, river bank vegetation. Most of the unit has, in the past, been subject to periodic inundation by the river, but the frequency of such floodings has been greatly reduced by the building of flood control dams upstream. The river is generally broad and deep, with moderate water velocities.

The unit is served by the Blacksville County Road between Apex and Zenith: Apex is on US 99 W; Zenith is on US 99 E, giving easy access from the two major north-south travel arteries in the region.

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

The purpose of Winding River State Recreation Area is to provide public outdoor recreational experiences, the quality of which shall be enhanced by the natural setting provided by the river, its banks, and the river bottom lands.

The service function shall be to devise, develop, and operate those public outdoor recreational facilities which will provide beneficial experiences to the greatest number of people, taking the best possible advantage of the natural and physical attributes of the unit without destroying them.

SECTION I — OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Unit Resources and Values

The significant physical resources of the unit are all closely related to its principal feature, the Winding River. The river flows through the unit and divides it into two separate land entities; it provides a specific and extensive opportunity for river recreation; it is navigable for small boats for many miles in either direction.

The river bank lands, consisting of narrow bands of jungle-like forest, offer opportunities for enhancing the river recreation experience, and for specific beneficial experiences within them. Native wild grape is a notable feature of these lands.

A wild, semi-swampy area which borders on the river lends its beauty to the river recreation experience and offers a unique and potentially interesting vegetative complex.

Open, park-like oak woodlands lie just behind the river bank land and offer opportunities for recreational experiences differing widely from those of the river and river bank areas. The climate features long periods of mild, equable weather in spring and fall, rather hot summers with temperatures up to 115°, and moderately rainy winters. Annual rainfall approximates 20 inches a year, most of which falls between December 1 and April 1.

The significant human values: Opportunities abound elsewhere for the enjoyment of river recreation in more or less mundane surroundings where the water surface itself is the principal resource. This Recreation Area offers opportunities for river recreation in surroundings of beauty and charm which can contribute to the betterment of the human spirit as well as the physical well-being of the participants.

In the river bank lands people will find general characteristics of natural beauty which will enhance the over-all recreational experience by creating the feeling of traveling or playing on a wild river, essentially undisturbed and primitive in its aspect. Hikers will find inspiration and pleasure in the shady trails offering frequent glimpses of the river scene.

In certain areas, visitors will have an opportunity to venture into a bit of wilderness, thus escaping the hustle and bustle of the work-a-day world, and experience a close and intimate association with this unique river-bottom landscape.

Among the age-old trees and open meadows of the oak woodlands visitors will find opportunities for outdoor pursuits of many kinds. Whatever the visitor does, he will find his experiences enhanced by the gnarled strength of the ancient oaks, by the airy openness of the meadows, by the grace and beauty of the wild grape climbing high into the trees and by the unique charm of this river valley scene.

The climate of the area lends itself admirably to uses which differ widely from those found in many other areas. Long, mild fall and spring seasons will allow uses during these periods when our mountain parks are closed by snows or cold weather. Winter use will be possible on fine weekends. The summer heat will encourage maximum use of the principal recreational resource, the river itself.

General Preservation and Use Policy

The general preservation and use policy for this Recreation Area shall be to preserve the general qualities of the river scene and of the river bottom lands comprising the area, and to make them available for public enjoyment by providing access, for recreation purposes, to the Winding River for such activities as power boating and water skiing, swimming and sunbathing, such use to be compatible with other recreational uses and consistent with the protection of the general qualities of the natural scene; by providing outdoor recreation in the form of picnicking, camping, hiking, and sightseeing, consistent with the protection of the general natural qualities inherent in the site.

In carrying out the general preservation and use policy, certain specific guidelines will apply. The narrow strips of river bank vegetation, existing principally between the oak-woodland and the river, shall be held as nearly as possible in their natural conditions, allowing for essential river access and for suitable trails to make the unique characteristics of the type available for public enjoyment.

The primitive, semi-swampy area on the west side of the river which is closely related to the river bank strips shall be set aside as a natural preserve wherein developments shall be limited to primitive trails designed to enhance the wilderness aspects of the area.

The oak-woodland portions of the existing area may be devoted to outdoor recreational activities of any type which are found to be consistent with the preservation of the general characteristics of the area and with current State Park Service policy. These lands will bear the major brunt of development activities. Camping, for both families and groups, will be a major part of the development program for the Recreation Area.

Interpretive activities in this unit will be directed toward the presentation of the story of the river and its effects on the land, the vegetation, the people, the state and the nation.

Planning for the future will include an effort to assure the preservation of an adequate sample of the river scene and to provide adequate lands for development to meet anticipated future needs.

Housing will be provided for at least two permanent personnel, and such housing will be so located as to not impair the principal resources of the area or to intrude upon those areas developed for public use.

SECTION II — VISITOR USE BRIEF

Opportunities for Visitor Use

The visitors to Winding River State Recreation Area will come seeking outdoor experiences of many kinds, most of them related in one way or another to the river or to the river scene. Many will come to enjoy the river itself, for boating, water skiing, swimming, and related activities. Others will come for less specific experiences.

1) To provide access to the river for boating and water skiing, boat launching ramps and parking areas for cars and trailers will be provided at sites which do not seriously impair the wild river scene. Provisions for a minimum of 40 boats should be made, with the maximum to be determined by the available space for ramps and/or parking. There is no foreseeable maximum demand for this use.

2) Excellent possibilities for natural swimming and sunbathing exist along the river. Parking and access facilities will be required to make possible the public use of this resource. Ways of separating quiet water uses from power boating activities will have to be found. Such separation must be handled without impairing the river scene.

3) The highest use of the major portion of developable lands within the ideal unit will be found in overnight camping, by families and groups, in tents or trailers. Campgrounds will be developed separately for tents and for trailers, with the initial proportion being two tent campsites to one trailer campsite. The minimum trailer campground will include adequate site access for easy trailer parking and developments will be made to meet existing code requirements.

4) Outstanding opportunities for picnicking exist within the ideal area, and there is no foreseeable limit to the demand for this use (in relation to the size of the area) because of its proximity to and accessibility from large and expanding centers of population. However, this use must not become dominant. Where used, picnicking facilities will be held subordinate to provision of overnight camping facilities, and will be related to other active day-use facilities.

5) Sightseeing is recognized as a major public use in this unit, and development plans will include provision for auto sightseeing touching major landscape elements of the area, and for parking access to major scenic resources, such as river bank zones and river beaches.

6) A major source of supplies for campers and other users exists at Apex six miles away. A store adjacent to the park provides basic groceries and refreshments. Boat and motor rentals are available in the immediate vicinity. Thus, no concession operations are proposed for the park.

7) Visitors will approach the area from either Apex on Highway US 99 W or Zenith on US 99 E via the Blacksville Road. The visitor's experience will begin the moment he passes the boundaries of the area approaching the actual entrance. Roadside treatment of the highway roadside will be designed to enhance these first impressions of the area by natural means. Fences will not be used unless cattle are a problem.

8) Once inside the Recreation Area, the visitor will be concerned principally with the particular experience he is seeking, and, because several types of use are envisioned, planning efforts will be directed toward the maximum enhancement of each type of experience by the river environment, and toward maximum isolation of specific uses to avoid conflicts.

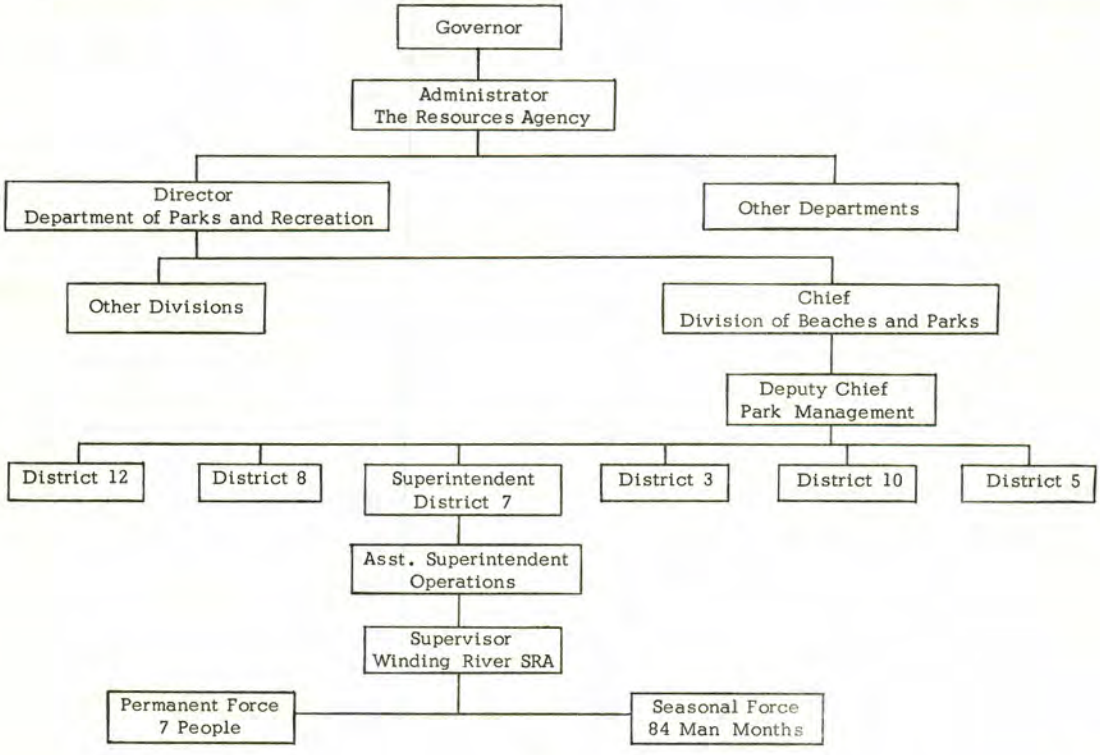
9) So that the public may benefit from a fuller knowledge of the part played by the Winding River in the geography of California and in its human history, a strong interpretive program will be undertaken. Trails will be designed and located to offer effective opportunities for interpretation. A campfire center of informal type will be provided for each complex of 100 family camping units, and campfire sites will be provided in group camping areas. Trailside exhibit shelters will be used to tell the story. Naturalist service will be provided during the summer months. Emphasis in the interpretive program will be on the river story.

SECTION III — UNIT ORGANIZATION BRIEF

The Unit in Relation to the Park System

Under the criteria for the establishment of the units of the State Park System, and under the law guiding the classification of such units, Winding River meets the criteria for and is classified as a State Recreation Area.

Administered under authority couched upon the Administrator of The Resources Agency, the Director of Parks and Recreation and the Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks by the Governor, the area is under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent, District 7, with headquarters in Whistlestop. An organization chart follows:



Unit Operating Organization

The area, being small and compact, will not require a complex organization, and all administrative and supervisory functions will be carried out by the Unit Supervisor, without staff assistance except as provided by district personnel. Direct supervision of all personnel will devolve upon the Unit Supervisor, or, in his absence, upon the Assistant Unit Supervisor. A staffing outline follows:

1 State Park Ranger III, Park Supervisor
1 State Park Ranger II, Assistant Park Supervisor
1 State Park Ranger I
4 Park Attendants
1 Intermediate Steno Clerk
14 man months, Ranger I, seasonal
48 man months, Park Aid, seasonal
6 man months, Park Naturalist, seasonal
16 man months, Lifeguard, seasonal

In order for this park staff to operate effectively, certain facilities will be required:

1 park office, standard
1 entrance kiosk
2 residences
1 park shop, standard
1 service area, 50' x 100', with access
2 utility buildings for equipment and general storage

This organization is based on data provided by the Regional Office regarding use and visitor capacities as follows:

100 family camping units, expanding to 250
1 organization camping area, expanding to 3
100 family picnicking units, expanding to 400
1 organization picnic area, expanding to 3
1 boat launching area for 40 boats
1 major swimming area
trails
campfire center
interpretive facilities
150,000 estimated average annual attendance, first ten years

SECTION IV — UNIT OPERATION OUTLINE

The principal task for the staff of Winding River State Recreation Area will be to so operate its facilities that maximum public use and enjoyment of the area is achieved without the permanent impairment of the basic resources of the area. The accomplishment of this task will be divided seasonally into summer operations and winter operations.

Summer operations will consist of:

1. River recreational operations, including boat launching, beach patrol, river patrol.
2. Campground operations.
3. Day use operations.
4. Interpretive operations.
5. Maintenance operations.
6. Fee collection.
7. Fire prevention and control.
8. Administration.

Winter operations will consist of:

1. Facilities maintenance.
2. Use area restoration.
3. Flood control and damage protection.
4. Pest control.
5. Fire pre-suppression.
6. Public relations.
7. Interpretive activities.
8. Administration.

In the accomplishment of these tasks, the following equipment will be required:

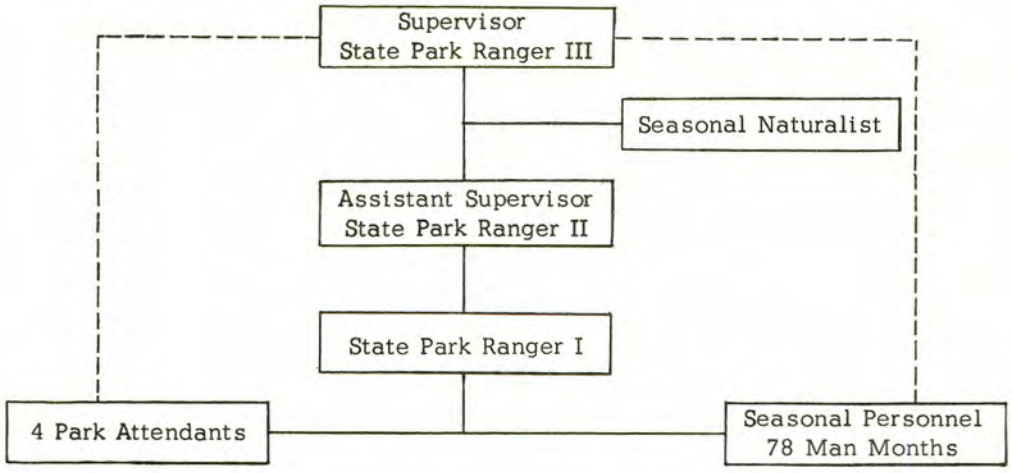
1 dump truck, 1-1/2 ton flat
2 pickups, 1/2 ton
1 fire crew truck, 1-1/2 ton
4 electric carts, 1/4 ton
1 boat, 16-foot with 70 h.p. outboard motor
1 service boat, 20' barge with 35 h.p. outboard
1 farm tractor, wheel, with mower, loader, and dozer attachments
1 boat trailer
1 trailer for tractor and attachments
1 resuscitator

Certain services are available from District 7 and from headquarters.

Heavy equipment and operators
Carpenter foreman and carpenter
Planning and design services
Forester — land and protection problems
Purchasing services
Conservation Camp services
Interpretive Services assistance

Preliminary estimates suggest annual operating costs, including salaries, of $75,000.

The staff of the unit will be organized in accordance with the chart:



As shown by the chart, the organization with the staff at Winding River will be simple and direct, with work flowing normally from Supervisor to Assistant Supervisor, to Ranger I, to Park Attendants and seasonal people (except the Naturalist). The chart also shows that there will be times when work will flow directly from the Supervisor or the Assistant to the Park Attendants or seasonal people.

In general, peak workload will occur in the period May 20 to September 10, with winter workload being evenly distributed through the rest of the year.

SAMPLE SUMMER SCHEDULE

Position	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Supervisor	A	DO	DO	A	A	A	A
Assistant	S	A	A	DO	DO	S	S
Ranger I	S	S	DO	DO	S	S	S
Naturalist		PC	PC	PC	PC	PC	PC
Intermediate Steno	O	O	O	O	O	DO	DO
Park Attendant 1	P	M	M	DO	DO	M	M
Park Attendant 2	M	P	DO	DO	P	N	M
Park Attendant 3	M	DO	DO	P	M	P	P
Park Attendant 4	DO	DO	P	M	M	M	P
Ranger I (seas.) 1	DO	DO	PC	PC	PC	PC	PC
Ranger I (seas.) 2	PC	DO	DO	PC	PC	PC	PC
Ranger I (seas.) 3	PC	PC	PC	DO	DO	PC	PC
Park Aid 1	M	M	M	M	DO	DO	M
Park Aid 2	M	M	M	DO	DO	M	M
Park Aid 3	M	M	DO	DO	M	M	M
Park Aid 4	N	DO	DO	M	M	M	M
Park Aid 5	DO	DO	M	M	M	M	M
Lifeguard 1	DO	DO	BP	BP	BP	BP	BP
Lifeguard 2	BP	DO	DO		BP	BP	BP
Lifeguard 3	BP	BP		DO	DO	BP	BP

SAMPLE WINTER SCHEDULE

Position	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Supervisor	A	S	S	A	A	DO	DO
Assistant	S	DO	DO	S	S	A	A
Ranger I	S	S	S	DO	DO	PC	PC
Park Attendant 1	P&M	M	M	M	P&M	DO	DO
Park Attendant 2	M	P&M	M	M	DO	DO	P&M
Park Attendant 3	M	M	P&M	M	DO	DO	M
Park Attendant 4	M	DO	DO	P&M	M	P&M	M
Intermediate Steno	O	O	O	O	O	DO	DO

A Administration PC Public Contact M Maintenance S Supervision
P Patrol BP Beach and River Patrol O Office DO Day Off

The area will begin operations with a minimum staff: Ranger II, Supervisor; Ranger I, Assistant Supervisor; Park Aid seasonal, 6 man months. This staffing represents the first of several phases leading to final staffing for the ideal recreation area.

Staffing upon completion of initial developments consisting of the first 50 **camp** units and related facilities: Ranger II, Supervisor; Ranger I, Assistant; Park Attendant; Park Aid **seasonal**, 16 man months.

Staffing upon completion of the presently planned area including 100 campsites, group camping facilities, and river recreation facilities: Ranger II, Supervisor; Ranger I, Assistant; Park Attendants (2); Park Aid seasonal, 26 man months; Ranger I seasonal, 6 man months; Naturalist seasonal, 3 man months; Lifeguard seasonal, 8 man months.

Maximum staffing upon realization of ideal unit, including 250 campsites, three group use facilities, 400 day use sites, launching ramp, and all related facilities: Ranger III, Supervisor; Ranger II, Assistant; Ranger I; Park Attendants (4); Intermediate Steno-Clerk; Ranger I seasonal, 14 man months; Park Aid seasonal, 48 man months; Naturalist seasonal, six man months; Lifeguard seasonal, 16 man months.

Certain emergency procedures will affect the operation of this unit.

FIRE: Wildfire will be a constant threat during the long, dry summer season. The unit will be provided with a 1-1/2 ton crew truck, and its personnel will be trained in initial attack procedures for any fire in or threatening the Recreation Area. The Unit Supervisor will be standing fire boss and will formulate detailed fire plans and procedures. The State Division of Forestry will be the prime fire fighting agency for this unit, and will handle all fire fighting activities other than initial attack.

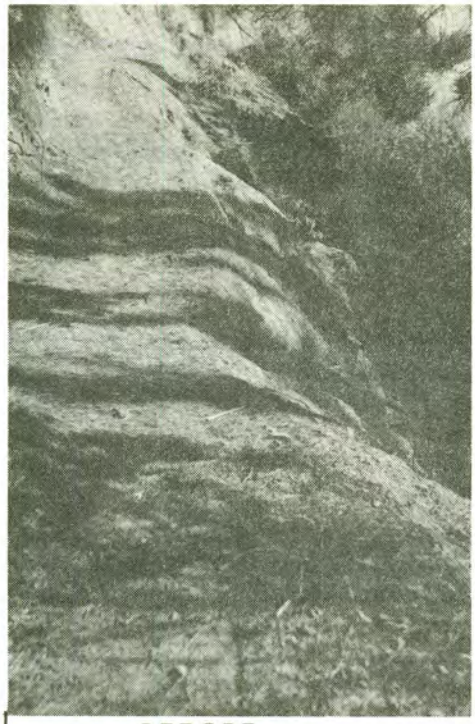
DISASTER: The Disaster and Civil Defense Mission for this unit will be mass care for 10,000 persons (at maximum development). The Supervisor will formulate detailed plans for the handling of foreseeable disasters (flood, storm, earthquake) and will work closely with the local Civil Defense agency in formulating a workable plan for meeting the mass care mission.

DROWNING AND LOST PERSONS: Because of the presence of the river, drowning and lost persons, in or near the river, will be a constant threat to the public using the area. Search and rescue procedures will be carefully worked out, and a resuscitator will be kept on hand at all times, with all permanent personnel trained to use it.

The Park Operation Outline for Winding River State Recreation Area does not require a summary because of the simplicity of the program and lack of individual programs needing integration.

Volumes II and III of the Master Plan for Winding River State Recreation Area have not been prepared.

fitting minor facilities to the landscape



BEFORE

AFTER

A heavily used trail from the campground area to the beach at New Brighton Beach State Park. The railing adds to the public's safety and blends well with natural surroundings.

Jess Chaffee, Superintendent of District 4, shows improvements made to parks in his district. Practical use of park facilities is the goal but a better appearance has also been achieved.

BEFORE

At Carmel River Beach, adjacent to Highway #1, a barrier was necessary to keep vehicles on the roadway and protect beach users. This type fence was not satisfactory.

AFTER

The barbed wire fence has been removed and large rock placed to provide an effective vehicle barrier. It fits into the surroundings and allows visitors to walk in from any point.

just what the park needs - more garbage

CALAVERAS BIG TREES SP--Just received a telephone call. The lady said, "Hello there, I've been told that I can arrange with Big Trees to have them haul my garbage. Can you tell me how I go about this?" My reply was brief as I was trying to retain my composure. I explained the number of the Big Trees Service is similar to ours and that we really had enough garbage inside the park without picking it from outside.
Supervisor Ronald C. McCullough

men will be boys

CLEAR LAKE SP--Two different parties reported a gun and knife fight taking place in the day use area. I was called out of the check station. The report involved three persons -- one had a plastic gun and was trying to outdraw the other two before they could hit him with rubber knives.
Supervisor Edward A. Griggs

no job security there

MT. SAN JACINTO SP--An application for employment bewildered us. Under the section for occupations and duties for the U. S. Army, the applicant's work consisted of quote, work on golf course, cut and watered grass, and general report work, unquote. Under the reason for leaving was listed "discharged from Army".
Supervisor D. Keith Caldwell

did you say ten cents?

PISMO BEACH SP--At the entrance station, Park Attendant Stan Carson was on duty when a party drove in to register for a trailer site. The man wanted electricity for the additional charge of ten cents. Very soon the man returned to the entrance station demanding his dime back because his lights would not work. Rather than go through all the trouble and paper work, Stan dug a dime out of his pocket and gave it to the man. In about ten minutes the same man returned and said his lights were working and wanted the electric service. He handed Stan a dime. The end.
Supervisor Ray Westberg

hardships of the donner trail

DONNER MEMORIAL SP--I thought that the Donner Party had encountered just about all the difficulties and hardships possible on their historic trek. But their problems may seem insignificant compared to those of today's travelers over the Overland Emigrant Trail. I overheard a woman registering at the museum desk say, "My fingers are so sore from playing slot machines that I can hardly write."
Historical Guide Maurice H. Getty

love that outdoor jazz

HENRY W. COE SP--A visitor had a rough day in the park -- he was bitten by a tick, swatted at by a skunk and he almost stepped on a rattlesnake in snake haven (the park supervisor's yard). Fortunately all were near misses.
Supervisor Wesley M. King

a track and field prospect

VAN DAMME BEACH SP--A girl about 14 years old came to the contact station with one shoe off and one shoe on. She was all excited and asked if I would help her. When I asked what was wrong, she sort of grinned and told me she almost stepped on a snake, lost her shoe and didn't want to go back for it. I retrieved the missing shoe. I've heard of people being out of their shoes. The snake was very small but it must have scared her terribly. How high she jumped and how fast she traveled will never be known.
Park Attendant William E. Perry

where do you put the nickel?

OROVILLE DAM OVERLOOK--The Department of Water Resources placed a very fine model of the dam in the overlook building. It has been very useful in illustrating features of the project. Last week a small girl looked in the waist-high case and asked, "Mommy can we play this game?"
Supervisor Nolan E. Albright

no special delivery

FOLSOM LAKE STATE RECREATION AREA--A park visitor stopped by Headquarters and requested permission for a helicopter to deliver three kegs of beer to a high school class reunion to be held at the Dyke Eight Area. He was very careful to point out that the helicopter would not bother anyone as it would land on the dyke. He was advised that Uncle Sam would not be too happy with helicopters landing on his dykes. He was further encouraged to arrange for the reunion to be held in the reserved group area at Granite Bay without the SPECTACULAR.
Dispatcher Len Luttrell

yes indeed

DOHENY BEACH SP--One woman camper noticed the electric car plugged into the check station. She remarked to the Ranger on duty that it must be economical to run it but it must take an awfully long cord to get all over the park. (gets tangled on the corners, too!)
Supervisor O. G. Short

litter bug's unconscious deed

BIG BASIN REDWOODS SP--After a combined total of 91 years of service for the Division, our staff has at last uncovered a service rendered by the person who throws trash from automobiles. While cleaning up roadside litter on the North Road out of the "Basin", Park Attendant Herman Schlerf discovered a member of the orchid family which resulted in the following item being published in Madrono, a quarterly publication of the California Botanical Society:

> CALYPSO BULBOSA IN THE SANTA CRUZ MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA.—This species was recently discovered in the vicinity of Big Basin Redwoods State Park in Santa Cruz County. State Park Attendant Herman E. Schlerf found the plants and I identified them as *Calypso bulbosa* (L.) *Salisb.* (*Schlerf* & *Crandall s.n.*, May 4, 1963, DS). The calypsos numbered about 75 and grew in duff on weathered sandstone in a madrono-tanbark oak-redwood association. This species was previously not known south of the vicinity of Mount Tamalpais in Marin County some 50 miles to the north.—THOMAS A. CRANDALL, Big Basin Redwoods State Park, California.

We all must agree that this will likely be the last service we see accomplished by the Litter Bug.
Ranger Thomas A. Crandall

a very big decision

POINT LOBOS RESERVE SP--A young beatnik, a recent graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, was found camping in an isolated area of the park near Gibson Creek. Although his appearance was, in a word, rather gamy, he was obviously a gentlemanly type. He explained to us that he couldn't make up his mind whether to become an organization man or a missionary for the Native American Church. I suggested he resolve his dilemma by joining the working class. When last seen he was trudging down the road, pack on his back, toward a possible job on a fishing boat.
Ranger James A. Beck

fine detective work

HEARST SAN SIMEON SHM--At 6:30 a.m. on a busy August Sunday, the security guard noted that our big 4" x 6" "Information" sign at the monument entrance had been turned about 180 degrees by some whodunits. The reversible "Open" "Closed" sign, a 16" x 60" removable board which covers the big words "Today's Tours All Sold Out" was not in sight. To forestall a visitor panic, a temporary covering was hastily erected. By using all the knowledge we had reaped from our Police Powers Training Course, AND with the help of a telephone call from the nearby County Park Manager, we were able to locate the missing sign. It had painstakingly been stashed away beneath the mattress inside a pickup camper truck, inside the local County Park. The case was "closed" and we are "open" for business as usual.
Ranger Bob Hanks

togetherness

HUMBOLDT REDWOODS SP--A unique innovation of our modern age was displayed in our campground. Two cars pulling fancy new trailers approached the contact station at Burlington Campground with the ladies in the front seat of their respective automobiles blithering madly into microphones. They were chattering from car to car over citizens band transceiver. On the rear of each trailer was a plaque reading, "Chug-N-Chat". I guess this goes to show that no matter how you separate them, you can't shut them up.
Ranger Michael E. O'Rourke

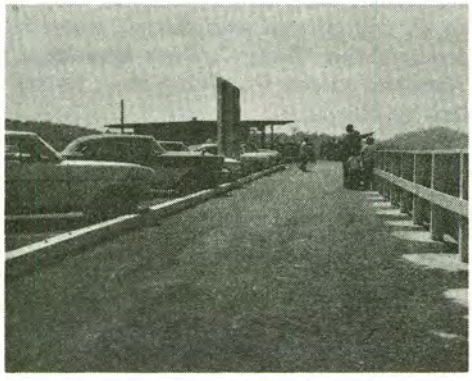
Rangers Man Overlook

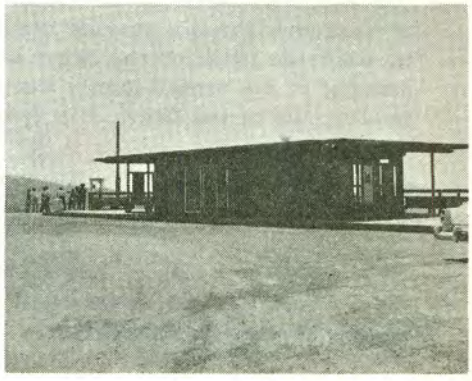
The Oroville Reservoir which will form after the completion of the Oroville Dam will have ten recreation areas which can accommodate over 11 million visitor days of use annually. The sketch at the bottom of the page shows the proposed areas and planned facilities.

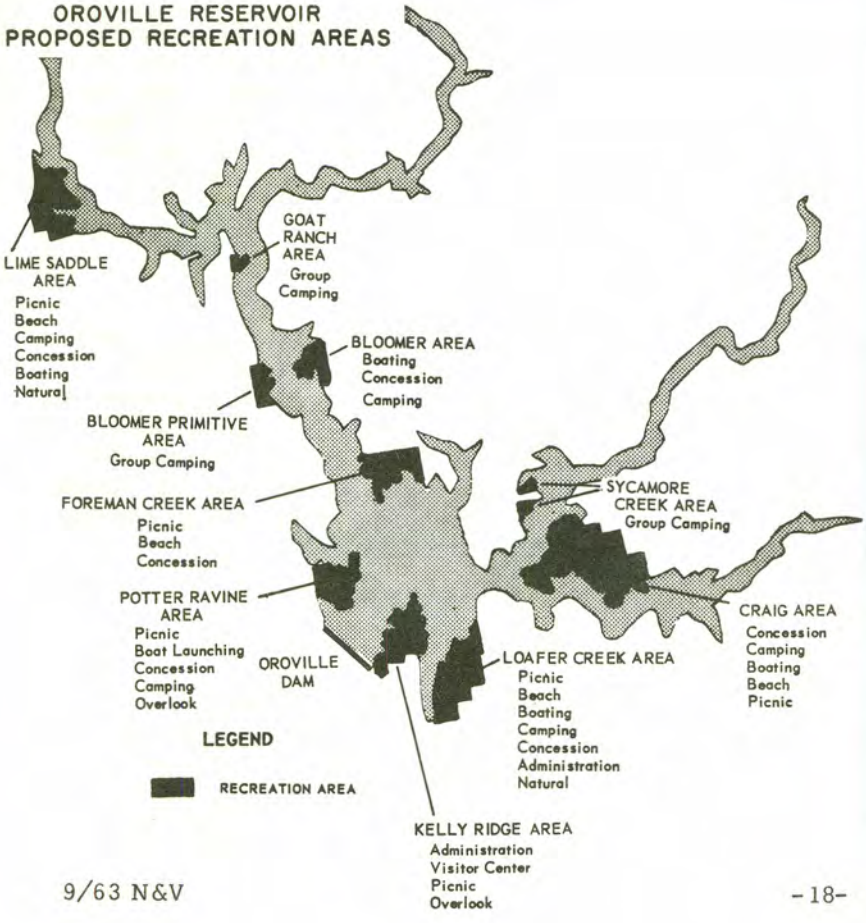
While the earth is being moved and construction underway on the world's highest enbankment dam, Rangers from the Division are assigned to the Overlook to answer visitors' questions. The number of visitors has been high. Here are some figures:

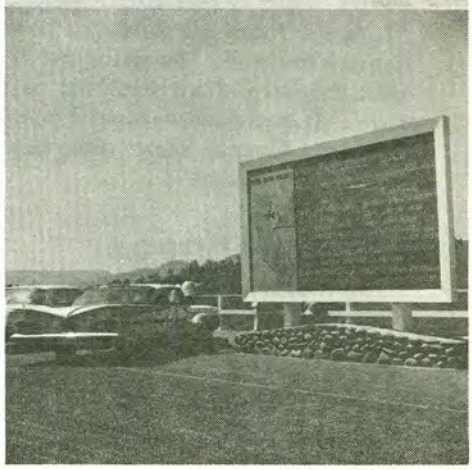
April	21,825 *
May	38,643
June	38,282
Total	98,750

(*From April 11, 1963 when staffed by Division)









THE BETTER RANGER

EARL P. HANSON

41 YEARS OF SERVICE -- EEP!

E E P spells 41 years of park service to the California State Park System. That stands for Everett Eugene Powell, and no other name can match this period of service in the System. There are those in the Division who may be able to match it in years of State service, but Everett is the only one who has enjoyed all 41 years with what is now the Division of Beaches and Parks.

What does one experience in a broad sense with 41 years of service in a State Park System? For his personal views, you will have to ask Everett, but from an observer's point of view, the following highlights might be included:

1) Everett has seen the State Park System grow from a single unit, the California Redwood Park in Big Basin, to the 170 unit system it is today; from a handful of park rangers struggling with primitive tools and equipment to a mighty organization of more than 1,000 field personnel, mechanized to a high degree, and uniformed with spit and polish. Everett also rose from the incipience of this growing gangling organization to become one of the vital guiding hands of it, for Everett started as a mule skinner. He claims that some of those forebears of the early mules may still be around somewhere.

2) Everett's first pioneering adventure in the State Park System occurred when he was chosen to head the newly acquired and refurbished Pfeiffer Ranch Resort, which was then known as Pfeiffer Redwoods State Park, now Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park. He was there when they cut the ribbon opening Highway #1. He was there along the southern Monterey coast to observe when the sea otters first returned to cavort offshore. He was there to guide the first Civilian Conservation Corps efforts in the development and expansion of state park facilities during the depression.

3) Everett took the first civil service examination for District Park Superintendent. Although there were two earlier appointments of District Superintendents, these were appointed by selection and were blanketed into civil service about 1935. He didn't make the first appointment from that list, but he did the second. Everett may not have been the first to volunteer for overseas duty with the Seabees, but he was among the first to land on the shores of some of the Pacific islands with his "wrecking crew". In fact, he may tell you that they were on hand to greet the Marines when they landed on some of the Pacific islands.

4) Everett was the first Deputy Chief of the Division. During all this time, the vast estate -- that is the State Park System, had grown from a single park at Big Basin to more than 70 units; from two main geographical districts, to five; and from 10,000 acres to almost a half a million acres. He had seen the variety grow and expand to include such outstanding areas as Columbia Historic State Park, Samuel P. Taylor, Portola, Huntington Beach, and Mount San Jacinto.

5) Everett became the first Superintendent of the 6th District, and established the new headquarters at Stockton. He had hardly gotten this underway when he was called to Sacramento first, as Deputy Chief again, and shortly thereafter, as the Division's first official Land Planner and Project Investigator.

6) Everett searched the State for projects that might suitably be incorporated in the State Park System, particularly in the central valleys at a critical time in the funding of the State Park System for our acquisition funds were frozen under the $15 million appropriation of 1945 because we were not

moving rapidly enough with the acquisition of interior parks. The $5 million program had been hampered due to lack of matching funds for lands. To get around this matching, Everett came up with the first state park to be leased from a political sub-division of the State and now the famous Turlock Lake State Park in which the State owns no land but leases all of it from the Turlock Irrigation District for state park purposes. He was also responsible for obtaining Brannan Island from the State Reclamation Board at no cost to the State, and so the interior park program was underway. He even created a state park out of a garbage dump at Colusa. Later, of course, it was Folsom and Millerton from the Bureau of Reclamation of the federal government.

7) Everett was the individual selected to head up the studies for a five-year master plan of state park acquisition. When the money was appropriated in 1956, Everett was selected to head up the expanded and reorganized Lands Section of the Division, and started to move on this program with great enthusiasm and dispatch. It was the fastest moving expansion program the State Park System had ever embarked upon and up until that time, the greatest one in the nation. The eyes of all of the States were on California during the implementation of this program. Some parts of the program are still continuing, but the sources of funds, the celebrated oil royalties, have since ceased to be a source of financing for the Division.

8) And now Everett is the first employee with 41 years of service to retire from the State Park System, and prematurely at that, for Everett has not reached the ripe official retirement age of three score and ten, and falls short of that designation by quite a few years.

9) There is no question but that Everett is first in the hearts and esteem of his fellow employees, for through the years while he was growing with the organization, and what is more important, playing a prominent part in making it grow, he became the symbol of that growth to all who have known him and to many who may not, for Everett Powell is THE BETTER RANGER. Though others may approach his years of service, his degree of loyalty, integrity and endeavor, few may ever be able to create the milestones that he has. And just imagine, 41 years of service in the California State Park System. EEP!

EARL P. HANSON, Deputy Chief,
Park Management

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MORE ON "NEEDLESS DEATH"

In an earlier article in News and Views, you read about the death of Tony Inouye, and learned that this young man's life was needlessly wasted because he was not using a seatbelt as he drove on of our surveyors' vehicles over a desert road in Southeastern California. You will recall that he was thrown out of the vehicle as it went out of control on a turn and rolled over, landing on top of him. The investigating officers stated positively that, had he been wearing a seatbelt, he would <u>not</u> have lost his life, and probably would have escaped with minor injuries.

We have now completed our investigation of the tragedy, and of the circumstances surrounding it. It is obvious that no one person is responsible for the fact that Tony was not wearing a seatbelt that day. Rather, the situation seems to indicate that the survey parties, because of their isolation and independent activities, were not adequately integrated with our organization: they were receiving certain instructional releases (including the ones on seatbelts) either very late or not at all; they had not received training in defensive driving.

Steps have been taken to correct these problems, but all of this will not help Tony. We must all be fully aware of our responsibilities in every respect, and must be sure that we discharge our duties in training and routine administration just as effectively as we do the other facets of our work.

E. F. D.

40 YEARS OF SERVICE

Warden

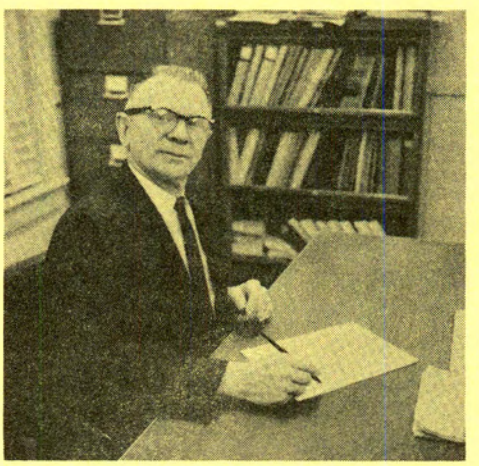
Powell

1936

Supervising Park

Land Agent Powell

1963



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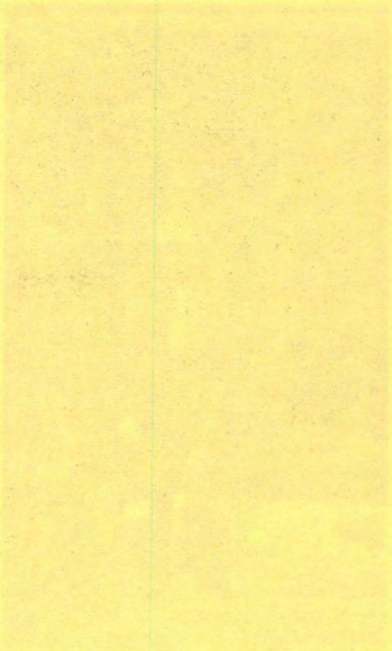
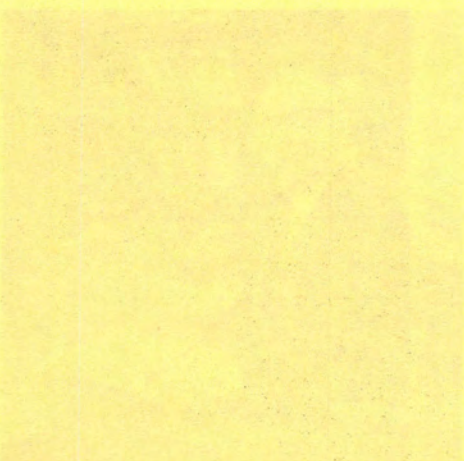




EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR OF
CALIFORNIA

WILLIAM E. WARNE
ADMINISTRATOR
RESOURCES AGENCY

EDWARD F. DOLDER
Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

CHARLES A. DeTURK
Director of
Parks and Recreation

THE RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

1125 TENTH STREET, SACRAMENTO 14

June 13, 1963

Mr. Edward F. Dolder, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

Dear Ed:

It is with considerable mixed emotions that finally, after all of these years with the Park Service, I have decided that the time which most of us look forward to has come for me--that is, permanent retirement.

The records indicate that my service credits by the first of 1964 will approximate 41 and 1/3 years and this is surely long enough for one individual to serve the State.

It is with a feeling of content and welfare for the Division that I have decided to leave and I will, of course, miss the associations and very outstanding work that we are all called upon to do. However, I feel it is no more than right, since I do have retirement in mind, that you should be advised in ample time to arrange for a successor to my position.

Tentatively at least, unless something unforeseen happens, I have selected October 1, 1963, as the date on which I will retire. There are several details for me to investigate yet which may change the date a little one way or the other, but it is suggested that in considering a replacement (and re-organization, if any) that this should be borne in mind as the approximate date you should work toward.

In the meantime, if there is anyting that I can do in preparation of the Land Section's work load or if there are any problems of the Division that I can assist with, I will gladly do so. I will work toward leaving the work load as clear-cut as possible under a situation which I realize is already somewhat confusing due to a general reorganization.

Sincerely,

Everett

EVERETT E. POWELL
Supervising Park Land Agent

EEP:re

9/63 N&V

It All Began in 1923

SERVICE RECORD

5-8-23	Laborer, Temporary Assignment
8-1-24	Teamster, Woodchopper, Laborer - TAU
3-1-26	Laborer, TAU
11-23-27	Laborer, (Truck Driver) Civil Service
8-1-29	Custodian, TAU
5-25-31	State Park Custodian, Reclassification
7-1-31	Assistant State Park Warden, TAU
7-1-34	State Park Warden
12-20-34	Blanketed into Civil Service
9-1-35	Assistant State Park Warden, San Jose
11-1-36	State Park Warden
10-1-40	District Park Superintendent, Santa Cruz County
7-24-43	Military Leave
8-20-45	District Park Superintendent, Santa Cruz
4-1-47	Transferred to Sacramento in charge of construction activities
8-20-47	Deputy Chief, Beaches and Parks, emergency budget preparation, Sacramento
9-6-47	Deputy Chief, Beaches and Parks, TAU
6-1-48	District Park Superintendent, Reinstatement, Stockton
7-1-50	Deputy Chief, Beaches and Parks, TAU Sacramento
5-11-51	District Park Superintendent, Reinstatement, Stockton
10-1-52	Transferred to Sacramento in charge of development and acquisition
1-24-53	State Park Ranger V (title change)
2-1-53	Land Planning and Acquisition Supervisor Sacramento TAU
9-2-53	Land Planning and Acquisition Supervisor, Civil Service
1-1-58	Deputy Chief, Beaches and Parks, TAU
8-15-58	Supervising Park Land Agent

Lew Griffith Remembers - - -

So Everett Powell is going to retire from the Division of Beaches and Parks; this surely surprises me as I thought he owned the outfit. At least I thought so when I came with the park service away back in 1939 in Big Basin. According to local gossip he had built the sewer system, constructed the lodge, planted the Mother Tree, and had made many stately and spectacular improvements.

I only wish that every new employee entering the park service could have the friendly and sincere greeting I received. I wish that every employee could have the kindly, effective and understanding supervision I was given by Everett Powell. It did not take me long to learn that this fellow was "Muy Hombre" as the Mexicans say about somebody who is somewhat better than Paul Bunyan.

The difficult and dangerous he accepted as a matter of routine; such as climbing a tall redwood tree which had a fallen fir caught in its upper branches a hundred and fifty feet above ground, and cutting the fir tree free; also taking a tractor out onto the Seacliff Pier to pull off a pile driver when the pier was swaying under the assault of gigantic waves. He pulled the pile driver clear a few minutes before the land end of the pier washed out. While these activities might have been routine to Everett they scared me.

Not only could Everett do everything, he had a deep seated belief that anyone of his fellow employees could likewise do anything to which they were assigned. Many times he had to help with the tougher jobs.

If I only hinted that the assignment might be difficult, he would grin and say that I needed self confidence. But sometimes I wonder; for instance when I was repairing the Seacliff Pier, I had a rag tag crew of unskilled workers, along came two fellows from the pile drivers union and talked the crew into striking for outlandish demands. I called Everett on the phone and asked him what I should do. "Get the job going," he replied. "But there are six of them," I said "and they won't let me start". "Get the job going," Everett replied, "you'll have a lot more confidence when you lick those six guys."

Sometimes I wonder what the component parts of the Better Ranger are. I believe they can best be depicted by the park career of Everett Powell. It consisted of dedication, more dedication, perservance, enthusiasm, hard work and the kindly understanding of the problems of other humans. The people of the State of California and specifically the California State Parks owe a great debt to this man, who devoted his adult life to their promotion and development. I feel that they can ill spare his courage, his versatility and his ability to accomplish the impossible. I feel that they were very lucky in having had such a man.

I think that in recalling another human we tend to associate him with a particular incident which is typical of his character and of his response to a critical situation. The one I recall of Everett occurred during my brief tenure in Big Basin, and I think it illustrates the humanity and understanding which won him so many loyal friends. I had just made a big blunder. Everett came up and looked over the catastrophe and I expected to be hung from the nearest tree, or as an act of special leniency, fired immediately. "Well" Everett said with a smile, "Lew, there are some days like this when you can't save a dime."

Llewellyn P. Griffith, Retired

9/63 N&V

The Chief and Former Chiefs

When has there been a California State Park System without an Everett Powell on its staff? The answer, of course, is not until October 1, 1963.

There never was a pre-Powell period for the Park System. There were 41 years of Powell in the Park System. Now we find ourselves in the post-Powell era.

I won't go so far as to imply that the new era will witness the downfall of the System — because no man is indispensable — but long experience in and devotion to California's State Parks has made for an almost indispensable employee. He will be sorely missed.

Now that he soon will be classed as an authentic, well-informed member of the taxpayers' fraternity, we will count upon his expert, constructive criticism of our endeavors.

EDWARD F. DOLDER

Everett Powell, with his long and unique service to the Division of Beaches and Parks, has been part of the solid foundation on which the organization has been built. On sheer merit and dependability he has moved up from ranger, to park superintendent, to district superintendent, to his key post in charge of land acquisition.

This function I consider to be basic and one of the most important in the state park program. Everett's wide knowledge of the parks and of the state, his experience in every phase of park management, along with his down-to-earth practicality and his "high frustration tolerance" (even in the face of onslaughts from elected officials and lady legislators), combined to make his contribution to shaping of our present state park system an impressive one.

Newton B. Drury

NBD:bc

I met Everett soon after my first appointment as Chief in the Spring of 1937 when Jack Covington was taking me on a tour of the Divisions holdings.

Everett was then in charge of Big Basin State Park. I sized him up as a "diamond in the rough". My first impression has been altered only in degrees of refinement as we became better acquainted and I found him to be a dedicated park employee with real natural ability for solving the many problems that arise in park development, maintenance and administration.

He is a self-made man possessing a pleasing personality, a hard worker and a hard driver endowed with good judgment and integrity. I feel he has merited every promotion and that in so doing he has created a personal niche for himself in the Division's history and the hearts of those who worked with him.

Everett, may the future bring you contentment for a job well done.

A. E. Henning, former Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks

A SEABEE, 1944

In the February, 1944 issue of News and Views we found an interesting article, and as it says -- "The editor feels helpless to add anything to this narrative" about sums up the situation 19-1/2 years later.

EVERETT TELLS ALL

"It was the intent of the editor, inasmuch as the former Superintendent Everett Powell, now Chief Petty Officer of the Seabees, will soon be celebrating 20 years of service with the Division of Parks, to give him a bang-up "Who's Who". With the idea of getting more information, an inquiry was sent to Everett. His reply follows. The editor feels helpless to add anything to this narrative.

"I just this minute received your very welcome and gracious letter, and as it found me sitting absent mindedly at a writing table with my writing where-with-all before me, and seeing as how you wasted 16¢ in stamps, more money than I have been able to accumulate for six months (damn those dice), I decided that this would be the most opportune time to delve into my past. Now, mind you, there are things I refuse to tell anyone, and then there are things that I would tell you only over about the sixth or seventh one, to say nothing of the things that you might know which you had better not tell.

"Now my past, in the minds of the public, possibly will not stack up alongside that of Paul Bunyon or Errol Flynn, but to me there are incidents that far surpass even the best of theirs. Well, my Dad was born in Kansas and came across the plains by ox team when he was 16-months old. Don't tell me that's a lot of bull. My Mother was born in Santa Rosa, so what does that make me? A native son, as I, too, was born in California, in a small village by the name of Klamathon, Siskiyou County. Being the runt of the family, I remember that there was some discussion as to whether they should try to save me or not. Dad wanted to put me out of my misery, and theirs, but Mother said no, that, inasmuch as I was by far the best looking one in the family, and milk was cheap, they should take a gamble, which they did, and here I am. By the way, Mother told me ever since never to gamble.

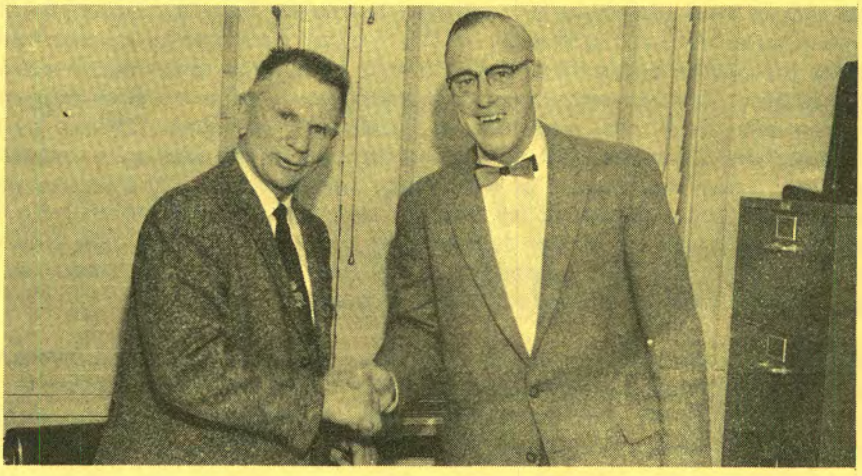
"My family must have gotten the foot itch -- I mean itchy feet, because from the time I was wearing triangular bandages on until I was about seven years old, we traveled all over the northern part of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho and back to Stratford, Kings County, California, behind four old nags pulling a light covered wagon. Behind this wagon was usually strung out about five to 15 so-called horses. When I say strung out, I mean accord-

ing to their physical ability to keep up. Under, ahead and to the sides of the wagon also traveled a pack of half-starved dogs which from time to time had selected us as easy prey for a bountiful repast, much to the discomfiture of we eight children, of which I was the black sheep and youngest and I still insist, the best looking one. Dad called himself in those days a contractor, but I swear that you couldn't tell the difference between us and a bunch of gypsy horse-traders, with the exception that we only stole from each other. Well, it was a good experience, anyway. Looking back I can see where that life was very much like the Navy -- beans and more beans.

"Arriving at the above-mentioned place in California, we bought a dairy ranch. Dad and Mother never could knock any sense into my head so they decided to shoe me and send me to school. I immediately became the teacher's pet (the big lug -- I'd like to meet him now as I think he is old enough for me to lick). Anyway, he used to pet me with an 18" ruler until it became monotonous. Well, I went through elementary school and upon my graduation, which all the neighborhood celebrated as I was breaking the taxpayers, I entered the school of hard knocks. Of course, I was quite familiar with this school to start with. I remember that it was two weeks before I could see out of either eye after one of the classes. My Daddy always told me when I was pitching hay to get a move on, so one day I took him at his word and got a move on and moved out. When I was 16 I decided that the pastures were greener on the other side of the fence, so went to driving jerkline with 16 up. Any horseman will know what I am talking about, only these horses had long ears. From that time on I have tackled most everything that came along -- hay balers, harvesters, teamster, oil fields, contractors, woodsman and what have you. I even became good enough in the automotive world to put a sparkplug in a Model T Ford and make it run. I was one of the first four-wheeled trailer builders in California and constructed for the patent office a trailer hitch which was patented and put on the market.

"I think you know only too well my history in Parks. Yes, I went to work in Big Basin as a laborer at first and later they called me a truck driver as I was the first to take the civil service exam in the Park Service, which happened to be for truck driving. Since then I have been called, oh so many different things. If you will check back into the archives of park history you will see where I went into the very depths of Big Sur country alone and unattended and wrested the Pfeiffer State Park from the hands of destiny and set it up as a monument to posterity. I will have to admit that there were times in the Park Service when I longed to explore those greener pastures on the other side of the fence, but now that I am in my dotage, I am glad that I stayed. I will truthfully say that the Park Service and the personnel is an attraction which I long to associate myself with again, and hope it can be in the near future."

Everett and Earl Hanson - 20 years for Everett Powell with the Division



AND HE HAD TO PASS A TEST

REQUEST FOR CLASSIFICATION E. E. POWELL

DATE: February 15, 1934 TITLE: Warden

SALARY: $140.00 Monthly WORKING HOURS: 48 - 72 Hours Weekly

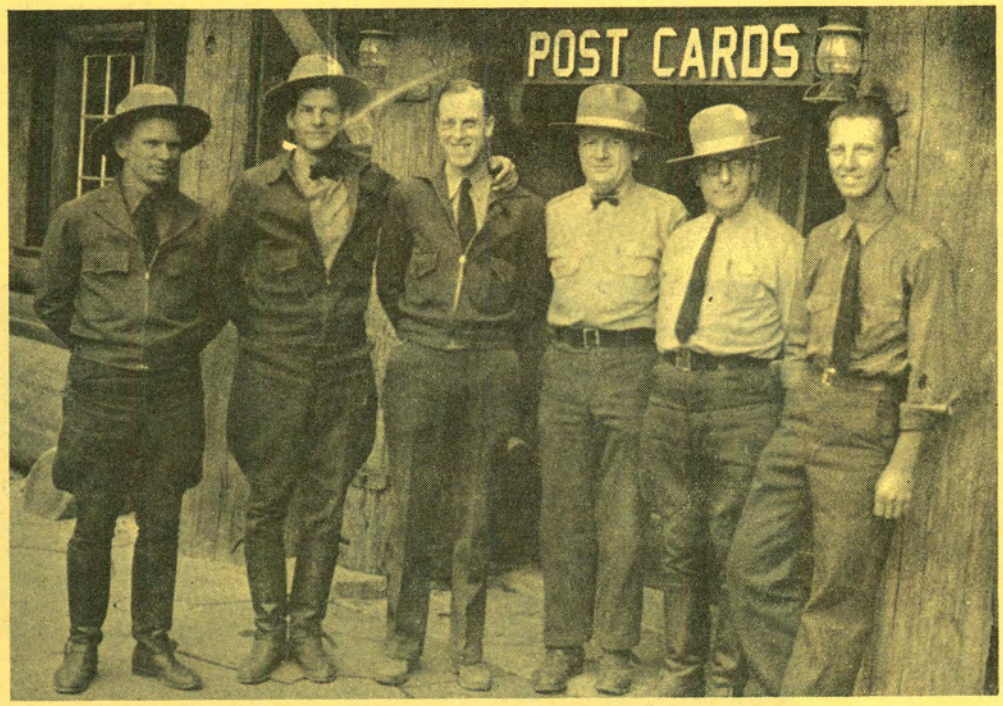
In charge of Warden's Office during summer months locating, collecting, checking campers and picnickers, etc.

30% Planning and supervising in general all maintenance work for the park.

10% Doing all book and secretarial work such as correspondence, reports, cashiers books, etc. Supervising all new construction done by park labor such as buildings, camp equipment, water system, sanitary system, etc.

40% Recording and planning work to be done by the C. C. C. including roads, trails, and clean-up in cooperation with the project superintendent.

20% Taking active part in work when possible



Left to Right:
Everett Powell, Leo Fry (deceased), Earl Hanson, Clyde Newlin, Bill Kenyon (deceased) and Alfred Salzgeber

OLD FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES . . .

Our paths first crossed in November, 1939 when Everett was Warden of Big Basin Redwoods State Park and I was hired on a TAU as Project Foreman of a woodcutting project for single men by the State Relief Administration, for Beaches and Parks, so I was working under him and not the Relief agency

One anecdote of Big Basin -- The Relief Agency had a 20 or 30 man spike camp in the Basin. One night some of the "Pogies" got drunk. Don't ask me where they got the booze, I don't know. Anyway, they started fighting among themselves and were breaking up the furniture, the windows and each other's heads.

A hurry call was sent for Everett and he arrived shortly with a pick handle. He told them to knock it off and was immediately told where he could go. After ducking a few chairs he waded in with the pick handle and after making hospital patients out of some of them, they decided the little guy was too tough for them, and the fight was over.

I had the pleasure of working on several other projects with Everett in later years, before he made the big time and seriously speaking, I was more than proud to claim him as one of my best friends.

I never knew a more kind and understanding man. Yet withall, he was firm and always had things under control. He was slow to anger but quick to recognize any acts that were detrimental to the best interests of the Division. Several ex-employees can verify that statement.

May Everett and his good wife Annabel have a long and happy life after retirement. He was a real Park Man in every respect. If I had my entire Park life to live over again, I would pick him to serve under and that is without prejudice to some other might fine administrators.

EUGENE VELZY, Retired

Everett and Friends
(Everett, of course, is just right of the center with vest and hat.)

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC

STOCKTON 4, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 30, 1963

Mr. Alfred M. Calais, Information Officer
Department of Parks and Recreation
1125 Tenth Street
Sacramento 14, California

Dear Mr. Calais:

For eight years while I was a member of the California State Park Commission I had an opportunity to observe those who were giving great devotion, as well as evidencing great ability in their work.

I have no hesitancy in saying that one of these was Everett Powell who went far beyond the call of duty to help make the California State Park System what it is today. I talked with Powell more than I did any other person when I wanted a sensible, sane and realistic opinion. I would say that he has been an excellent example of a public servant and I would hope that I could have as much loyalty and devotion in my private organization as he has given to a state structure.

Very cordially yours,

Robert E. Burns
President

B:mjc

GUILFORD H. WHITNEY

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EVERETT POWELL

My first contact with Everett Powell was in 1953 when I became a member of the State Park Commission, and I was immediately impressed with his knowledge of park problems and sincere interest in their solution. Under Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman, and Newton B. Drury, Chief, during the some six years I was a member of the Commission, we made many field trips to existing parks to study possible improvements, and to new sites to study their potentials, and Everett was always an inexhaustible source of information both as to costs of the projects and also as to the public benefits to be derived if the plan under study was developed. He was a tireless worker, with a fine background in Park Administration, and an excellent knowledge of basic values. My best wishes to him in his retirement.

Guilford H. Whitney

Jess Recalls Days of 1937

During my lifetime I have encountered but a few men who have impressed me deeply. Everett Powell is one of these men.

My own career in the State Park Service began in the Spring of 1935 when I reported to work at Big Sur Redwoods State Park under Everett who was by then an old timer with nearly 13 years of park service. As the Supervisor (then called Warden) of Big Sur he had a scant full time crew of one, Custodian Bill Everett, and me, a seasonal employee.

Everett governed the park with a firm hand, but a just one. He never asked me to do anything that he would not do himself but as he was able to do so many things well and always in a remarkably short space of time, I often found myself hard pressed to keep up with him. At those times his patience and forebearance with me as a green hand made a deep impression.

I am sure other looked upon him as I did -- a natural leader and a highly trusted and respected man. Any assignment he made was never questioned, one just did it or at least made every effort to complete it.

I soon found that Everett was looked upon as a counselor and helpmate for all the folks in the small community around the then, somewhat remote and sparsely settled Big Sur Country.

From the beginning of the day to the end, six days a week and often more, Everett would be busily engaged in getting the park ready for the season and then when summer began, he would continue at the same pace to keep the park visitor safe, content and orderly.

Our work ranged from cutting and splitting firewood for the park visitors' consumption to rescuing unfortunates from mishaps in the dangerous Big Sur gorge. Trails were built, forest fires were fought, violators sometimes violent, were brought into quick submission through the firm, deft hand of Warden Powell.

In the 1935 era, life was somewhat rugged for the park employee and his family, especially in the more remote park areas. Such conveniences as electricity, hot water, and even telephones were few or non-existent. In the "chic sale privy", kerosene lamp and wood range days at Big Sur we labored and we rested with the reassuring thought that Everett was with us. We worked hard, but we "played" hard also; sometimes driving for miles to attend a community social. I remember one occasion in particular when we attended a country dance in an aged barn that was perched precariously on the cliffs above the ocean. During the height of the dancing the floor fell in and the men folk with sidelong glances stole out to the cars and wagons dragging in saws and hammers after taking a few warm ups from the prohibition era jugs. The floor was shored up and repaired way late in the night and the dancing resumed with even more gaiety and abandon than before. Who was the first with the saw and hammer? Everett of course, but it was also Everett who passed the jug to me after some delay.

That was Everett when life was really down to earth and occasionally lusty; somehow through the years he has not lost that fine spirit and sense of good fellowship. In his leaving, I hope he will have a long and successful, well deserved retirement, but he must realize that the State Park Service will be left with a void that can never again be filled.

One in a million, a courageous, unassuming man, he has made life much richer and fuller for many of his fellow workers among which I feel extremely fortunate to have been included. May he always have back-to-back aces!

Superintendent Jess Chaffee

Jess Chaffee, April, 1937
Pfeiffer Big Sur

ROSTER CHANGES

For August, 1963

APPOINTMENTS

Drago, Sharon K.	Inter Typist Clerk	Sacramento	7-31-63
Lopez, Elizabeth P.	Inter Steno	Sacramento	6-11-63
Aschwanden, Neva A.	Senior Account Clerk	Sacramento	7-31-63
Mitchell, Kenneth L.	Jr. Ldscp Arch	Sacto-Park Projects	7-31-63
Brown, Virginia D.	Inter Steno	Goleta Regional	8-12-63
Zwingman, George C.	St. Pk. Attend.	Silver Strand	7-31-63
Wiley, Joe M. Jr.	St. Pk. Attend.	San Mateo Beaches	7-5-63
Meyer, Frederick B.	St. Pk. Attend.	San Mateo Beaches	7-11-63
Novall, James A.	Refrig. Engr.	Squaw Valley	7-8-63
O'Dea, Patrick J.	Refrig. Engr.	Squaw Valley	7-31-63
Price, Dorman E.	Deckhand	San Francisco SHM	8-1-63
Cadelago, Harry A.	Groundsman	San Francisco SHM	8-1-63
Modlin, Karl E.	Dispatcher Clerk	Folsom Lake	8-5-63
Best, Richard H.	Instit. Fire Marshall	Squaw Valley	8-15-63
Jensen, Robert W.	St. Pk. Attend.	Portola	8-5-63
Haussler, William J.	Asst. Super. WR Rec Unit	Sacramento	7-1-63
Dwyer, Ed. V.	Rec. Planner III	Sacramento	7-1-63
Reiner, George E.	Rec. Planner III	Sacramento	7-1-63
Meier, Paul R.	Rec. Planner III	Sacramento	7-1-63
Thompson, Stanley J.	Rec. Planner III	Sacramento	7-1-63
Emrie, William J.	Rec. Planner III	Sacramento	7-1-63
Hjersman, Henry A.	Rec. Planner III	Sacramento	7-1-63
Gardner, J. Warren	Rec. Planner III	Los Angeles	7-1-63
Hagy, Robert H.	Rec. Planner II	Sacramento	7-1-63
Johnson, William C.	Rec. Planner II	Sacramento	7-1-63
Hongola, Norman	Rec. Planner II	Sacramento	7-1-63
McCormick, Ralph B.	Rec. Planner II	Sacramento	7-1-63
McDade, James D.	Rec. Planner II	Sacramento	7-1-63
Rawlings, Ronald D.	Rec. Planner I	Los Angeles	7-1-63
Doyle, James M.	Rec. Planner I	Sacramento	8-15-63

SEPARATIONS

Vercoutere, Charles L.	Guide, Historic Monument	Sonoma SHM	7-23-63
Fratis, Louie D.	St. Pk. Attend.	Angel Island	7-23-63
Roberts, Robert J.	Engr Aid II	Develop. Sacto	8-18-63
Yorshis, Stanley H.	Sr. Ld. Agent	LA Tech Serv	8-29-63
Sherman, Thomas F. Jr.	Sr. Ld Agent	Property Mgmt	8-29-63
Ottens, Harold H.	Asst Title Officer	Property Mgmt	8-29-63
Ellis, Harold L.	Assoc Ld Agt	Real Property Mgmt	8-29-63
Adams, Robert D.	Assoc Ld Agt	Real Property Mgmt	8-29-63
Peterson, Wayne	Sr. Delineator	LA Tech Serv	8-29-63
Crooks, Ronald L.	Asst Ld Agt	Real Property Mgmt	8-29-63
Peterson, Glen H.	Assoc Ld Agt	LA Tech Serv	8-29-63
West, Donald H.	Assoc Ld Agt	LA Tech Serv	8-29-63
Knittel, Frances M.	Inter Steno	LA Tech Serv	8-29-63
Sullivan, John R.	Property Inspector	Sacto - General Services	8-6-63
Yates, Charles J.	Inst. Fire Marshall	Squaw Valley	8-9-63
White, Russell H.	Dispatcher-Clerk	Folsom Lake	6-18-63
Gamble, Robert W.	St Pk Attend.	Portola	8-4-63

TRANSFERS

Murray, Alva J.	From Colusa to Oroville Dam	Ranger I	8-15-63
Wolfe, Charles	From Folsom to Sutter's Fort	Ranger I	8-16-63
Neasham, David L.	From Folsom to Calaveras	Ranger I	7-31-63

PERSONALS

MORRO BAY SP--Ranger Allen suffered a broken collarbone and numerous bruises in a rock slide while deer hunting. SAMUEL P. TAYLOR SP--Park Attendant John Williams suffered a compound fracture of the left leg when a Jeep brake slipped and rolled over on while trying to stop the vehicle (8/8/63). John had parked the Jeep on the R&H Trail at Devils Gulch and was getting out to lock chain behind vehicle. As he was getting out his foot hit the parking brake handle releasing the brakes. He tried to stop it from rolling down the road when it ran up the bank and turned over on his leg. Help was close at hand.

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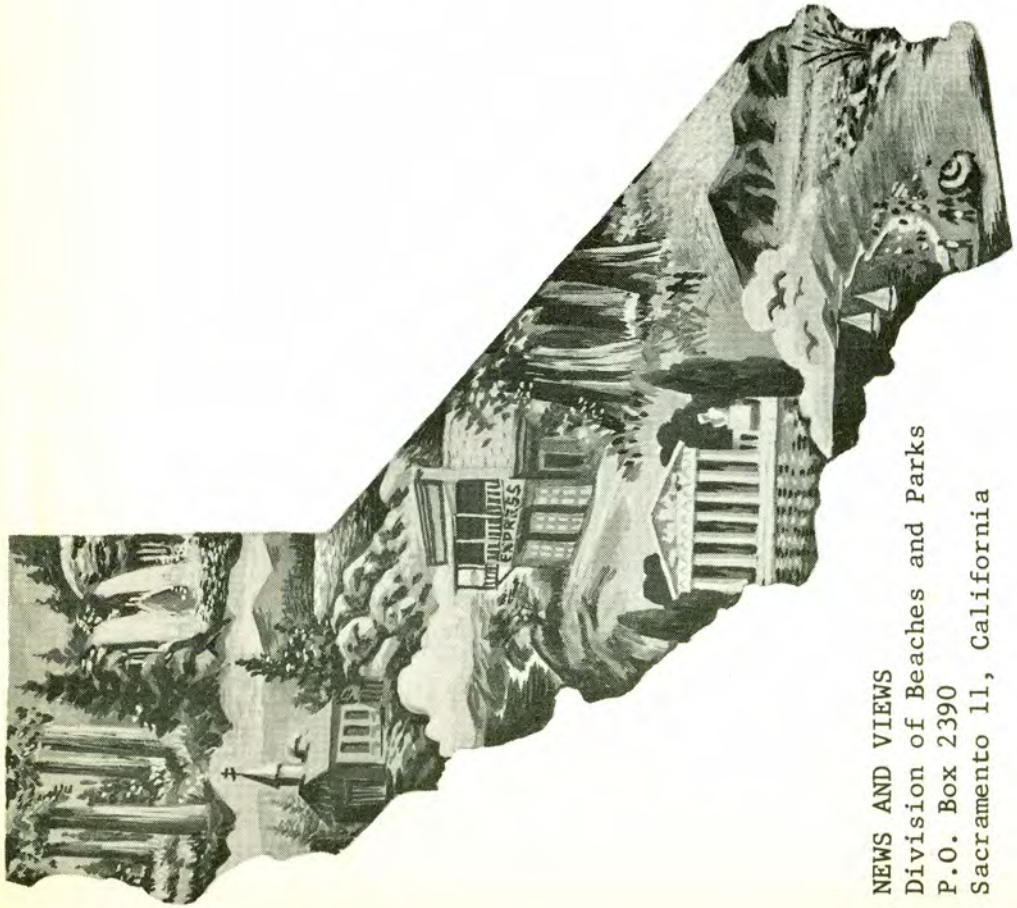

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

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Margaret Wentworth Owings (Big Sur) . . . . . Member
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Artist . . . . . Henry B. Collins
Duplicating . . . . . Priscilla R. Oates

NEWS AND VIEWS

Senate Bill No. 153

CHAPTER 1690

An act to add Chapter 1.6 (commencing with Section 5096.1) to Division 5 of the Public Resources Code, relating to financing of a program of acquiring and developing state and municipal beach, park, recreational, and historical facilities by providing the funds necessary therefor through the issuance and sale of bonds of the State of California, and by providing for the handling and disposition of said funds, and making an appropriation therefor, and providing for the submission of this act to a vote of the people at the general election to be held in the month of November, 1964.

[Approved by Governor July 15, 1963. Filed with Secretary of State July 17, 1963.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

see supplement

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 20 NO. 10

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Supplement

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CHIEFLY SPEAKING

An article by Wesley Marx titled, "Is California Closing the Outdoors?" poses many questions and makes many thought provoking statements which I feel should interest all of you. The entire article is reprinted here:

CALIFORNIANS ARE NOW SPENDING MILLIONS ON RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT JUST TO WAIT IN LINE. IF BOLD NEW STEPS AREN'T TAKEN, OUR OUTDOOR HERITAGE MAY BE REDUCED TO A SERIES OF ROADSIDE REST STOPS.

While still congratulating itself on overtaking New York as the demographic champ of the nation, California may be silently watching its sun-rinsed outdoor way of life slip away as irretrievably as the orange grove and the suburban beanfield. At its present rate of population growth, land disappearance and political indifference, the state can almost certainly look forward to a future about as outdoorsy as a drive-in theatre.

Recreational and land use experts claim there are few opportunities left to expand the already crowded California Outdoors and that the public won't support the high cost of acquiring what's left. Yet some of the most extensive and significant portions of shoreline in Southern California remain serenely untouched, either by park superintendents or subdividers. And the public is quite willing to pay a handsome price for outdoor recreation, even if it has to wait in line. Just ask a Mammoth ski tow operator, a Disneyland shareholder, a Palm Springs golf pro or a Chris Craft salesman. The growth (and profits) of the recreation business have been quite as spectacular as those of the electronics industry.

The plain fact is that California's outdoor heritage is not so much in danger from lack of land or lack of public support as it is from an attitude that has already relegated much of the East's outdoor heritage to a series of roadside rest stops.

Between the combined crush of industrialization and population, an outdoor heritage becomes a necessary victim instead of an integral part of our modern way of life. In an urban society public outdoor recreation becomes an expendable value, more private than public, more of a luxury than an opportunity. Accordingly, in New York City, those who can afford it flee to Bermuda, Miami, Cape Cod, and Stowe, Vermont to sun, ski or see a tree. Those who can't can wait in line for a swing at Central Park or a wave at Jones Beach. No wonder New Yorkers gladly pay to see what they can no longer play, even if it has to be performed by the Mets.

The gradual sacrifice of the Public Outdoors on the Altar of Development and the shift to private recreation is becoming increasingly evident in California, which has twice as many national parks as any other state, the largest park system in the nation and the largest city park in the world (Griffith Park). The Los Angeles City Council recently spent more energy in attracting Walter O'Malley to Chavez Ravine than in relieving sorely crowded city parks. Californians who can afford it vacation in places much less beautifully endowed than their state but, more importantly, less crowded. Baja California is becoming a recreational escape hatch much in the same manner that Wisconsin serves Chicago. Southern California's most significant postwar recreational development, the snow and sun circuit that runs from Lake Arrowhead down into Palm Springs, has been created largely by private, not public, agencies.

Public officials, meanwhile, often seem to regard outdoor recreation as a type of land use that California has outgrown. A very earnest citizen's group is seeking to conserve the undeveloped Santa Monica Mountains as a 25,000-acre regional park. "Los Angeles is the only major city in the world

(continued on the following page)

with an undeveloped and unspoiled mountain range within the city limits," says Marvin Braude, chairman of the Santa Monica Mountains Regional Park Association. Through a county bond issue and already available federal grants, the association feels the estimated $21 million purchase price could be raised. A special park district organized under state law would oversee recreational development, much of which could be financed by government agencies in the complimentry interests of flood control, land reclamation and watershed for the surrounding populated areas. It is an ambitious and expensive proposal but by no means an impractical one. But the City Planning Commissioners last May promptly dismissed the proposal as "dubious" and of "little appeal" and steadfastly moved forward to zone the city's unique natural heritage into commercial and residental fodder for developers who are subdividing Los Angeles County at the rate of 100 acres a day. Still feeling that the mountains can best serve Los Angeles as a unique park rather than another tract, the association is petitioning for public hearings on the proposal.

The same type of official apathy jeopardizes an opportunity to create in California another national park in the grand tradition of Yosemite and Yellowstone. California Senator Clair Engle and Congressman Edward Roybal have introduced a bill in the U. S. Congress to turn five of the eight Channel Islands into a national seashore. Located ten to 50 miles off the Southern California coast, the islands compress a capsule of California geography into 132,000 acres and 135 miles of shoreline--meadowland that supports cattle herds, wild flower fields and 2,000-foot pine-clad peaks, protective harbors, a sea grotto five stories high, countless coves, sandy inlets and bird rookeries. Tule elk, Siberian snow deer, wild boar, sea otters, sea lions and sea elephants have the run of the islands, whose relations with the boisterous mainland rarely transcend cattle husbandry or Naval gunnery practice. Despite such countless natural attributes, about the only legislative stir the bill has caused is the accusation by Republican Congressman Charles Teague of Santa Barbara that Senator Engle, a Democrat, is merely seeking to curry votes. Opposition is also based on the belief that the trait that has allowed the offshore islands to retain their natural heritage, lack of popular access, is a detriment to future park development. Land developers, who realize that Southern California weekend boat jams already deserve a Captain Max Shumacher, are not so nearsighted. Catalina, not included in Engle's bill, is being groomed to receive a sophisticated residential invasion by prestigious land planner William Periera.

Such legislative disregard of present and future recreational needs is not new. Here are the criticisms that almost blocked the creation of three national parks: "The place is 110 miles from the nearest railroad and can be reached only by muleback." (Yosemite) "Here would be an ideal place for a Los Angeles water power development." (King's Canyon) "Since when is the government of the United States in the business of saving trees?" (Sequoia)

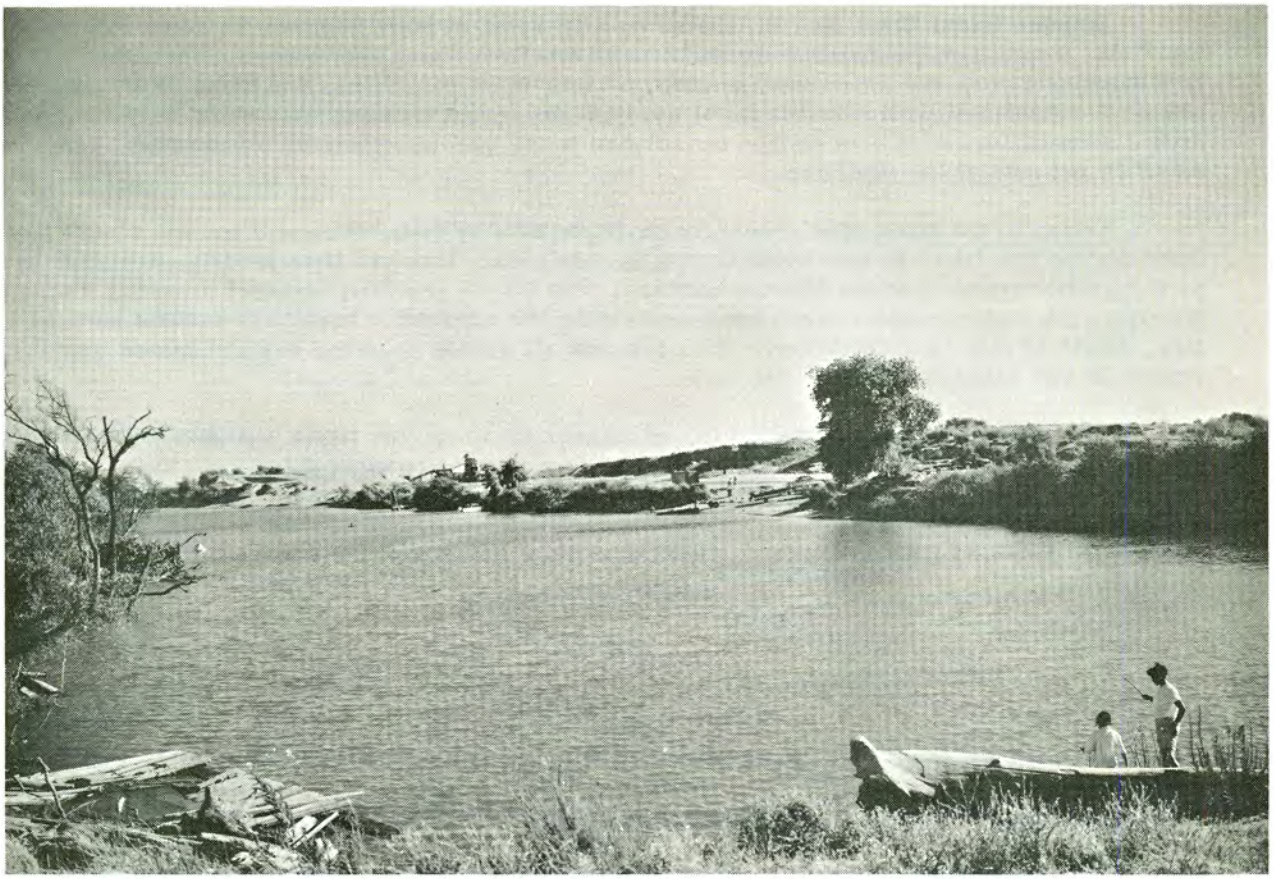
In the state legislature the same type of disregard has resulted in an ugly statistic--in the last decade attendance at state beaches and parks rose 359% while land acreage rose only 19%. That is why 120,000 parties were turned away from state camps last year. Conservation by expansion gives way to conservation by restriction. Laguna Beach is seriously contemplating "residents only" beach sections. To make a little tourist loot on the side, the city council is also thinking of charging admission to nonresident bathers. Perhaps the logical conclusion to conservation by restriction would be the erection of "white lie" park signs such as "BEWARE--MOSQUITOS," "NO SUN TAN OIL ALLOWED" or "HI-RISE COMFORT STATIONS UNDER CONSTRUCTION."

The consequent inattention to outdoor needs provides a perfect setting for legislative boondoggling. In 1956 Assemblyman Pauline Davis quietly ushered through a bill to erect ten roadside rests. Seven of the ten turned up in her thinly populated Northern California district. The other three were built in the Mojave desert at a cost of $10,140 each.

Military landlords can be just as adept at exploiting the low status accorded to public outdoor needs. A 17-mile length of shoreline, which includes the finest surfing beach in California, lies virtually unused by the general public between San Clemente and Oceanside. It happens to be the western boundary of Camp Pendleton and remains so, even though the Marine Corps is discovering that its coastline is suited more to recreational rather than military needs.

In the postwar crush of growth, California's heritage has advanced significantly only when it has been viewed, and rightly so, as an asset and not a liability to land development. The 2,000-acre Sepulveda Recreation Area near Encino is a result of such recognition. The Corps of Engineers set aside this block of land in the fast growing San Fernando Valley to absorb and drain rains that were creating flash floods and mud slides. To help meet the recreational needs of the populous valley, the Corps of Engineers leases the land free to the Los Angeles City Park Department. In turn, the Park Department, by carpeting the open spaces with tree-lined fairways and grass playgrounds, increases the

(continued on page 14)



User origin studies of participants at Delta recreation facilities have been few and usually designed for a specific use area, or for a limited period. Examples are the report on Delta recreation by Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Hall and McDonald; the study of Lauritzen Yacht Harbor by Dr. Andrew H. Trice for the City of Antioch; and the analysis of the mass survey taken by Delta Studies Unit personnel during the Memorial Day weekend, 1960.

The attached study is of the specific area category in that it reports the origin of campers at Brannan Island State Park. It covers a period of nearly a full year and it analyzes all user origins involved during that period. The report does not purport to detail what the people did at the park but it is known that the primary use is fishing, followed by boating, water skiing, picnicking, swimming. Camping as the primary use occurred in relatively few instances, usually youth groups.

Overnight visitors to State Parks are issued receipts for fees collected. For identification purposes these receipts show the name of a person in each party, the county of residence, the vehicle license number, and the inclusive dates of the visit as covered by the receipt. Payment is to be made on a daily basis but a substantial number of receipts are issued for more than one day.

In deriving visitor use days, the Division of Beaches and Parks employs the common method in use nationwide: a visitor day is any portion of a day spent by one person at the particular area. Thus, an overnight stay would be basically two visitor days. However, several checks made by park personnel have established an average party size of 3.5 persons, so such a party remaining overnight would generate seven visitor days of use. This method has been employed in analyzing the camping receipts for Brannan Island State Park. However, no such record is kept of the day users.

The average length of stay per visit at Brannan Island State Park is two nights.

The average spent per person was $2.92.

Henry Hjersman, Recreation Planning, prepared this report on Brannan Island SP in conjunction with a Delta study being conducted by the Department of Water Resources. Mr. Hjersman is now part of the Planning and Control Section, a unit of the Division, on contract from the Department of Water Resources.

Brannan Island State Park is located on both sides of State Highway 24 about 3.5 miles south of Rio Vista, fronting on the Sacramento and a short arm from Three Mile Slough. Facilities include a boat launching ramp and associated parking, 50 individual campsites, and about 25 informal picnicking units. A substantial portion of the latter are included in the roadside rest which fronts on the Sacramento River. Recreation use of this portion is included in the use data reported for the park, and amounts to about 20 per cent of the total use.

Owing to the basic requirement for daily payment by overnight users and the visitor day definition, some double counting was inevitable during the analysis. This has been held to a minimum by checking back on remembered names or license numbers. The double counting occurred primarily among counties providing the larger numbers of visitors, and during the especially heavy use periods such as Memorial Day, Fourth of July, and Labor Day. It is felt that all double counting was eliminated from origins in excess of 100 miles distant from the park.

The seven counties contiguous to, or closely allied to, the Delta provided 51.3 per cent of the camping use. In order that this local origin camping use can be evaluated, each town within the seven counties has been listed individually in Table 1 by generated visitor days. Most of these towns are located within 50 miles of the park. As an indication of statewide interest camping visitors from south of Kern and San Luis Obispo counties contributed 12.5 per cent of the use.

Table 1

Town	Visitor Days	% Total Use
ALAMEDA COUNTY		
Alameda	399	1.40
Albany	81	0.28
Berkeley	360	1.26
Castro Valley	245	0.86
Emeryville	14	0.05
Fremont	210	0.74
Hayward	812	2.84
Irvington	42	0.15
Livermore	147	0.51
Mission San Jose	25	0.09
Newark	171	0.60
Niles	21	0.07
Oakland	1,549	5.42
Pleasanton	18	0.06
San Leandro	339	1.19
San Lorenzo	105	0.37
Union City	70	0.25
Total	4,608	16.13
SACRAMENTO		
Carmichael	31	0.11
Citrus Heights	67	0.23
Del Paso Heights	7	0.02
Elk Grove	7	0.02
Fair Oaks	53	0.19
Folsom	35	0.12
Galt	77	0.27
Isleton	14	0.05
North Highlands	89	0.31
Orangevale	52	0.18
Rancho Cordova	61	0.21
Rio Linda	102	0.36
Sacramento	1,639	5.74
Total	2,234	7.82

Town	Visitor Days	% Total Use
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY		
Alamo	14	0.05
Antioch	430	1.51
Avon	18	0.06
Brentwood	56	0.20
Byron	7	0.02
Clyde	7	0.02
Concord	1,452	5.08
Danville	53	0.19
El Cerrito	88	0.31
El Sobrante	315	1.10
Knightsen	1	0.02
Lafayette	105	0.37
Martinez	433	1.52
Moraga	10	0.04
Oakley	28	0.10
Orinda	112	0.39
Pacheco	70	0.25
Pinole	63	0.22
Pittsburg	361	1.26
Pleasant Hill	154	0.54
Port Chicago	28	0.10
Richmond	631	2.21
San Pablo	334	1.17
Walnut Creek	349	1.22
Totals	5,125	17.94
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY		
Lathrop	14	0.05
Lodi	59	0.21
Manteca	66	0.23
Ripon	102	0.36
Stockton	384	1.34
Tracy	49	0.17
Total	674	2.36

Town	Visitor Days	% Total Use
SOLANO COUNTY		
Benicia	14	0.05
Dixon	7	0.02
Fairfield (inc. Travis AFB)	779	2.73
Rio Vista	35	0.12
Suisun	28	0.10
Vacaville	77	0.27
Vallejo	255	0.89
Total	1,195	4.18
STANISLAUS COUNTY		
Ceres	42	0.15
Denair	11	0.04
Empire	28	0.10
Escalon	14	0.05
Hickman	10	0.04
Hughson	7	0.02
Keyes	10	0.04
La Grange	7	0.02
Modesto	396	1.39
Oakdale	52	0.18
Riverbank	14	0.05
Salida	7	0.02
Turlock	53	0.19
Waterford	49	0.17
Total	700	2.45
YOLO COUNTY		
Broderick	28	0.10
Davis	18	0.06
Knights Landing	7	0.02
West Sacramento	7	0.02
Winters	7	0.02
Woodland	42	0.15
Total	109	0.38

In addition to its statewide significance, out-of-state visitors accounted for almost 4.3 per cent of the total camping use. Visitors came from 37 states and the District of Columbia, three Canadian provinces, Norway, and an unrecorded party from Australia.

The camping use during 1961 accounted for 42 per cent of the total use, and this was almost evenly divided between tent and trailer (or pickup camper) campers. The total attendance for the calendar year was 145,740 visitor days broken down as follows:

Camping	61,386
Day use	63,319 (50¢ fee)
Day use	21,035 (free)
Total	145,740 visitor days

Table 2 lists each county by visitor days of camping use, the percentage of total camping use originating from the county, the population, and the camping use per capita spent at this particular State Park. The percentage of use is certainly a function of population tempered by distance but the camping use per capita shows another interesting fact. This is clearly an attractive factor for certain segments of the population. For instance, the per capita use from Santa Clara County is higher than the use originating from Sacramento County, and Santa Cruz County per capita use is significantly greater than the nearby San Joaquin County.

Table 2

County of Origin	Visitor Days	Per Cent	Population (1960)	Use Per Capita
Alameda	4,608	16.13	905,670	.0050
Alpine	0	0	397	0
Amador	60	.21	9,990	.0060
Butte	147	.51	82,030	.0018
Calaveras	7	.02	10,289	.0007
Colusa	39	.14	12,075	.0032
Contra Costa	5,125	17.94	409,030	.0125
Del Norte	0	0	17,771	0
El Dorado	35	.13	29,390	.0012
Fresno	806	2.82	365,945	.0022
Glenn	14	.05	17,245	.0008
Humboldt	14	.05	104,892	.0001
Imperial	32	.11	72,105	.0004
Inyo	10	.04	11,684	.0009
Kern	270	.95	291,984	.0009
Kings	168	.59	49,954	.0034
Lake	56	.20	13,786	.0041
Lassen	0	00	13,597	0
Los Angeles	2,279	7.98	6,038,771	.0004
Madera	161	.56	40,468	.0040
Marin	235	.82	146,820	.0016
Mariposa	0	0	5,064	0
Mendocino	35	.13	51,059	.0007
Merced	354	1.24	90,446	.0039
Modoc	10	.04	8,308	.0012
Mono	0	0	2,213	0
Monterey	252	.88	198,351	.0013
Napa	241	.84	65,890	.0037
Nevada	0	0	20,911	0
Orange	269	.94	703,925	.0004
Placer	115	.40	56,998	.0020
Plumas	0	0	11,620	0
Riverside	63	.22	306,191	.0002
Sacramento	2,234	7.82	502,778	.0044
San Benito	7	.02	15,396	.0005
San Bernardino	375	1.31	503,591	.0007
San Diego	227	.79	1,033,011	.0002
San Francisco 1	1,124	3.93	742,855	.0015
San Joaquin	674	2.36	249,989	.0027
San Luis Obispo	129	.45	81,044	.0016
San Mateo	1,074	3.76	444,387	.0024
Santa Barbara	183	.64	168,962	.0011
Santa Clara	3,767	13.19	642,315	.0059
Santa Cruz	344	1.20	84,219	.0041
Shasta	14	.05	59,468	.0002
Sierra	10	.04	2,247	.0045
Siskiyou	21	.07	32,885	.0006
Solano	1,195	4.18	134,597	.0089
Sonoma	340	1.19	147,375	.0023
Stanislaus	700	2.45	157,294	.0045
Sutter	10	.04	33,380	.0003
Tehama	10	.04	25,305	.0004
Trinity	7	.02	9,706	.0007
Tulare	414	1.45	168,403	.0025
Tuolumne	14	.05	14,404	.0010
Ventura	148	.52	199,138	.0007
Yolo	109	.38	65,727	.0017
Yuba	32	.11	33,859	.0009
Total	28,567	100.00		

The actual breakdown of camping use by residents of other states and countries is shown in Table 3. It will be noted that some of this use is substantial, as the State of Washington visitation exceeds that of Yolo County.

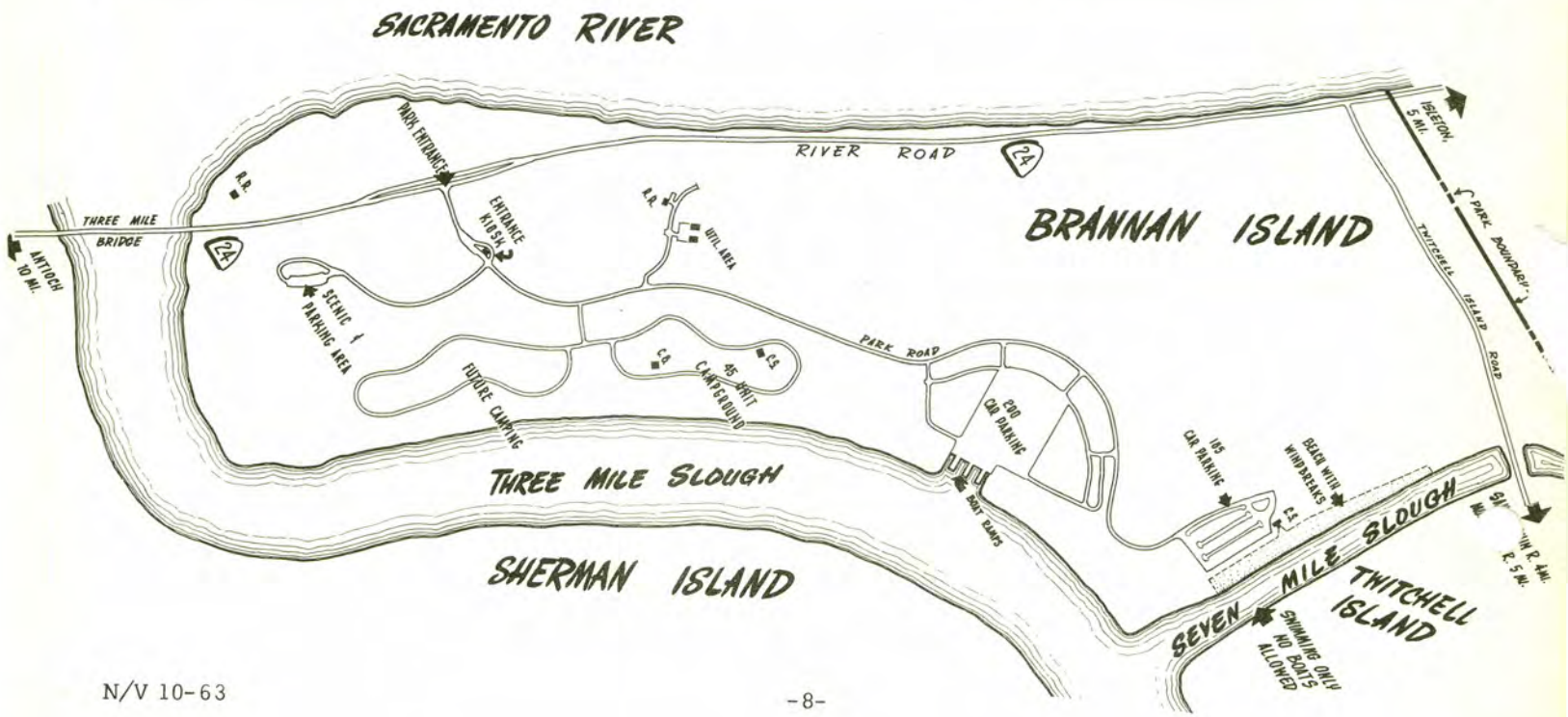
As an indication of the demand for low cost camping facilities in the Delta area, more than 50 parties were accommodated on an overflow basis during 40 days between April 1 and September 9, 1962. There were 143 camping parties in the park during Sunday night of the Labor Day weekend. This is possibly owing to the available acreage and the low fire hazard of the area. It is suspected that the chemical toilets were overused, and that there may have been people waiting in order to secure water from the limited number of hydrants.

Total attendance by persons for the inclusive years of 1957-61 is presented as follows:

YEAR	TOTAL ATTENDANCE
1957	65,534
1958	115,039
1959	138,021
1960	146,269
1961	145,740

Table 3

State, Province or County	Visitor Days	State, Province or County	Visitor Days	State, Province or County	Visitor Days
Alabama	7	Kansas	7	Ohio	46
Arizona	28	Kentucky	7	Oklahoma	42
Arkansas	7	Massachusetts	7	Ontario	14
British Columbia	109	Michigan	102	Oregon	85
Colorado	39	Minnesota	21	Pennsylvania	18
Connecticut	7	Mississippi	7	Quebec	7
Delaware	7	Missouri	7	South Dakota	10
District of Columbia	7	Nebraska	10	Tennessee	21
Florida	35	Nevada	49	Texas	63
Georgia	7	New Jersey	18	Utah	14
Idaho	14	New Mexico	28	Vermont	7
Illinois	102	New York	60	Virginia	7
Indiana	28	North Carolina	10	Washington	134
Iowa	28	Norway	7	Wisconsin	42
					1,275



PARK INFORMATION

FRANK'S TRACT SRA--Supervisor and Mrs. Eric Leffingwell have a son, Bart Gregory, born on August 30, weight 8 lb. 15 oz.

CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH--District 5's Lifeguard Festival and barbecue, held as usual at Carpinteria, was a great success. Approximately 15 entries in each of the six competitive ocean events made the afternoon an exciting one for the large beach crowd in attendance. Doug Jensen, last year a CIF All American high school swimmer from Oxnard presently working as a lifeguard at Carpinteria, took major honors finishing first in three events, making him the Iron Man of the day. That evening the lifeguards played host to approximately 250 guests from throughout the District -- top sirloin steak and a supurb abalone-clam chowder topped the menu. After dinner, trophies and awards were presented to lifeguard winners of the afternooon's competitions by California's First Lifeguard Gene Velzy. He looked as young as ever. 8/26/63

CURRY-BIDWELL BAR--A potluck dinner was given on the evening of August 21st to honor James M. Mike Doyle, who as a State Park Ranger was Assistant Park Supervisor at Curry-Bidwell Bar from 6-1-59 to March 31, 1963. Mike was transferred to the Oroville Dam Overlook and then appointed to Planner for the Recreation Services Contract unit in Sacramento.

WOODSON BRIDGE SRA--Temporary mail address and telephone number: Route 1, Box 45A, Corning, Calif. 96021, telephone No. 824-3388, Area Code 916. This is a private telephone and all units should accept collect calls from Woodson until a State phone can be installed.

MOUNT SAN JACINTO SP--Mr. and Mrs. Keith Froehlich are the parents of a 6 lb. 5 oz. boy. Keith has worked at the park for four summers as a park aid on the trail crew and on telephone line repair.

The tramway opened to the public 9/14/63. This being the first day that the Tram was open to the general public, we all watched to see where the people went and what they did. We found 2,000 people riding the tram and 35% of them hiking down into Long Valley and out on the trails. There was one 58 year old man lost, one sprained ankle, and a great many unoriented persons looking for something to do.

PETALUMA ADOBE STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENT--Charles Knight, Ranger I, after being home for several weeks, had to be returned to the Warrack Medical Center Hospital, 2457 Summerfield Road, Santa Rosa.

SEACLIFF STATE BEACH--For Sale: State Park Ranger Uniform: Jacket, Size 42R - $25.00; Trousers 34 x 30 $10.00; and Hat 7-3/8 $5.00. All like new. Carl Saddlemyre, 602 - 34th Avenue, Santa Cruz.

MOUNT SAN JACINTO--Proposed tarifs for public rides on the $7.7 million Palm Springs Aerial Tramway are: Adult round-trip fare $3.50 weekdays and $4.00 on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Tickets for children aged 4 to 12 will be $2.25 on weekdays and $2.75 on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Children under four when accompanied by an adult may travel free. Special rates will be offered to groups of 20 or more excluding Saturdays, Sundays or holidays.

SAMUEL P. TAYLOR SP--Pete Ramer's many friends will be happy to know that he is recovering rapidly from an operation performed Monday, September 9, at Marin General Hospital. Pete expects to be home about Friday, September 13.

ROSTER CHANGES

APPOINTMENTS

ALLEN, Opal V.	Inter Steno	Admin Sacto	8-20-63
BEVIACQUA, Joseph C.	Shipwrt. Frmn	SF Maritime SHP	9-5-63
CARR, Richard O.	St. Pk. Attendant	Tule Elk SR	7-1-63
CLONEY, Patricia Ann	Inter Steno	Dist 3 Hqtrs, Stockton	9-16-63
COMSTOCK, Victor I.	St. Pk. Attendant	Hearst San Simeon SHM	7-31-63
COVINGTON, Lincoln E.	St. Pk. Rgr. I	Folsom Lake SRA	9-10-63
DEREN, Raymond (nmi)	Deckhand, Hist. Ships	SF Maritime SHP	9-4-63
DODSON, Paul H.	St. Pk. Attendant	Folsom Lake SRA	9-10-63
DONAHUE, David D.	St. Pk. Rgr. I	Bolsa Chica SB	8-24-63
GETCHEY, William A.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Sonoma SHP	8-30-63
HAKE, Howard (nmi) Jr.	St. Pk. Attendant	Hearst San Simeon SHM	9-16-63
HELM, George F.	St. Pk. Attendant	Prairie Creek Redwoods SP	7-1-63
JESSUP, Richard E.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon SHM	8-13-63
KING, Charles D. III	Lfgd. Supr.	Bolsa Chica SB	8-30-63
LANG, Henry W.	Assoc. Ldscp. Arch.	Planning & Control, Sacto.	7-1-63
SMITH, Phillip C.	Asst. Ldscp. Arch.	Planning & Control, Sacto.	7-1-63
MARTIN, Kenneth E.	St. Pk. Rgr. I	Morro Bay SP	7-22-63
MC KENZIE, John C.	St. Pk. Rgr II	Ft. Ross SHP	7-1-63
NETTLETON, SHIRLEY F.	Inter Typ Clk	Carpinteria SB	8-30-63
ROBLES, Robert G.	St. Pk. Attendant	Big Basin Redwoods SP	9-10-63
CHESS, Dorothy M.	Inter Acct Clk	Dist 4, Hqtrs, Monterey	9-10-63

TRANSFERS

EVANS, Jack S.	St. Pk. Rgr. I	Folsom Lake SRA from Bodie SHP	8-30-63
MURRAY, Alva J.	St. Pk. Rgr. I	Oroville Dam Overlook from Colusa-Sacto River SRA	8-15-63
OLLER, Maurice P.	St. Pk. Rgr. II	Woodson Bridge SRA from Anza-Borrego Desert SP	9-12-63
PETERSON, George D.	St. Pk. Attendant	Alameda Memorial SP from Big Basin Redwoods SP	9-10-63
WOLFE, Charles (nmi)	St. Pk. Rgr. I	Sutter's Fort SHM from Folsom Lake SRA	8-16-63

SEPARATIONS

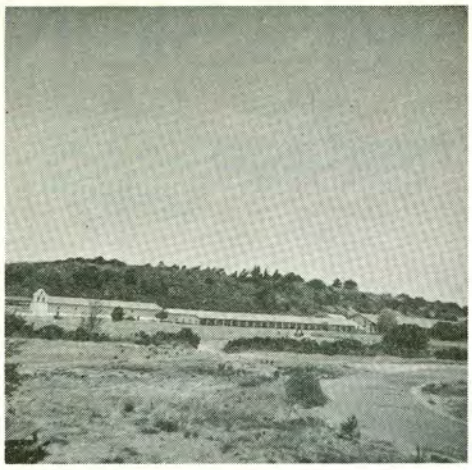
BULLER, Sue A.	Inter Steno	Pk Mgmt Develop. Sacto.	9-10-63
DOLL, Charles E.	St. Pk. Rgr. II	Woodson Bridge SRA	7-26-63
DUNCAN, Ivan L.	Shipwrt, Frmn.	SF Maritime SHP	8-31-63
GRAY, Robert F.	St. Pk. Rgr. I	McArthur-Burney Falls Memo. SP	9-22-63
IRELAN, William E.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon SHM	8-4-63
McMAHON, Sandra E.	Inter Typ Clk	Silver Strand SB	9-17-63
MENZIES, Richard L.	Inst. Fireman	Squaw Valley SRA	8-29-63
MILLER, Emerson J.	Deckhand Hist Ships	SF Maritime SHP	8-7-63
PICANCO, Melvin L.	Sr Tab Mach Op IBM	Data Processing Admin Sacto	8-29-63

LA PURISIMA MISSION:

our priceless heritage

La Purisima is unique among California's famous Franciscan Missions in several respects. Few of the missions today have sufficient acreage around the buildings to insure against encroachment. La Purisima has 966 acres of state-owned land surrounding the buildings. Future generations will be able to view a bit of California as it was in the early 19th century. This is a boon to the photographer who prefers to shoot pictures in a natural setting.

No other mission has as many of the original buildings restored in which the various trades and occupations are depicted with tools, furniture, and equipment of the period. Today's visitor may view a complete mission kitchen, soldiers' barracks, apartments, weavery, pottery shop, carpenter shop, mission library, grist and olive mills, soap and tallow vats, and a tannery. La Purisima not only boasts a church, but also a chapel in the residence building. The original simple beauty of the church has been brought back with painted pulpit and wall decorations. On weekends recorded Gregorian chants heighten the atmosphere. The residence building where two mission padres had their apartments contains a general store and even the odor from deer hides and sheep pelts is reminiscent of long ago. Next to the store is the candle making room with an interesting revolving candle machine and the vat for dipping the wicks into the tallow.



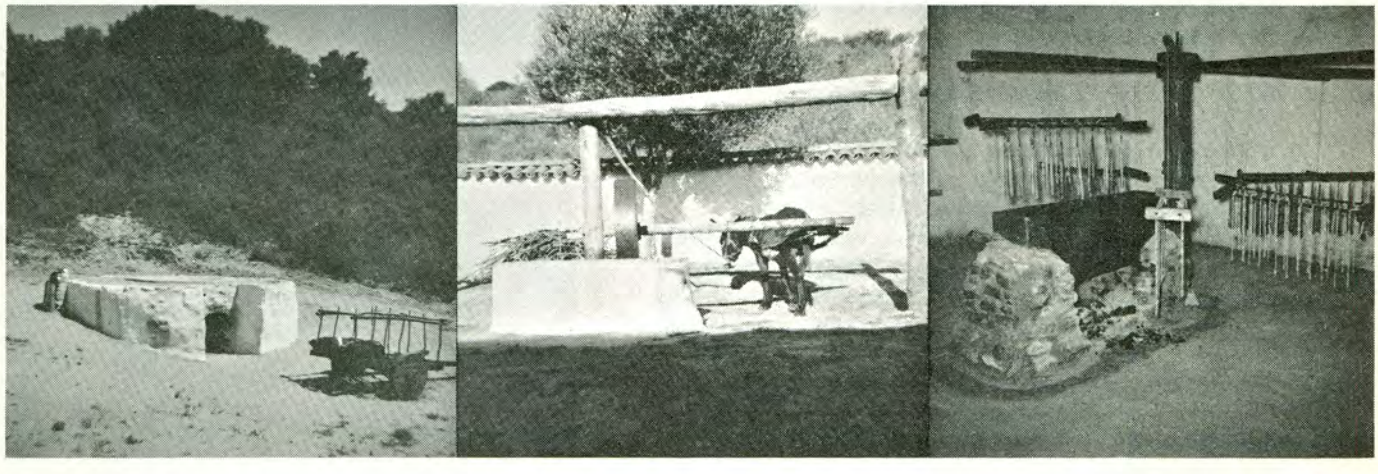
The garden is outstanding and one of the finest of its type in California. The plants, shrubs, and trees are either native or were brought to Alta California by the Padres. The pears, figs, and other fruit trees were propagated from a few gnarled survivors of the Mission days. The Chumash Indian house at one end of the garden was constructed of willows and tules, and holds great interest, especially for the youngsters.

A marvelously ingenious system utilizing several springs, reservoirs, and aqueducts brought water to the mission. The old filter house still stands in the valley north of the main buildings. The aqueduct itself is functional today. In front of the residence building is a picturesque fountain and there are also bathing and washing pools known as lavanderias.

Livestock, the very lifeblood of the missions, have been introduced on a small scale. Sheep, mostly descendents of shipwrecked stock from the Channel Islands, graze in the field in front of the shops and quarters building. Geese, Spanish chickens, and pigeons roam the patios while burros occasionally operate the clay grinding arrastre or olive mill. It is planned to purchase a yoke of Mexican steers to operate the carretas.

La Purisima was originally founded on December 8, 1787, by Father Fermin de Lasuen, and was the 11th of California's 21 missions. Although most Californians are familiar with the accomplishments of Father Serra, few realize that his successor, Father Lasuen, established as many missions, nine, and actually converted more Indians. The spot selected was in a rich and fertile valley showing great agricultural promise located ten miles from the sea. In several years a community of about 1,500 Indians was flourishing with many buildings completed and herds of livestock in the thousands grazing on La Purisima's approximately 300,000 acres of land. La Purisima, considered an average mission, controlled about 30 miles of coastline.

In December of 1812 an earthquake devastated this thriving community. With the buildings laid low, a decision to move to a new site about four miles northeast was made. Father



Mariano Payers directed the Indians who labored diligently and soon the second La Purisima was established. The outstanding structure erected at this time was the residence building, strongly buttressed with stone, and with walls of adobe four and a half feet thick. The design of the columns along the corridor are considered by many to be the finest of all the missions.

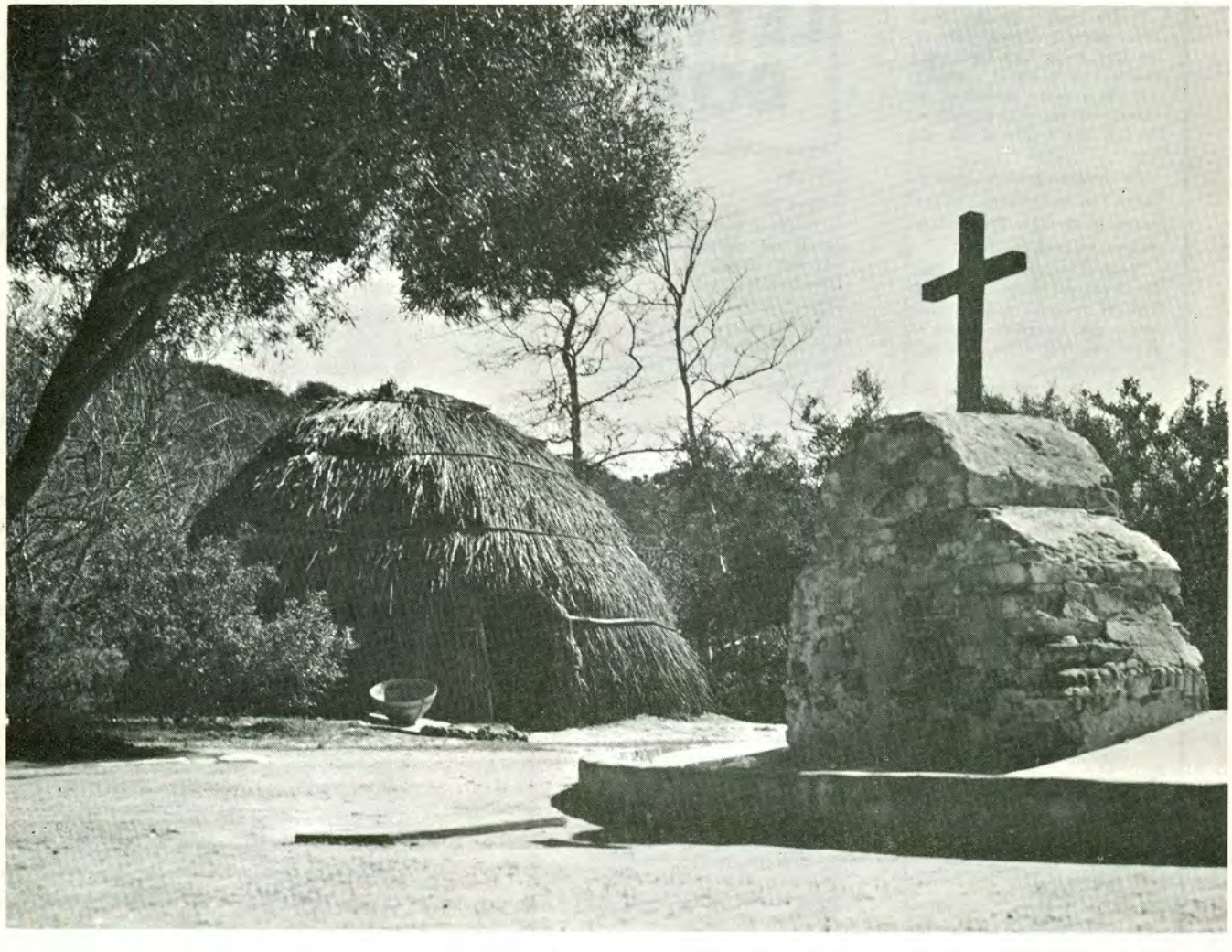
In 1834, the missions underwent secularization. After the padres left, the remaining Indians drifted away. The buildings slowly deteriorated. Eventually all holdings passed into private hands. For a time the buildings were used for stables.

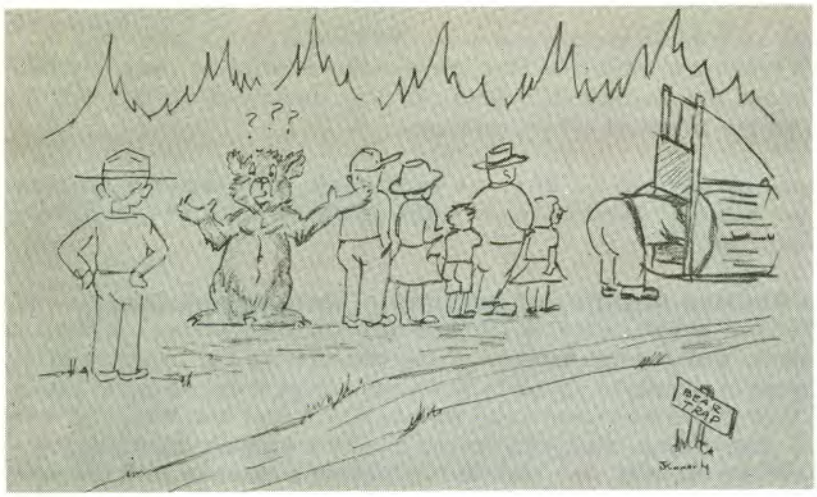
In 1934, 500 acres of former La Purisima property was acquired by Santa Barbara County, and with the cooperation of the State and Federal governments, a program of restoration began. A Civilian Conservation Corps camp was established, and several hundred young men started the immense task of excavating and rebuilding. One quarter of a million adobe bricks used in the three main buildings were made by hand from the same soil that the Padres used 120 years before. Roof and floor tile were also fashioned by hand at the Mission. The Church was rededicated on, by a strange coinicidence, December 7, 1941, Pearl Harbor Day. Since the War, the task of restoration continues with the newer projects performed by Division of Beaches and Parks employees.

Most visitors are pleasantly pleased to find they are welcome to wander through the buildings and gardens at their leisure.

The present La Purisima, like the original Missions, is not a static institution. More buildings will probably be restored as funds become available. Furnishings will continue to be added, and it is hoped that one day the various agricultural pursuits and Mission industries, once basic to Mission life, will be performed.

WAYNE A. COLWELL, Ranger 2
La Purisima Mission Historical SP





Supervisor C. D. Thompson of McArthur Burney Falls says this is the reason why Castle Crags and McArthur Burney did not catch more bear this summer.

LETTER BOX

Eureka, Calif.
Aug. 27, 1963

DEAR SIRS:

I have been wondering how many people in Eureka know of the ruling in the State Parks that they will let no one in overnight that has a dog. I have lived in Eureka over ten years and this is the first time I knew of this ruling.

We camped six weeks down at Myers Flat this summer. We had to stay at the Curtis Trailer Park because we have two dogs.

Those of us who live in California pay our taxes, too. And if I'm not mistaken some of that money goes toward the upkeep of the Parks. Yet if we have pets they won't let us in.

I talked to a lot of people this summer from all over these United States and some from England and other places who were very put out because they couldn't stay in the State Parks. Most of them said they wouldn't think of coming this way again.

Most people that will bring their pets such a long way will see that they are not hurting anything. And like one said "who ever heard of a dog setting a fire?" People make more of a mess than dogs do.

Why doesn't someone look into this. The parks in Oregon and Washington let them in. So why not California?

I hope this has opened up some eyes, because all we ever hear is State Parks and yet some of us can't use them. So all in all who needs them? Let's have more places like Curtis, and put our tax money to better use. Like for our highways.

Thank You,

PATRICIA LEE GRIFFITH

DISTRICT 1 sent along these two opinions on the dog rule.

Most visitors to State Parks have an opinion on this rule.

LETTER BOX

EDITOR,

DEAR SIR:

This is in answer to the letter, which was published in the "Letter Box" August 23, 1963 in the Humboldt Standard.
Dear Mrs. Griffith:

We can appreciate the fact that you and your "dog lover" friends are upset because of the ruling that dogs are not allowed in State Parks.

This is only partially true, as dogs are allowed in State Parks during the day — but not at night, and rightfully so.

We go camping every weekend, and one of the reasons that we go to State Parks is that they do not allow dogs over night. Maybe, as you put it, "dogs do not set fires," but they do run through campsites, bite children, and howl and bark all hours of the night. Apparently you have never stayed in a national forest camp where dogs are allowed and had a strange dog coming to your camp and jumping on the table, create a disturbance, and bark and bare his teeth at your children.

As far as we are concerned, these national forest camps are available, should you desire to take your pet camping, but please, let's leave dogs out of our state parks so that the majority of the taxpayers can continue to enjoy them.

JACKIE & VERN ROLLINS

SAMUEL P. TAYLOR--A motorcylist stopped at the kiosk to ask if we had found the deer. Our answer was, "What deer?" Seems he had been passing through the park the night before (2 a.m) on his motorcycle and had come upon a bobcat attacking a deer. The cat had the deer down and this made the motorcyclist so mad that he stopped and kicked the bobcat off the deer's back. The last he saw of either, each one was going a different direction. Quite a rugged breed these motorcyclists. Anyone seeing a bobcat with a sore tail knows where he got it.
Supervisor Neil Power

DOHENY STATE BEACH--The line-up for camps at 8:00 a.m. has been a little hectic and long on Sundays. One poor day-user got in the camp line before the gates opened. He was assigned a campsite and we turned away 150 cars of campers before he got his story across.

A woman camper wildly claimed we had ruined her vacation and demanded a refund. It seems her tent had been invaded by two mice and a gopher snake. Al Galli tried to convince her that if she would wait a while, the snake would catch the mice and leave. All the explanations were to no avail. Not only did we refund her money but also

For some time there have been rumors that campers were scalping their assigned camps for about $5.00. This would seem like a reasonable story but now we heard that the price has been raised to $20.00.

In addition to our normal duties a woman called on the phone and asked if this was the Parks Department. Ranger Galli answered "Yes, Department of Parks and Recreation". She then informed him that a tree branch had fallen across her drive and could he possibly come up and remove it right away.
Supervisor O. G. Short

STINSON STATE BEACH--Is this what equipment operators do on their time off?

The photographs shows Milo Arnekley, Equipment Operator, District 6, while on vacation in District 2.

Ranger Lorin B. Forsyth

FOLSOM LAKE SRA--While discussing the possibility of the "new pay raise" next January, the remark was made that there would be only a 5% differential between the Ranger I and the Park Attendant classes. Walt Grows (Ranger I) made the remark that the Park Attendants were in a different classifications than Rangers. "After all, they are a maintenance class and we are in the administrative field", said Walt as he shuffled down the hallway carrying a mop, a bucket, and a can of floor wax.
Ranger Joseph McCall

SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME STATE HISTORIC PARK--The award for "Tourist of the Week" goes to a blank looking gent who wandered down the pier and asked what they were going to do with the ships. We told him they were to be the focal point of a historical monument. Then he said, "What are they gonna use 'em for? Monuments, eh?" Other tourists behaved admirably and I let them admire the "monuments". Taken from our Watchman's Log.
Ranger John H. Plimpton

MARSHALL GOLD DISCOVERY STATE HISTORIC PARK--Man is always looking for new ways to do old things. Gold was panned here 115 years ago. Other methods were developed, but panning still continues. The new twist: panning in the fine porcelain wash basins in the air conditioned Gold Discovery Museum, when we don't catch them! No gold, but lots of grime, gravel, and scratches in the sink. What a mess!
Guide Laurens Anderson

SILVER STRAND STATE BEACH--Ranger Russ Michael noticed a teenager dialing one of the public telephones at 1:40 p.m. It was also noted that his buddies, three in number, kept him supplied with apples and soft drinks during his ordeal. Could this be a new method of getting a free lunch? Finally at 4:35 P.M. he hung up, his arm well bent but he seemed happy. A dime well spent!
Ranger Russell Michael

CASWELL MEMORIAL STATE PARK--One of our overnight campers when leaving the park stopped by the office to tell us what a nice place we had. They had one question. I told them I would try my best to answer it. They wanted to know what the tall weed or bush was that had the pretty blue berries on it and I told them it was Elderberry. They told me they had thought it was a wild carrot. I know we have a lot of growth in this park but 8 to 12 ft. carrots are out of the question. When I came here though, Assistant Superintendent Whittaker did tell me to watch out for the weeds, wild grapes, etc. as they grow 16 inches per day.
Supervisor Raymond F. Spicer

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

CHIEFLY SPEAKING (continued from page 4)

land's ability to absorb rain run-off. In the same manner, the creation of the Santa Monica Mountain Regional Park would contribute significantly to the well-being of the public as well as to the land which the public lives on.

The Feather River Project will bring recreation as well as water to Southern California, again because outdoor public recreation has been regarded as an integral part of development. State park planners have worked alongside water planners and the result will be a spacious recreation lake south of Riverside which will compliment the private recreational development of inland Southern California. Even the military is beginning to balance defense and farming needs with recreational needs. The state is presently negotiating with Camp Pendleton for a mile of shoreline. Oceanside recently received a grant of Pendleton land for a marina. In the state legislature Monterey Senator Fred Farr is receiving strong support to set aside scenic, billboardless corridors alongside 4,900 miles of state highway which passes through the vanishing outdoors. Besides insuring conservation and recreation, such respect for the outdoor heritage helps insure a continuing flow of tourists, who spend a half-billion dollars a year to see not just Hollywood but the state's more natural charms.

But the expansion, rather than compression of the California Outdoors will succeed only if the financial investment required is understood by the public and the planners. The cost of maintaining as well as acquiring the outdoors is rising sharply. They just don't make subdividers anymore like Colonel Griffith C. Griffith, who gave the world's largest park to Los Angeles to crown his Los Felix development. And park development today cannot merely consist of hiking trails and poison ivy signs. Despite the image of the lazy American, the public today is not content just to sight see in the outdoors, but to fish, swim and camp, preferably all at once.

Progress in opening the 650,000 acres of Angeles National Forest to neighboring Los Angeles is slow because of the costs involved. One campsite, consisting of tables, stoves and toilets, costs $12,000. And the more the forest is open to the public the more costly forest fires become. The most frequent causes of fire in Angeles in order of importance are smoking, lightning and playing with matches. Each year the Angeles Forest Service must mount vast fire-fighting enterprises to contain an average of 65 fires which blister a total of 27,510 acres.

But the belief that the public is not willing to assume these costs is ill-founded. The public is not spending millions of dollars on recreation equipment just to stand in line. The rejection of the $150 million state recreation bond issue last year is often cited as evidence of public disinterest. But here again the low status accorded recreation needs by public officials seems to be mostly at fault. The scheduled submission of the bond issue to the public was abruptly switched, and the State Division of Beaches and Parks had only 37 days and $6,000 to publicize the issue. The public, fortunately, is not in the habit of approving $150 million bond issues it knows little about; despite the lack of information the bonds lost by a relatively slim margin of 193,211 votes. The state legislature has decided to re-submit the bond issue in 1964; now plans are needed to let the public as well as the planners know what the money will do.

Both the land and the public will to obtain the land is available to preserve and enhance California's outdoor heritage. If California officials turn this opportunity into a reality, the state will accomplish a rare and beautiful thing -- an outdoor heritage that is a living part of urbanized existence.

CALIFORNIANS ARE NOW SPENDING MILLIONS ON RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT JUST TO WAIT IN LINE. IF BOLD NEW STEPS AREN'T TAKEN, OUT OUTDOOR HERITAGE MAY BE REDUCED TO A SERIES OF ROADSIDE REST STOPS.

PARKS AND RECREATION FOR AMERICA

Conference, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C., September 22 - 26, 1963.

At the time you are reading this, the 43rd annual meeting of The National Conference on State Parks, and the 65th Annual Conference on State Parks, and the 65th Annual Conference and Exhibit of the American Institute of Park Executives, held jointly in Washington, D. C., will be past history. One of the largest gatherings of lay persons interested in park programs and professional park people, national, state, and local, will have heard from nationally important persons, such as the Honorable Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior; the Honorable Luther H. Hodges, Secretary of Commerce; the Honorable Robert C. Weaver, Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator; Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, and President of the American Institute of Park Executives; Mr. Edward J. Meeman, Chairman of the Board of Directors of The National Conference on State Parks, on matters related to park and recreation programs throughout the United States. Between 1,500 and 2,000 delegates will have heard Laurence Rockefeller and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, banquet speakers.

Delegates from the Department of Parks and Recreation will include Charles A. DeTurk, Director, and one of the panel speakers on the subject, "Growing Pains in State Parks"; Chief Edward F. Dolder will deliver the report of California in the Roll Call of the States, and as President of the National Conference on State Parks for 1963 and 1964, I will be in attendance.

In addition, the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, which is a sub-division within the American Institute of Park Executives, will participate in the important meeting.

The Conference, which is to be held at the Sheraton Park in Washington, D. C., September 22 - 26, inclusive, includes a mammoth display of exhibits of equipment and materials necessary to adequate park development, operation, and maintenance.

There will be tours of the National Capitol Parks, the Arlington National Cemetery, the Custis-Lee Mansion nearby, and a boat trip down the Potomac to George Washington's Mount Vernon.

The general chairman for the Conference is John P. Hewitt of Maryland. Coordinator and program chairman for The National Conference is Ben H. Bolen of Virginia.

The aims and objectives of The National Conference on State Parks:

> The purpose of the Conference is to foster a broad, bold, nationwide movement for proper research, planning, acquisition, development, conservation, and use of state parks and related types of open spaces and recreation resources--both land and water -- by (1) cooperating with government and private agencies, (2) serving as a clearing house for information through publications, conferences and other educational means, (3) developing professional leadership in the administration of state parks and related areas, and (4) encouraging interpretation of the country's scenic, scientific and historical features -- all to the end that every citizen shall appreciate the value of state parks, recreation areas and open spaces.

Membership applications may be obtained from President Hanson, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento 11, or from any State membership chairman. Your support of the Conference will assist it materially in carrying out the aims and objectives stated above.

UNIT NAMES

Adm. William Standley SRA
Alameda Memorial SB
Angel Island SP
Ano Nuevo SR
Anza-Borrego Desert SP
Armstrong Redwoods SR
Arroyo Burro SB
Asilomar SB
Atascadero SB
Avila SB
Azalea SR
Benbow Lake SRA
Benicia Capitol SHM
Benicia SRA
Big Basin Redwoods SP
Bodie SHP
Bolsa Chica SB
Bothe-Napa Valley SP
Brannan Island SRA
Butano SP
Calaveras Big Trees SP
Capitola SB
Carmel River SB
Carpinteria SB
Castle Crags SP
Caswell Memorial SP
Cayucos SB
Clear Lake SP
Columbia SHP
Colusa-Sacramento River SRA
Corona Del Mar SB
Curry-Bidwell Bar SHM
Cuyamaca Rancho SP
D. L. Bliss SP
Del Norte Coast Redwoods SP
Dockweiler SB
Doheny SB
Donner Memorial SP
Dry Lagoon SP
El Capitan SB
Emerald Bay SP
Emma K. Wood SB
Folsom Lake SRA
Fort Humboldt SHM
Fort Ross SHP
Fort Tejon SHP
Frank's Tract SRA
Fremont Ford SRA
Fremont Peak SP
Frenchman Reservoir SRA
Gaviota SB
George J. Hatfield SRA
Golden Gate SP
Goleta SB
Grizzly Creek Redwoods SP
Grover Hot Springs SP
Hearst San Simeon SHM
Hendy Woods SP
Henry Cowell Redwoods SP
Henry W. Coe SP
Humboldt Redwoods SP
Huntington SB
Indian Creek SR
Indian Grinding Rock SHM
Jack London SHP
Jedediah Smith Redwoods SP
John Little SR
Joshua Trees SP
Julia Pfeiffer Burns SP
Kern River SRA
Knowland State Arboretum and Park
Kruse Rhododendron SR
Lake Elsinore SRA
La Purisima Mission SHP
Las Tunas SB
Leo Carrillo SB
Little River SP
Los Angeles State and County Arboretum
Los Coches Rancho SHM
Los Encinos SHM
Lummis Home SHM
MacKerricher SP
Mailliard Redwoods SR
Malibu Lagoon SB
Manchester SB
Manhattan SB
Manresa SB
Marshall Gold Discovery SHP
McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial SP
McConnell SRA
McGrath SB
Millerton Lake SRA
Mitchell Caverns SR
Monterey SB
Monterey SHM
Montgomery Woods SR
Morro Bay SP
Morro Strand SB
Mount Diablo SP
Mount San Jacinto SP
Mount Tamalpais SP
Natural Bridges SB
New Brighton SB
Palomar Mountain SP
Patrick's Point SP
Paul M. Dimmick SRA
Pelican SB
Petaluma Adobe SHM
Pfeiffer Big Sur SP
Picacho SRA
Pio Pico SHM
Pismo SB
Placerita Canyon SP
Plumas-Eureka SP
Point Dume SB
Point Lobos SR
Point Sal SB
Portola SP
Prairie Creek Redwoods SP
Puddingstone Reservoir SRA
Pueblo de Los Angeles SHM
Redondo SB
Refugio SB
Richardson Grove SP
Robert Louis Stevenson Memorial SP
Royal Palms SB
Russian Gulch SP
Salinas River SB
Salton Sea SRA
Samuel P. Taylor SP
San Buenaventura SB
San Clemente SB
San Diego Coast SB
San Francisco Maritime SHP
San Francisco SB
San Juan Bautista SHP
San Mateo Coast SB
San Pasqual Battlefield SHM
San Simeon SB
Santa Cruz Mission SHM
Santa Monica SB
Seacliff SB
Shasta SHM
Silver Strand SB
Sonoma Coast SB
Sonoma SHP
Squaw Valley SRA
Standish-Hickey SRA
State Indian Museum
Stinson SB
Sunset SB
Sutter's Fort SHM
Tahoe SRA
Tomales Bay SP
Torrey Pines SR
Trinidad SB
Tule Elk SR
Turlock Lake SRA
Twin Lakes SB
Van Damme SP
Weaverville Joss House SHM
Westport-Union Landing SB
Will Rogers SHP
Will Rogers SB
William B. Ide Adobe SHM
Woodson Bridge SRA
Zmudowski SB

LEGEND:

SP--State Park
SB--State Beach
SR--State Reserve
SRA--State Recreation Area
SHM--State Historical Monument
SHP--State Historic Park

Thinking that perhaps the people of our Division would be interested in knowing, from month to month, what's going on in the development program, we will try for a while to write a column in News and Views. Contributions from various people active in the development phases of the Park Management program will be accepted. We will try to tell you about interesting things happening in the "Development" phase of Park Management. We will also try to bring into focus for you some of the "Development" problems encountered from day to day. This month we come to you with a problem -- one with which we think you all can help.

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

One of the basic considerations in everything we do in our program for developing the units of the State Park System is "Quality!" Not only must we provide development of a quality consistent with that of the park resources entrusted to us, we must also carefully protect the quality of those resources from damage or deterioration.

Sometimes we tend to become careless in our treatment of our park resources.

Surely, we should avoid defacing the trees in our units by hanging signs on them. Certain principles seem to apply.

1. No sign should ever be attached to a tree in any portion of a unit which is frequented by the general public.
2. No sign should ever be attached to a tree when mechanical damage to the tree is a factor. Bugs and diseases can enter through nail holes.
3. In remote areas, where boundary signs or other notices are required to protect park resources, cloth or metal boundary signs may be attached to trees where other methods of support are not available, and where mechanical damage to the trees is not a factor. (Damage which penetrates through the bark.)

We need to remember too, that trees are not brought into the park system to hang lights on, or to string wires from, or to carry fence wires. Proposals to use them so must receive the most careful scrutiny. It may well be that more stringent criteria should be applied, but we should never fall below these guidelines.

To state the principles involved here in terms which may apply to other facets of our program, "we must never damage one park resource in our effort to protect another", and "expediency is not a factor in determining the quality of our work -- anything worth doing at all is worth doing well."

Many interesting things are happening these days in our development program. Soon construction will begin on the camping facilities at La Costa and San Elijo Beaches in San Diego County where we have planned facilities which are a far cry from our usual "campground" concept. At Folsom Lake we are building a "high-rise" campground where many of the campsites are high on the hills overlooking the Lake. At McGrath Beach, we will soon be building a major camping facility with a unique and most interesting "pin wheel" design which achieves a high density of sites while still providing a feeling of openness and space. We'll try to give you some of the interesting details of these and other projects in the months to come.

From time to time we may feel called upon to write in a critical vein as we have done this month. Perhaps something we say may strike a responsive chord in your soul; if it does, why not write a letter to the Editor for "Park Bench" section of News and Views? We'd be most happy to hear from you.

Next month we hope to tell you about the McGrath Beach "Pin Wheel Campground". See you then.

Parks are Forever.

James P. Tryner,
Supervisor, Development

letters to the editor

To the Editor:
Nelson Doubleday, Inc. (Garden City,L.I.,N.Y.) has a course available called "PERSONAL ADVANCEMENT PLAN", cost about $2.00 per month. I have been with it for about five months and find it a help for just what it is called, A Personal Advancement Plan.

Once a month a book and study helps are received on such needed topics as: HOW TO REMEMBER NAMES AND FACES, ARITHMETIC SHORT CUTS, HOW TO PLAN YOUR TIME, HOW TO CREATE AN IDEA, etc. The course may be stopped at any time, and as with any correspondence course, one gets back just what is put in. There are no problems to solve or papers to return and grade. I hope they have one on "How to Punctuate" and "How to Spell" soon.
Supervisor Neil E. Power, Samuel P. Taylor State Park -- The Garden Spot of the Park System!

To the Editor:
The records indicate that since the 15th of June we have taken 3,268 individual cars off the highway and allowed them to stay overnight in our day-use area. Figuring people-wise, this is over 13,000 persons who at least could get off the highway and have restroom facilities and a place the next morning to eat their breakfast before continuing the fast pace that exists on our highways.
Supervisor George W. Lynn, Carpinteria State Beach

To the Editor:
Big Basin personnel are again putting in considerable effort on self-improvement by attending both day and night classes in nearby colleges.

Tom Crandall is taking a botany lab, three-unit course at San Jose State College on Monday and Wednesday afternoons. A four-hour class plus driving time to San Jose.
Henry Peat - Speech class at Cabrillo College Night School
Charles Cline - Elements of Statistics - Cabrillo Night
Ralph Jones - Personnel Relations - Cabrillo Night
Harold Bradshaw - Personnel Relations - Cabrillo Night
Preston McVicar - Personnel Relations - Cabrillo Night
Herman Schlerf - Personnel Relations - Cabrillo Night
Harold Doerksen - Personnel Relations - Cabrillo Night
Robert Palmer concentrates on U.C. Extension Courses, recently completed one on California history.

In addition, two wives, Marjorie Cline and Marcia Crandall, are attending evening classes at Cabrillo toward their teaching credentials.
Supervisor Anton J. Trigeiro, Big Basin Redwoods SP

To the Editor:
I ran across this a while back and thought others might enjoy it as much as I.

THE GREAT AMERICAN WASTELAND
(From Marya Mannes' Book "More in Anger"

Cans. Beer cans. Glinting on the verges of a million miles of roadways, shining in the sun or picked by moon or the beams of headlights at night; washed by rain or flattened by wheels, but never dulled, never buried, never destroyed. Here is the mark of savages, the testament of wasters, the stain of prosperity.

Who are these men who defile the grassy borders of our roads and lanes, who pollute our ponds, who spoil the purity of our ocean beaches with the empty vessels of their thirst? What kind of men are they who make their cities hideous with neon at night and their roadways hideous with signs by day, wasting beauty; who choke off the life in rivers, streams and lakes with the wastes of their produce, making poison of water?

Slowly the waters and despoilers are improverishing our land, so that there will not be one beach, one hill, one land, one meadow, one forest free from the debris of man and the stigma of his improvidence.

And what will we leave behind us when we are long dead? Temples? Amphorae? Sunken treasure?

Or mountains of twisted, rusted steel, canyons of plastic containers and miles of shoreline garlanded, not with lovely wrack of the sea, but with the cans and bottles and boxes of a people who conserved their convenience at the expense of their heritage?
Ranger John H. Plimpton, San Francisco Maritime State Historic Park

THE PARK BENCH

COMPARISONS

State Park Bond Bill (Proposition 5, 1962)

and

State Park Bond Proposal (Proposition 1
to be voted upon November, 1964)

PROPOSITION I	1964	PROPOSITION 5	1962
AMOUNT		**AMOUNT**	
A.	$85,000,000 (Acquisition for State Parks) (Section 5096.15a)	A.	$95,000,000 for State Parks (Section 5095.7)
B.	$20,000,000 for minimum development of real property acquired under A (Section 5096.15b)	B.	Not less than 15 per cent nor more than 25 per cent of such proceeds shall be available for expenditure for the development by the state of beaches, parks, recreational facilities, and historical monuments (Section 5095.7a) and the remainder for acquisition for State Parks (Section 5095.7b) Not less than 40 per cent of the proceeds shall be expended in the Counties of San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, and Imperial; not less than 40 per cent thereof shall be expended in the remaining counties of the state; and the balance thereof may be expended in any area of the state. (Section 5095.7b)
C.	$5,000,000 for Wildlife Conservation Board projects (Section 5096.15c)	C.	Same (Section 5095.9)
D.	$40,000,000 (Section 5096.15d) For local grants.	D.	$45,000,000 (Section 5095.8) For local grants.
E.	Not included	E.	$5,000,000 for small craft harbors facilities (Section 5095.10)
F.	Not included	F.	$2,500,000 for forest fire roads and water storage facilities out of A above (Section 5095.7b)
G.	After five years permits reallocation of remaining funds only for park and recreation purposes. (Section 5096.17)	G.	No such requirement.
DEFINITIONS			
A.	It is desirable for the people of this state to have prior notice of the proposed disposition and allocation of the proceeds of this bond issue (Section 5096.3d)	A.	No notice required.
B.	"Regional project" means the acquisition and development of real property for park and recreation purposes by a county, a city, or by two or more counties, a city, district or regional agency engaged in a project with the use of state grant moneys to serve regional recreational needs. (Section 5096.14b)	B.	Not defined.

PROPOSITION 1 1964	PROPOSITION 5 1962
DEFINITIONS (continued)	DEFINITIONS (continued)
C. "Minimum development" means the providing of public access, sanitary and water facilities, and public safety requirements. (Section 5096.14c)	C. "Development" means development of a substantial and permanent nature, including, but not limited to, roads, parking facilities, reservoirs, water and sewage systems, boat launching ramps, permanent buildings, and beach restoration (Section 5095.7a)
D. A "state grant" means moneys which are available for grants to counties for acquisition and development of real property for park and recreation purposes.	D. Not defined.
EXPENDITURES	
A. The $40,000,000 authorized by Section 5096.15 for grants shall be allocated to the counties, such allocation to be based upon the estimated population of the counties on July 1, 1975, as that population is shown in the document "Provisional Projections of California Areas and Counties to 1980". (Section 5096.16)	A. Same except that amount is $45,000,000. (Section 5095.8)
B. $1.25 per person per county, plus an additional 25 cents per person per county for those counties which participate in an area-wide or regional plan, or which assume planning responsibility for an urban area as a whole, in either case sufficient to qualify for federal financial assistance pursuant to the provisions of Title VII of the Federal Housing Act of 1961. No county shall be entitled to less than $75,000. Cities, districts, or regional public agencies may participate. (Section 5096.16)	B. Not Defined (See A below)
REQUIREMENTS	
A. An application for a state grant shall be submitted to the Resources Agency Administrator. The application for the state grant shall be accompanied by a countywide area, or regional master or general plan as set forth in Section 65462 of the Government Code for the county or counties wherein the project lies. This plan shall contain a recreation element, as defined by the Government Code, and shall have been adopted by the board of supervisors of the county applying for state funds. The Resources Agency Administrator, in cooperation with the State Office of Planning, shall review the material submitted by the county or counties for completeness and conformity with the State Development Plan. Upon completion of the Resources Agency Administrator's review, approved projects shall be forwarded to the Governor for inclusion in the Budget Bill. (Section 5096.20)	A. The proceeds are available in such manner as the Legislature may provide for projects the primary emphasis of which is the providing of public daytime recreational use for regional public participation. No grant shall be made for indoor recreation projects or permanent structures designed primarily to seat spectators. (Section 5095.8)

PROPOSITION 1 1964

REQUIREMENTS (continued)

B. Projects involving state parks shall originate by legislative resolution, resolutions, or resolutions of the State Park Commission directing studies of the projects included therein or upon initiative of the Administrator of The Resources Agency directing a study of the projects included therein. (Section 5096.18)

C. All appropriations subject to budget bill limitations and fiscal procedures prescribed by law with respect to state expenditures. (Section 5096.9)

D. State Park projects require the Director of The Department of Parks and Recreation shall provide the Resources Agency Administrator with a statement concerning each project as follows:

a). The demand giving rise to the necessity for the project,

b). The existing supply of opportunities for meeting such need and the relationship of the proposed project to said supply,

c). The economic factors associated with the project,

d). The nondemand factors, if any, associated with the proposed project, including historical importance, unique scientific or scenic value.

The administrator as part of his review shall refer the projects to the State Office of Planning for the purpose of determining their general compliance with the State Development Plan. (Section 5096.21)

E. The administrator, in submitting the list of all state projects recommended for inclusion in the annual budget, shall organize the projects on a priority based upon <u>at least</u> the following factors:

a). Location with respect to pressures arising from user demand,

b). Project size and the reason for such size or extent.

c). The kinds of real property interests to be acquired.

d). Whether the project is new or an addition to existing state property.

e). Estimates of direct or indirect capital costs.

PROPOSITION 5 1962

REQUIREMENTS (continued)

B. The expenditures of the proceeds of bonds shall be provided by the Legislature. No funds shall be appropriated for any project the plans for which were not approved by the Legislature. The Legislature shall have the power to add appropriations for approved projects and to appropriate the amount for each project that it determines to be necessary, or it may reject a project or projects recommended. (Section 5095.3)

C. Same. (Section 5095.3)

D. No such requirement.

E. No such requirement.

PROPOSITION 1 1964	PROPOSITION 5 1962
REQUIREMENTS (continued)	REQUIREMENTS (continued)
f). Estimates of annual gross and net operating costs for the ensuing five years.	
g). Compliance with the concept of orderly statewide recreational development consistent with the State Development Plan.	
In addition, the statement setting forth the priorities shall include the relationship of each separate project on the priority list to a proposed time schedule for the acquisition and development expenditures associated with the accomplishment of the projects contained in said list. (Section 5096.22)	
F. There shall be an agreement or contract between the state and the applicant in the case of a state grant project which shall contain therein the provisions that the property so acquired shall be used by the grantee only for the purpose for which the state grant funds were requested and that no other use of the area shall be used by the grantee only for the purpose for which the state grant funds were requested and that no other use of the area shall be permitted except by specific act of the Legislature.	F. No such requirement.
Notwithstanding any other provision in this chapter, state grant moneys to be used for park acquisition purposes only shall be restricted to those projects contemplating that acquisition of 50 acres or more of real property, or as an addition to an existing park to provide a total park area of 50 acres or more. Such projects shall also be devoted to multiple recreation purposes, as opposed to restrictive, single interest usage. (Section 5096.27)	
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION	
A. Allocations for the Wildlife Conservation projects ($5,000,000) must be authorized by the Legislature, approved by the Governor, and then expended in accordance with the provisions of the Wildlife Conservation Law of 1947 (Chapter 4, Section 1300, Division 2, Fish and Game Code) and in accordance with a master plan drafted as an element of the State Development Plan. (Section 5096.18)	A. $5,000,000 available when appropriated by the Legislature, for expenditure by the Wildlife Conservation Board for recreational purposes pursuant to the Wildlife Conservation Law of 1947 (Chapter 4, commencing with Section 1300, Division 2, Fish and Game Code). (Section 5095.9
B. Wildlife Conservation projects are subject to review by the Resources Agency Administrator and for his recommendation to Governor for inclusion in the Budget Bill on a priority basis taking into account the factors in E above. (Section 5096.22)	B. No such requirement.

PROPOSITION 1 1964

CRITERIA COMMITTEE

A. No similar committe is named. The purpose of the committee is covered specifically in the current bill under requirements listed in Sections A, B, C, D, and E of REQUIREMENTS.

PROPOSITION 5 1962

A. To advise and assist the Legislature in prescribing the appropriate standards, methods, conditions, and procedures for the expenditure of the proceeds, the State Park and Recreation Program Development Committee is established: the Director of Finance, the Administrator of the Resources Agency, the Chairman of the State Park Commission; two Senators appointed by the Rules Committee of the Senate, and two Assemblymen appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly

The committee shall submit its report and recommendations for equitably, effectively, and economically administering the expenditures of the proceeds from the bonds authorized. The Legislature shall devise a method and procedures for administering the program based on the committee's report. (Section 5095.14)

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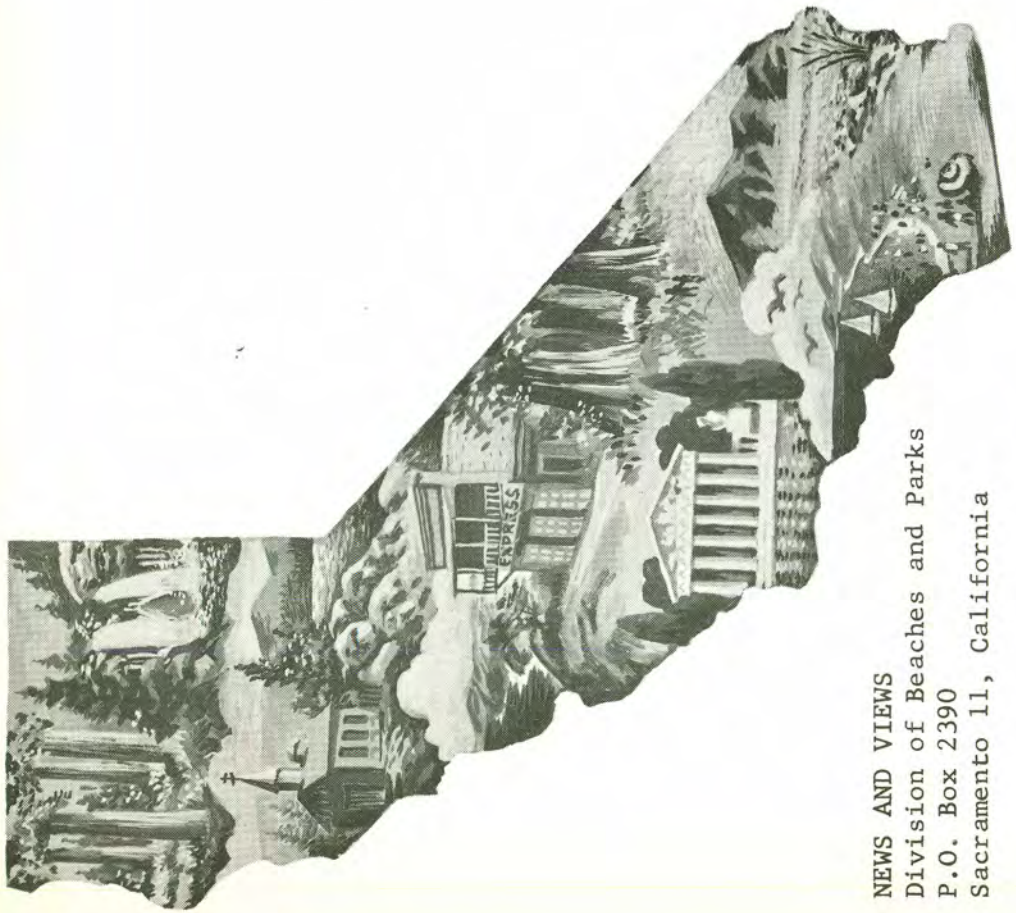

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

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Karl Wray (San Clemente) . . . . . Vice Chairman
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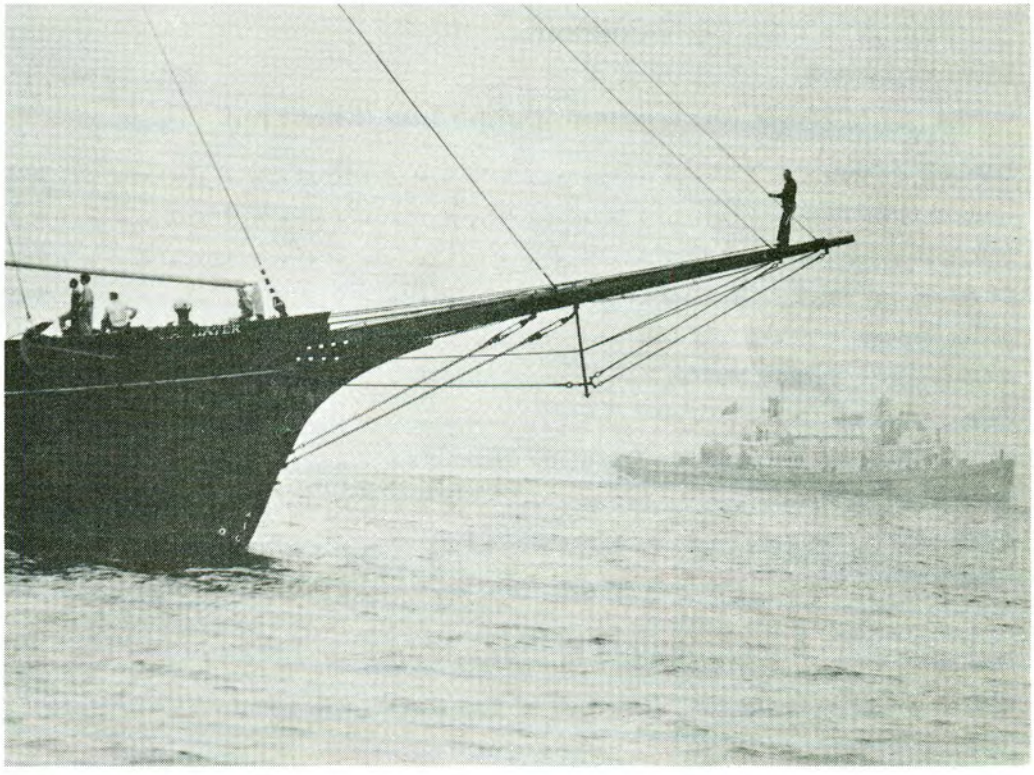
NOVEMBER, 1963

NEWS AND VIEWS



see supplement

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

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PHOTO CREDIT: Cover and Supplement -- Tom Myers, Sacramento

ROSTER CHANGES

October, 1963

APPOINTMENTS

Ybarra, Lupe D.	Inter Steno	Sacramento	9-19-63
McKee, Dorothy A.	Inter Typ Clk	Sacramento	10-21-63
Collins, Cathleen F.	Inter Steno	Sacramento	10-4-63
Boucher, Forrest E.	Sr Ld Arch	Sacramento	8-19-63
Reid, Lita D.	Inter Steno	Sacramento	9-16-63
Lawyer, Donald E.	St Pk Rg V	Sacramento	7-31-63
Hawkins, Lucy M.	Sr Steno	Sacramento	8-19-63
Beckwith, Orrin D.	Rec Planner I	Sacramento	8-30-63
Hiller, Robert V.	St Pk Rgr V	Sacramento	8-19-63
Luttig, Stella	Inter Typ Clk	Sacramento	9-3-63
Rackelmann, George O.	Assoc Ldscp Arch	Sacramento	8-30-63
Olsen, William	St Pk Hist I	Sacramento	8-16-63
May, Richard A.	Superv of St Plan & Devel	Sacramento	8-30-63
Moore, Ida M.	Acctg Tech II	Sacramento	9-10-63
Roberts, Paul W.	Assoc Civ Engr	Sacramento	9-16-63
Weeks, Nicholas E.	Jr. Ldscp Arch	Goleta	7-29-63
Deering, Robert	Sr Ldscp Arch	Goleta	9-23-63
Bolen, Richard A.	Engr Aid II	Sacramento	9-30-63
Karim, Hasen A.	Suprv Title Off	Sacramento	8-5-63
Collier, Kenneth W.	Jr. Ldscp Arch	Monterey	9-16-63
Allen, David L.	Assoc Ldscp Arch	Sacramento	9-23-63
Hines, Robert W.	Assoc Ldscp Arch	Sacramento	9-23-63
Bechtel, Jack C.	Rec Planner I	Sacramento	9-16-63
Rowe, Harmon	Sr Ldscp Arch	Sacramento	9-23-63
Hartman, James E.	St Pk Rgr II		10-1-63
Klenk, John M.	Guide, Hist. Mon	Hearst San Simeon	10-14-63
Kress, Edward N.	Asst Ldscp Arch	Dist 1 Hdqtrs	10-1-63
Chess, Dorothy M.	Inter Acct Clerk	Dist 4 Hdqtrs	9-3-63
Lapp, Donald E.	St Pk Attd	Folsom Lake SP	10-7-63
Myers, John W.	St Pk Rg I	Bodie SHP	9-20-63
Best, Richard H.	Inst Fire Marshall	Squaw Valley	8-15-63
Birkeland, Nils	Deckhand Hist Ships	SF Maritime SHP	8-28-63
Linville, Perle L.	Shipwright-Joiner R&R	SF Maritime SHP	9-10-63
Frenzel, Robert B.	St. Pk Rg II	Anza-Borrego Desert	10-1-63
Moulton, Gladys D.	Inter Typ Clk	Silver Strand	9-25-63
Cenovich, John	St Pk Rgr I	Angel Island	8-30-63

SEPARATIONS

Grant, Tara L.	Inter Steno	Sacramento	9-30-63
Powell, Everett E.	Super Park Ld Agt	Sacramento	9-30-63
Jason, Sheila C.	Inter Steno	Trsf to Finance	9-30-63
Pahos, Michael M.	Asst Ldscp Arch	Goleta	9-30-63
Cox, Janet M.	Inter Typ Clk	Sacramento	9-30-63
Ybarra, Lupe D.	Inter Steno	Sacramento	10-22-63
Morlan, Harry W.	St Pk Ranger I	Pfeiffer Big Sur	10-15-63
Dodson, Paul H.	St Pk Attend	Folsom Lake	10-4-63
Kirsch, Helen G.	Inter Steno	Folsom Lake	9-20-63
Knight, Charles L. Deceased	St Pk Ranger I	Petaluma Adobe	10-19-63

TRANSFERS

		From	To	
Colwell, Wayne A.	St. Pk Rgr II	La Purisima	Fort Ross	10-1-63
McKenzie, John C.	St. Pk Rgr II	Ft. Ross	La Purisima	10-1-63
Mealey, Roy E.	St. Pk Rgr II	Ft. Humboldt	Millerton	10-1-63
White, Charles A.	St Pk Rgr II	Humboldt Redwoods	Ft. Humboldt	10-1-63
Sanders, Jack A.	St Pk Rgr I	G J Hatfield	McArthur	10-2-63
Wilson, Theodore A.	St Pk Rgr IV	Santa Cruz Beaches	Seacliff	8-30-63

PERSONALS AND OTHER INFORMATION

FOLSOM LAKE SRA--A girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Covington on September 27, 1963. She weighed 7 lbs. 1 oz. Ranger Covington has recently been assigned to Folsom.

BIG BASIN REDWOODS SP--The park wives had a "coffee and cake" going away for the George Petersons in the Rec Hall at noon. The husbands joined in, too.

MOUNT SAN JACINTO SP--The Hartwell family added another tax deduction. Bruce Miles weighed 8 lbs. 9 oz. at birth on September 18, 1963.

SACRAMENTO REGION--Howard Converse, Asst. Landscape Architect, has been notified by the Peace Corps that his application has been accepted. Howard will report for training at the University of New Mexico on October 16, 1963 or thereabouts and then be assigned to Columbia, S. A. Anyone care to trade a swamp buggy for one Porsche and a pair of skis?

ANGEL ISLAND SP--On Sunday, October 20, 1963 Park Attendant Gerald Johnson and Marylee Brooks of Santa Rosa, were married. The bride and groom honeymooned in the northern part of the state.

SACRAMENTO PLANNING AND CONTROL--Henry Hjersman was a delegate to the National Girl Scout Conference in Miami Beach October 21st through 25th.

DISTRICT 4--Superintendent Jess Chaffee sent the following memo October 11, 1963:
"We are sorry to inform you that it was necessary for Wayne Cox to go to the hospital for some minor surgery that, as we understand, is to be done in several stages. This will necessitate Wayne's absence from his busy desk for a period of approximately one month. As a part of his convalescence, Wayne will take his vacation immediately after, which will also be a month's duration."

Wayne went to the hospital on Wednesday, October 9th, and had his primary operation on Thursday, October 10th. He passed through the first operation with flying colors and is now recuperating. Needless to say, Wayne would be delighted to hear from any and all field personnel. Home address: #3 Via Castanada, Monterey.

PETALUMA ADOBE--Ranger Charles L. Knight died Saturday, October 19, 1963 at the Warrack Medical Center Hospital, Santa Rosa. Ranger Knight began work with the Division as a skilled laborer in January, 1948 at San Clemente. He worked as a skilled laborer and seasonal Ranger until May, 1951 when he became a permanent Ranger. He worked at Sonoma Coast, Fort Ross, Van Damme and Petaluma. His wife, Blanche, resides at 321 5th St., Petaluma.

SACRAMENTO--Joan, wife of Don Babcock (Division of Administration), died Friday, October 25.

YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS PAGE ARE OUR ONLY SOURCE.

The Commonwealth Club of California has completed a four-year study on California's open space problems and has recorded the vote of its study committee. I am pleased that such distinguished citizens who have given so long of their time and devoted their interests to determining the merits of argument on this dilemna have come up with such unanimity.

The vote follows these few prefacing remarks. You will note that in only one instance was there division -- Question Seven relating to emphasis on acquisition or on acquisition and construction. Most heartening is the fact that other tallies were 109 to 11; 114 to 7, etc.

I feel this is a good kickoff to the bond proposal which has been placed on the November, 1964 ballot as Proposition One. The membership of the Commonwealth Club basically is conservative in its financial leanings. However, this good omen does not necessarily mean success will pile upon success. There are forces at work who are looking toward self interest alone, without regard to the requirement of even their own who, on days off and on vacations flock where? to State Parks!

The State Park System must acquire certain lands soon, or be priced out of the market. Pricing out of the market is pricing the public out of the market, unless undue strain is to be placed upon our present burden. Our objective is coastal properties, beaches and bluffs, rocky and sandy, scenic and utilitarian. It is shameful that Californians now find it difficult to enjoy an opportunity at the beaches with some degree of privacy or comfort on a warm afternoon. The situation is a little more tolerable in the northern part of the State, but not too much: the demand to rest, relax, play in, watch the Pacific Ocean is universal west of the Mississippi. It is incumbent that we move in this direction and it is our thinking to proceed in this manner -- a heavy portion of the funds yet to be received to be allocated to coast and beach acquisition.

I commend these Commonwealth Club survey figures to your consideration:

"PRESERVE OPEN SPACES IN CALIFORNIA?

"The California native, or 'native by adoption', who has lived in this State for more than a decade or two, may look back to the days when green fields lay between San Francisco and the cities to the south; also between Oakland and San Leandro; when the 'city limits' sign at Calabasas (40 miles from Los Angeles city hall) was 'way out in country, overrun by jackrabbits, where the meadow lark's song could still be heard.

"These days will not return, but the thoughtful citizen reading predictions of 'megolopolis' areas stretching over much of what was once open countryside, looking about him at the lava-like encroachment of concrete and steel, may well ask whether steps should not now be taken to preserve some 'open spaces' in our cities and suburban towns and in what today are rural and mountainous areas.

"This question is the one which members of the Club's City Planning Study Section decided, four years ago, to ask themselves and seek answers. After hearing various speakers, the Section submitted its Report and recommendations to a Report Luncheon of the Club as a whole. The Report, with the condensed transcript of the discussion thereon, provides an informative examination of California's open space problem, and suggests possible steps to meet it."

(Recommendations to Commonwealth Club of California are on the next page)

COMMONWEALTH CLUB

The Commonwealth Club of San Francisco undertook a study "Preserve Open Spaces in California?". During the course of the study 16 speakers presented views and members of the section on City Planning read considerably about the problem of open space in California. Upon completion of the section's study, the report was prepared and appeared in the October 14th issue of the Club's magazine, THE COMMONWEALTH. The vote on various questions was as follows:

RECOMMENDATORY VOTE OF CITY PLANNING SECTION ON "Do We Need Policies, Action, and/or Legislation to Preserve Open Spaces in California? If so, What Kind?

(Recommendations to Commonwealth Club of California following 3-1/2 years study of topic)

1. Does California now have sufficient properties in various governmental ownerships to meet the recreational and open space requirements of its future populations. . . . . Yes 23 NO 98

2. Do you agree, in general, with the stated objectives of "California's Public Outdoor Recreation Plan"? * . . . . . YES 114 No 7

3. Is open space best preserved:
   (a) By governmental ownership and administration (i.e., parks, historical monuments, wildlife preserves and scenic areas)? 33
   (b) By private ownership (i.e. golf clubs, picnic areas, scenic easements, agricultural preserves, tree farms, etc.)? 0
   (c) By a combination of both? 89

4. Will adequate open space for all types of recreational use be preserved to serve the future public of California without governmental action at this time? . . . . . Yes 13 NO 106

5. Should California adopt a program of land acquisition for future open space needs in accordance with the public outdoor recreation plan? . . . . . YES 109 No 11

6. Should individual California communities:
   (a) Adopt plans for preservation of open space? . . . . . YES 117 No 2
   (b) Authorize expenditure of funds for land acquisition programs based upon long-range community plans? . . . . . YES 110 No 6

7. Should greater emphasis with reference to state parks be placed on:
   (a) Acquisition of land? 58
   (b) Moderate acquisition of some properties combined with improvement and enlargement of facilities and maintenance programs? 64

8. Is open space
   (a) A luxury? 12
   (b) A necessity? 109

9. Irrespective of your opinion on the questions above, do you approved the enclosed Section Report as to form and coverage? . . . . . YES 109 No 4

*These objectives are stated in Volume I of the Report of the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee (State Printing Office, July, 1960) as follows:

"To protect, conserve and develop the natural resources and wildlife of the State; to preserve the rights of the people to the coast and coastal waters for recreation purposes; to assure unhampered access by the public to all navigable waters, parks, playgrounds and squares; to maintain areas of peace, quiet and respectability so that they may be enjoyed by all the people; to acquire, develop and maintain parks, beaches and campgrounds, in order to preserve areas of natural beauty and make them available for the enjoyment of the people; to propagate and protect fish and game; to maintain and improve wildlife habitat for the recreation of hunters and fishermen; and to (acquire and improve) land and water areas for purposes of recreation."

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

RANGERS OF VALOR

Recently when I attended the Resources Agency Administrator's staff meeting held in the Governor's Council Chamber I noted a new display in the Chamber. There is a panel displaying on brass plates the names of State employees who have received the Medal of Valor for heroic actions above and beyond the call of duty.

There are 23 names, and it was with a great surge of pride in the Rangers of our Park System that I saw the names of William Bishop and John McKenzie who, on July 16, 1962 while stationed at Fort Ross State Historic Park, exhibited great valor in participating in the rescue of a vessel about to go on the rocks of the rough Mendocino Coast. While I was afforded the privilege of actually awarding these medals at a ceremony at Fort Ross last year, I experienced almost as great a thrill in viewing the names of our two men among the 23 State service heroes.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SURVEY

In this issue of News and Views a digest of the Personnel Management Survey for the Department of Parks and Recreation dated August 1, 1963, conducted by the Standards and Survey Division of the State Personnel Board is reproduced. The digest reports on certain general results of the survey and more specifically outlines points of the survey that relate directly to the Division of Beaches and Parks.

This digest has been distributed to the Deputy Chiefs, Section Supervisors, and District Superintendents. It is reprinted here so that all employees of the Division may know of it. Special committees will be developed in the near future to identify what follow-ups are required, based upon the information contained in the survey and the recommendations made therein.

OLD SHIPS AT SAN FRANCISCO

As a seagoing Navy man of World War II, I thoroughly enjoyed participating in the dedication of the San Francisco Maritime State Historic Park on October 2 and in voyaging across San Francisco Bay from the Oakland Estuary to the Hyde Street Pier aboard the restored S. S. Wapama, even though it was necessary to submit her to the indignity of being moved by tugboats.

The Wapama, with her nautical companions, the sailing schooner C. A. Thayer, the great old ferry boat, the Eureka, and the simple little sailing scow Alma, are now berthed at the Hyde Street Pier the the public appear to be thoroughly enjoying an excursion back into the past of San Francisco's colorful waterfront.

I spent the entire public opening day, Saturday, October 5, in San Francisco to observe the public reaction. It was good. 1,002 persons paid admissions on the opening day, and on Sunday paid admissions totalled 1,700. Some older visitors were so taken by the authenticity of the ships that the following episode was observed: Two elderly ladies had just paid their admission at the gate near the ferry boat, Eureka, when a steamer passing outboard of the Eureka blew its whistle. One lady took the arm of her friend and excitedly exclaimed, "Hurry Edna, the Eureka is about to leave for Sausalito", and they excitedly ran toward the ferry until they were assured by a Park Ranger that the Eureka was going nowhere.

I look forward to a long period of cooperation with officials of the San Francisco Maritime Museum, the originators and long-time advocates of this great project, in further development of this monument to San Francisco's great maritime history.

a digest:

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SURVEY

The recent Personnel Management Survey report dated August 1, 1963 submitted by the State Personnel Board, Standards and Survey Division was part of their continuing responsibility to assist management of State agencies in administering its personnel management program.

The scope of the survey was limited to two main subjects, (A) Personnel Management and (B) Position Classification or the Operation of the Classification Plan. Under the first subject, findings and recommendations on Training and Development, Overtime Administration, Personnel Transactions, Attendance Reporting and Payroll Record Keeping, and Communications were reported. Under Position Classification, the following sub-divisions were included in the survey: Revisions of Class Specifications in the State Park Ranger Class Series and Water and Sewage Plant Supervisor, New Classes, Abolishment of Old Classes - Curators, and Departmental Requests.

The purpose of this digest is to generally inform the Division of Beaches and Parks' personnel the various findings and recommendations contained in the report which consisted of 41 pages and an appendix. A resume on each subject of the report as it pertains to or affects the Division follows.

A. Personnel Management

1. Training and Development - The survey indicated that what appears to be needed most is a managed system of training and development where the various levels of supervision and management are responsible for the "stop and go" decisions. The training and development program should be geared to management's operating objectives, integrated with other management programs, and should operate within a system of well-defined policy, clear procedures, a logical plan, definite schedules, and responsible evaluations. Many recommendations were presented to accomplish the foregoing and included criteria, submission of program elements, acceptable training activities, staff assistance, Management Development Planning and a suggestion to analyze Educational and Experience statistics.

2. Overtime Administration - It was determined that there is a problem of workweek equity among the Work Week Group 4B employees in the Division of Beaches and Parks because of a combination of factors including flexible standards, staffing limitations, differing schedule demands, and varying interpretations of policy. The foregoing causes some park units and some employees to put in significantly more noncompensable extra hours than do others. It also appeared unlikely that all of the inequities could be resolved immediately, but certain actions could be taken to progressivley improve the situation. Specific recommendations were developed in detail for Division of Administration and departmental action which include:

   a. Issuance of instructions on reporting attendance with explanations.

   b. Re-issuance of the Department's overtime policy statement and quotation of law and rules.

   c. Establishment of equitable workweek goal for Work Week Group 4B employees.

   d. Permit park supervisors to make full use of flexibility intended by the provision of Work Week Group 4B.

   e. Review attendance reports for inequities in workweeks.

   f. Initiate staff adjustments to minimize inequities between parks and districts.

   g. Periodically report to employees on progress being made to eliminate inequities and achieve Department's goal.

3. Personnel Transactions, Attendance Reporting, and Payroll Record Keeping - Upon request, the survey staff reviewed the foregoing primarily for the Division of Beaches and Parks and made the three following recommendations which were extensively discussed:

a. Complete preparation and processing of personnel transactions documents be delegated to district headquarters.

b. The monthly submission of payroll information and documents be delegated to district headquarters.

c. Official personnel records for each employee, showing vacation, sick leave, and compensating time off earned and taken, be maintained in district headquarters.

4. Communications - The survey staff, upon request, reviewed communications practices and reported on the extent to which information channels meet management needs in disseminating information throughout the Department and in receiving information back from lower levels. The following recommendations were made:

a. That the Department give further consideration to improving communications for increased understanding and efficiency through more frequent personal visits by Department, Division and District Management to field locations and more frequent opportunities for the interchange of information between similar but widely dispersed field units.

b. That the Department provide, by a system of interlocking staff meetings, a method for the planned distribution of current information to employees and also for receipt of beneficial feedback from employees, concerning the acceptability and value of current policies and practices.

c. That the Department undertake a review of field operation manuals and issuances made to the field so as to assure complete indexing and consolidation of reference sources.

d. That the Department give increased attention to employee needs as expressed to the survey staff for current information regarding changes in individual employee status, new techniques of operation, and developments in the various services provided by the Department.

B. Operation of Classification Plan.

1. Revision of Class Specifications

a. State Park Ranger Class - Specifications will need revision and clarification as a result of the project to develop allocation standards for Park Supervisor positions. Revisions will also be required to recognize staff, conservation camp program coordinator, and R & H trail coordinator positions. They are discussed more fully under "Departmental Requests".

b. Water and Sewage Plant Supervisor - Specifications revised to include the concept of non-supervisory positions having responsibility for operation of both water and sewage treatment plant or a single complex operation of either type. Recommendations are: (1) Two positions be allocated to the class on basis of proposed change in class concept (2) Another position continue to be allocated to the class.

2. New Classes

a. Supervising Housekeeper and Custodian, Hearst San Simeon S.H.M. - The survey indicated that at present there is no class in State service which appropriately describes the duties and responsibilities of this position. Recommendation: a special class be established.

3. Abolishment of Old Classes - Curators. There are currently only five positions allocated to the class of Curator I and no positions allocated to the class of Curator II. The Department indicated that their long-range plans include the reallocation of Curator I positions to other classes typically in the Park Ranger class series.
Recommendations are: (1) Department review each remaining position to determine alternative methods of assisting incumbents to qualify for and move to appropriate classes. (2) The class of Curator I be abolished when all positions are vacant. (3) The class of Curator II be abolished.

4. Departmental Requests

a. Division of Beaches and Parks - Technical Service

(continued on the following page)

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1. Senior Forest Technician - The staff determined that the duties and responsibilities assigned to the Senior Forest Technician and the Forest Technician are not adequately described by the class specifications. Recommendations are: that the Department review the education and experience of existing staff to ascertain whether the required skills for these positions are presently available and whether an existing class series such as the Park Ranger class series might be broadened to include these types of positions. If the answer is negative, then consideration should be given to establishing a Park Resources Analyst class series.

2. Title Officer Class Series - The staff concluded that the primary reason for lack of promotional opportunities is that this specialized work is being performed in only two departments in State service. Assignment of title examining and clearance work to Land Agents would offer the advantage of providing employees with a broader assignment of duties and responsibilities, but any attempt to organize the work of the Land Section to facilitate such assignment should not be undertaken until the Department has had an opportunity to discuss such proposals with other agencies using Land Agent series of classes and with the Department of Finance.

3. Landscape Architect Class Series - A review of the positions and the existing class specifications for the Landscape Architect class series revealed that there is no need for a new specialized class series at this time. The existing class specifications for the Landscape Architect class series generally include the duties and responsibilities typically assigned to the Department Landscape Architect positions.

4. Delineator - The survey staff concluded that the type of work performed by the Delineators in the Division of Beaches and Parks is not sufficiently specialized in comparison to the work performed by other Delineators in State service to require a special class. Under present circumstances, it appears that the Delineator class is the appropriate class for the positions in the Department.

5. Land Surveyor - It was recommended that the Department use the Civil Engineering Technician class series for the land surveying function when assignments do not legally require the service of licensed Land Surveyor. Future examinations for this class series will be modified to emphasize coverage of the knowledges and abilities needed in positions assigned land surveying duties.

6. Recreation Planner Class Series - Since the organization and position assignments were not definitely resolved during the Personnel Management Survey, the survey staff was unable to make any classification recommendations. The responsibility for this request will be assumed by the Personnel Services Division of the State Personnel Board.

b. Division of Beaches and Parks - Operations

1. District Stock Clerk Positions - The staff recommended that four of these six positions be reallocated to the Property Clerk series and that the other two positions remain allocated to their present class of Stock Clerk.

2. District Accounting Technician II Positions - The staff recommended that these positions remain allocated to their present class. A Position Survey Report has been given to the Department indicating the reasons for the recommendations.

3. State Park Attendant, State Park Ranger I, Park Aid (Seasonal) Classes - After review to determine if the class specifications adequately define and describe actual duty assignments of positions allocated to these classes the Survey staff reached the following conclusions:

   a. Except for minor revisions, the present class specifications for the foregoing classes describe and distinguish three levels of park work.

   b. The Department should insure proper utilization of employee education and skills by reviewing all Park Attendant and Ranger I positions to determine misallocated positions based on current class concepts as clarified herein, and should initiate corrective action.

(continued on Page 10)

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

MC GRATH STATE BEACH

A NEW AND UNIQUE CAMPSITE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM IS UNDER WAY INVOLVING A CHANGE IN THE PROCEDURES OF ESTABLISHMENT FOR CAMPING AREAS AND THE FACILITIES. THIS MONTH'S ARTICLE IS BY DICK MAY, SUPERVISOR, PROJECT PLANNING.

the park

McGrath State Beach fronts on 10,445 lineal feet of ocean, immediately downcoast from the Santa Clara River, three and one half miles south of Ventura.

The greater portion of the 294 acres is developable and protected by a dike from river inundation. The area is open and void of vegetation except for fairly heavy willow growth within the river flood plain. McGrath Road connects Ventura with the general Oxnard coastal area.

Significant resources include a small fishing lake, two miles of excellent beach backed by extensive and partially stabilized dunes, a half mile of shoreline which meanders around the Santa Clara River Lake, and a Southern California climate. The area lends itself to hiking and exploring along the ocean and river frontage not to be backed by development.

the purpose

The purpose of the unit is to provide a well balanced development of compatible uses and yet calculated to preserve the waterfront and scenic dunes which enhance it. Several development proposals resulted from preliminary studies. These included water-oriented activities such as swimming, fishing,
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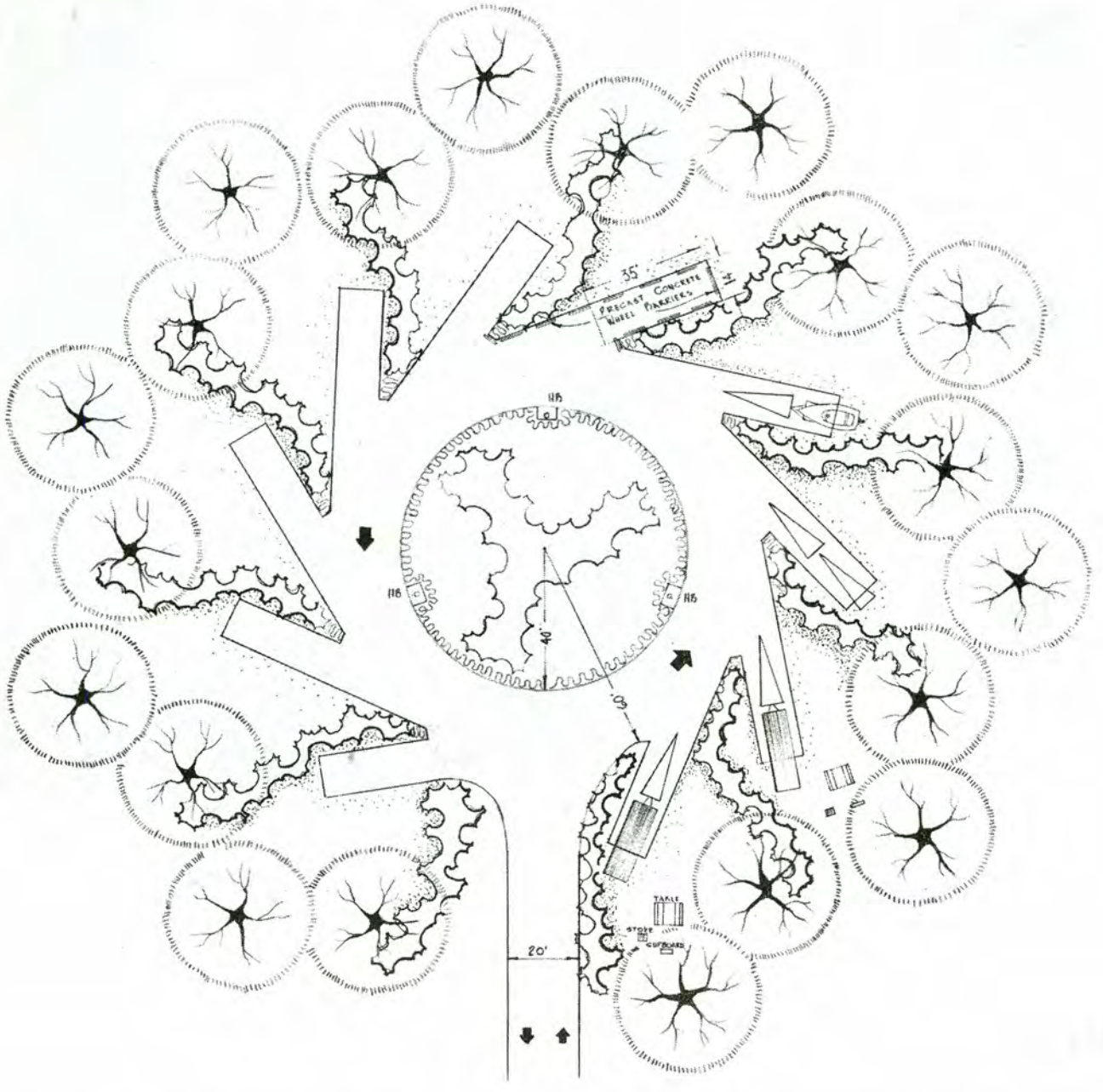
CUL-DE-SAC



picnicking, hiking and sun bathing. Contrary to our usual ownership pattern in Southern California, McGrath State Beach is blessed with sufficient upland with an average depth from the beach of 1,800 feet. It is an excellent example of camping potential which does not occupy or dominate the beach.

the plan

The development plan which is part of the master plan for area development illustrates the following:

1. A safe entrance with adequate vehicular storage for checking and separating the beach use from the camping;
2. A 1,200-car parking area which serves as control of the ultimate beach density;
3. A 250-unit campground with campfire center; and
4. Administrative facilities including a park office, service area and a central lifeguard control tower with well-spaced lifeguard stands.

the features

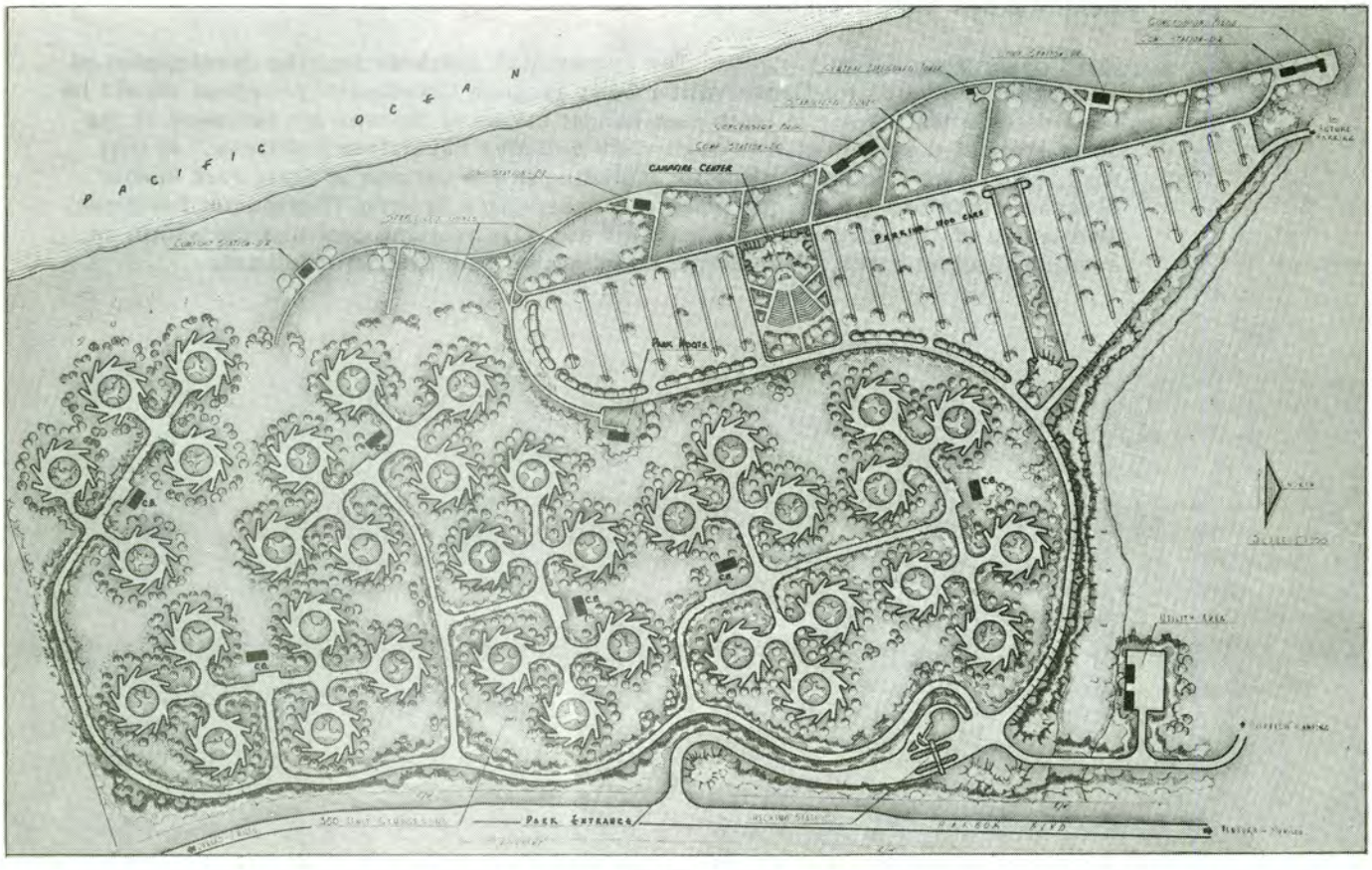
Some of the more significant features of this project are:

1. A newly designed combination building will serve 60 campsites in place of a comfort station and combination building usually combined for approximately 50 campsites. This provides a more equitable distribution of shower facilities to all.
2. The "cul-de-sac" campground design evolved from studies to double the customary camping density of four campsites per acre. The density at McGrath will be seven and one half per acre. With this increased density, the campsites will be 60 feet apart and will have an illusion of space by fronting on open areas in varying depths. The campsites will be separated by screen planting and all plant materials will be irrigated with an automatic sprinkler system.
3. One of the keynotes is public safety. Each "cul-de-sac" circle has ten campsites. It is possible for each camper in all of the 350 sites to walk to the beach without crossing a road, although it is impractical for many. Pedestrian use of roads should be fairly safe because the vehicular circulation is not conducive to excessive speeds.
4. From a maintenance and an administrative viewpoint, it is possible to close off any circle or groups of circles without interfering with public use. Each cluster of 30 campsites will dispose of its refuse in a single bin serviced by contract eliminating the use of standard refuse cans in the campgrounds.
5. The campfire center sandwiched between the beach parking areas will make use of the parking area.

the results

In evaluating the pros and cons of a new approach in providing facilities, there are always potential shortcomings which must be tested. For instance, a most effective sign program is essential to guiding campers to the designated campsite. The quality of the camping experience in this unit will depend upon successful establishment of plant materials.

The initial development of 180 campsites and a portion of the beach facilities is funded and should be completed and ready for the summer season of 1965.



(continued from Page 6)

c. The Department should establish a system of close position control until they are certain that Park Supervisors are using their staff consistent with class concepts.

d. The Department should appraise its long-range management needs within the Division of Beaches and Parks and establish a recruitment policy that is clearly related to those needs.

e. The class of State Park Attendant should be revised to indicate that it is considered appropriate for incumbents to perform routine Park Ranger duties for the purposes of training and development on a seasonal and limited duration basis.

f. After appraising future management and recruitment needs, the Department should consider establishing a seasonal class of State Park Ranger Student Trainee to provide a recognized training and recruitment class and also to assist in performing the greatly increased volume of routine ranger work during the busy season.

The conclusions were more fully discussed in Appendix L of the report.

4. Levels of Park and Area Supervision on a Statewide Basis - The Survey staff has developed a preliminary allocation factors guide. District Superintendents have reviewed, commented on, and ranked their Park units based on this tentative guide. A review committee composed of Department and State Personnel Board staff will review the reports of the District Superintendents and develop the final allocation standards. A staff member of the Standards and Surveys Division has been assigned the responsibility for its completion.

5. Janitors - Hearst San Simeon S.H.M. - These positions were reviewed by the survey staff and found to be properly allocated. The survey staff concludes that the duties of the positions in question are preponderantly janitorial in nature and that the "Con sequence of error" factor is not sufficiently greater in these positions than it is in other janitorial positions at other locations throughout the State to warrant establishment of a new higher level class.

6. The Conservation Camp Program - The survey staff believes that the development of allocation standards for Conservation Camp Program Coordinator positions should be considered when the entire State Park Ranger series of classes are reviewed at the completion of the study of Park Supervisor and Area Supervisor positions. At that time, provisions should be made for including in the concept of State Park Ranger classes provisions for various types of Conservation Program Coordinator Positions. Two levels of Coordinator were identified as: (1) Involving coordination within an assigned Park unit and (2) Involving coordination on a districtwide basis.

BETTER RANGER

earl p. hanson
deputy chief, park management

At the National Conference on State Parks held in Washington, D. C., in September, delegates to the Conference reported briefly on happenings in their states. The "Roll Call of States" points up the highlights of the previous year's work. The Report of Colorado was particularly interesting to me and is reprinted here for your information. From time to time, as space permits, other reports from other states will be reprinted.

"In 1963 the Colorado General Assembly, through legislative action, merged the State Parks and Recreation Department with the Game and Fish Department.

"The bipartisan Game and Fish Commission was expanded from eight to ten members, and the name of the Commission changed to the Colorado Game, Fish and Parks Commission.

"The Department is administered by a Director and three Assistant Directors, one each for Management, Research, and Parks and Recreation. Field activities are under the supervision of a Regional Manager in each of four regions established by the Commission.

"To implement the merger of the two Departments, a Parks and Recreation Division was established in the Game, Fish and Parks Department, with an Assistant Director for Parks and Recreation as division head. We are proud to have Mr. George O'Malley, former State Park Director, as chief of this activity.

"Engineering personnel transferred were placed in the existing Engineering Section, boat licensing was placed under the Licensing Division, and enforcement of boating laws and recreation area control was made the responsibility of the Chief Warden's office. Enforcement in these areas is now carried out by the Department's more than 100 Wildlife Conservation Officers.

"A Senior Park Manager was named to each of the four regions with responsibility for overseeing parks and recreation in the region. These Senior Park Managers are directly responsible to the Department's Regional Managers.

"Actual operation under the merger of the two Departments has been effectively achieved in a short time with few problems arising. However, a great deal is still to be done to complete the integration of the operations of the Department, and a staggering job remains in planning and developing an outstanding park and recreation system in Colorado. Much also remains in developing a philosophy for state parks among the citizenry of Colorado.

"One of the first actions of the new Commission was to define and designate State Park and State Recreation areas. With the merger of the two Departments, six areas, including reservoirs and lands, were transferred to the administration of the Game, Fish and Parks Department, representing a total acreage of nearly 7,000 acres. Combining former Game and Fish Department lands with those transferred in the merger, the total acreage for the six areas was automatically increased to almost 15,000 acres. In addition, six areas, under the ownership or control of the former Game and Fish Department were designated as State Recreation Areas, representing a total of 15,000 additional acres.

"Colorado now has one State Park and 12 State Recreation Areas which include 12 reservoirs and which represent a total of 30,000 acres. In addition, the merger opened to boating and other recreational uses many more bodies of water in Colorado formerly under the control or ownership of the Game and Fish Department.

"One of the major objectives of the merger legislation was that the organization of public parks and outdoor recreation activities in Colorado be encouraged. To carry out this delegated responsibility the Game, Fish and Parks Department is embarking on a thorough study and inventory of the outdoor recreational facilities in the state as a basis on which to develop an all-inclusive, long-range plan for park and recreation area development.

"Through diligent application, use of imagination, and the facilities at the Department's disposal, it is hoped that the Legislature will provide the means to develop a Colorado parks and recreation system that will be second to none and which will present the ideal of multiple use of outdoor recreation facilities.

Harry R. Woodward, Director
Colorado Game, Fish and Parks Department"

"CAUSE FOR CONCERN"

Man Manipulates Himself in Tampering With His Environment

Perhaps the most critical and most often ignored resource is man's total environment. Increasing awareness of the importance of understanding the balances of nature is reflected in the gradual development of interest in ecological studies. The study of the interaction of all biologic species, among themselves and with the inanimate forces of nature, requires coordination of the contributions of all the sciences, natural and social.

The wisdom of examining environment in the totality of its interaction with man becomes increasingly apparent in view of the rapidity of environmental change in our country. We live in a period of social and technological revolution, in which man's ability to manipulate the processes of nature for his own economic and social purposes is increasing at a rate which his forebears would find frightening.

Man is altering the balance of a relatively stable system by his pollution of the atmosphere with smoke, fumes, and particles from fossil fuels, industrial chemicals, and radioactive material; by his alteration of the energy and water balance at the earth's surface by deforestation, afforestation, cultivation of land, shading, mulching, over-grazing grasslands, reduction of evapotranspiration, irrigation, drainage of large swamp lands, and the building of cities and highways; by his clearing forests and alterations of plant surface cover, changing the reflectivity of the earth's surface and soil structures; by his land-filling, construction of buildings and seawalls, and pollution, bringing about radical changes in the ecology of estuarine areas; by the changes he effects in the biologic balance and the physical relocation of water basins through the erection of dams and channel works; and by the increasing quantities of carbon dioxide an industrial society releases to the atmosphere.

There is a continuing worldwide movement of population to the cities. The patterns of society are being rapidly rearranged, and new sets of aspirations, new evaluations of what constitutes a resource, and new requirements in both type and quantity of resources are resulting.

The effects on man himself of the changes he has wrought in the balance of great natural forces and in the new microenvironment which he has created are but dimly perceived and not at all well understood. The following examples suggested by observable changes in environment illustrate questions for which answers should be sought through research.

Environmental Health and Disease. Little is known of the short-term or long-term effects on man's health and productivity of the great variety of air and water pollutants, in terms of his ability to adapt, to build up resistance over what periods of time, and to tolerate what levels of toxicity. Neurological disorders and physiological reactions have been traced to some of these pollutants.

Geographic and Time Distribution of Disease. Diseases such as cancer and heart disease are in some way environmentally linked, but the mechanisms of linkage are not now known. As various environments have become more industrialized they have shown a rise in certain types of cancer, a drop in others.

The Environment and Biological Functioning. Man, after tens of thousands of years of very slow, very gradual change in environment, has in the past few hundred years made radical and abrupt changes to which he has to adjust more rapidly than ever before. Evidence indicates significant physiological and psychological reactions to such changes, but neither the causes nor the short- or long-range results are clear. Among the changed regimes which produce these physical and mental effects, still to be precisely identified and measured, are: the provision of artificial climates for increasing numbers of our population, changes in the light-dark cycles, changes in temperature and humidity, and increase in ambient noise levels.

There is a host of components of the physical atmosphere that are bioclimatic in nature, which affect, or in some cases are presumed to affect, human biology. Those known to have such effects include motion of air, atmospheric pressure fluctuations, the chemical composition of air, ionizing radiations, and atmospheric electricity. In the "presumed-effects" group are radio waves, long-wave radiation, space charges, electrostatic fields, and variations in atmospheric pressures.

Climatic Modifications. Man has worked assiduously to control or change natural phenomena for his benefit. He has tried particularly to influence weather and climate by modification of the atmosphere. There has been a long history of efforts to induce precipitation artificially, to cause the dissipation of cloud cover, and to reduce the violence of storms.

Many of the questions relating to the artificial induction of rain are far from settled; there is no solid basis at present either for rejection or for optimism. In cloud dissipation, it has been demonstrated that the seeding technique used for inducing precipitation could be used to cut holes in clouds as well, but this effect has not proved particularly practical yet.

Seeding of hurricanes, extratropical cyclones, and thunderstorms to dissipate or release their effects has been tried only on a limited scale, and as yet without significant results. Understanding of the development and movement of such disturbances is so imperfect that it is doubtful that a significant, man-induced influence could now be recognized. Any program to control storms must await the development of understanding of the natural processes involved.

In summary, it is apparent that man must concern himself with a variety of changes in the environment, both those caused by human beings and those reflecting man's responses. Some are good; some may be very harmful. That we often do not have any clear-cut idea of their impact on man, or of man's response, is cause for concern. It would seem unwise to continue to tamper with environment without, concurrently, striving to determine the real and lasting effects of our actions.

—Committee on National Resources,
National Academy of Sciences
in "National Resources:
A Summary Report
to the President of the U.S.A."
(NAS Publication No. 1,000)

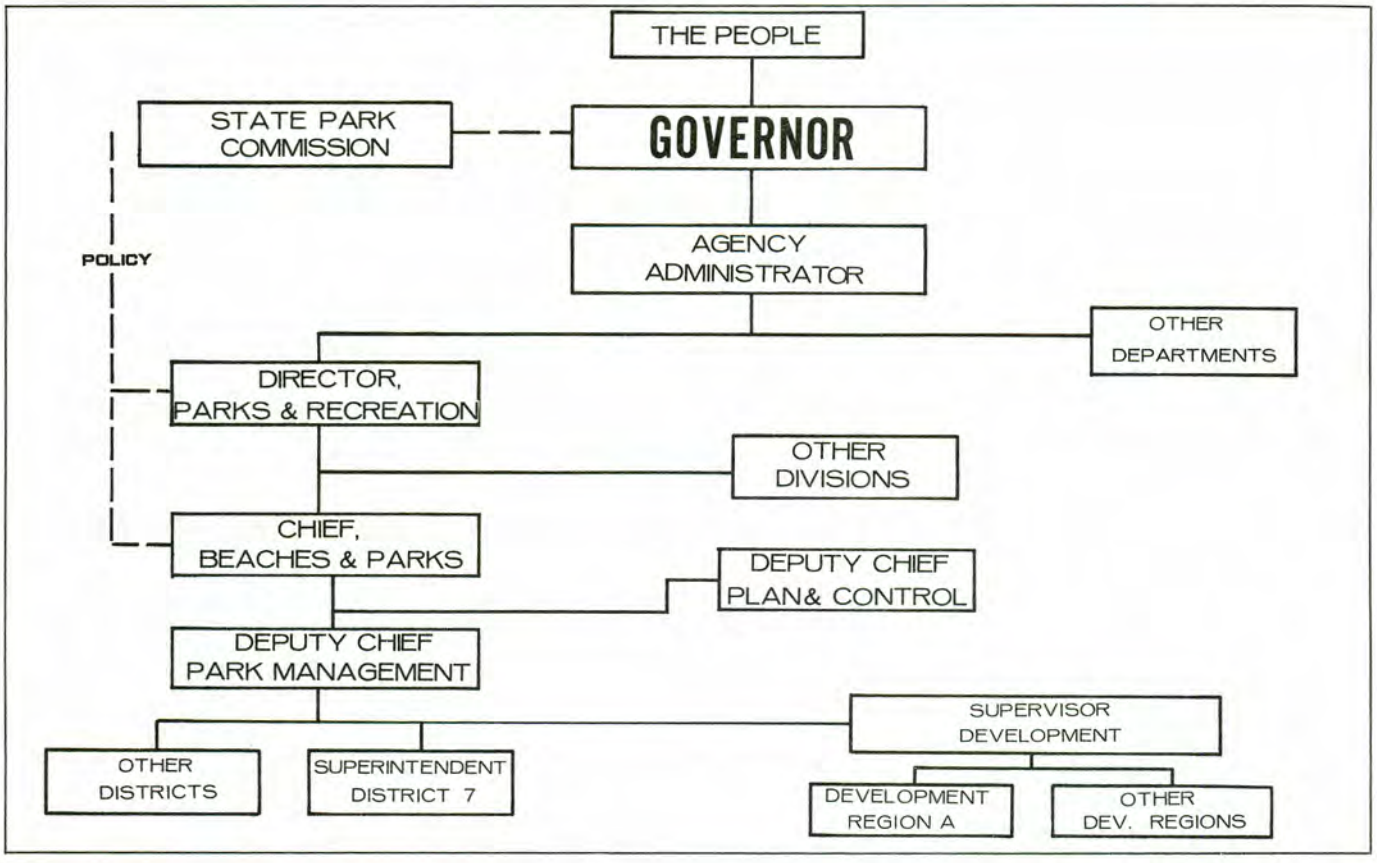
CORRECTION

In the September issue of NEWS AND VIEWS, Chief Dolder wrote at length about "Master Planning" and its procedures. The Supervisor of Development prepared an organization chart for use in SECTION III - Unit Organization Brief which appeared on Page 11.

The Chart was in error in that it failed to show the relationship of the State Park Commission to the Division organization. The Commission occupies a position of the greatest importance. The Commission assimilates and transmits to the Director of the Department and to the Chief of the Division policy and program guidance from the Governor and from the People. You are all familiar with the policy statements of the Commission. It is by this means and by the direct action taken at the monthly public meetings that the Commission determines the broad policies and shapes the program under which we work.

For those who keep copies of News and Views for reference, you may wish to make a notation on Page 11, September, 1963, News and Views, that the chart has been replaced by the following:

JAMES P. TRYNER, Supervisor of Development



1964 camping fees

The costs of maintenance and operation of California's State Parks continue to rise. And in accordance with its long-established policy to assess a portion of the costs to the users, the State Park Commission has recommended the first increase in camping fees since 1954.

But because maintenance costs and operation costs have gone up more in some areas than others, the Commission has broken with its policy of a single camping fee of $1.00 and has established three types of campgrounds. They are:

Type A campgrounds ordinarily include flush toilets, piped drinking water, hot showers, laundries, campsites consisting of a table, stove, and cupboard, and improved surfaced roads. Fee $2.00.

Type B campgrounds ordinarily include flush toilets, piped drinking water, campsites with table and stove, improved roads, and there may be cold showers. Fee $1.50.

Type C campgrounds ordinarily include roads cleared for access, chemical or pit toilets, campsites in an informal area with table, central water supply; or a designated area without facilities. Fee $1.00.

The new fees are effective January 1, 1964, throughout the State Park System. The Commission's action followed staff reports that present fees pay for only 25 per cent of the costs of maintenance and operation. The Legislative Analyst and the Department of Finance have recommended that users pay at least 50 per cent of the costs. The fee increase will assess about 33 per cent of the costs to users.

Among the major increased costs are higher prices for materials; the requirement for modern water treatment and sewage systems where lower attendance formerly allowed other methods of treatment and disposal; garbage and refuse is now being handled by contract because of anti-smog and other ordinances precluding less costly disposal within or in the vicinity of park units; the greater use of water because of more visitors.

TYPE A CAMPGROUNDS
Anza-Borrego Desert SP, Palm Canyon
Armstrong Redwoods SR
Big Basin Redwoods SP
Calaveras Big Trees SP
Carpinteria SB
Castle Crags SP
Caswell Memorial SP
Clear Lake SP
Cuyamaca Rancho SP, Paso Picacho and Green Valley Campgrounds
Doheny SB
Donner Memorial SP
El Capitan SB
Emerald Bay SP
Grizzly Creek Redwoods SP
Humboldt Redwoods SP, Burlington, Hidden Springs, Stephens Grove
Jedediah Smith Redwoods SP
Lake Elsinore SRA
MacKerricher SP
McArthur-Burney Falls Mem. SP
Morro Bay SP
Mt. San Jacinto SP
New Brighton SB
Pamomar Mountain SP
Patrick's Point SP
Pfeiffer Big Sur SP
Pismo SB
Portola SP

TYPE A (continued)
Prairie Creek Redwoods SP
Richardson Grove SP
Russian Gulch SP
Salton Sea SRA, Frijoles and Headquarters Campgrounds
Samuel P. Taylor SRA
San Clemente SB
Seacliff SB
Standish-Hickey SRA
Sunset SB
Tahoe SRA
Turlock Lake SRA
Van Damme SP

TYPE B CAMPGROUNDS
Anza-Borrego Desert SP, Palm Canyon and Tamarisk
Bothe-Napa Valley SP
Colusa-Sacramento River SRA
Fremont Peak SP
George J. Hatfield SRA
Hendy Woods SP
San Diego Coast SB, La Costa Unit
Leo Carrillo SB
McConnell SRA
Millerton Lake SRA
Mount Diablo SP
Pamomar Mountain SP, Lower Doane

TYPE B (continued)
Paul M. Dimmick SRA
Pismo SB, No. Beach Unit
Salton Sea SRA, Mecca Beach
Sonoma Coast SB

TYPE C CAMPGROUNDS
Anza-Borrego Desert SP, Primitive Areas
Brannan Island SRA
Emma K. Wood SB
Grover Hot Springs SP
Henry W. Coe SP
Mitchell Caverns SR
Mt. San Jacinto SP, Primitive Area
Mt. Tamalapais SP
Picacho SRA
Plumas-Eureka SP

The Commission set a fee of $2.50 for trailer hookup facilities. Parks having hookups:
Anza-Borrego Desert SP
Carpinteria SB
Morro Bay SP
Pismo SB
San Clement SB
Seacliff SB

San Francisco Chronicle
THE VOICE OF THE WEST
Charles de Young Thieriot, Editor and Publisher
George T. Cameron, Publisher 1925 to 1955
Founded 1865 by Charles and M. H. de Young

PAGE 44 Monday, October 7, 1963

City's Park System Needs Park Expert

RAYMOND S. KIMBELL, for 36 years an employee of the city's recreation department, is retiring as general manager of the consolidated Recreation and Park Department, and it has been plainly indicated that his successor will be James P. Lang, superintendent of recreation.

Lang, himself a 35-year veteran of the department, has amply demonstrated his competence as an executive and administrator—but like Kimbell, he is interested and versed primarily in recreation—not in the development of parks.

San Francisco's park system, the capstone of which is, of course, the world-renowned Golden Gate Park, appears now to need the attention of an experienced and dedicated expert in park maintenance and development—such a proven and recognized specialist in the field as William Penn Mott, who lifted the Oakland parks into national prominence and now heads the East Bay's Regional Park system.

THERE HAS BEEN critical comment locally to the effect that this city's parks for some years have been permitted to suffer from a lack of due concern for their true function; that Golden Gate Park, for instance, has had too much of its acreage built over sewage disposal plants, a corporation yard, police stations and other utilitarian structures, and that a "park" man, rather than a "recreation" man ought now to be installed at the head of the department.

The imminence of a new city administration suggests that the time is propitious for such a change. We urge that Lang be appointed on an interim basis, to serve until the newly elected Mayor can search the field and select as general manager the most able "park" man available.

GUEST EDITORIAL

nature notes--

CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH--A camper was strolling on the beach when he came upon a live shark. He stopped in at my residence and I called the lifeguard supervisor and ranger personnel to assist. It was a Thresher Shark, Alopias vulpinus, female, approximately 12 feet long, estimated weight 250 pounds, and the tail was six feet in length.

This species is also known as Swiveltail, Swingtail and Fox Shark. It is usually found along the California and Oregon Coast. The Thresher is a surface swimmer of temperate seas with a diet consisting of mackerel, herring, and other small fish. The record catch of a Thresher Shark was around New Zealand waters -- it weighed 922 pounds.
Asst. Supervisor George E. Kafka

HEARST SAN SIMEON SHM--Guide Metta Hake's observations on Saturday, October 19th:
11:50 a.m. Tarantula on riser of steps going to first terrace. Taken care of before next tour.
12:30 p.m. Snake in Neptune Pool. Removed.
2:20 p.m. 10" rattlesnake in courtyard of "C" House. Killed.
2:50 p.m. Tarantula where passengers disembark from bus. Removed.
Supervisor William Allison

FRANK'S TRACT SRA--Bill Jacobs was opening up an abandoned road with the D-4. While pushing his way through some blackberries I spotted movement in front of the dozer. A frantic wave and shout stopped his progress in time to let three skunks wander along their way.
Supervisor Eric H. Leffingwell

blind children enjoy park

FOLSOM LAKE SRA--A group of ten blind children from the Paradise School for the Blind at Orangevale took a six mile hike in the Dyke 8 area. It is amazing how well they can see by hearing and feeling. All of the children seemed to get a great deal of enjoyment from the excursion and they are looking forward to the next hike.
Ranger Jewel N. Caughell

nice chaps

DOHENY STATE BEACH--A picnic table was "requisitioned" by a park visitor to aid in getting a stuck car out of the sand. We arranged to have the fellow interviewed by the sheriff.
Supervisor O. G. Short

plane lost

SILVER STRAND STATE BEACH--We had a new one for our lost and found file -- a six-foot model airplane. The owner lost control of his plane which he was flying in a nearby airfield and it headed toward the park when last seen. It is a radio-controlled model with about $300 worth of radio equipment.
Clerk Gladys D. Moulton

some exhibit

SAN FRANCISCO STATE HISTORIC PARK--It is not often that a young lady need be on the lookout for wandering masculine eyes when safely ensconced within the confines of that feminine sanctuary -- the "Ladies" Room. No so, my friends at the San Francisco Maritime State Historic Park, for aboard the SS EUREKA our only female Park Aid was adjusting her stockings in the "Ladies" Room when she looked up to find a pair of rather startled male eyes meet hers. The man stuttered apologetically, sheepishly explaining that he thought the "Ladies" Room was merely a non-functional part of the Old Ships interesting display -- open to all. With a wry smile, the Park Aid set him straight and turned on her newly adjusted heel.
Ranger Jack W. Hesemeyer.

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

TICKET OFFICE BLUES

Listen, my friends, and you shall hear
Th' saddest tale you've heard this year!
Of man and wife, and boy and girl --
Th' likes of which, your hair will curl.

From far and near they come in gangs --
Long hair, short hair, some with bangs.
Sweet ones, old ones, young and plump --
Some who must have slept in a dump.

Some who talk as sweet as honey,
Some whose pockets bulge with money,
Some a'fussin' and complaining
Just because it keeps on raining.

Then there's the ones who gripe and fuss
'Cause there's no room left on th' bus.
In a hurry, they cannot wait,
Twelve more minutes would make 'em late.

Questions, Questions ---- all day long.
Thousands sing th' same ole song.
"Are there restrooms up on top?
If I wait, I'm afraid I'll pop!"

"Can I take my Saint Bernard?
He won't bite or mess your yard!"
"Don't you think it's a little cool
For us to swim in th' Neptune Pool?"

"Is there room left on this bus?
We're from Spain, all 12 of us!
We drove for days, was quite a hassel,
Just to come and see this castle.

"We can't wait until tomorrow --
You see, our car, we had to borrow.
Must go back home, tonight, it's true,
We just can't wait, please let us thru!"

And so it goes from morn til night --
Th' sights we see are quite a fright.
Fat old men with bean-pole legs
Look like sticks -- topped with kegs.

Slick-lookin' chicks with skin-tight pants
Some with hair-dos, straight from France.
Old ones, young ones, middle-aged spreads,
Quick ones, slick ones, some lookin' dead.

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Rotary and Lions,
Pretty ones, loud mouths, some real shy 'uns.
Beatnicks, rough necks, and some real dudes.
Some wearing little -- might pass for nudes.

Some in a hurry -- just can't wait,
Some are the newlyweds -- here on a date.
What an odd mixture -- people galore
Soon as some leave -- here comes some more.

Ranger Bob Hanks, Hearst San Simeon SHM

tarzan's mate

MT. SAN JACINTO SP--Some parks claim fame by having the oldest coin, other parks brag about large attendance, but we would like to claim the distinction of having the most unusual incident of the summer.

I was leaving the back porch of the residence to make the 11:00 P.M. rounds when I heard a noise and giggling from Camp #8. There is a large oak tree in the camp and I saw several girls climbing up into the tree and having a good time. I ordered them down and when the first girl was on the ground I asked where her parents were. She pointed up in the tree, and sure enough, the highest climber was the mother, laughing and having a ball. Of course, she was slightly tipsy. After all four were safely down on the ground we had a little chat. Solemn promises were made that there would be no more middle-of-the-night tree climbing.
Supervisor Keith Caldwell

we try to please

HENRY COWELL REDWOODS SP--Anything to please. A man with a large family arrived at the contact station without money or check book. The closest thing to cash in his possession was 50¢ worth of postage stamps. I purchased the stamps from him. He, in turn, bought a day-use permit to enter the park. Everyone was happy.
Ranger Frank W. Hart

cement rust

SEACLIFF STATE BEACH--A park visitor asked one of our Park Aids if the condition known as red tide was caused by rust from the old cement ship.
Ranger Evon G. Till, Jr.

no help, please

MOUNT DIABLO SP--During a busy weekend this past summer the only mishap we had was when a visitor found a little boy playing in Live Oak and thought the child was lost. The visitor brought the boy to Park Headquarters. By this time, the little boy was really lost. It took one of our Rangers almost an hour driving around so the little fellow could find his camp. As it turned out the boy was picked up about 50 yards from his family's camp and wasn't really lost at all. Sometimes we get more help than we need.
Supervisor Robert E. Stewart

a journey into the past

35 years ago or so I first started hiking around the long high ridges and deep wooded valleys of northwestern Marin County. Less than an hour's drive from the city, it is to this day remarkably sparsely populated, a land of a few vast dairy farms, still little changed by man. Several of my books were written in a cabin in Devil's Gulch, buried in the dense woods on the west side of Mt. Barnabe, beside a narrow waterfall.

Last week I stopped at the headquarters of Samuel Taylor State Park to get permission to use the hikers' and riders' camp in Devil's Gulch which is now part of the park, and was amazed to see on a large map -- "Staircase Falls", "Rexroth Cabin". Well, well, Me and John Muir. Not only that, but the Sierra Club had marked with removable yellow plastic ribbons a hike to that very spot for the coming weekend.

I walked to the waterfall while my little girls were fixing up around camp. The cabin had long since crumbled into ruins, but nothing else was changed. All was just as it was the rainy autumn evening in 1928 I first stumbled on this hidden cul de sac in the steep forest. The little cabin was less than ten feet square, hardly bigger than its piled rock fireplace. The door was open, there were pots and pans, an oil lamp, some old quilts hung up out of the way of mice and wood rats, and a primitive shower bath built over the stream. In the still autumn twilight, with the yellow maple leaves falling over it, cabin, clearing and waterfall looked just slightly ominous, like something in a fairy story.

I stayed the night, back then in 1928, and in the next few months met most of the people who used the place. Nobody knew who had built it.

Later in the next gully a somewhat more substantial cabin was built by one of the groups that used the first place. It was considerably larger and stood directly over the confluence of two cascades, like the retreat of some Japanese Buddhist saint. It still survives as a tumbled ruin.

In the course of time all the people who used either cabin drifted away or outgrew such activities, and I was left in sole possession. Twice during the war, when it was impossible to get to the Sierra, I spent the entire summer in the larger cabin. Whenever I had some thorny literary job to do, I would go over and work in solitude until it was done. Then the property became a State Park and I was evicted.

reserved for everyone

Last week, sitting in a little patch of sunlight at the foot of the waterfall, I felt as though I might just have found the place a few minutes before. There was no mirror to show me my changed face or my gray hair. If I looked down at my body -- it was dressed in just the same clothes -- jeans, red shirt, ankle length boots, I thought over the long intervening years, that now seemed to have slipped by imperceptibly. Deaths and marriages, two children, 15 books, travel about the world -- had the maple and Douglas fir beside the waterfall grown or decayed? Had the number of ferns increased?

Down below, along the main stream, things had changed. During the war the range was badly overgrazed and in a couple of years the water tore loose great trees along the banks, the meadowy shores were changed to cobbles; thistles and poison hemlock grew everywhere. The damage of over-grazing is sudden and dramatic, the healing processes are slow indeed. However good care the park authorities take of the Devil's Gulch, I will never live to see it as once it was.

I sat by the waterfall and watched the golden laurel leaves spin down into the pool. A mourning dove moaned softly off in the woods, red tailed hawks screamed, playing together in the sky, a doe and two fawns crossed the clearing, unaware of my presence.

Had all those years really been? Maybe I had drowsed away in the warm sunlight and the sound of falling water and dreamed it all -- the Depression, the War, books, paintings, girls, the achievements and troubles of a life. I looked behind me, the cabin certainly was gone; but when I looked at the wet greenish black cliff and the twisting water I sank into their own timelessness.

At last the sunlight went away and it grew chilly. I got up and went down the steep trail, and back down the valley to the campground and my busy daughters. I was a little stiff -- I must have sat too long by the waterfall.

Kenneth Rexroth

S.F. EXAMINER

letters to the editor

EDITOR:

In the absence of any firm information regarding the proposed Division reorganization, it is difficult to form an enlightened opinion about it, either for or against. When facts are unavailable it is axiomatic that speculation fills the vacuum. One such speculation of which I've heard and thought alarming is that the park planning function will be more than ever removed from field and District supervision and guidance. Therefore it is legitimate to expect that those instances in which parks receive development plans that obviously do not fit the landscape will multiply.

To cite a purely hypothetical example, let's stipulate that Park X receives development plans showing campsites placed in an area exposed to wind and direct sun. Nearby, there is an area offering shade and protection from the wind which, to those on-the-ground, is obviously more suitable for campsite development. If those charged with carrying out the development insist that the plans as drawn are fundamentally nonsensical and should be changed, resultant delay would perhaps cause budgeted funds to revert with possible loss of priority. The choice, then, is poor indeed; inept development or no development. Either way, of course, the public is left holding the bag. This makes winning friends and influencing people -- particularly where bond issues are concerned -- difficult, to say the least.

I should think, then, that those charged with actuating the proposed reorganization would be well-advised to lengthen and reinforce the span of control at the District level to ensure that park planning is conceived as close to the scene of development as possible.

Now it may well be that my assessment of the matter is entirely erroneous. But from where I sit, and drawing my conclusions from those facts which are available, it seems that we're about to take the first step down a path that will, with utter inevitability, lead to the sorry condition hypothetically described; insensible development and a kind of budgetary anarchy under which the outdoor needs of the people are not met at all. I'd appreciate hearing -- through News and Views -- from anyone who can disabuse me of the foregoing should I be, as I hope I am, "all wet".

Since I am one of those who suggested a section for field personnel to "speak their piece", I'd like to conclude with this thought: In the years to come, those organizations which will have distinguished themselves for having worked for true progress -- as opposed to mere change for the sake of change -- will be those organizations which benevolently fostered the free, open and democratic exchange of ideas within all levels of the hierarchical authority, without fear of controversey.

Ranger Ray S. Simpson, Pt. Lobos State Reserve

EDITOR:

Your invitation to field personnel to address an occasional letter to the PARK BENCH section is greatly appreciated. Certainly it is in the best traditions of publication and editorship in our American society.

What I'd like to comment on is something that appeared elsewhere in the current News and Views. A Ranger was quoted in "Yield From The Field" as saying of Park Attendants that, "after all, they are a maintenance class and we are in the administration field." This statement, while perhaps meant to be humorous in context, points up the reality of a personnel classification that is an illusory as a left handed monkey wrench. I doubt if there is a single unit in the park system where the fictional difference in job classification is, can, or should be maintained. During the great majority of time in most units the staffing situation is such that all of us share in responsibility, and properly so, for both public contact and maintenance tasks. The attitude, wherever fostered or allowed, that maintenance of a park unit is psychologically degrading in any way, works exactly contrary to the highest levels of park morale and public service.

I think it should be remembered, with a sense of example, that nearly all of the leading personnel of the Division, and the Better Rangers whose work is noted in News and Views, are products of a total working experience in the park service.

There is a functional hypocracy in the fact that throughout the park system there is more public contact performed, and well, by Park Attendants, than by any other classification, simply because there are more of them. The supposed separation of tasks between Ranger I and Park Attendant has proven over the years to be unworkable. Good men are where you find them, and the right to take a competitive examination is the best way to ensure their advancement. How many of our District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents are examples of this? The total morale of a working association of men depends upon pride in service, pride in public contact, pride in maintenance, and pride in self. The title of Ranger is as important to that majority of men in our Division who are denied it, even though their work is equal, as it is to those who have it. If a difference in job title is to be maintained, it should be as Ranger and Ranger I.

I believe the re-classification carried out in 1956 should be studied and re-evaluated.

Ranger II Bill Norton, San Clemente State Beach

(More on the following page)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR CONTINUED

Editor:

I would like to state at this time that we were fortunate to have an unusually fine crew of Park Aids this season, Mr. Ralph M. Blakely, Mr. Fred A. Peterson, and the latter part of the season, Mr. Bernard Gearhart.

We feel fortunate in passing another busy summer with thousands of bathers using our beaches without any serious water mishaps. This, we feel, was due in large measure to the alertness of our ONE lifeguard, Roger M. Mitchell. Roger completed his third season with us this year.
Supervisor Roy A. Gholson, Tomales Bay State Park

* * * * *

NOTE: The second in the series of information-education bulletins, "Planning a Nature Center", by Bryon L. Ashbaugh, associate director, Nature Centers Division, National Audubon Society, has been published. It is available at $2.00 per copy.

In his letter advising of the new publication, Director Joseph J. Shomon said,

> "The increasing interest in the importance of the preservation of open space in our country today is evidence of the serious concern that Americans have for the wise recreation and education use and conservation of our natural resources. Our nature centers program and these bulletins are designed to help private and public organizations in towns, cities, and states in their efforts to plan and establish islands of green in and around their urban environments for recreational, educational and cultural purposes."

Editor

* * * * *

Editor:

While studying for the coming Ranger II examination I found the attached Ranger's Creed. I would suggest that it be reprinted. We should be reminded from time to time how lucky we are to be California State Park Rangers.

A RANGER'S CREED
(Adapted from Workman's Creed, Author Unknown)

Be I engineer or laborer, carpenter or clerk, welder or land planner, I am a Ranger.

I am proud of that distinction as I am of being an American, of being a Christian, whether Catholic or Protestant, or Jew -- whatever my belief may be -- of being a man.

Being a Ranger, proud of my craft and my tools, worth my salt, I demand certain rights and privileges, which I dare not abuse -- yet I am not unmindful that to earn and keep such rights and privileges I must fulfill certain requirements, certain obligations, certain duties, due to my employer and my fellow man.
(continued)

My duties therefore become my privileges. My rights therefore become my sacred possession, which I must guard constantly -- nor abuse ever.

I owe to my fellow man my tolerance, my understanding, my consideration, my help, my friendship. I pray that I **shall** not indulge in hate or jealousy or envy.

Proud of my place in the world, I work with my hands and my mind and with my heart. Though I work by the light of God's bright sun by day, by man-made light by night I pray ever to work by the light of the fires in my heart, kindled there by my Maker.

The right to own my own home, be it a proud mansion or a humble abode, is ever mine -- to work, to live, to save, to guarantee my family the comforts of a home. To provide my loved ones with a place of peace and security, free from the fears that beset man, abounded by happiness, is my solemn duty.

As I homeward wend my way at the close of day, may I be thrilled that the tiredness of my body and my mind has come from honest toil.

May I turn my eyes and my mind and my heart ever upward to my Creator, in reverence, any express my thanks for the sacred right of being a Ranger.
Ranger I James E. Neal, Anza-Borrego Desert SP

* * * * *

Some old files revealed that the "Dog Rule" that we have today is not quite as stringent as it was years ago.

Quote: "RULES AND REGULATIONS, CALIFORNIA REDWOOD PARK, WITH REASONS THEREFOR, SACRAMENTO, 1918.

"Deer, squirrels, rabbits, foxes, coons, quail, and a variety of other animals and birds abound and are as tame as though domesticated.
"Visitors to the park are not only forbidden to shoot them, but are requested not to frighten any of the aboriginal inhabitants of the woods. They have the right of domicile. You are only a visitor on permission.
"Preserving the denizens of the forest not only inhibits firearms but also dogs.
"Don't debate the matter with the Warden. He has no discretion in this matter.
"Dogs are forbidden, and the Warden is under orders to shoot any dog found roaming loose in the park." (1918 Rules and Regulations)

EMS

San Francisco Bay, June 18, 1852.

Ships have always been a part of San Francisco's colorful existence.

Four ladies of the sea returned home October 2, 1963.

The Wapama, the C. A. Thayer, the Eureka, and the Alma -- all old ships which boast an historic link with San Francisco -- are now berthed permanently at the Hyde Street Pier in San Francisco for viewing by the public.

A fitting dedication was held aboard the Wapama -- the steam schooner which in years past carried lumber from the Mendocino coast to San Francisco.

Nostalgic memories filled the minds and hearts of many.

There was the daughter of the lumberman after whom the Thayer was named -- Norma Thayer Raggio.

There was a man who had flown down from Seattle who remembers growing up on the C. A. Thayer -- Dr. John R. Shields. He walked the decks as he had done so many times. His father was owner-master of the vessel.

There was a woman named Alma Sooman. She is the grandaughter of Fred Peterson who named the hay scow for her.

And Mrs. Maurice Ely, a resident of Portland, Oregon, now 63 years young, who at 15 christened the Wapama, was on hand to rechristen the old steam schooner. Mrs. Ely reminisced about a trip she had taken as a passenger aboard the Wapama two years after the original christening. The passenger quarters were a bit cramped but the curving staircase leading down from the lounge into a comfortable dining saloon was a sight to behold. She recalled that on the trip were some good looking soldiers returning from the war.

"San Francisco has boundless faith in the future. . ."

The full text of the Governor's address is on the following page.

We are here to add another link in our fine chain of State Parks — to celebrate the return to home port of vessels which played a great part in San Francisco's history — and to mark an event of historical interest ranging far beyond the Bay Area.

I want to compliment the Maritime Museum Association, Bill Roth and all the others who showed such farsightedness in bringing the Monument to being. And I'd like to add that it is inspiring to see private and state groups working in harmony and with so much success.

The Maritime Museum has worked for seven years with the State Division of Beaches and Parks to develop this Maritime Monument. All concerned have given us an example of civic and governmental planning at its best.

And I am personally pleased that this State Historic Park is being opened during my time as Governor. These ships, the old square where the cable cars are turned, the Ghirardelli building, the good waterfront smells, the salt air, the cobbled streets — these are our joint heritage. They will be enjoyed for years to come by our citizens and visitors.

Let me say a special word about the museum fleet — for these ships have historical interest extending far beyond the Bay Area.

The WAPAMA is the last of 300 steam schooners on which our own "Scandinavian Navy" brought lumber from the dangerous inlets on the Mendocino coast to San Francisco.

The ferryboat EUREKA is also the last of the San Francisco Bay ferries which contributed so much to the color of Bay Area living — and to the memories of most of us here today. The EUREKA, in her day, was the largest passenger-carrying ferry in the world. The C. A. THAYER is the last three-masted lumber schooner — and a living memento of the great days of sailing ships that meant so much to the development of this great city.

The Maritime State Historic Park will include another collection of great importance in showing the world how San Francisco became the hub of transportation on this coast.

We have taken the initiative in furnishing a permanent home for the priceless collection of antique locomotives and other rolling stock belonging to the Railway and Locomotive Historical Societies.

We have already purchased the Haslett Warehouse, within sight of us at Hyde and Beach Streets. But until the building is ready to serve as a museum, we must have a place to protect this railway collection from vandalism and exposure to weather.

The old transport dock — Pier 3 at Fort Mason — would be ideal for this purpose. It was declared federal surplus and is now in the custody of the General Services Administration.

We have asked Congressman Jack Shelley to arrange with the GSA for the use of the pier for two or three years, until the museum is ready, and he has assured me he will press for early and affirmative action.

The location of a railroad museum a short walk away from the Maritime Museum will enhance both projects — and each certainly will benefit from the other.

Macaulay said that "A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants".

This project — the historic ships, the Maritime Museum, the railroad museum and the waterfront restoration with a park to match — show that San Francisco does pride itself on its past.

And that regard is the best possible evidence that San Francisco also has boundless faith in the future of one of the greatest cities in the world.

One of San Francisco Bay's unique contributions to the history of American marine architecture was the scow schooner. It was developed in the 1850's to meet the peculiar needs of local navigation. Throughout the last quarter of the 19th century the "hay scow" with its towering deckload, its helmsman precariously perched on a ladder, was a familiar element in the Bay scene.

In the horse-drawn era, hay was as essential to the life of a city as gasoline is now. The scows did transport other products, too. Bricks were a major inbound cargo; lumber and other bulk products were carried outbound to communities as distant as Stockton and Sacramento.

The Alma was built in 1891 by Fred Seimer. She is of average size -- 59' long, 22.6" wide, measuring 41.76 tons. The Alma has an unusual construction in that her flat bottom is planked athwartships rather than fore-and-aft.

The flat bottom of the scows gave them very light draft for a carrying capacity generally twice their own tonnage and their tremendously heavy construction permitted them to lie on the bottom during loading and unloading on tidal flats or creek banks.

Scow men were a breed apart: "Tule Sailors". They were sometimes looked down upon by the deep water fraternity but perhaps they were envied for the comparative comfort of their lives and their profit sharing pay scale. Comfort, in the form of accommodations and good food, did not imply ease, for the two or three-man crew (frequently two men and a boy) were their own longshoremen, and scow schoonermen, not draft horses, plodded up the paths alongside some of the narrow creeks towing their heavy laden vessels behind, Volga boatman style. Tugboats were an expensive luxury and many a morning calm along the waterfront was disturbed by the splash of the yawl boat's dipping oars straining against the dead weight of 100 tons of loaded scow on a towline.

The last new scow was ordered from Emil Munder, the most productive Hunters Point builder, the day before the Earthquake and by the time of the First World War, the internal combustion engine was beginning to replace sail in the scow fleet. The Alma, like many of her sisters was a motor-vessel in the 1920's; the 1930's saw the advance of transportation in the form of trucks. This drove all but a few scows to the boneyard along the shores of the Bay.

Sand and shell pumping operations were the last refuge of the scows. Alma earned her keep in this business through 1957 operating out of Alviso.

The C. A. Thayer, big for a three-masted schooner, 156' in length, 36' in breadth, 453 tons, a cargo capacity of 575,000 board feet, is typical of the lumber carriers developed on the Pacific Coast during the last great days of sail.

She stands halfway between the little two-masters that scuttled into Mendocino dog holes in the '60s and '70s and the last huge four and five masters that slid down the ways to meet the shipping crisis of the first world war.

The Thayer was built in 1895 by Hans D. Bendicsen at Fairhaven across the narrows of Humboldt Bay. She sailed between Grays Harbor and California making occasional offshore trips to Guaymas. and Honolulu.

She suffered near fatal mishaps when she was driven ashore at Grays Harbor entrance in 1903, and again when her aging seams opened up off Eureka early in 1912. Towed waterlogged into San Francisco Bay, she was repaired at a cost which approached her total value in a day when the steam schooner was rapidly taking over the coastal lumber trade.

The Thayer had come to the end of her first career. She was refitted for the first of 13 annual voyages to the salmon salteries in Western Alaska. During the war she made winter voyages to Australia with familiar cargoes of lumber, and she summered in the upper reaches of Bristol Bay, Alaska.

Both salt salmon and sail were on the way out when in 1925 the Thayer returned to the last haven of west coast schooners -- codfishing. Fitted with dories and a large forecastle for fishermen, she went north for codfish for seven seasons.

An extended layup in Lake Union throughout most of the Great Depression, brief service as an Army barge during the Second World War, and the Thayer was again in the Bering Sea for five post-war voyages. When she returned from the Bering Banks to the codfishing village of Poulsbo in the fall of 1950, her hold filled to capacity with 700,000 pounds of salted codfish, she closed out the 80-year history of American codfishery in the Pacific and the age of commercial sail on the Pacific Coast.

"THE QUEEN"

The Eureka sits majestically at the Hyde Street Pier as if waiting for the cars and passengers to get on board for the trip to Sausalito. All but the very young remember the curved veneer benches, the massive simplicity of the three-story engine which transferred the unseen power of expanding steam into monstrous measured movement.

The Eureka was built in 1890 and was called the Ukiah then. She operated as a railway car-float and passenger ferry for the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad and later the Northwestern Pacific between San Francisco and Tiburon. In her early years she was held to be the fasted double-ended ferry boat in the world capable of 18 knots.

In 1920 the 30-year old Ukiah was almost rebuilt completely. With a new name, she was a passenger ferry capable of carrying 2,300 passengers and 120 automobiles. Lengthened to 300 feet, her gross tonnage was 2,420 and her extreme beam 78-1/2 feet. She took the San Francisco to Sausalito run. The Eureka carried the last boatload of commuters to Sausalito in 1941. She was transferred to the Southern Pacific and the Oakland Mole-Ferry Building run, one of the small fleet that brought the overland passengers to and from San Francisco.

In 1953 she required another extensive rebuilding to put her wooden, copper sheathed hull back into first class shape which promised to keep this San Francisco Bay fixture in service for many years. But swift changing economic conditions dictated otherwise and when her massive crank pin snapped on February 10, 1957 she was denied the sad honor of making her "last run".

The Wapama was built at St. Helens, Oregon, in 1915, by the St. Helens Ship Building Company. The tiny niches in the rock-bound Mendocino Coast where two-masted schooners loaded redwood lumber from chutes anchored to the cliff tops furnished the initial incentive for the development of the steam-powered lumber carrier. The paramount advantages inherent in operating steamships, rather than sailing vessels into these dangerous inlets led to the introduction of the "steam schooner" in this trade at a time when sail was yet undisputed on the world's bulk trade routes.

25 years of development lie between the first steam schooners built in San Francisco in the early '80s and the giant Wapama, but in essentials they remained quite similar.

The Wapama is a fine example of the "single-ended" steam schooner (engine room and superstructure aft in the tradition of the early steam schooners). She was about as big as a single-ender could be built -- 205 feet long, 951 tons, a lumber capacity of 1,050,000 board feet and accommodations for 30 passengers.

The Wapama was built for Charles McCormick who sold her to the "White Flyer Line" -- a run between San Francisco and San Pedro. Before World War II she turned northward to Alaskan waters where she ended her active career under the flag of the Alaska Transportation Company in 1947.

For her final voyage she did not start her motors, a tug pulled her across the Bay from Oakland where she had been completely refurbished.

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Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Fees: $1.00 for adults; $.50 for your people to 18; and children under 6, free.

Rangers on duty.

The ships were repaired and refurbished by the Division of Beaches and Parks with the cooperation of the San Francisco Maritime Museum Association. (See January, 1962 News and Views)

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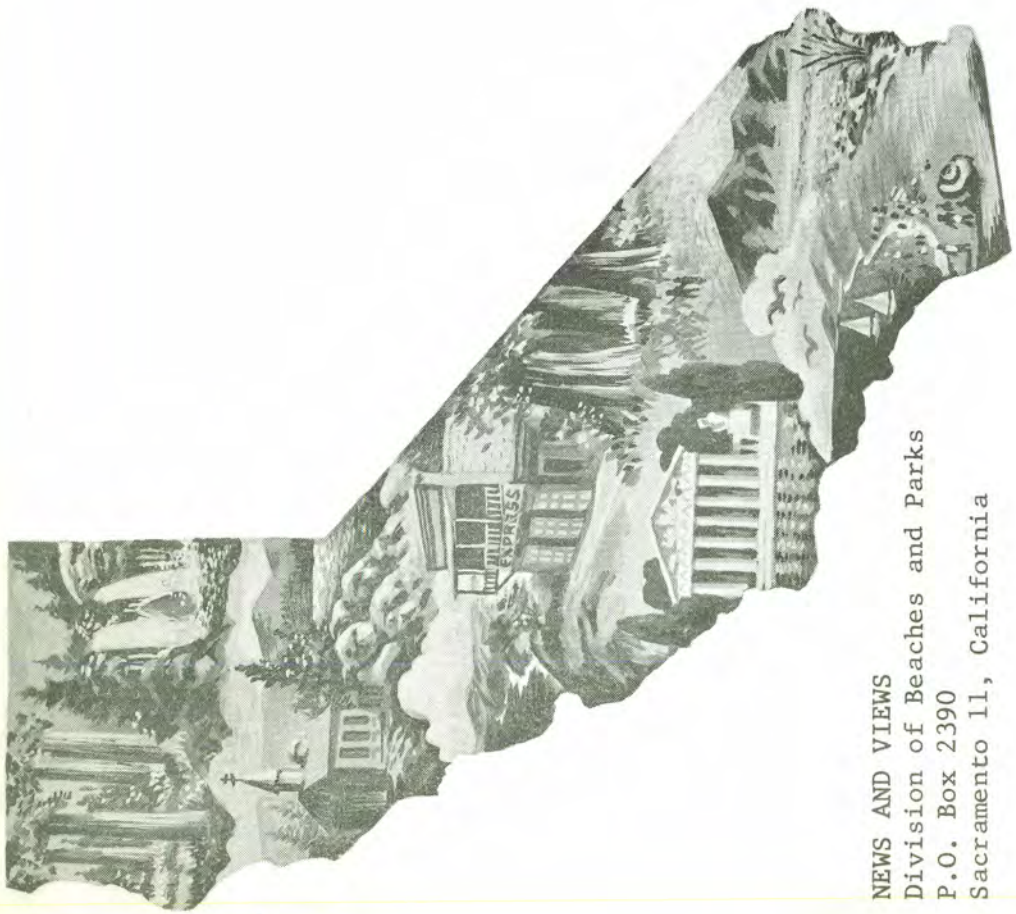

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Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
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NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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MERRY CHRISTMAS

help keep it thus...

Prairie Creek Redwoods S. P.

NEWS AND VIEWS

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

DECEMBER, 1963

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As the 1963 Yule Season approaches, our heart is heavy with the sadness of our great national loss. President Kennedy was interested in the Nation's resources, in the preservation of them, and in recreation. Under his guidance, the Point Reyes National Seashore became a reality. Discussions have taken place to make a National Park in the great and mighty Redwood forests. There were many other avenues of interest and dedication with which the President was concerned, including legislation now in the Congress for a Land and Water Conservation Fund for assistance to states in acquiring and developing state parks.

We need the help of all residents of California in order to move ahead with the park principles which I feel are of great importance -- the conservation, acquisition, restoration, preservation and development of land on which the citizens of today and of future years may find enjoyment and relaxation. During the next eleven months the people of the State will have an opportunity to decide if they wish their park and recreation program to move forward. In view of the rapid-growing population, increased leisure time, improved roads and economic growth, a problem exists in having enough parks to take care of all those who wish to use them.

I am confident that the people of California will acknowledge that a problem exists and that they will want to help with the solution.

The elected representatives of the people, the California Legislature, recently declared:

"The present public outdoor recreation areas and facilities in the State are inadequate to accommodate the demands made on them at the present time and will become critically inadequate as time progresses."

§

"Land values are increasing at a steady rate and any delay by the State in securing additional lands for park and recreation purposes will result not only in the loss of suitable lands for recreation purposes, but also will reduce the economic ability of the State to acquire such lands."

§

"It is the responsibility of this State to provide and to encourage the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities for the citizens of California."

§

"When there is proper planning and development, open space lands contribute not only to a healthy physical and moral environment, but also contribute to the economic betterment of the State, and, therefore, it is in the public interest for the State to acquire areas for recreation, conservation, and preservation and to aid local governments of the State in acquiring and developing such areas as will contribute to the realization of the policy declared in this chapter."

A method of solution to the park program has been placed before us. The State Beach, Park, Recreation, and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964 will appear on the November, 1964 ballot as Proposition 1. If successful, $150 million will be made available for the park programs -- $85 million for the acquisition of State Parks; $20 for minimum development of these properties; $5 million for Wildlife Conservation Board projects; and $40 million in local grants for acquisition and development of county and regional parks.

Let us all be well informed and able to answer intelligently any and all questions the public may seek to have answered.

May your Christmas be filled with love and happiness and good will toward all.

CHARLES A. DE TURK, Director

Study Committee Report

To keep abreast of the time and to evaluate the efficiency of management's delegated authority to preserve, protect, and develop park lands and control the public's use thereof, regulatory powers as granted must be constantly reviewed.

For our Park System this set of controls has been granted the State Park Commission in Section 5008 of the California Public Resources Code. The Commission, in turn, delegates it down through the proper channels and procedures. With this in mind, Deputy Chief Hanson appointed a committee this past summer. This committee is to make a study and a thorough investigation of the current Rules and Regulations for the California State Park System. Recommendations will be made to amend or augment as the need arises.

The committee members are: Douglas Metcalf, Supervisor, Columbia; Jack Savage, Supervisor of Armstrong Redwoods; myself serving as Chairman; and George Hagens, Administrative Assistant, an ex officio member as he is responsible for detailed work and legal consultation on matters pertaining to the Rules and Regulations.

The Study Committee first met in Sacramento in September. We were briefed and orientated by Deputy Chief Earl Hanson on the purpose, objectives and the goals that management hoped could be achieved by this Committee's findings.

We reviewed the entire Statement of Policy and all existing directives that may need regulatory powers to be enforceable so far as the general public is concerned. In many cases it was found that by possibly borrowing from other codes to fit the specific needs of our enforcement personnel in park areas it might be of help. This is especially true in that our field personnel are not General Peace Officers, and there is no intention that they ever should be.

The Committee is especially cognizant of the apparent need to re-examine regulatory measures brought about by the reclassification of park lands. This is particularly true in the State Recreation Areas already established, and those to be established in the future.

Policy statements and directives from either the Director or the Chief are for purposes of internal management and do not directly affect the behavior of the public.

Most of you will recall that in the State of Policy dealing with units classified as State Recreation Areas, it states that such areas shall be selected and developed primarily to provide non-urban recreation. Opportunities for camping, picnicking, swimming, hiking, horseback riding, boating, fishing and hunting may be provided. Restrictions protecting the safety and welfare of all users of such areas are made possible and proper under the law, upon findings of the Commission regarding multiple use of State Recreation Areas.

One contributor from the field stated, "Authority would very well be vested in Park Personnel to enable them to enforce park litter laws, speed limits, protection of flora, and other pertinent rules on State or county roads passing through State Parks. At present it is my belief that we do not have jurisdiction in these areas, technically speaking, except as ordinary citizens."

This is just one example of what the Committee will check into. It may be that the mere inclusion of a word or the implementation of a section pertaining to specific geographical areas could serve the whole statewide system. This is true of the rather lengthy set of rules that apply just to Point Lobos State Reserve. It would appear that in many cases much of that section has statewide significance and should be considered in our expanding program and should apply to all Reserves. In some cases, streamlining rather than additions should be considered.

The Committee in its deliberations and findings so far believes that an apparent need for some regulation exists pertaining to a policy on juvenile campers without direct parental control. Some unit supervisors prohibit such campers, claiming they do so in compliance with local county curfew laws dealing with minors. Other supervisors interpret the curfew law differently and have devised permissive systems which permit youngsters to camp without direct parental control. This is so even when they are not part of an organized group such as Boy Scouts, YMCA, etc., who normally supply adult supervision.

Similar cases apply to Section #4353 -- The Number Occupying Campsites. In some cases the word "lesser" in addition to "greater" already included may be needed in that section. Authority and clarification of policy appears necessary with regard to taking down tents or removing camping gear of unauthorized campers. What do you do with it when you take it down? How do you account for it and safeguard it? Under what authority?

The Committee wishes to remind all field personnel that State Park Rules and Regulations have been recodified in the California Administrative Code. Each unit should have a copy in its files and should be using the revised Code dated April 19, 1963. We also suggest that it has not already been done, up-to-date copies of the Rules and Regulations should be made available to local magistrates and offices of your local District Attorney.

Anton J. Trigeiro, Chairman, Study Committee (Supervisor Big Basin)

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

As a Christmas gift to the citizens of California let us rededicate ourselves to the principle of public service enunciated in 1909 by Gifford Pinchot, the great federal forester. He said:

> "I hold it to be the first duty of a public officer to obey the law. But I hold it to be his second duty, and a close second, to do everything the law will let him do for the public good and not merely what the law compels or directs him to do."

This positive approach is essential if we are to meet the testings of our ability which lie ahead as we proudly work toward the goal of not "one of the finest State park systems of the United States", but "THE FINEST!"

Peace and joy be with you as we celebrate the nativity of the Son of God -- and move confidently into the New Year.

Edward F. Dolder

EDWARD F. DOLDER, Chief

REORGANIZATION PROGRESS

As Chairman of the Reorganization Task Force, I would like to pass along to you our progress. As you are all aware, Organization Survey 1300 which was approved by Director DeTurk and Chief Dolder, made recommendations for field reorganization.

The primary feature of the reorganization is that three or four regional offices will be formed to handle the functions of operations and development. The decentralization will bring many decisions in those particular areas closer to the field.

The chart shows our progress to date and schedules for the forthcoming months.

Gordon T. Kishbaugh

PROGRESS REPORT
TASK FORCE - FIELD REORGANIZATION

Scheduled Date	Assignment	Completed	Completion Date
8-23-63	Task Force Chairman appointed	X	8-23-63
8-30-63	First draft Regional Functional Chart	X	8-30-63
8-30-63 to 11-13-63	Field interviews - Superintendents of District 1, 3, & 4 Supervisor Folsom and Humboldt Redwoods, Area Supervisor Santa Cruz Beaches	X	11-13-63
10-29-63	Task Force appointed	X	10-29-63
11-7-63	Task Force meeting and organization	X	11-7-63
12-1-63	Meeting with representative OCC	X	12-5-63
12-12-63	Rough Draft - Area Operation - Wilson	X	11-20-63
12-12-63	Rough Draft - Development - Regional Office Dean Unit Operation Cater Interpretation Merkle Operation - Regional Office Kishbaugh		
12-11-63	Second Draft - Areas and Area Operation Wilson and Kishbaugh		
12-12-63	Task Force meeting - discuss areas and regions		
12-12-63 to 1-14-6	Preparation First Draft final report Wilson and Kishbaugh		
1-14-64 to 1-16-64	Task Force meeting - Review - Amend - Revise First Draft		
1-16-64 to 2-15-64	Preparation of Final Report Wilson and Kishbaugh		
2-15-64	Presentation of Final Report		

THE ROAD RUNNER

A Fascinating Fellow

Geococcyx californianus, Ground Cuckoo, Roadrunner, El Paisano, or by whatever name he is called, this bird captures the fancy of those who live in the desert. Close examination of this desert character reveals a heavily streaked breast, long, white-tipped tail and strong legs, well adapted for running,with feet that are four-toed, two in front and two in back. The bill is long and pointed with a slight curve. And to add a touch of the clown, there is a ragged crest on the head, and in back of the eyes a light blue and reddish marking extends to the back of the neck.

Although commonly seen in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, this bird has a wide range in California. He might be seen stretching out those long legs and heading for the brush anywhere in arid or semi-arid regions in California from the head of the Sacramento Valley down into Baja California. He has been stepping it out for some time, too. Fossil records in California date back to last Pleistocene times, or roughly one half to one million years ago.

With all this time to develop and exercise his strong leg muscles, the Roadrunner would rather run than fly. Although he can use his stubby wings in short flights, he does so only when it is absolutely necessary to escape danger or reach a high perch. This bird, with neck and head erect, is a spectacle to behold. Crest up and long tail moving slowly up and down, he surveys the situation. Suddenly, with mind made up, head and neck stretch forward, tail levels off and away he goes across the sands, legs pumping, and beak splitting the desert air.

Herman, The Orphan

To epitomize the lift history of one typical character, here is a brief biographical sketch of Herman, the Orphan Roadrunner.

Herman was hatched in a large, shallow nest which was built in the lower fronds of a campground palm tree in April, 1963. The term "nest" is used loosely, as that was the exact condition of the nest -- loose! Sometimes a nest may be superfluous, as one mama Roadrunner laid an egg on a camp table. Anyway, back to Herman. A strong wind dumped him and three nest mates on the ground, pinfeathers and all. The nest was gone, visitor traffic was heavy, and the best idea seemed to have park families adopt the orphans until maturity. This was our introduction to Herman.

It was quite evident that Herman had been fed just before his house blew down because he was stuffed with a large lizard (Dipsosaurus dorsalis) to such an extent that he was one large ventral bulge from mouth to vent. In spite of such a gastronomical feat, the tail and hind legs of the lizard remained outside for over an hour.

Herman harmonized into domestic existence readily. For a time he lived in a cardboard box with torn newspapers for bedding and a towel over the top to give a feeling of security. Bits of raw liver, hamburger,
(continued on the following page)

canned dog food, and any captured insects and lizards, were fed regularly into the gaping maw of a mouth -- usually this included one finger of the person feeding up to the knuckle bone. Fortunately, the finger was always extracted before digestion took place.

With good food and plenty of rest, adult plumage began to appear within two weeks, legs were strengthened and Herman could do better than wobble and stagger about. Another two weeks passed and Herman's legs could take him about the house -- on top of furniture, and on top of heads and shoulders. The box was outgrown as a nest so the headboard of the bed became the night time roost until the children decided he would do better in a doll buggy covered with a blanket. It was not easy to adjust to the sight of a Roadrunner beak projecting from under a doll blanket in a doll buggy. There were no dull moments with a Roadrunner about the house. Herman thrived on attention and would cuddle against the neck and shoulders of his adopted family and make soft cooing sounds most of the time, at other times he could make rattling noises with his bill.

All of Herman's daytime hours were spent outdoors. We were trying to teach him his native habitat. However, at dark he would scratch at the door to come in and roost in the doll buggy. While outside, he began to take an interest in and eye small moving creatures such as dragonflies, grasshoppers and lizards, and it was not many days before he was after them. He still came when called, but each day more slowly and he developed a wariness as time passed.

Eventually the day arrived when Herman did not come in at night. He preferred the Creosote Bush. Nearly two months after he was picked up as a nestling he wandered off. Having this feathered freeloader around the house was not only enjoyable, but highly educational. We still think the adult Roadrunner that hangs around is Herman, but we can never be sure.

DALTON E. MERKEL, State Park Naturalist
Anza-Borrego Desert State Park

They Voted FOR Parks -- The Campaign

Young Men Can Change the World

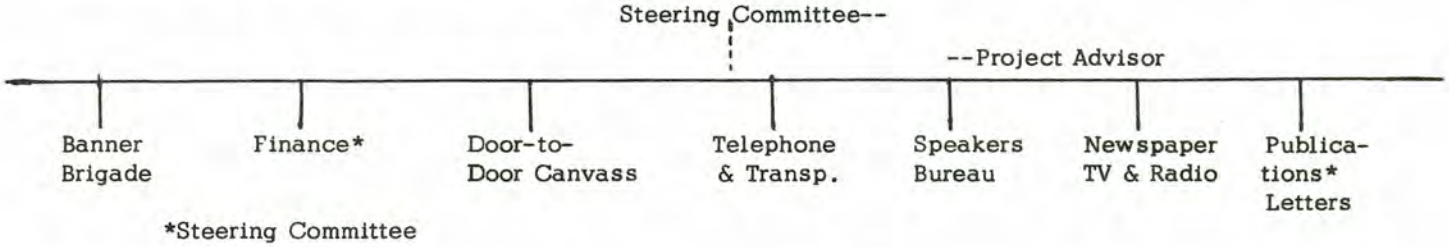
The above title is the title of a book by Booton Herndon about the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The title sounded a little idealistic to me when I was first a member of this organization. It wasn't long before I altered my opinion. How this came about will be the purpose of this story.

On June 16, 1962 a city proposition for park land acquisition and development was voted down by a tremendous turn out at the polls of 263; the proposition failed by 62 votes. It was then decided to place this proposition on general ballot for November 6. Everyone concluded that it was doomed to failure because this was tax time and unemployment was relatively high. The proposition as stated in legal terms had nothing to encourage the voter to vote for it. Promotion and education of the voter was the only thing that could pass it. But nobody wanted to take on the responsibility to do this. Political issues were going strong and a tax issue can be a real hot one.

One day I suggested to a young man by the name of Richard Hanson that this could be a tremendous project for the Grants Pass Junior Chamber of Commerce. I explained the importance of this issue to the community, now and in the future. He could see its importance and encouraged me to make a presentation to the board of directors and then the general membership.

The presentations were simple yet factual; the idea caught hold. These Jaycees would undertake the project because it would (1) benefit the entire community for years to come; (2) provide a comprehensive park plan, safe and attractive places to play, and added beauty to the city; (3) draw the club and community into a project that required team work, leadership and a total effort.

Howard Wagner, a young hard working veterinarian, was chosen as chairman. I was to act as a project advisor. The board of directors were to act as a steering committee. Bill Sloan, Len Ramp and Dick Hanson were the backbone of this committee. Basic organization was as follows:



*Steering Committee

Each committee began to function on September 25. The banner brigade was to prepare a banner 75 feet long and parade it around town just previous to the election. The finance committee was to procure funds for materials, "ads", publications, brochures, radio and direct mail. The door-to-door canvass was to encourage the public to get out and vote and encourage a "yes" vote for parks and recreation. Telephone and transportation was to phone, encourage a positive vote and provide transportation to the polls. The speakers' bureau was to make presentations to various interested groups and organizations. The newspaper, radio and TV committee prepared all press releases, radio tapes and programs. The publications committee handled all bulletins, brochures and direct mail releases.

The total campaign went as follows:

Sept. 25--Committee Heads selected
Sept. 26--Campaign for funds, some radio broadcasts released
Oct. 1--Presentation to Lions Club Administration -- Received donation $25.00
Oct. 1--Article on Jaycee's undertaking project "Park Land Acquisition and Development"
Oct. 2--3,000 brochures to schools

N&V 12/63

THEY VOTED FOR PARKS (continued from the previous page)

Oct. 3--Radio five minutes
Oct. 9--Committee meeting, idea exchange, progress reports
Oct. 11--Committee meeting for speakers bureau
Oct. 12--12 letters to organizations requesting speakers spots.
Oct. 14--TV announcement
Oct. 14--Committee meeting on radio tapes
Oct. 15--Presentation to Pacific Power & Light Received $30.00
Oct. 16--Presentation to Toastmasters
Oct. 16--Presentation to Chamber of Commerce
Oct. 16--Article presented to paper on "Why We Should Support a Parks Program of Land Acquisition and Development?" (one fourth page)
Oct. 18--Presentation to school administration
Oct. 22--Presentation to swim association Received $68.00
Oct. 22--2nd presentation to Chamber of Commerce Received $100
Oct. 22--Ten minute radio interview
Oct. 22--20 radio tapes 30 sec. to 90 sec. spots--start broadcasting
Oct. 23--Presentation to Kiwanis
Oct. 24--Article on Chamber support of Jaycee project
Oct. 24--Rotary presentation
Oct. 25--Presentation to V.F.W.
Oct. 26--Committee meeting for door-to-door campaign
Oct. 26--Article on Rotary presentation about city proposition in paper
Oct. 27--Committee meeting (preparation for door-to-door canvass)
Oct. 28--Ten minute radio interview
Oct. 29--Editorial by Howard Wagner
Oct. 29--Correction on Rotary presentation
Oct. 29--Presentation to Active Club
Oct. 29--Ten minute radio interview
Oct. 29--2 x 5 inch ad for parks and recreation
Oct. 30--Meeting on brochure layout--Chamber of Commerce
Oct. 31--1/16 page ad for parks and recreation
Oct. 31--Door-to-door campaign
Nov. 1--Banner brigade meeting (preparation)
Nov. 1 to 5--Telephone campaign active
Nov. 2--Banner brigade (two hours, seven men)
Nov. 2--Presentation to Sr. Citizens Club
Nov. 2--Article about banner promotion
Nov. 3--Letter to the editor by Jaycee President
Nov. 3--2 x 5 ad in TV section
Nov. 3,4,5--3,700 direct mail brochures
Nov. 3--Banner brigade (two hours, seven men)
Nov. 5--Picture on banner brigade of banner and Jaycees stating "J.C.'s Urge Vote Yes Proposition No. 2 Nov. 6, 1962"
Nov. 5--1/4 page ad for recreation proposition
Nov. 5--Ten minute radio interview
Nov. 7--Commendation by mayor and city council

As is indicated, the issue passed, not by a large margin but enough. The final vote was: 1,786 to 1,556. Surrounding communities are still wondering how we did it. The above outline shows how it was done and what one progressive and well informed organization can do to make a community a better place in which to live. These young men had changed our town and an important portion of the world in which we live.

Robert L. Wilder, Director
Parks and Recreation, Grants Pass, Oregon

REPRINTED from Park Maintenance

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

SIGN QUALITY

One of the most basic elements of our development program is signing. Signs are important sources of information to our visitors, and when properly done, they can do much toward engendering the "park" feeling in people. Because our signs are seen by so many of our visitors, it is extremely important that they be of the highest possible quality. Consider the picture above.

The sign itself is excellent, and the basic setting is good. But look at what has happened all around it! There are six miscellaneous and distracting other signs clustered around it. The result is utterly destructive of the esthetic quality which was built into the sign, and which is inherent in the site. Our main entrance deserves better treatment than this, and we must work toward preventing this sort of thing in the future, and toward eliminating such situations as may exist today.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

In the usual sense, "development" means roads, campsites, buildings, picnic sites, launching ramps, and all of the varied paraphernalia of outdoor recreation. But in our historical units, "development" means something entirely different: it means restoring an historic structure to its original aspect; or rebuilding a fort long gone; or re-working a whole town to enable it to "live" as in an age long gone.

Substantial sums are spent for "developing" our historic units. Consider the $1 million spent at the Pueblo de Los Angeles; and the $1 million for the "Old Ships", now firmly established as San Francisco Maritime State Historic Park; and the $2 million for the Palace of Fine Arts in San Francisco; and the $1 million for the restoration of Columbia. (Figures are approximate)

Some may ask the "why" of all this. Why do we spend so many of our scarce "development" dollars on historic restoration? Basically, of course, we do it because the people want it done. The people of our State are proud of their past and are interested in perpetuating important reminders of it. Sentiment is always a factor in efforts to preserve history, and most people like to see how things were "in the good old days".

Perhaps it has always been so. Consider these words from the past, "There is no more ready corrective of conduct than knowledge of the past. . . .the soundest education and training for a life of active politics is the study of history. . . .It is history, and history alone, which, without involving us in actual danger, will mature our judgment and prepare us to take right views, whatever may be the crisis or the posture of affairs." The Greek historian Polybius wrote these words over 2,000 years ago. He also said that, "mere facts are worthless except through their interpretation", and that,

(continued on the following page)

"the past has no value except as our roots and our illumination". Thus we see our job as being one of perpetuating important elements of our history, and of interpreting those elements for the enlightment and inspiration of the people.

We have some intensely interesting historical projects in the offing, aside from those with which we are already so deeply involved. At Bodie State Historic Park, for example, we are dedicated to the perpetuation of a Ghost Town! No living community here. At Indian Grinding Rock we have an opportunity to portray the daily lives of the foothills Indians. At Malakoff Diggings we'll tell the story of hydraulic mining in an ideal setting, for here is the biggest pit of them all.

The National Park Service has some important words to say about history in its booklet "That The Past Shall Live". In speaking of the national program for historical preservation, they say that the "Monuments are the grappling irons that bind one generation to another", and that "Culture is the expression of a nation's character".

As our State Parks are dedicated to the public enjoyment of our great natural heritage forever, so our Historical Units are dedicated to the preservation of our cultural heritage so "that the past may live" and serve as a guiding light to the future.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

TO ALL OF YOU

James P. Tryner,

Supervisor of Development

THE QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE

"Lucky" Baldwin, rich from Nevada silver mines, built the Queen Anne Cottage and developed Rancho Santa Anita. He loved the land and its animals and he produced the finest fruits, grain and cattle.

The Cottage, built in 1881 when horses and carriages moved leisurely along the roads, is nestled among tall palms and eucalypti at the edge of a sleepy lagoon in Arcadia, California, within the confines of the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum.

All that remains of the 54,000-acre Rancho Santa Anita is 127 acres. But these few acres contain picturesque grounds, historical landmarks, friendly wildlife and a plant research center -- truly a place to spend a few hours to get away from it all.

The Cottage has been restored to its original Victorian magnificance with rooms full of all the clutter of bygone days, statues, elaborate chandeliers, stained glass windows and ornamented fireplaces.

Some National Park Rangers are temporarily changing their traditional green uniform for swim trunks, fins, and snorkel tubes to prepare for the growing popularity of underwater swimming among visitors to the National Parks and recreation areas.

UNDERWATER NATURE TRAILS

Underwater swimming, the Department of Interior said, assumes two forms, both of which are very exciting -- and extremely hazardous: Skin diving using face plates, fins, and snorkel tubes, and scuba diving using the same equipment, plus air tanks. Scuba is a word coined from "self-contained underwater breathing apparatus".

To insure maximum safety for visitors and employees in the conduct of underwater activities in the parks, the National Park Service is encouraging its rangers to become thoroughly trained in the theory and technique of scuba diving. To date, five rangers and a U.S. Park policeman have completed a three-week scuba diving course at the United States Naval Diving School in Washington, D. C. Other rangers, who are engaging in water-use programs, also are expected to take the course.

Initially, the trainees are required to pass a thorough physical examination including special pressure and oxygen tolerance tests.

- - The first week is devoted to acquiring a sound academic background in the theory of diving physics and diving medicine.

- - During the second week, the trainees are confined to the indoor pool and diving pressure chamber known as the "Igloo"where they become familiar with every piece of scuba gear and make psychological adjustments to the new underwater environment. The Igloo allows them to experience deep dives under laboratory-controlled conditions. The trainees spend as many as five hours per day in the water to develop "quick reactions" to a variety of emergency and non-emergency conditions.

- - The third week is designed to help the trainees acquire diving experience under field situations. These generally call for practical diving in the Potomac River, near Oxen Run Cove or off Hains Point. Included in the field situations are compass course problems, search procedures, and other operational techniques.

Following graduation, park rangers are then qualified to advise visitors concerning diving in the National Parks.

The National Park Service has developed guidelines which govern official underwater operations carried out by Service employees. No employee is permitted diving duty until he has proven his ability and knowledge and has been certified by an appointed Diving Examiner. Certification is for a two-year period after which re-examination is necessary. Passage of a strict physical examination and the completion of an approved training course are prerequisites for certification.

While scuba diving is a relatively new challenge for the National Park Rangers, skin diving has been an integral part of the Service's forward-looking interpretation program since the development of underwater nature trails at the Virgin Islands National Park and Buck Island Reef National Monument, also in the Virgin Islands.

These underwater nature trails are designed for self-guided tours. The experienced swimmer, using face plate and snorkel tube, follows a trail marked with submerged plaques which tell the story of the area's underwater phenomena. Underwater devices, wayside exhibits, self-guided trails, and other interpretive methods are in the planning and development stages for many areas administered by the National Park Service.

Because the use of scuba gear and other diving equipment is extremely hazardous, the National Park Service warns users to be: (1) in good physical condition, (2) properly equipped, (3) adequately trained, and (4) accompanied by a second qualified diver.

BETTER RANGER

earl p. hanson
deputy chief, park management

CHRISTMAS, 1963

If someone were to ask each of us what we consider to be the finest Christmas gift that we had ever received, it would be difficult for us to recall. It would not be surprising, in fact, if gifts did not remind us of Christmas necessarily, but of times in our lives when the gifts received are remembered more for their significance than for their content.

Undoubtedly, one of our greatest gifts is that of having been born with a sound and well functioning body for without such a body, we never could have enjoyed the fullness of the years, especially those years that have been spent in association with this inspiring service to the public. These well functioning bodies of ours would give us the drive and incentive and satisfaction, the dedication, the loyalty, and the accomplishments so necessary to our spiritual and emotional selves.

The gift of confidence given by family and friends, the gift of counsel and advice, and of love and friendship with which we are all similarly blessed, are things for which we can be most thankful and, I am sure you will agree, that the packages under the Yule tree are but tokens of these more lasting and intrinsic gifts.

One of the most meaningful gifts was given to me by a trio of men who, during my formative and indecisive years, obtained a job for me when it was most urgently needed -- not solely for financial purposes, but for the uplift of the spirit and the need to have one's services wanted and needed. Out of that employment evolved the associations which led directly to my career in outdoor recreation and the great satisfaction I have had in this service. One of these men gave me the gift of "finding myself" and of encouraging me to do the things that needed to be done even though I wasn't sure I could do them.

Later there comes to us the gift of love and encouragement of lovely young ladies who, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, consent to share our lives with us. Their gifts of love and understanding generally provide incentives for the future, including for the more fortunate of us, wholesome children whom it is our privilege to launch upon their own courses and careers in life.

We can be thankful also for our gift of a desire for knowledge and apprehension, very often gratified through the efforts of other persons, some scholarly -- mostly leaders of men who, knowingly or unknowingly, have shaped the careers which we are now experiencing.

It is my belief that Christmas is a period of thankfulness as well as of giving for if we can be thankful for what is ours, then we find it in our hearts to be giving that others, too, may find cause to be thankful. Consciously or unconsciously, I am sure this concept plays an important part in all of our lives, were it not, why are we following a career of public service which inspires us to do so much giving of ourselves and our talents.

It was my privilege, at the recent joint-annual meeting of the American Institute of Park Executives and the National Conference on State Parks, to have participated in the President's Prayer Breakfast at which I was asked to give a reading from the Old Testament. I chose the 104th Psalm because I believe it contains many of the things for which we can give thanks. The remarks are on the many wonders on this earth, most of which we are in the business of preserving and protecting for the pleasure and enjoyment of this and other generations to come. I am quoting the 104th Psalm here, and with this, I wish you a Most Happy Holiday Season.

(continued on the following page)

PSALM 104

Bless the Lord, O my soul. O Lord my God, thou art very great; thou art clothed with honour and majesty.

Who coverest THYSELF with light as WITH a garment: who stretchest out the heavens like a curtain:

Who layeth the beams of his chambers in the waters: who maketh the clouds his chariot: who walketh upon the wings of the wind:

Who maketh his angels spirits; his ministers a flaming fire:

Who laid the foundations of the earth, THAT it should not be removed for ever.

Thou coveredst it with the deep as WITH a garment: the waters stood above the mountains.

At thy rebuke they fled; at the voice of thy thunder they hasted away.

They go up by the mountains; they go down by the valleys unto the place which thou has founded for them.

Thou has set a bound that they may not pass over; that they turn not again to cover the earth.

He sendeth the springs into the valleys, WHICH run among the hills.

They give drink to every beast of the field: the wild asses quench their thirst.

By them shall the fowls of the heaven have their habitation, WHICH sing among the branches.

He watereth the hills from his chambers: the earth is satisfied with the fruit of thy works.

He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man: that he may bring forth food out of the earth;

And wine THAT maketh glad the heart of man, AND oil to make HIS face to shine, and bread WHICH strengtheneth man's heart.

The trees of the Lord are full OF SAP; the cedars of Lebanon, which he hath planted;

Where the birds make their nests: AS for the stork, the fir trees ARE her house.

The high hills ARE a refuge for the wild goats; AND the rocks for the conies.

He appointed the moon for seasons: the sun knoweth his going down.

Thou makest darkness and it is night; wherein all the beasts of the forest do creep FORTH.

The young lions roar after their prey, and seek their meat from God.

The sun ariseth, they gather themselves together, and lay them down in their dens.

Man goeth forth unto his work and to his labour until the evening.

O LORD, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches.

So is this great and wide sea, wherein are things creeping innumerable, both small and great beasts.

There go the ships: there is that leviathan, whom thou hast made to play therein.

These wait all upon thee; that thou mayest give them their meat in due season.

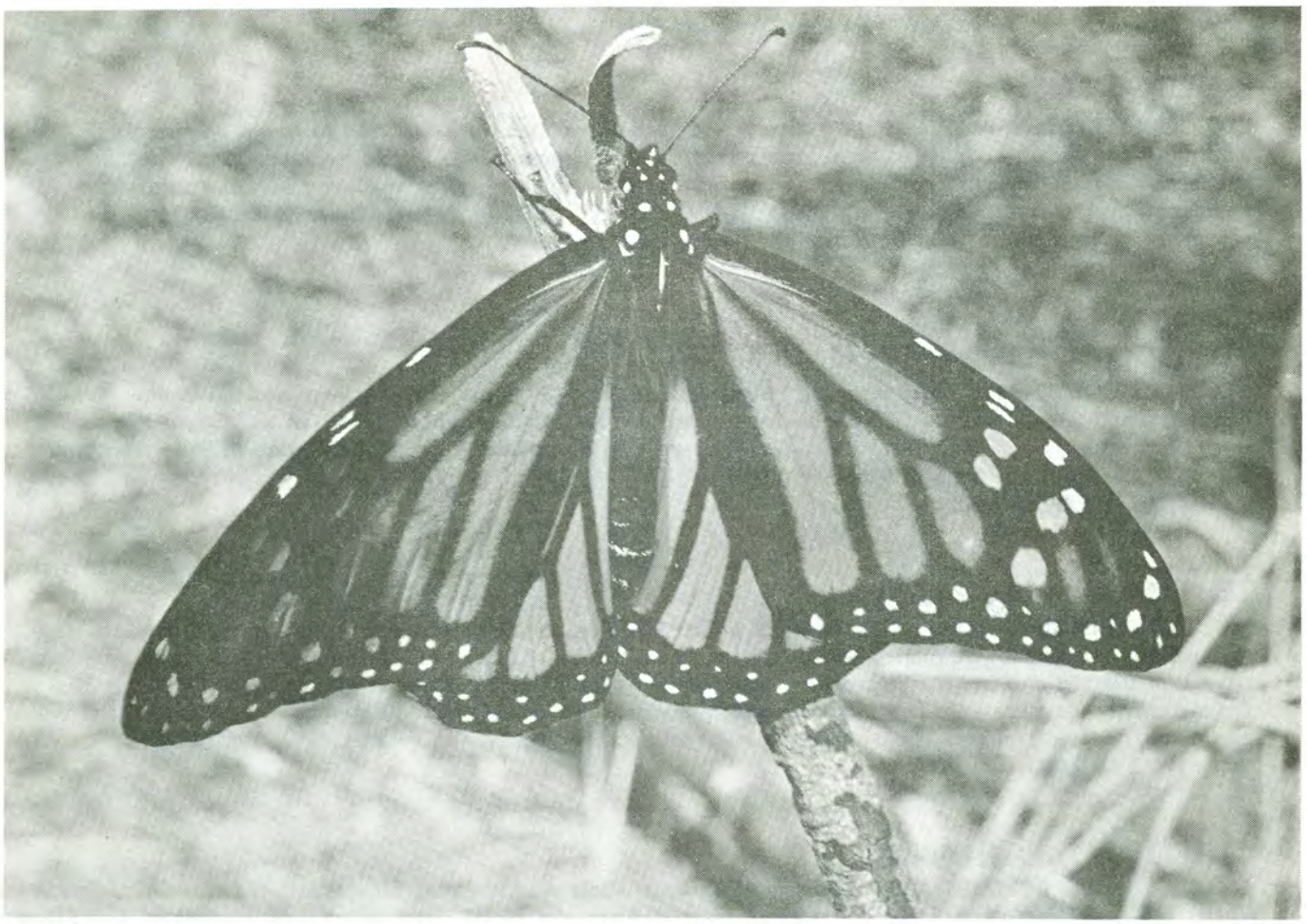
That thou givest them they gather; thou openest thine hand, they are filled with good.

Thou hidest thy face, they are troubled; thou takest away their breath, they die, and return to their dust.

Thou sendest forth thy spirit, they are created: and thou renewest the face of the earth.

The glory of the Lord shall endure for ever: the Lord shall rejoice in his works.

THE MONARCH



Once again thousands of Monarch butterflies have returned to Natural Bridges State Beach. From as far as northern Canada, the butterflies have come to bed down in a sheltered grove of red-gum, Eucalyptus rostarata. The Monarch butterflies are known by two scientific names, Anosia flexippus and Danaus plexippus.

The first arrivals reach Natural Bridges about Labor Day while more arrive through mid-October. They remain until December when they fly to other regions. The lack of an adequate food supply seems to be the prime reason for leaving the area.

On sunny days the Monarch can be seen flying in all directions searching for food. The red-gum which blooms from late September through November is the main source of food. When the air is cold, they cluster in large masses on the trees and the casual observer might mistake them for dead leaves on a broken limb. As the air warms, the orange and black and white-dotted creatures spread their wings and the trees seem to burst into bloom. Visitors await this spectacle and return several times a year to witness it.

The female seeks out the milkweed plant which plays a most important role in the life cycle of the Monarch. It is on this plant that the female lays her eggs. When the caterpillar emerges from the egg, it feeds on the host plant then clings to it in the cyrysalis stage. To us the milkweed may be a garden pest, but to the Monarch it is home, a supermarket and a maternity ward. If you have a few milkweed plants in your yard, you may see one of the greatest shows on earth.

In March, the butterflies migrate to other parts of the country beginning the cycle over again.

Ranger Karl Mottzner, Natural Bidges State Beach

(Photo by Tom Myers, Sacramento)

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

bear facts

LEO CARRILLO STATE BEACH--Park visitors and park personnel were stunned to see a seemingly medium sized brown bear lying on a picnic table in the campground. Upon investigation, the "bear" had blond hair on one end and shoes on the other. It seems the "bear" was the son of one of our campers who got into his dad's gin while dad was away. After indulging, he decided to sleep it off on the table under a bear skin blanket. Boys will be bears.
Ranger Cal Hampy

a ranger by any other name . . .

HENRY W. COE SP--The early morning Patrol was out at 5:30 a.m. The Rangers now have new names, Hardnose and Eager Beaver. Hardnose for refusing to let anyone hunt in the Park and Eager Beaver for trying to catch them if they do. I wonder what we will be called if we do catch one of them shooting wildlife in the park -- probably not printable.
Supervisor Wesley M. King

temper, temper

MT. SAN JACINTO SP--One of our park aids is in his last year of seminary school and on the last day he worked here he mowed our meadows with a small tractor. From the beginning of the job the machine gave him trouble and finally after many, many minor repairs and nursing it along most of the day, he drove into the service yard for another repair. Suddenly something else happened and with all the wrath and anger he could muster, he slammed some tools to the ground and swore, "Oh, Darn It!"
Supervisor D. Keith Caldwell

hard to believe

EMMA K. WOOD STATE BEACH--We have what seems to be an unusual situation. No complaints mind you. Vandalism and litter at this unit have reached an almost minimum. This is a happy situation, but since the unit is unattended a large part of the time, in fact every night, the bothersome questions is WHY? Is there some heretofore unnoticed quantity that could be applied elsewhere.
Supervisor W. D. Markle

service above and beyond

GRIZZLY CREEK REDWOODS STATE PARK--In the midst of the heavy visitor season we received a long distance telephone call requesting that we search a certain garbage can for a paper sack that had been cut down one side and contained an assortment of well used pink and white napkins. The sack also contained one half of an unused hot dog and six empty Falstaff cans. The voice on the other end was not only serious, she was desperate.

The young lady had removed her denture (one tooth) and cautiously wrapped it in a napkin for safe keeping while eating. Evidently the napkin containing the tooth found its way in the bag of refuse and was deposited in the garbage can. Park Aid Gordon Bertsch gamely accepted the challenge to process the contents of the garbage to search for the tooth. Gordon's efforts should be commended even though in vain. It must have been apparent that Gordon was not hungry, for none of the visitors in the Day Use Area bothered to toss him a bone.
Ranger Jim Hartman

fill 'er up

SAMUEL P. TAYLOR STATE PARK - The Garden Spot of the Park System--The gasoline pump at Taylor is a refugee from a commercial gas company. It must have been a long time ago as the price per gallon is set at 12.8¢. Ah for the good old days.
Supervisor Neil E. Power

question time

SILVER STRAND STATE BEACH--Time 10:40 p.m. A gentleman pays at the check station and his companion wants to know if they are the only car to enter today. What an optimist!
Time 11:00 p.m. A car pulls up to the check station, a young man and woman, and the question is, "Do we still have to pay this late?" Romance comes high.
A station wagon pulls up to the check station and a young man asks where the largest breakers are. Guess we could have ordered a couple of special ones.

what can you say?

The Park Aid specification sheet calling for "other duties as required" was utilized to the hilt believes Sue Newman, Park Aid. While making her inspection round in one comfort station, Sue heard a wee, small voice say, "Lady, will you hold the door for me?" Service rendered. In a few minutes, Sue was more astonished to hear the same wee voice from the tiny tot say, "Lady, will you wipe me?" Service again rendered.
Supervisor Charles S. Mosteller

where's the schedule?

SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME HISTORIC STATE PARK--Of all the comments heard and overheard on the opening day of the old ships, the following reported by Park Attendant Cochran will be remembered the longest. An elderly gentleman approached Cochran and said that he was quite anxious to get across the Bay to Sausalito and that he had been aboard for over an hour and he wanted to know how soon the boat would be leaving.
Ranger John H. Plimpton

one last look

CURRY-BIDWELL BAR SHM--Many visitors came armed with the current issue of SUNSET MAGAZINE in hand. The issue featured Curry-Bidwell Bar and stated this may be the last year people could enjoy the area before the flooding takes place.
Ranger W. L. Wiederhoeft

MERIT AWARD

#34094 Clyde E. Strickler, State Park Ranger III, Borrego Springs, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park

Suggested the use of a removable, sheetmetal sign that reads, "SITE OCCUPIED" in campsites at State Parks.

The signs are given to campers as they register for their campsite, when they will leave the campsite for shopping, sightseeing, or other reasons. Rangers have been called upon to arbitrate disputes as to occupancy of a campsite claimed by two persons or two parties. A slot is sawed into the top of the campsite number post and the metal sign is inserted by the occupant who leaves for a short period. The suggestion was evaluated by all six districts and it was the consensus that it be adopted.

$25.00

CAMPER STATISTICS

District 2

For the months of July and August, the parks in District 2 recorded detailed information on the types of overnight campers using the parks. It is interesting to note that the tent camper is still in the majority but the trailer and pickup camper is gaining rapidly in some parks. In the case of Sonoma Coast State Beach the percentage is almost equally divided.

PARK	% Tent Campers and Average Stay per Party		% House Trailers and Average Stay per Party		% Pickups and Average Stay per Party	
Armstrong Redwoods	64.98%	2.87 days	18.38%	2.28 days	9.65%	1.94 days
Bothe Napa Valley	57.90%	1.74 days	22.46%	1.92 days	19.63%	1.43 days
Clear Lake	59%	3.68 days	17%	3.41 days	24%	2.20 days
Hendy Woods	71%	2.5 days	20%	2.6 days	9%	1.7 days
MacKerricher	50.3%	2.9 days	23.6%	2.89 days	10.8%	1.85 days
Mt. Tamalpais	78.2%	1.64 days	16.6	1.53 days	5.2%	1.09 days
Paul M. Dimmick	74.30%	2.38 days	18.20%	2.33 days	7.50%	1.44 days
Russian Gulch	67.20%	2.36 days	21.4%	3.38 days	11.4%	2.08 days
S. P. Taylor	70%	2.36 days	22%	2.60 days	8%	1.75 days
Sonoma Coast	57.1%	1.48 days	30.1%	1.97 days	12.8%	1.31 days
Van Damme	59%	2.2 days	23%	2.5 days	18%	1.8 days

Armstrong Redwoods - other camper use was shown at 6.99% 1.41 days. Some of these visitors hiked in or arrived by motor scooter, motor cycle and bicycles, with a minimum of camping equipment. They did not use tents or shelter of any kind other than sleeping bags.

MacKerricher State Park also listed a special use consisting of the two types of vehicles and equipment as stated above. The percentage of use was 2.2% with an average stay of 1.96 days. Bus and station wagons showed 13.1%, average stay 1.66 days.

Additional information forwarded from MacKerricher showed the length of stay for all campers during this two-month period averaged 2.30 days per party. S. P. Taylor showed that just 50 parties, or 2% of all campers, stayed the full ten-day limit and 1,015 parties were accommodated in the overflow area during these two months.

The report from Sonoma Coast State Beach included only the overnight use in the regular campsites and not the overflow campers.

ROSTER CHANGES

December, 1963

APPOINTMENT	CLASSIFICATION	LOCATION	DATE
Reiland, Robert F.	Asst. Ldscp. Arch.	Goleta Regional	9-19-63
Forsberg, Clyde R.	Assoc. Ldscp. Arch.	Monterey Regional	9-23-63
Humphrey, Richard L.	Sr. Ldscp. Arch.	Sacramento Regional	9-23-63
Muldavin, Clark H.	Civ Eng Assoc	Goleta Regional	7-31-63
Walters, Glenn V.	Civ Eng Assoc	Sacramento	10-14-63
Silva, Janice L.	Sr. Typ Clk	S acramento	10-9-63
Rothhaupt, Robert J.	Assoc Ldscp Arch	Goleta Regional	9-23-63
Hutchingson, Sheila A.	Inter Typ Clk	Sacramento	10-16-63
Gere, Dorothy L.	Sr. Stenographer	Sacramento	10-9-63
Hadano, Masao	Jr Ldscp Arch	Monterey Regional	10-7-63
Stephens, Carol L.	Inter Steno	Sacramento	10-9-63
McKee, Dorothy A.	Inter Typ Clk	Sacramento	10-21-63
Mills, Joseph D.	Assoc Ldscp Arch	Sacramento Regional	9-23-63
Mohn, Daniel E.	Civ Engr Assoc	Sacramento Regional	10-1-63
Mylar, William E.	Engr Aid II	Sacramento	10-7-63
Martin, Weltha W.	Inter Typ Clk	Los Angeles	8-30-63
Hunt, Judith A.	Inter Steno	Sacramento	10-14-63
Pearson, Terrance L.	St. Pk. Attend.	Richardson Grove	10-16-63
Elkins, Ronald C.	St. Pk. Rgr I	Grizzly Creek Redwoods	10-14-63
Dralle, Percy J.	St. Pk. Rgr I	Colusa-Sacramento River	8-30-63
Potter, Norma J.	Inter Steno	Folsom Lake	10-14-63
Calvert, Freeman P.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon	10-15-63
Denham, J. Reed	St. Pk Rgr I	San Diego Coast Beaches	10-16-63

TRANSFERS

Mortensen, Bradley R.	Asst Civ Engr	From District 3 to Sacramento	9-10-63
Cornell, Burdette	Assoc Ldscp Arch	From Goleta to Sacramento	9-23-63
Prouty, Charles D.	Assoc Ldscp Arch	From Goleta to Sacramento	9-23-63
Hampton, Marvin H.	Asst Civ Engr	From D-6 to Goleta	10-1-63
Reese, Donald L.	St. Pk. Rgr. I	From Turlock Lake to George J. Hatfield SP	11-16-63

NAME CHANGE

from Mayorcas to Audrey J. Galli	Historic Guide	Hearst San Simeon	10-14-63

SEPARATIONS

Robison, Ray B.	St Pk Rgr I	Doheny State Beach	10-30-63
Skouris, Jerry	Engr Aid II	Trsf to Div of Highways	10-30-63
Boudier, William H.	Engr Aid I	Trsf to Div of Highways	10-23-63
Nicholson, Carlton E.	St Pk Rgr II	R&H San Mateo	11-8-63

PERSONALS AND OTHER INFORMATION

WOODSON BRIDGE SRA--Mailing Address: Route 1, Box 41A, Corning, telephone 824-5368

SAN CLEMENTE STATE BEACH--Lifeguard Knut Skjonberg was married to Susan Boygle in the Community Church at Capistrano Beach 11-2-63. Knut has been a lifeguard both at San Clemente and Doheny during the past three years. He is majoring in industrial design at Orange Coast College, Miss Boygle is a psychology major at Long Beach State College.

WILL ROGERS SHP--Mrs. Jean Ector, wife of Ranger Ector, underwent surgery on 11-19-63 for removal of an abdominal tumor.
Mrs. Ruth Minton, wife of Assistant Park Supervisor, underwent surgery 11-25-63 for intestinal disorder.
Mrs. Gloria Lopez, wife of Park Attendant Frank Lopez has also been ill.

LOS ANGELES--Mr. John Hennessey, former Supervisor of the Los Angeles Land Section for many years, died Tuesday, December 3, 1963. Funeral services were held Friday, December 6, 1963 at the Cathedral Chapel, 927 South La Brea, Los Angeles.

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DEATH TAKES JOHN HENNESSEY

1954 photograph

On Tuesday, December 3, word was received in the Sacramento headquarters office, that John A. Hennessey, former employee of this Division, passed away after a lingering illness.

Those who knew John will remember that he came to the Division of Beaches and Parks on January 15, 1946, as a Supervising State Park Lands Purchasing Officer. He served in this capacity for six years in the Sacramento Headquarters office of the Division. During this time, John suffered a lingering illness and, on August 4, 1952, requested voluntary demotion to the position of Associate Right-of-Way Agent in Los Angeles where he could obtain the medical care required.

In June of 1954, he was appointed to the State Park Lands Purchasing Officer position in the Los Angeles office of the Division and achieved Senior status in February of 1955; served for six months in the Sacramento Headquarters as Land Planning and Acquisition Supervisor; became Supervising Park Land Agent in June of 1958; accepted another voluntary demotion in that year because of his lingering illness. On March 31, 1962, he found it necessary to retire from State service.

John will be remembered as a most genial, friendly, and helpful person, who, even through adversity, contributed much to the spirit and endeavor of the organization. He was highly successful in carrying forth some of the critical acquisition program of the Division, particularly under Chapter 1422 of the Statutes of 1945.

John's sharp observations and ready wit were well known to all who came in contact with him. He helped to build an acquisition and real estate manangement unit in the Division which performed many and varied services over the years, including that of concession agreements, rights-of-way, and other special agreements, some of which including concessions, have now grown to the extent where they are a specialized service in the Department of Parks and Recreation.

John Hennessey, personally, was a very great help to me when I came to Sacramento in 1948 as Deputy Chief of the Division. His advice and guidance aided me during a very critical period of my career.

I know all of you join with me in extending our sympathy and prayers to John's wife, Madelyn, and to his daughter, Erin.

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Park Management

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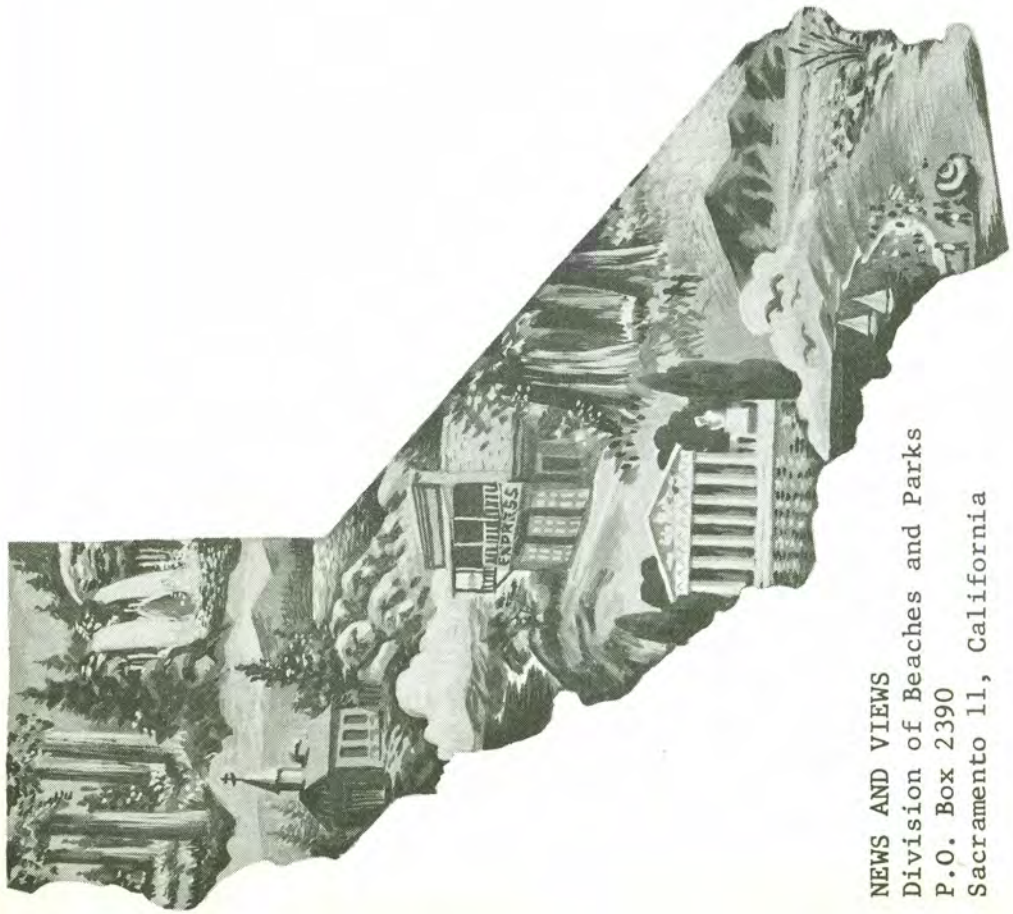

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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Edmund G. Brown

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Karl Wray (San Clemente) . . . . . Vice Chairman
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Sterling S. Cramer (Yosemite) . . . . . Member
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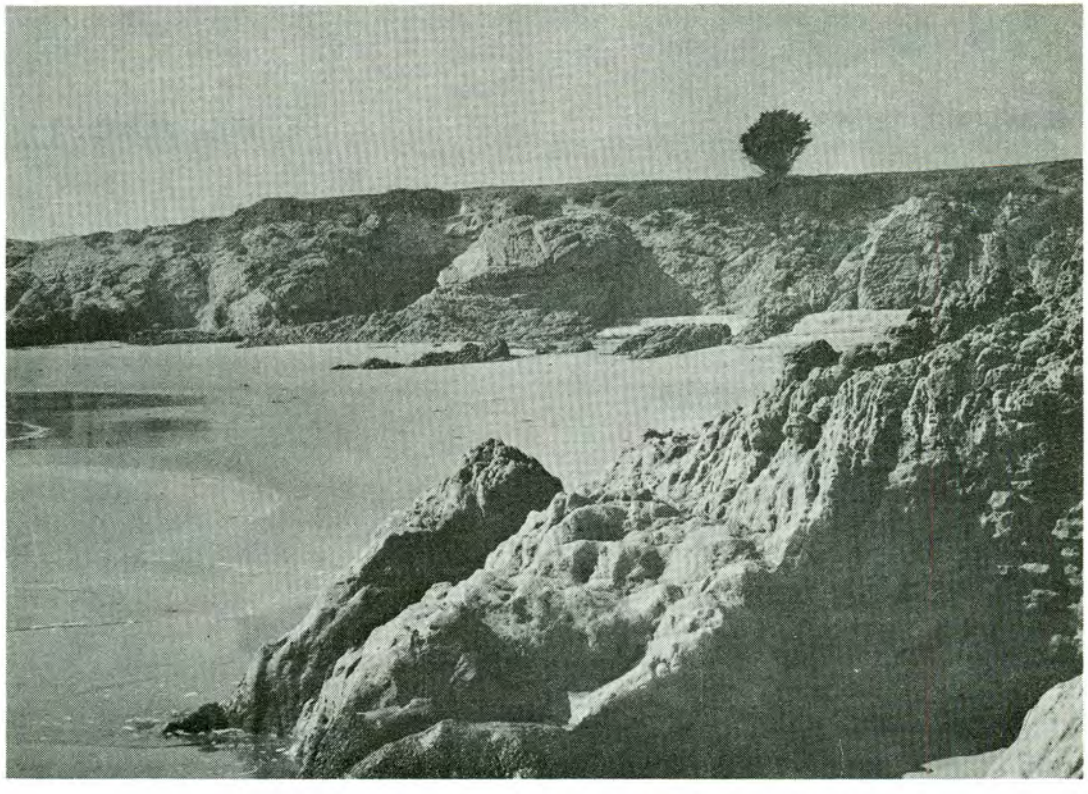
JANUARY, 1964

NEWS AND VIEWS



Leo Carrillo State Beach See Pages 16-18

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 21 NO. 1

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SUPPLEMENT

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE DIVISION 1a-16a

As the old year ends and the new one begins, I find myself looking back over that which has passed and looking forward to the year ahead and setting goals for 1964.

In my reflections I must make a comment on the dedication with which you in the California State Park System have performed your duties. The service you have given to the public who visited State Parks in 1963 has been of the highest quality. Your loyalty, knowledge, ability and willingness to work unceasingly toward keeping the California State Park System the best in the nation is especially commendable.

Today we face many problems in the field of parks, beaches, recreational areas and historical restoration. But the dedication to the purpose for which the California State Park System was established is needed now more than ever. By dedication I mean helping the public to enjoy, preserve, restore, acquire and develop their parks in the best possible way.

We have an obligation -- each one of us -- to the people now living to provide recreation land and facilities so that Californians may relax, be restored, and enjoy the great outdoors and grandeur that is California. And we have just as great an obligation to those not yet born. We must leave behind us some place for future generations to relax, to fish in clean waters, to walk among the great trees, to see nature, to camp under the stars, to hike or to walk in quiet and find solace.

We must stand firm and never lose our dedication to our principles. It may seem at times that we stand alone, it may seem we disagree with organizations, other state agencies, but our dedication must not waver. We must never become callous or over specialized in any field.

Arthur Barber, former Harvard computer physicist and now deputy assistant secretary of defense for arms control, recently spoke on specialization. He said there is "far too strong a tendency in our national life to lean on experts -- thin reeds at best". He said, "Specialization corrupts in many ways. The narrower the field in which a man must tell the truth, the wider is the area in which he is free to be irresponsible. There is far too little creative thinking about public issues and a far too widespread attitude that if it can't be measured, it doesn't count".

If it can't be measured, it doesn't count. How many times we have been called upon to measure our Department. The services, help, and enjoyment we extend to the visiting public in our parks cannot be measured, but they do count.

When I think of specialization, the erosion problem comes to mind. We have experts who can control erosion in our mountains. They are experts in their field, but as soon as erosion in the mountains is stopped, we find there is no more sand on the beaches. Ocean beaches need additional sand continually to keep built up as the littoral drift moves the sand southward along the California coast. Experts found the ideal solution to one problem -- the problem of erosion in our mountains, but an additional problem in a far different field is created. The one source of sand is erosion of the continent itself. Without this continuous action, our sand beaches will disappear. We cannot leave our natural resources in the hands of one set of "experts". Creative thinking is necessary. Which process should we pursue to preserve and protect the land we have?

It is important to remember that no one solution is perfect. All our land, our water,

(continued on the following page)

our air, in fact our total bank of natural resources are completely interdependent -- anything we destroy, dispose of, change, or remove will cause effects in other fields of natural resources which we must know about and understand. Our goal is to find solutions to as many problems facing us as quickly as possible so that we can continue to provide the best State Park System for Californians.

In November, Californians will have an opportunity to voice their approval of our efforts. Proposition 1, the State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964 will appear on the ballot. The people must decide whether or not the money needed to do our job in parks and recreation, to keep abreast with the population increases, is made available to us.

* * *

On January 3, 1964, Governor Edmund G. Brown appointed the members of the seven-man Advisory Committee on a Master Plan for Scenic Highways created by the Legislature at its last session.

In listing the members, the Governor said, "I consider this committee one of the strongest tools we have in the task of creating a network of scenic highways which will preserve and enhance the great heritage of natural beauty in California. To meet the challenge of developing a master plan for scenic highways, of advising the Department of Public Works on scenic highway design standards, and of advising on routes to be designated as scenic highways, I have sought men whose knowledge, skill and interest in this field have been demonstrated. I believe this is an excellent group".

Following are the appointees:

Nathaniel Owings, internationally famed architect and partner in the firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill whose designs include the Lever House in New York City and the town of Oak Ridge, Tenn. Active as a conservationist, Owings was instrumental in developing the plan for land development along State Highway One recently adopted in Monterey County. His home is Grime Point, Big Sur.

Edwin S. Moore, executive vice president of the California State Automobile Association. A veteran conservationist, Moore has been active for more than two decades in California highway planning and legislation. His home is 1830 Beach Street, San Francisco.

Robert Grunwald of Robert E. Grunwald & Associates, Hanford, a city and regional planning, community development and landscape architecture firm. Grunwald is a leading advocate of the scenic highway concept. He is a member of the American Institute of Planners. He lives at 730 Laura Lane, Hanford.

Richard Leonard of the San Francisco law firm of Leonard, Dole & Formichelli. An active conservationist, Leonard has for many years been a director of the Sierra Club. His home is at 980 Keller Avenue, Berkeley.

Harry P. Schmidt, Merced County Supervisor. A former president of the County Supervisors Association, Supervisor Schmidt has maintained a long-time interest in highway matters and scenic conservation. His home is 2631 South Schmidt Road, Gustine.

Dee W. McKenzie, chief of the highways and bridges division of the County of Sacramento Department of Public Works. A veteran highway and bridge design engineer, he is chairman of the Advisory Committee on Scenic Highways. His home is 5201 61st Street, Sacramento.

Charles P. Walker, Manhattan Beach city councilman. An engineer and economist, he has served three terms as mayor of Manhattan Beach. He is a former president of the League of California Cities. He received the 1961 Earl Warren award for civic activities by the American Society for Public Administration. His home is at 1312 Manhattan Avenue.

McKenzie, Schmidt, Walker, Moore and Grunwald served on a citizens advisory committee appointed by the governor which helped prepare and get passage of scenic highway legislation during the last legislative session.

Chiefly Speaking

edward f. dolder, chief

On December 13, 1963, I spoke at the annual banquet meeting of the Southern California Chapter, Society of American Foresters, on the development of the tramway into Mount San Jacinto Wilderness State Park by the Mount San Jacinto Winter Park Authority. The meeting was held at the Mountain Station of the tramway within the park. Following are excerpts from the talk:

Today you have been airing and reviewing the arguments both for and against the instrusion of wilderness areas in Southern California — and you have selected a most appropriate location for such a subject. For more than twenty years the question of constructing a tramway into the wilderness known as Mount San Jacinto State Park — long, long years of struggle and controversy — has provided much copy for the newspapers.

I am here tonight with mixed emotions. Here we are, on the edge of wilderness — or are we? What is wilderness? Stagner, in his 1957 publication "The National Park Wilderness" defines wilderness as:

> "A wilderness is a large, undeveloped, wild area extending beyond roads and developments for the permanent occupancy, in which one can experience solitude, quiet, beauty, a sense of adventure, and feelings of remoteness from modern civilization, including mechanized transportation — and in which the drama of natural forces is permitted to unfold without interference except for such management practices as may be required to counteract major destructive influences."

Considering that definition, I am less certain that we ARE on the edge of wilderness. Perhaps we should examine a bit of the background of this area — the 12,800-acre Mount San Jacinto State Park.

The Park was acquired in 1930 following a great deal of negotiation between the State, the US Forest Service, and the Southern Pacific Railroad, and highly interested participation by a large group of conservation-oriented organizations and individuals. The acquisition of this park accomplished the following major objectives which were sought and intended at the time:

1) It eliminated the patchwork of private land holdings which involved the entire mountain by alternate sections, and it brought virtually the whole area into public ownership.

2) By this means, it made possible an assurance that the entire mountain would be maintained and operated as a primitive area, without structures, roads, or provision for mechanized transportation.

3) It provided what was then, and virtually still is, the only high-mountain primitive area unit in the State Park System.

The acquisition was implemented by an informal agreement and clear understanding between the State Park Commission of that day and the US Forest Service, providing for continuation by the State of the primitive area policies and practices developed by the federal agency before the State

Park was created. This made possible the management of the entire high country portion of Mount San Jacinto, both State Park and National Forest, as an unbroken wild area, of much greater value as such to the public than any reduced or divided unit would be.

By the passage of the Mount San Jacinto Winter Park Authority Act in 1945, the State Legislature negated the State's informal understanding with the Forest Service that Mount San Jacinto would be kept forever primitive, and provided for a virtually unlimited range of elaborate recreational developments of many kinds, as recited in the Act. The extent of this development now is limited only by the strength of the 1960 formal agreement between the Winter Park Authority and the State, through its Department of Parks and Recreation, which specifies what may be done within that portion of the park (2,560 acres) described in the agreement and requires prior approval by officials of the State Park System.

. . . . . The tramway is here to stay. It is a complex of man-made beauty of excellent design. It is enabling large numbers of people to travel to the brink of the wilderness with great ease and quickly. The Tramway authorities in their promotion of this project declared a basic objective of the project was to enable all comers to visit an outstanding natural area in the high country, hitherto available only to a limited number of hardy persons, and to observe, from these heights, one of the truly great views to be found in this country.

Men of the State Park System will strive diligently to maintain the beauty of this mountain park — exercising every precaution to be certain that activities at and near the Mountain Station do not get out of hand, and through indiscreet management, lead to the destruction of natural values of the mountain. We will seek to acquaint the many new, unaccustomed visitors with the rare beauty of wilderness and the need to use it carefully.

. . . . . There is a real urgency for preserving what little wilderness remains in the Southern California area. With the tremendous population pressures that will be on these remaining areas, their management will be a critical problem in the future. If these areas are not provided with an adequate framework for protection and management, they may actually be found to be preserved in principle but destroyed in fact.

The Tramway is a fact. We must acknowledge that the Winter Park Authority is enabling many persons to come to the high country who otherwise would not know even a bit of nature's primitive beauty. The Authority, through its agreement with us, has permission to carry on some additional activities such as portable ski lifts and an ice-skating rink in the general vicinity of Long Valley, within the defined 2,560 acres of the agreement.

So be it! This much — but no more. This far — but no farther.

just a few friends . . .

For the recreationist it seems that the entrace road to the contact station, be it several miles or just a block from the major highway, is a long, tortuous drive filled with pitfalls; i.e. fee signs, "no dogs overnight" signs, speed limit signs, park full signs, and finally a stop sign at the contact station where a smiling, conforming, inhuman man in uniform infringes further upon the freeway-frazzled nerves by asking endless questions. The Ranger even has the audacity to tell the recreationist that he must try to protect his life by checking his boat for proper safety equipment. Actual time of contact is from three to ten minutes but to the recreationist it seems like three to ten hours.

After all is said and done and the visitor realizes he has just signed in and can select a campsite — better known as a group site — the first coherent words uttered are "where can we find a large site? We have a few friends coming. They are on the road right behind us and we all want to be together." Just happens to be eight cars, two trailers, six boats and forty people — a few friends?

Here are some common words with the recreationist's definitions:

PARK RULES — things to change

ROAD — a two-way street to the boat ramp

TREE — a thing to tie a parachute sun shade to

BUSH — an obstruction that cuts down the view of the lake

SHRUB — an item to burn

ROCK — something to sit on to watch the lake and wish you were on it or in it

DUSK — bed time

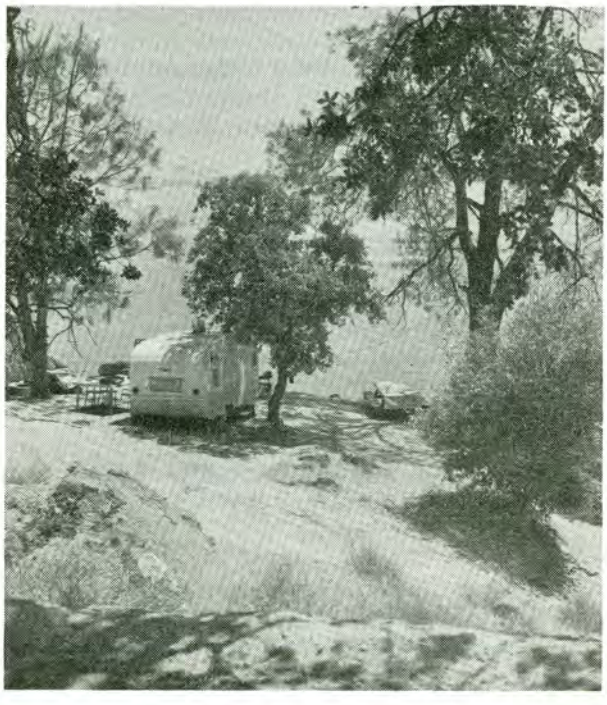
DAWN — ski time - boat ract time - fishing time - doing things time

WILDLIFE — none to those who can see only water

The article that follows is all about Millerton Lake State Recreation Area; the above is dedicated to our friends the visitors who, as recreationists, are group-loving, fun-loving, happy people.

RANGER ROY E. MEALEY
Millerton Lake State Recreation Area

Millerton Lake State Recreation Area



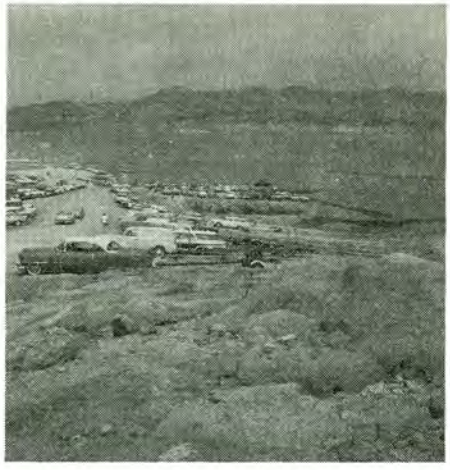
If one were to place a pinpoint on the State of California map in the geographical center, it would be relatively close to Millerton Lake State Recreation Area.

It is a popular water sports area located behind Friant Dam, 21 miles north of Fresno and 21 miles east of Madera on the main San Joaquin River. From Madera and Highway 99 one would turn east on Highway 145 to the lake. From Fresno and Yosemite Highway 41 would be the most direct route.

This unit of the California State Park System, taken over from the federal government in November of 1957, has shown much promise for major water recreation. It has boat-type camping in upstream areas.

Due to intense lake fluctuation averaging 110', rise and fall, over several years developments and improvements have to be well planned.

This unit is located in the transition area between the valley floor and abrupt Sierra Nevada foothills, with state



leased land equitably in Fresno and Madera Counties — total acreage 6,551, distributed as follows: above high water (full lake) 1,650 acres; below 578' 4,901 acres.

Characteristic of the low foothill country in the Central San Joaquin Valley, the lake presents two topographic phases. Near the dam and surrounding the main body of the lake, rolling hills seldom reach 1000 feet, granitic outcropping is prevalent and in abundance. The soil structure, although not appreciable in depth, is more developed here than upstream.

Progressing upstream from the main body of the lake, the river becomes constricted and elevation ranges increase to 2,000 feet. In this area a watershed is formed by rim rock cliffs and basalt capped mesas resulting from extensive lava flow.

The season starts early in April when the temperature begins to rise and no appreciable decline is noted until October. Primarily a holding reservoir, water stored is used mainly for irrigation purposes. Recently several commitments for domestic use by the City of Fresno and the Chowchilla Reservoir have been made. It is conceivable that in years to come more emphasis may be on the recreational values. Surveys indicate the heaviest year-around use is boating; in summer, of course, everyone swims. Boat camping at Temperance Flat, 15 miles upstream, is very popular. This area is in use when lake elevations are above 520 feet. Many visitors enjoy a cruise upstream, observing in fall and spring the unusal sight of Bald or Golden Eagles, or perhaps the blue heron. More commonly seen birds — Common Merganser, Horned Grebe, Mallards, the Canada and Snow Goose, visit during winter. Hawks seen around the lark are Marsh, Sparrow and Red Tailed, and the Osprey has been sighted on occasion.

Frank Wiget, on routine observation, has noted Bullocks Oriole, Red Shafted Flicker, Acorn Woodpecker, Western Kingbird, Say's Phoebe, Black Phoebe, Western Flycatcher, Mountain Chickadee, Plain Titmouse, Whitebreasted Nuthatch, Rock Wren, Canon Wren, Bewick Wren, Bush Tit, California Thrasher, varied thrush, Shrike, Robin, Mountain Bluebird, Wood Thrush, Mocking Bird, Pipit, Ruby Crowned Kinglet, Huttons Vireo, Cedar Waxwing, Audubon's Warbler, Townsend's Warbler, Yellow Throat, House Finch, Western Tanager, Meadowlark, Oregon Junco, White Crowned Vesper, Fox, English Sparrows, Stellar and California Jay, Belted Kingfish, Cliff Swallow, Barn Swallow, Western Flycatcher.

Due to population encroachment and subdivisions, less deer were noted this year than ever before. The Pacific Rattlesnake is still sighted in great numbers. It is interesting to note that while on boat patrol I have spotted two in the middle of the lake swimming. The fence alligator and Whiptail Lizards are seen occasionally. Western Skunk have been sighted. Striped Racer, Boyles King Snake and Pacific Garter Snake are observed. Little California Bat, California Raccoon, Striped Skunk, Valley Coyote, California Wildcat and Fisher Ground Squirrel, as well as California Gray Squirrel also sighted. Still in abundance is the San Joaquin Cottontail and Jackrabbit. What park does not have gophers? We have our own Fresno Pocket Gopher.

Even in a mass use Recreation Area, there is much of nature to behold. There is no greater thrill than easing upstream via boat and scanning the beautiful cliffs and sighting the graceful, soaring Golden Eacle or the darting Cliff Swallow.

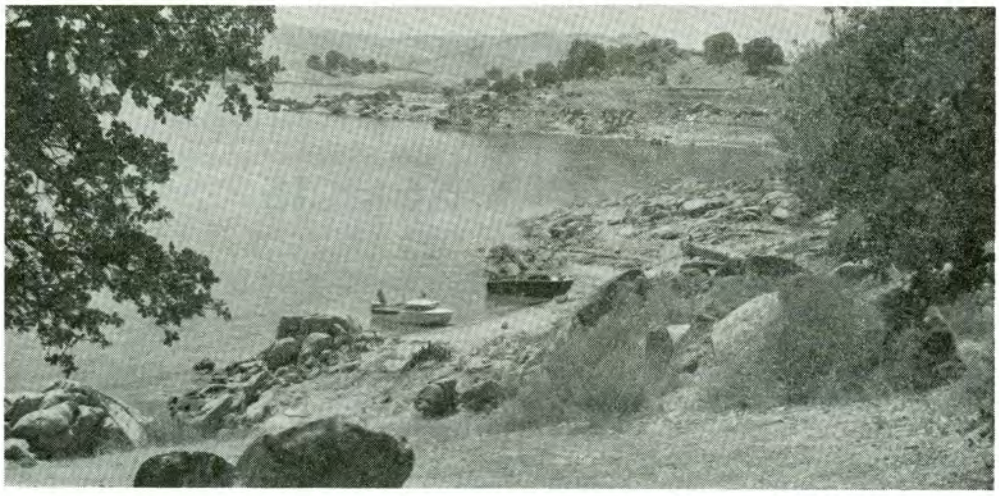
The first supervisor, Darrel "Knobby" Knoeffler, had a great hand in the initial development plans; certainly the District and the Region have done their utmost in achieving topnotch facilities with particular note placed on the multi-stage launching facilities completed in 1962, with facilities to launch 15 to 20 boats simultaneously on two levels — lake elevation 578' down to 520'. The areas can adequately park 750

cars and boat trailers. In 1963 a new office and contact station with entrance road on the south shore was completed.

Continuing developments in the amount of $232,200 (major) for 1963-64 include North Shore Checking Station, 25 picnic units, sanitary facilities, water systems. There were three 300 series restrooms completed in 1962, two water systems on the North Shore; also, we can now furnish water from taps. Visitors no longer have to take cups to the lake for a drink. In the distant future a riding and hiking trail around the lake perimeter is planned which will add greatly to the enjoyment. Also in the development stage is the restoration of the first County Courthouse of Fresno County, erected in 1866 in Millerton, and which is now covered by the reservoir to a depth of 150 feet. Plans are complete for the first phase of the reconstruction of the Courthouse building on a Fresno County site near the dam. This construction will probably begin in 1964. The entire project will be handled by the Division of Architecture.

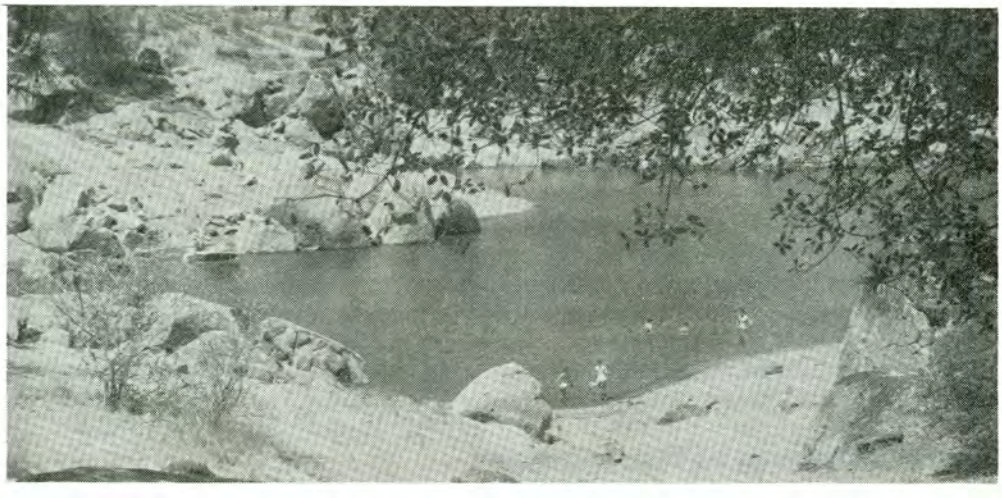
Millerton is an unusual area in that it requires the jack-of-all-trades type employee. It is not unusual for employees to be out on boat patrol to assist stranded fishermen, irate females "walking back", to the more serious accidents like boats sinking, and guiding campers through the fog to and from Temperance Flat.

Our lifeguard service is beyond doubt the best in the State. Employees are carefully screened and tested— mainly from Fresno State College and Fresno City College, several having been selected on college-level All America squads. Our lifeguard supervisor, having set a 22-mile paddle board run record, still remains unchallenged.



The foothill area along the western slope of the Sierra Range has a low rainfall. Vegetation is limited. The principal native plants include: Digger Pine, Black Willow, Blue Oak, Interior Live Oak, Canyon Oak, Valley Oak, Western Red Bud, Buck Thorn, Buckeye, Ceanothus.

Scattered through the area are flowers such as Red Maid, Harvest Brodiaea, Brodiaea Capitata, California Poppy, Buttercups, Bleeding Heart, Shooting Star, Owl's Clover, Indian Paint Brush, Manzanita, Gilia, Baby Blue-eyes, Phacelia, Monkey Flower, Fiddle Neck, Mariposa Lily, and many others.



Merit Award

#34698 Clare W. Copleman, Assistant Civil Engineer, Goleta

Suggested that his division adopt an additional standard tracing sheet of 8-1/2" x 13" size, overprinted with simplified title blocks across the bottom.

Comment: This size tracing sheet will be substituted in many instances for the standard 24" x 30" size. Suggester states that small engineering and other type plans and sketches could be made on these (smaller size) where now either a larger and more expensive standard tracing is used or a title block is delineated on each smaller size tracing. Further, the smaller sheet would show a saving in material cost of tracing paper, cost in material for each subsequent print and sepia from each tracing, and savings in manpower in time in delineating borders and title blocks. The Department states that they have placed the suggestion into effect recently as the reduced size is one which has been needed for field and district recommendations. Based upon estimated annual savings of $500 per year, they recommend $50.

Recommended: $50

Valuable Rejects

"THERE IS A BETTER WAY TO DO IT, FIND IT"
Thomas Edison

Many of us have submitted suggestions to the Merit Award Board only to be told the ideas were not usable Statewide and therefore not eligible for an award. To make some use of these suggestions of which many are very good, the rejected awards will be screened and published in News and Views with the thought that some units may be able to use the basic idea and may even be able to improve it.

The suggestions will be identified by title and number, the name will not be shown. If anyone uses the original suggestion, we ask that after six months you tell us what it has accomplished, whether or not there was any saving, and if so, the amount. This information is valuable. Should a suggestion prove valuable after it has been rejected, we can give recognition to the individual who submitted it.

If you have any rejected suggestions that you feel may be useful to other units, please send them to me at Samuel P. Taylor State Park, Box 251, Lagunitas.

With winter rain and snow on its way, many of us will be looking for various ways to prevent slips. This suggestion may lead to other ideas such as expanded metal available from welding shops; rubber mats (the type made from old tires), bolted in place for the winter; safety treads glued in place; or special paints with gritty, nonslip textures. If one nasty slip can be prevented, this column will be well worth the effort.

Suggestion #34396 Recommend the use of worn out chain link belting on vehicle steps to prevent skidding.

Safety tread had been previously used, but in this instance the operator wore out the safety features by getting in and out of the vehicle many times. The junked chain link belt was welded in place in each vehicle for a cost of approximately $7. This belt, used in combination with soft, rubber-soled shoes worn by the operators, made a very effective safety tread that had long-lasting qualities.

Neil E. Power, Supervisor, Samuel P. Taylor State Park

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

looking with pride...viewing with alarm

Most of us "look with pride" upon the results of our development program: our campsites, our picnic sites, our buildings, our museums, our launching ramps, our trails. On the other hand, others "view with alarm" the possibility that we may not be providing adequate maintenance for the facilities of which we are so proud. The State Park Commission has taken note of this problem, and Commissioner Zellerbach has repeatedly emphasized his concern that we provide an adequate maintenance program.

All of this has led to the introduction of a new term for our vocabulary. That new term is "deferred maintenance". It means, simply, any maintenance activity that has been recognized as needed by the Park Management forces but has been impossible to accomplish because of lack of funds or adequate personnel. In most units of the State Park System there is prepared a "unit maintenance program" for each working season which defines the maintenance needs for that unit and which proposes a program for the accomplishment of that maintenance. This "park maintenance program" is normally submitted to the appropriate District headquarters for reveiw and for approval of those items which the District feels can be financed under existing budgetary and personnel conditions.

The items of a unit maintenance program which are not approved because of lack of funds or adequate personnel for accomplishment are the maintenance items which we now call "deferred maintenance". A preliminary examination of the problem has indicated that this is a very substantial situation. Many of the units of the State Park System have been deferring maintenance for several years, with the result that many problems which were, at one time, maintenance problems, have now become capital outlay problems because of accelerated deterioration caused by our inability to accomplish needed maintenance in a timely fashion.

Your Development Section has been given the responsibility for analyzing the deferred maintenance problem, and for devising, with your help, an adequate program to correct any deficiencies which may be found to exist.

Bob Uhte, Division Architect, has been designated to give guidance to this effort. In the following he describes his effort and its present status.

James P. Tryner, Supervisor of Development

the deferred maintenance program

When assigned the task of implementing an adequate deferred maintenance program, the Architectural Unit of the Development Section has responded with rather comprehensive guidelines for its accomplishment.

The first necessary step is to make a candid appraisal of the problem; a comprehensive "on site" survey of existing conditions. The purpose of the "deferred maintenance" survey is to establish as basis for bringing our physical improvements up to approximate conditions where routine maintenance can keep abreast with depreciation. Due allowance must be made for obsolescence.

A detailed report of existing conditions with recommendation for corrections supported by firm estimates of costs should enable justification of expenditures over and above ordinary maintenance funds.

(Continued on the following page)

A pilot study along these lines has been made for Mount Diablo State Park with the able assistance of Supervisor Bob Stewart.

Secondly, it was necessary to establish a set of maintenance standards in order to have a "yardstick" for measuring existing conditions, with due regard for normal obsolescence. Such a set of standards is currently being studied.

Thirdly, a procedure for implementing the deferred maintenance program had to be divised. The current thinking is as follows:

1) Review the "General Development" plan of unit being studied.

2) Consult unit inventory of facilities and unit records of ordinary maintenance; review current schedule and budget for ordinary maintenance, particularly with District and unit personnel.

3) Make a comprehensive "on site" survey using an approved checklist as a guide and working closely with unit personnel.

4) Make recommendations for work to be done with estimate of costs for each item.

5) Establish and maintain records of surveys made, action taken, budgets allowed.

6) Make a study of the performance of construction materials under various conditions of exposure. Make recommendations to specifiers of materials for new developments.

7) Establish an order of priority for work to be done based on the following considerations:

   a) Public health and safety.

   b) Evidence of imminent failure of structure and property loss.

   c) Public convenience, use and enjoyment of facilities.

   d) Established historical and cultural significance.

In order to accomplish the initial phase of this "deferred maintenance survey" we have suggested that we employ one additional architect and clerical assistance to work with the Division Architect out of Sacramento headquarters.

The cost of making the survey, including personnel and equipment, is expected to be approximately $21,500 for the first year. It is anticipated that the architect from headquarters, aided by landscape architects, civil engineers and other personnel from District and unit offices will perform the work of making the deferred maintenance survey.

The survey can be commenced as soon as money is available and assignments made.

Robert F. Uhte,
Division Architect

BETTER RANGER

earl p. hanson
deputy chief, park management

REGIONAL OFFICE CONCEPT

As previously reported to all of you, the task force involved with the field reorganization study is deeply involved at the present time with the proposal to establish three or more regional offices as recommended in Survey #1300 of the Division of Organization and Cost Control of the Department of General Services.

To those persons concerned, reorganization means change. Change means the departure from the present situation so, therefore, a new situation is presumed. The assumption is, I suppose, that anything that is different from what we are now doing and with which we are unfamiliar is new. Such is not the case with the so-called regional concept of field organization. It is in effect in several other agencies of the State, including the Division of Highways and the Department of Fish and Game.

The regional setup differs from the district setup only in that there is a higher degree of decentralization in the region. The region also may cover a larger geographical area than the district, but the region is not necessarily established on a geographical basis as much as it is on an administrative basis.

To see how we arrived at the present status of the Division, it may be well to look upon the background of the State Park System organization. We will restrict this entirely to the field of organization.

When the Park System was first established, it was headed by a chief who was the administrative officer, and an assistant chief who was a general field superintendent, primarily in charge of development and maintenance. There was very little of the former and not a great amount of the latter in 1927 when the Division of Parks was created to operate the State Park System. It might be considered a regional organization, with the whole state as the region. Those parks which were staffed, with one or two exceptions, were manned by one person. The same individual might also oversee several park units.

About 1931, the first two districts of the state were created, a northern district which was restricted almost entirely to the redwood parks in northern Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, and a southern district which included all the units from Morro Bay State Park on south. The remaining park units such as Big Basin and Big Sur were staffed so as to be somewhat autonomous. While the two districts were somewhat autonomous, the control was still in the central headquarters office of the Division. Later, a fourth, fifth, and finally a sixth district were created with a little more autonomy, but with the major decisions being made at the Sacramento headquarters level. Gradually more and more responsibility was placed upon the districts, even to the extent (about three years ago) of placing the development planning and construction responsibility with each district. Some control in matters of fiscal and personnel were placed with the districts, but the primary control still was vested in the Sacramento headquarters office. This is the situation as we still find it today. Planning, of course, has been regionalized; therefore, that authority was removed from district control.

Apparently those who study management have now conceded that development planning should be much closer to the units for which it is being planned. They also determined that other technical functions might well be placed closer to the areas which were entitled to receive the technical services involved. Their conclusion was that this decentralization would not be appropriate and the present district level, with certain classes of technical service personnel being dispersed fairly widely over the state. Instead, they opined, the six districts could be consolidated into three regions; therefore, qualify for higher grades of technical and other service personnel. Not only that, but these services could better be distributed and managed through a regional supervisor who would be an administrator more than an administrative superintendent. Not that the superintendents aren't able or could not qualify, but that the emphasis is to be more on administration at the regional supervisor level.

This is the program then that the task force is working hard to complete so that we may also have a look at the proposed regional setup to see where each of us may fit into it, and after a complete analysis, review, and approval by the Division and Department administration, appropriate steps will be taken to implement it.

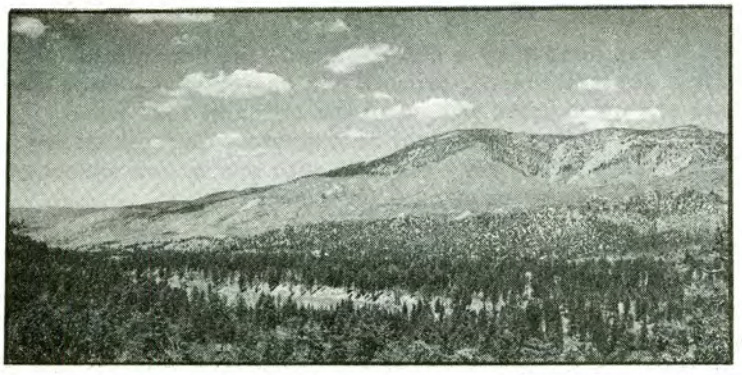
As stated at the beginning, it is not essentially a new concept, but it is different from that under which we are now operating. Next month we will try to give you a rundown on the district system and how this may be treated under the field reorganization plan.

Emerald Bay State Park

THIS IS PART OF CALIFORNIA'S GRANDEUR NOW IN STATE OWNERSHIP

SEE WHAT IS HAPPENING TO IT

La Costa State Beach

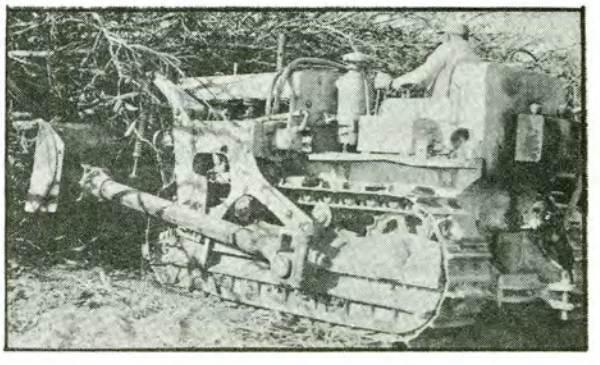


THIS IS PART OF CALIFORNIA'S GRANDEUR WORTHY OF STATE PARK DESIGNATION

SEE WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO IT IF SOMETHING IS NOT DONE SOON

TO HELP THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA GET THESE WORTHY AND ADEQUATE RECREATION AREAS

THEY MUST STOP



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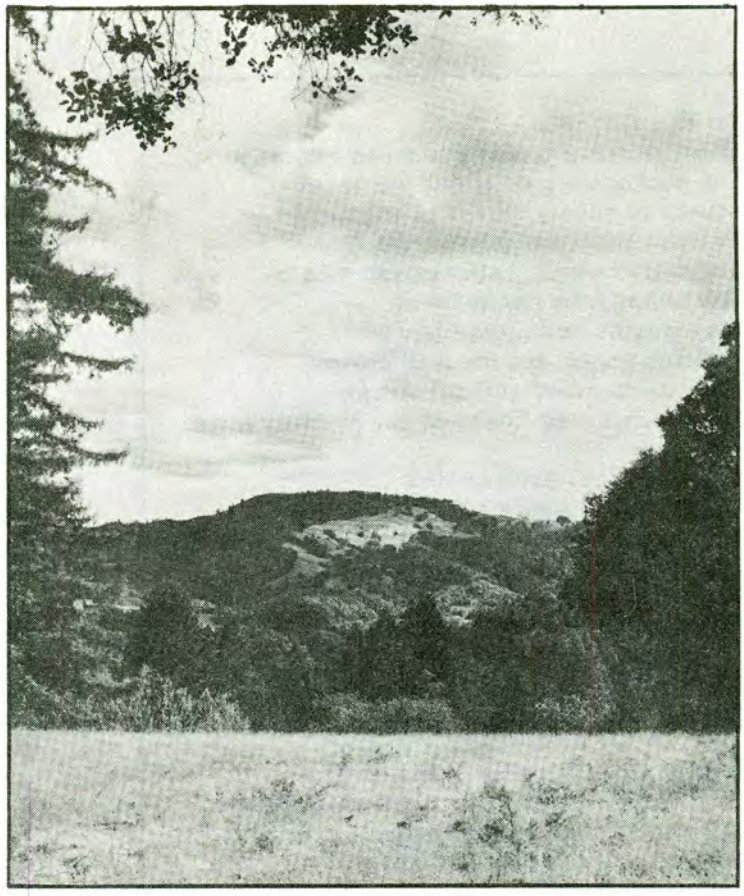
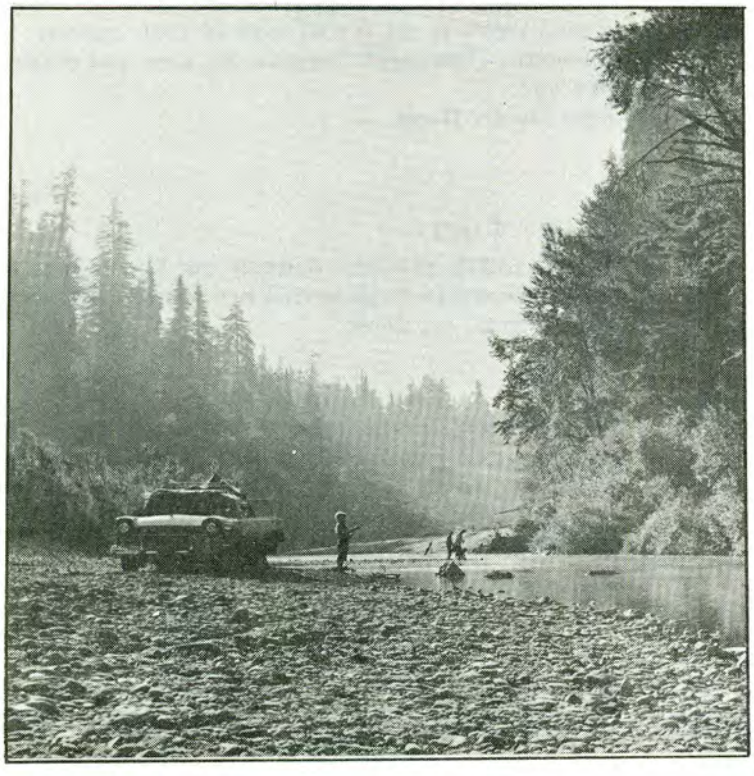
THE ONLY WAY TO SAVE THIS IS TO INVEST IN PARKS.

CALIFORNIANS MUST MAKE A DECISION IF THEY WANT:



THERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO HELP THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA GET WORTHY AND ADEQUATE RECREATION AREAS.



THE BALLOT IS THE OPPORTUNITY NOW AFFORDED CALIFORNIANS TO PROTECT THIS GRANDEUR FOR THEIR USE NOW AND IN THE FUTURE.

TO THE LITTERPIG
As we blithely cruise our broad highways
The abomination on which we gaze—
Scraps of paper, shreds of rags,
Twisted ghosts of burned-out fags,
Stubs of chewed, half-smoked cigars,
Foil wraps from candy bars,
Mayonnaise and pickle jars!
Chicken bones and chicken claws,
Milk containers, suckin' straws—
They thumb their beaks at our highway laws!

Banana skins, sardine tins
And devious related sins;
Apple cores and countless scores
Of paper cups and half-et "pups",
Torn road maps and bottle caps.
Orange peels, salami heels,
Durham sacks and Parti-Paks!
Rinds of melon, rinds of cheese
Permeate the evening breeze!

Coffee grounds and heaping mounds
Of tissues, matchbooks, rusted fishhooks,
Egg shells, bones of fishes,
Broken toys and busted dishes
And nameless stuff that gives offense
To the visual and the nasal sense
And deals a foul blow to our pride
As up and down our State we ride!

Now, as for pigs— those unwashed critters,
We understand they come in litters.
Whate'er their source they leave their marks
On highways, beaches, public parks!
So, as we cruise along our broad highways
The abomination on which we gaze
Gives rise to the grim and gruesome thought
That litter comes from— you know what!

R. C. H. Martin, Piedmont
Submitted by Earl P. Hanson
Deputy Chief, Park Management

another explanation

SEACLIFF STATE BEACH— Received a call from Len Moore who was a Ranger here for many years. It seems Mrs. Moore overheard a park visitor explain that the "red tide" is caused by tomato juice from the canneries in Monterey.
Supervisor Evon G. Till, Jr.

poor yorik

PRAIRIE CREEK REDWOODS SP— Members of the County Board of Supervisors, Chamber of Commerce, Division of Highways, National Park Service and Division of Beaches and Parks toured the park on December 9. The skull of a yearling spike buck was found along the beach on Wednesday by one of the party. Overheard from the back of the pickup, "Alas, poor Yorik, I knew him well. He planned a freeway through here". The speaker was holding the skull while Sam Helwer, District Engineer of the Division of Highways, was standing at the rear of the pickup.
Asst. Supervisor Robert W. Freese

from little acorns great pine trees grow?

SAMUEL P. TAYLOR SP— A woman phoned Saturday and asked if we knew of any place she could gather a few acorns for Christmas decorations. I told her there were lots of acorns now, but of course she couldn't gather them in a State Park. However, I pointed out there were oak trees all over Marin County and she should find acorns under any oak tree. "Oak tree!" she said. "I thought acorns only grew on pine trees!"
Ranger Bill Brown

a little help from the litterpig

PRAIRIE CREEK REDWOODS SP— Appreciation is extended to all those travelers through the park who very carefully put all their litter and trash in a bag and then throw it out the window of their moving automobile. You can't imagine the time and steps it saves us!
Ranger Joe D. Hood

on land, on sea and in the air?

ANZA-BORREGO DESERT SP— While patrolling in the Bow Willow area, I noticed three small airplanes circling overhead. The passengers were obviously enjoying the scenic grandeur of our park from the air. I looked at the planes through the binoculars with hope of making visual contact with the occupants. As I looked, I saw an object drop from one of the planes— it was a beer can, empty.
Ranger Tom S. Miller

some fun

DOHENY STATE BEACH— Some of our fun loving, red blooded American boys nailed a woman in the shower.
Supervisor O. G. Short

Park Attendant Don Engler reported that a day visitor, not wishing to pay the 50¢ day use fee, offered to leave his wife as security. Don, who already has a wife, refused the offer.
Supervisor O. G. Short

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

feed my friends, please

MC ARTHUR-BURNEY FALLS MEMORIAL SP — This past summer as I worked in the office, a little girl entered and requested a park pamphlet to take home to a friend. As I handed her the folder I noticed she was shyly holding out something in her other hand. "Would you please give these to the chipmunks?" she asked as she handed me a small package of peanuts. "Any particular chipmunks?" I asked. "Yes, the ones in Campsite 46", she said. I followed her to the car waiting in front of the office, talked briefly with her grandparents in the front seat and noticed as they drove away that a small hand brushed tears from the rounded cheeks.
C. D. Thompson, Supervisor

whales sighted

LA COSTA STATE BEACH — It's gray whale time again. Several of the whales were seen off the coast of La Costa State Beach on their way south to the still waters and lagoons of Scammon, San Ignacio and Magdalena Bay. They are on their way to Baja California — some 6,000 of the giants — in the annual birthing and calving trek from their feeding grounds in the Bering Sea.

Whales navigate by sight which is why they pass so close to La Costa. Their vision is only fair so they must be close enough to see the coastline. They swim about 80 miles a day, going at a four-knot pace for some 20 hours out of each 24. They fast all the way to the Baja California coast and return. When the youngsters are born they stay close to mom in the lagoon for six weeks to two months. They spend their days traveling up and down the coastline memorizing the terrain so they'll find it next year.

I wonder what the whales think when they look towards the coast with all the traffic running up and down the freeways. When they pass La Costa perhaps they think it is about time that Ranger up on the bluff stops gawking out to sea and gets to work.
James H. Richardson, Assistant Supervisor

expensive car wash

SILVER STRAND STATE BEACH — Park Attendants Wright and Tucker, while working along the beach, noticed a man washing his car and realized that his wife was bringing buckets of water to him from the surf. They thought they would best warn him what the consequences of this operation would be. As they approached his car, curious to see what state he could be from, they noticed his plates read Saskatchewan, Canada. After they told him he better wash the car immediately with fresh water, he thanked them and commented on the wonderfully balmy weather we were having. They recently had left an area of 45 below and it seemed so balmy to them they wondered why there weren't a lot of people in swimming.
Charles S. Mosteller, Supervisor

a short hike

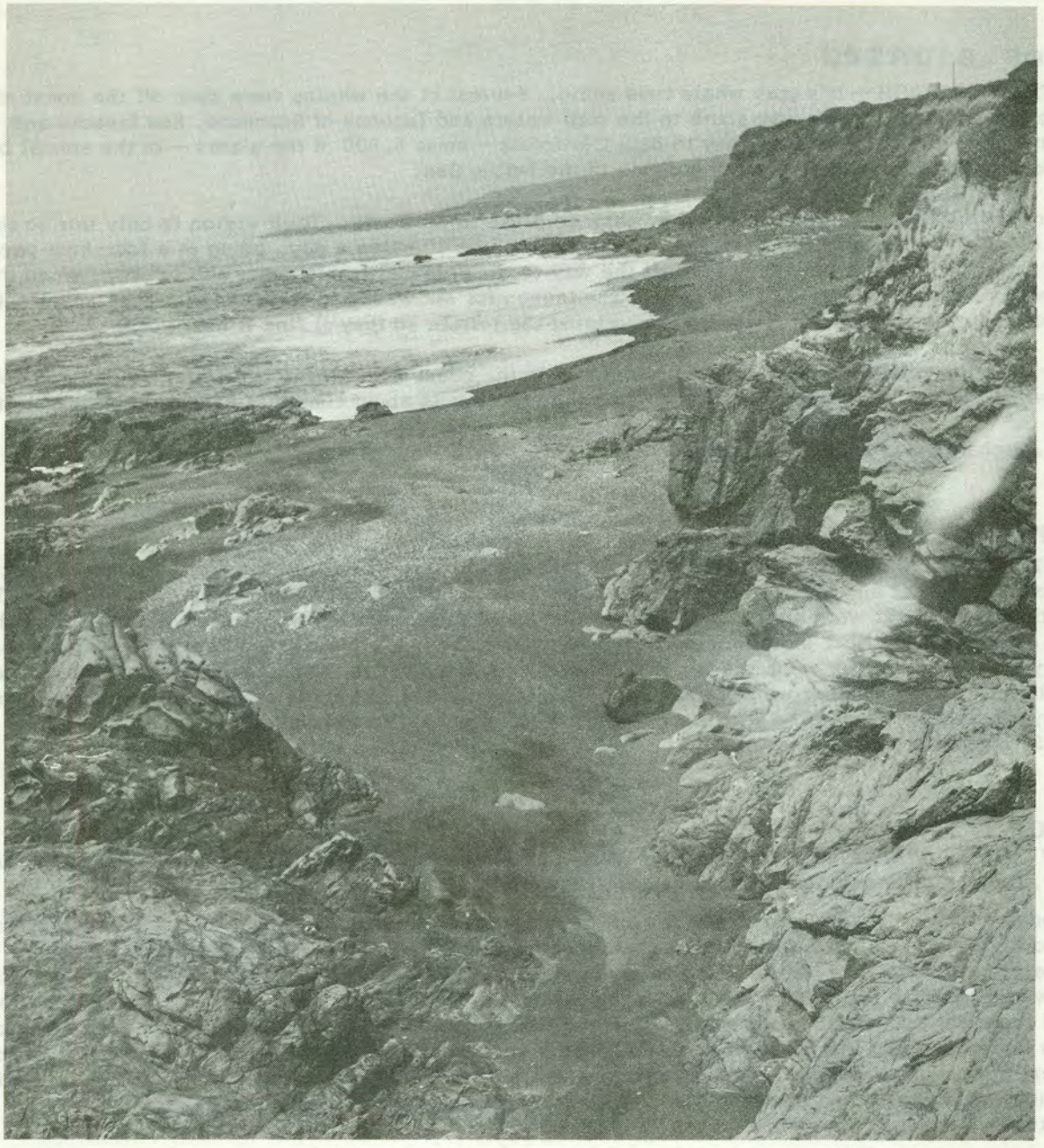
MT. SAN JACINTO STATE PARK — Mr. Leonard Wolf, Superintendent of Operations of the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway, told me of an incident which I believe is worth reporting:

On Thursday a man dressed in street clothes and regular street shoes asked about the trail from the Mountain Station to Idyllwild. He needed the information because he wanted to go on a hike. He was strongly advised against going. The man insisted he could make it. He was informed that most of the trail was snow-covered, hard to follow and that the snow pack was at least a foot deep in certain sections. He was also told the night temperatures were quite cold and that if he became lost he might freeze. The man continued to insist on going and finally left for his hike. The Tramway officials alerted the Sheriff's Office for a possible rescue, and hoped. About an hour and a half later the man dragged himself back to the Mountain Station wet and cold and admitted there was a lot more snow than he anticipated.
Kent Hartwell, Assistant Supervisor

department golf tourney

SACRAMENTO HEADQUARTERS — The first Department golf tourney was held in Sacramento on Saturday, December 21. The scores (Calloway Handicap):
Les Balala 119, 37-1/2, 81-1/2: John Michael 109, 34, 75: Ron Miller 94, 16, 78: Ed Wilson 120, 40, 80: Harry Beddig 111, 32, 79: John Hightower 105, 27-1/2, 77-1/2: Bob Hiller 124, 46, 78: Gordon Kishbaugh 103, 23, 80. Those of you who have golf clubs and will travel contact John Hightower for the time and place of the next event.

Leo Carrillo Beach State Park, one of the true gems of the southern California coast, is situated in the westernmost part of Los Angeles County and extends along Highway 101A for one and one half miles. Just 26 miles north of Santa Monica and 18 miles south of Oxnard, it not only encompasses 6,000 feet of fine beach but includes almost 1,600 acres of typical coastal terrain with foothills, canyons and river bottom.



In a delta area, surrounded by foothills on three sides and opening out to the placid Pacific are the campgrounds. Seclusion in individual campsites has been obtained by careful planning. The 140 sites are around and under large clumps of sumac, sycamore and live oak.

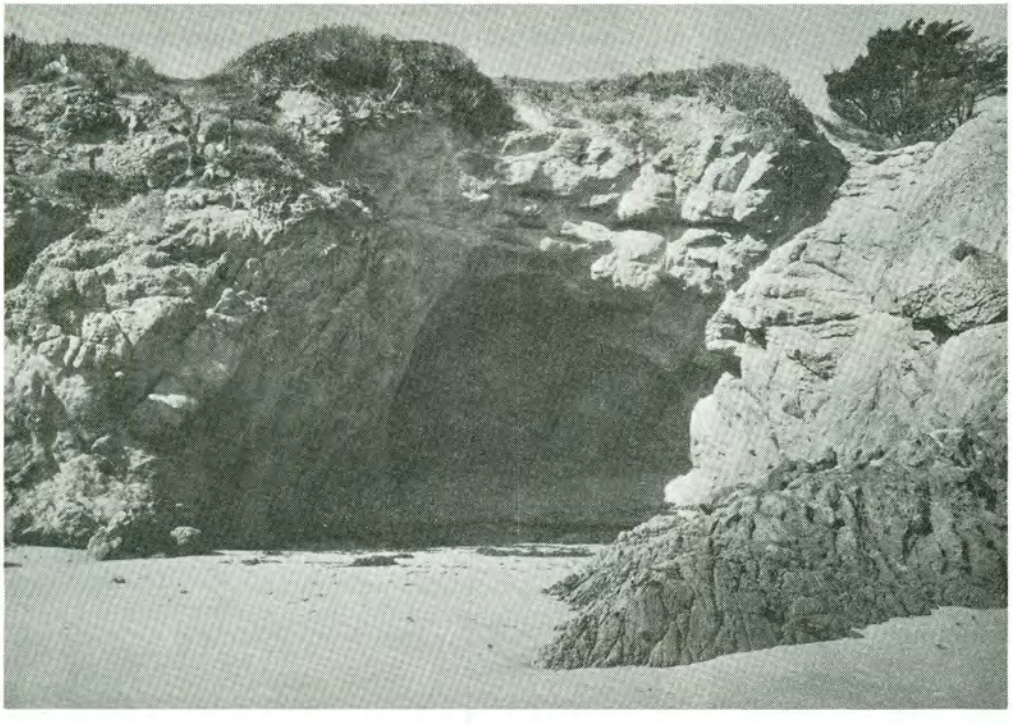
The North Beach extends, uninterrupted, for almost 3/4 of a mile, covered with fine wind-blown sand. It provides a real mecca for the sand and surf worshippers.

Leo Carrillo State Beach

The Bluff area, with its sandstone cliffs that form unique coves and caves with its distinct scenic qualities, provides something different in the way of a long sandy expanse as it separates the North Beach from the South Beach. The area is extremely popular with the movie and television companies and it is not uncommon to see a temporary change in the appearance as the cameras grind away.

The South Beach, another paradise for the beach lover, is one of the finest surfboarding areas along the Pacific Coast and it is not unusual to see many surfers at all times of the year waiting to ride that big one into shore. A newly developed parking lot in the general vicinity can accommodate those using this beach and for safety, a concrete walkway has been constructed under the highway bridge.

Skin diving has developed into a very popular sport as the large kelp beds just offshore provide good hunting grounds for the finny foe. The popularity of the beach has spread far and wide. Entire clubs and councils hold meets from the shoreline.

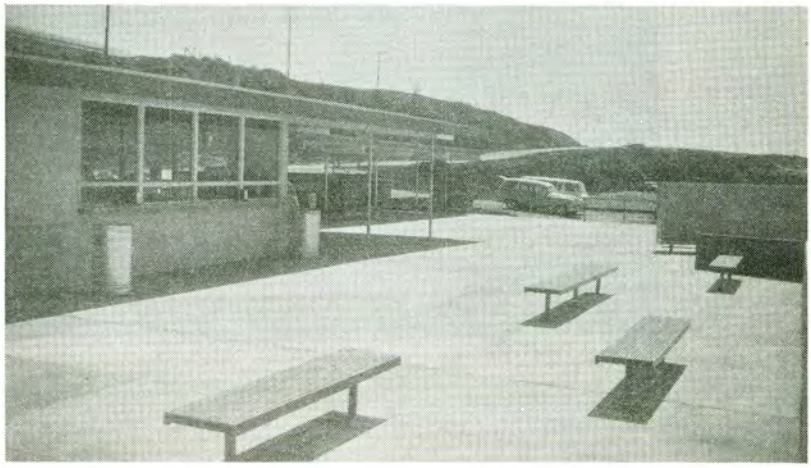


Surf fishing and fishing from the rocks are popular sports and those who are lucky may take home rockfish, perch, bass, croakers, cabezon, and many other types of fish. During the season, skin divers often add lobster and abalone to their catch.

Lifeguard services are provided during the summer season. There is no accepted season as the temperatures vary little throughout the year. The largest crowds, however, do flock to the beach during the summer vacation season but any nice, warm, sunny day of the year can bring a full park.

This is the only State Beach or Park within Los Angeles County that offers overnight camping. The facilities are classified as Type B and the charge per night per automotive vehicle if $1.50.

Supervisor E. L. Hixson



ANNUAL REPORT
1962-63
Division of Beaches and Parks

EDMUND G. BROWN
Governor

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

Alfred J. Stern (Palo Alto)	Chairman
Karl Wray (San Clemente)	Vice Chairman
Margaret Wentworth Owings (Big Sur)	Member
Sterling S. Cramer (Yosemite)	Member
John P. Elsbach (Los Angeles)	Member
George C. Fleharty (Fresno)	Member
Harold L. Zellerbach (San Francisco)	Member

ADMINISTRATOR, RESOURCES AGENCY

Hugo A. Fisher

DIRECTOR OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Charles A. DeTurk

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION

Edward F. Dolder

The Annual Report for the Division of Beaches and Parks gives statistical data for the fiscal year 1962-63 for the individual units within the California State Park System.

In general, 1962-63 was not a heavy attendance year. The temperatures in the Central Valley were mild. In most years there are many days with temperatures soaring over the 100 degree mark. Sometimes temperatures remain within a few points of 100 degrees for a week to ten days straight. The exodus from the Valley to the beaches did not occur at any time this past year.

In the mountains there was little snow for the skiers. The first real snow did not arrive until late in February. The skiers and snow-play enthusiasts who flock to Squaw Valley, Calaveras Big Trees, Plumas-Eureka and other parks in the mountains just did not go.

The early summer brought extremely cold weather in mountain parks. In the early part of the year campers and picnickers found the weather too cold for family outings. The camping and picnicking season did not begin in earnest until mid-July. In most years Memorial Day heralds the beginning of the out-of-doors season.

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EXPLANATIONS

*Indicates land under use permit from the US Forest Service and/or leased land.

**Capital Outlay totals are from 7-1-45 to 6-30-63.

Purchase valuation of land shows value at the time of acquisition.

Riding and Hiking Trails and Roadside Rests are not included in this report.

Operating costs include only salaries of employees actually working at the park, park operating expenses, and park equipment.

1 Bodie State Historic Park was staffed in November, 1962.

2 Carmel River State Beach is serviced by staff from Point Lobos State Reserve.

3 The campsites at Hendy Woods State Park were opened June 29, 1963.

4 Petaluma Adobe was part of the Sonoma Monuments and included as such in the 1961-62 report. It is now a separate unit and is listed separately.

5 Squaw Valley figures do not include expenditures of the California Olympic Commission and the California Organizing Committee made prior to State's acquisition.

6 Sutter's Fort and the State Indian Museum are located on the same grounds and are operated together. Since their attendance overlaps, only the Fort's attendance is used to figure the gross and net costs per visitor.

DATE ACQUIRED	PARK AND COUNTY	PICNIC UNITS	CAMP UNITS	WATER FRONT FEET	ACREAGE	ACQUISITION		
						Purchase Price and/or Gift Valuation	State Money Expended	Amount of Gift
1944	Admiral William Standley SRA Mendocino	0	0	3,200 RF	45.2	2,847	0	2,847
1961	Alameda Memorial SB Alameda	0	0	8,085 OF	130.6	746,600	546,600	200,000
1955	Angel Island SP Marin	50	0	23,000 OF	737.9	824,335	0	824,335
1958	Ano Nuevo SR San Mateo	0	0	16,230 OF	137.8	152,189	101,094	51,095
1933	Anza-Borrego Desert SP San Diego, Imperial	34	96 52 T	0	478,456.0	947,796	361,809	585,987
1934	Armstrong Redwoods SR Sonoma	104	21	0	440.0	85,825	15,825	70,000
1948	Arroyo Burro SB Santa Barbara	Yes	0	600 OF	6.5	17,000	0	17,000
1951	Asilomar SB Monterey	0	0	6,100 OF	95.5	763,035	381,393	381,642
1950	Avila SB San Luis Obispo	Yes	0	2,046 OF	10.0	165,747	38,000	127,747
1943	Azalea SR Humboldt	0	0	0	30.0	6,000	3,000	3,000
1958	Benbow Lake SRA Humboldt	45	0	15,650 LF	222.9	273,000	269,750	3,250
1957	Benicia SRA Solano	0	0	7,790 RF	367.0	293,725	293,725	0
1951	Benicia Capitol SHM Solano	0	0	0	.4	70,200	0	70,200
1902	Big Basin Redwoods SP Santa Cruz	90	260	0	11,521.4	950,873	864,601	86,272
1962	Bodie SHP 1 Mono	0	0	0	*318.6 1.4 320.0	54,380	54,380	0
1961	Bolsa Chica SB Orange	0	0	15,463 OF	45.4	976,107	976,107	0
1960	Bothe-Napa Valley SP Napa	30	20	0	1,002.2	382,900	381,900	1,000
1953	Brannan Island SRA Sacramento	0	65	2,100 RF	335.7	670,000	0	670,000
1956	Butano SP San Mateo	0	0	0	2,176.8	1,031,536	1,000,151	31,385
1931	Calaveras Big Trees SP Calaveras, Tuolumne	150	129	0	5,436.5	3,438,375	1,813,064	1,625,311
1948	Capitola SB Santa Cruz	0	0	3,280 OF	6.1	135,936	0	135,936
1953	Carmel River SB 2 Monterey	0	0	8,100 OF	105.5	303,714	151,007	152,707
1931	Carpinteria SB Santa Barbara	83	67 25 T	3,942 OF	45.0	681,310	572,874	108,436
1934	Castle Crags SP Shasta	21	59	0	*1,834.1 3,493.6 5,327.7	145,795	127,723	18,072
1952	Caswell Memorial SP San Joaquin	43	66	24,375 RF	258.1	42,072	20,911	21,161
1940	Cayucos SB San Luis Obispo	Yes	0	1,650 OF	15.6	42,106	24,606	17,500
1949	Clear Lake SP Lake	28	80	11,200 LF	559.7	54,100	29,000	25,100
1947	Columbia SHP Tuolumne	0	0	0	235.2	416,698	379,610	37,088

DEVELOPMENT		GROSS		REVENUE					GROSS	NET	
1962-63 Capital Outlay	Capital Outlay To 6-30-63	OPERATING COSTS 1962-63	AUTHOR-IZED POSITIONS	Services Rendered	Concessions	Total	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUE	1962-63 FY ATTENDANCE	COST PER VISITOR	COST PER VISITOR	PARK
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A. Standley
0	0	9,994	2	0	0	0	9,994	12,347	.81	.81	Alameda SB
0	101,128	41,396	6	6,528	0	6,528	34,868	31,254	1.32	1.12	Angel Island
0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	Ano Nuevo
28,914	558,470	163,134	17	19,141	2,350	21,491	141,643	397,067	.41	.36	Anza-Borrego
0	133,591	38,006	4	14,246	58	14,304	23,702	249,481	.15	.10	Armstrong
0	3,950	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Arroyo Burro
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Asilomar SB
0	35,000	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Avila Beach
0	6,030	2,809	0	0	0	0	2,809	0	0	0	Azalea Reserve
45,379	250,270	15,606	1	4,475	600	5,075	10,531	49,064	.31	.21	Benbow Lake
8,000	8,000	15	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	Benicia SRA
0	277,190	17,470	2	0	25	25	17,445	28,755	.61	.61	Benicia Capitol
1,076	994,358	114,510	14	35,961	13,433	49,394	65,116	823,585	.14	.08	Big Basin
0	0	31,974	2	0	0	0	31,974	19,779	1.62	1.62	Bodie
0	0	72,937	9	0	0	0	72,937	230,923	.32	.32	Bolsa Chica
0	0	29,857	3	4,826	0	4,826	25,031	31,657	.94	.79	Bothe-Napa
149,206	268,030	41,882	4	18,825	42	18,867	23,015	148,284	.28	.16	Brannan Is.
36	36	12,395	2	0	0	0	12,395	0	0	0	Butano
12,060	1,838,369	85,558	9	23,903	0	23,903	61,655	150,343	.57	.41	Calaveras
0	32,230	6,388	1	0	0	0	6,388	238,432	.03	.03	Capitola
0	20,282	426	0	0	0	0	426	217,106	0	0	Carmel River
0	361,187	108,599	8	47,020	300	47,320	61,279	610,468	.18	.10	Carpinteria
-484	243,277	39,672	3	8,599	5	8,604	31,068	65,534	.61	.47	Castle Crags
1,631	219,389	22,159	2	5,174	0	5,174	16,985	45,557	.49	.37	Caswell
0	0	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Cayucos Beach
0	558,549	31,301	3	15,082	66	15,148	16,153	116,992	.27	.14	Clear Lake
59,776	1,237,804	86,456	11	8,539	22,366	30,905	55,551	1,015,261	.09	.05	Columbia

DEVELOPMENT		GROSS		REVENUE							
1962-63 Capital Outlay	Capital Outlay To 6-30-63	OPERATING COSTS 1962-63	AUTHOR-IZED POSITIONS	Services Rendered	Concessions	Total	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUE	1962-63 FY ATTENDANCE	GROSS COST PER VISITOR	NET COST PER VISITOR	PARK
6,034	179,714	19,692	2	2,508	0	2,508	17,184	39,029	.50	.44	Colusa-Sacto.
0	0	city operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Corona del Mar
2,563	48,172	19,846	2	3,704	0	3,704	16,142	52,278	.38	.31	Curry-Bidwell
7,204	538,363	111,016	14	29,365	0	29,365	81,651	457,076	.24	.18	Cuyamaca
29,465	338,368	39,533	2	13,707	0	13,707	25,826	105,619	.37	.24	D. L. Bliss
0	45,402	1,238	1	0	213	213	1,025	0	0	0	Del Norte
0	0	city operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Dockweiler
15,672	481,174	75,181	7	58,674	4,194	62,868	12,313	568,801	.13	.02	Doheny Beach
11,894	566,304	49,375	4	22,127	0	22,127	27,248	211,138	.23	.13	Donner
0	3,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dry Lagoon
16,410	357,498	43,257	4	14,379	0	14,379	28,878	125,782	.34	.23	El Capitan
3,026	193,934	22,754	2	7,641	0	7,641	15,113	190,066	.12	.08	Emerald Bay
0	2,695	15,510	1	5,061	0	5,061	10,449	180,334	.09	.06	Emma K. Wood
345,112	1,634,851	322,713	33	96,825	7,869	104,694	218,019	2,861,264	.11	.08	Folsom Lake
2,539	5,700	17,490	2	0	0	0	17,490	1,966	8.90	8.90	Fort Humboldt
0	104,978	17,091	2	1,086	800	1,886	15,205	130,759	.13	.12	Fort Ross
2,750	258,493	18,998	2	0	0	0	18,998	27,585	.69	.69	Fort Tejon
20,748	72,008	16,110	2	0	3,079	3,079	13,031	13,687	1.18	.95	Frank's Tract
0	0	80	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	Fremont Ford
0	92,172	18,180	2	1,535	898	2,433	15,747	22,055	.82	.71	Fremont Peak
141,620	141,852	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Frenchman Reservoir
0	0	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Gaviota Beach
0	64,819	18,506	2	1,552	0	1,552	16,954	15,193	1.22	1.12	G.J. Hatfield
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Golden Gate State Park
0	0	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Goleta Beach
0	137,551	21,159	2	3,485	0	3,485	17,674	22,731	.93	.78	Grizzly Creek
158,227	203,227	31,010	2	2,556	0	2,556	28,454	22,673	1.37	1.25	Grover Hot Springs
550,657	1,000,962	480,653	54	704,615	21,407	726,022	-245,369	352,265	1.36	-.70	Hearst

0	0	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Lummis Home
0	270,075	27,234	3	11,492	0	11,492	15,742	127,371	.21	.12	MacKerricher
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mailliard Redwoods
0	0	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Malibu Lagoon
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Manchester

DATE ACQUIRED	PARK AND COUNTY	PICNIC UNITS	CAMP UNITS	WATER FRONT FEET	ACREAGE	ACQUISITION		
						Purchase Price and/or Gift Valuation	State Money Expended	Amount of Gift
1955	Colusa-Sacramento River SRA Colusa	0	32	4,400 RF	66.5	26,375	12,325	14,050
1947	Corona del Mar SB Orange	Yes	0	2,439 OF	30.3	910,064	516,670	393,394
1947	Curry-Bidwell Bar SHM Butte	57	0	720 RF	20.8	9,200	200	9,000
1933	Cuyamaca Rancho SP San Diego	145	182	0	20,735.1	250,000	125,000	125,000
1929	D. L. Bliss SP El Dorado	12	113	20,250 LF	*280.0 956.9 1,236.9	273,680	126,736	146,944
1925	Del Norte Coast Redwoods SP Del Norte	0	0	38,280 OF	5,932.0	476,665	252,095	224,570
1947	Dockweiler SB Los Angeles	Yes	0	11,346 OF	90.9	1,887,765	983,591	904,174
1931	Doheny SB Orange	60	115	6,567 OF	62.3	465,525	361,525	104,000
1948	Donner Memorial SP Nevada, Placer	38	154	0	352.5	419,138	215,388	203,750
1931	Dry Lagoon SP Humboldt	0	0	31,900 OF	929.8	42,326	35,874	6,452
1953	El Capitan SB Santa Barbara	25	65	9,420 OF	111.2	250,000	225,000	25,000
1953	Emerald Bay SP El Dorado	0	100	14,130 LF	*2.3 590.3 592.6	724,500	599,500	125,000
1957	Emma K. Wood SB Ventura	0	200	13,040 OF	31.7	574,000	0	574,000
1956	Folsom Lake SRA, El Dorado, Sacramento, Placer	699	0	633,600 LF	*15,693.0 1,852.3 17,545.3	3,117,318	2,837,083	280,235
1955	Fort Humboldt SHM Humboldt	0	0	0	11.8	240,000	139,750	100,250
1906	Fort Ross SHP Sonoma	15	0	0	356.4	242,270	237,270	5,000
1940	Fort Tejon SHP Kern	0	0	0	205.4	20,000	8,750	11,250
1959	Frank's Tract SRA Contra Costa	0	0	under survey	3,507.5	490,450	490,450	0
1953	Fremont Ford SRA Merced	0	0	8,900 RF	114.0	9,000	7,375	1,625
1935	Fremont Peak SP Monterey, San Benito	15	10	0	244.2	10,729	4,479	6,250
1963	Frenchman Reservoir SRA Plumas	Yes	Yes	137,000 LF	*1,160.0 3,514.0 4,674.0	possession and control for recreation purposes		
1953	Gaviota SB Santa Barbara	Yes	Yes	550 OF	8.8	87,000	0	87,000
1953	George J. Hatfield SRA Merced	23	7	7,300 RF	46.5	5,750	0	5,750
1961	Golden Gate SP Marin	0	0	2,600 OF	291.6	615,000	307,500	307,500
1953	Goleta SB Santa Barbara	0	0	3,306 OF	22.9	190,000	0	190,000
1943	Grizzly Creek Redwoods SP Humboldt	33	29	4,600 RF	149.5	14,500	14,500	
1959	Grover Hot Springs SP Alpine	10	35	0	*78.5 440.0 518.5	68,150	68,150	0
1958	Hearst San Simeon SHM San Luis Obispo	0	0	0	149.1	3,500,000	0	3,500,000

DEVELOPMENT		GROSS		REVENUE			EXCESS OF		GROSS	NET	
1962-63 Capital Outlay	Capital Outlay To 6-30-63	OPERATING COSTS 1962-63	AUTHOR-IZED POSITIONS	Services Rendered	Concessions	Total	EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUE	1962-63 FY ATTENDANCE	COST PER VISITOR	COST PER VISITOR	PARK
6,034	179,714	19,692	2	2,508	0	2,508	17,184	39,029	.50	.44	Colusa-Sacto.
0	0	city operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Corona del Mar
2,563	48,172	19,846	2	3,704	0	3,704	16,142	52,278	.38	.31	Curry-Bidwell
7,204	538,363	111,016	14	29,365	0	29,365	81,651	457,076	.24	.18	Cuyamaca
29,465	338,368	39,533	2	13,707	0	13,707	25,826	105,619	.37	.24	D. L. Bliss
0	45,402	1,238	1	0	213	213	1,025	0	0	0	Del Norte
0	0	city operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Dockweiler
15,672	481,174	75,181	7	58,674	4,194	62,868	12,313	568,801	.13	.02	Doheny Beach
11,894	566,304	49,375	4	22,127	0	22,127	27,248	211,138	.23	.13	Donner
0	3,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dry Lagoon
16,410	357,498	43,257	4	14,379	0	14,379	28,878	125,782	.34	.23	El Capitan
3,026	193,934	22,754	2	7,641	0	7,641	15,113	190,066	.12	.08	Emerald Bay
0	2,695	15,510	1	5,061	0	5,061	10,449	180,334	.09	.06	Emma K. Wood
345,112	1,634,851	322,713	33	96,825	7,869	104,694	218,019	2,861,264	.11	.08	Folsom Lake
2,539	5,700	17,490	2	0	0	0	17,490	1,966	8.90	8.90	Fort Humboldt
0	104,978	17,091	2	1,086	800	1,886	15,205	130,759	.13	.12	Fort Ross
2,750	258,493	18,998	2	0	0	0	18,998	27,585	.69	.69	Fort Tejon
20,748	72,008	16,110	2	0	3,079	3,079	13,031	13,687	1.18	.95	Frank's Tract
0	0	80	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	Fremont Ford
0	92,172	18,180	2	1,535	898	2,433	15,747	22,055	.82	.71	Fremont Peak
141,620	141,852	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Frenchman Reservoir
0	0	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Gaviota Beach
0	64,819	18,506	2	1,552	0	1,552	16,954	15,193	1.22	1.12	G.J. Hatfield
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Golden Gate State Park
0	0	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Goleta Beach
0	137,551	21,159	2	3,485	0	3,485	17,674	22,731	.93	.78	Grizzly Creek
158,227	203,227	31,010	2	2,556	0	2,556	28,454	22,673	1.37	1.25	Grover Hot Springs
550,657	1,000,962	480,653	54	704,615	21,407	726,022	-245,369	352,265	1.36	-.70	Hearst

DATE ACQUIRED	PARK AND COUNTY	PICNIC UNITS	CAMP UNITS	WATER FRONT FEET	ACREAGE	ACQUISITION		
						Purchase Price and/or Gift Valuation	State Money Expended	Amount of Gift
1958	Hendy Woods SP 3 Mendocino	25	95	16,300 RF	604.7	614,600	562,600	52,000
1954	Henry Cowell Redwoods SP Santa Cruz	220	0	0	1,736.8	500,000	0	500,000
1959	Henry W. Coe SP Santa Clara	0	20	0	12,161.2	300,000	0	300,000
1921	Humboldt Redwoods SP Humboldt Redwood Highway	100	195	97,780 RF	37,762.8	8,110,819	3,934,344	4,176,475
1942	Huntington SB Orange	550	0	10,900 OF	78.5	407,875	407,875	0
1942	Indian Creek SR Mendocino	Yes	0	0	15.1	12,000	12,000	0
1962	Indian Grinding Rock SHM Amador	0	0	0	43.6	21,600	21,600	0
1959	Jack London SHP Sonoma	0	0	0	39.9	30,900	30,750	150
1929	Jedediah Smith Redwoods SP Del Norte	40	104	15,000 RF	9,539.5	619,868	285,616	334,252
1953	John Little SR Monterey	0	0	2,100 OF	21.0	7,500	0	7,500
1957	Joshua Trees SP Los Angeles	0	0	0	1,234.9	245,250	245,250	0
1961	Julia Pfeiffer Burns SP Monterey	0	0	11,900 OF	1,700.0	600,000	0	600,000
1951	Kern River SRA Kern	Yes	0	35,300 RF	1,327.2	507,785	232,785	275,000
1949	Knowland State Arboretum and Park, Alameda	Yes	0	0	478.6	724,350	394,350	330,000
1934	Kruse Rhododendron SR Sonoma	0	0	0	317.0	3,170	0	3,170
1957	Lake Elsinore SRA Riverside	16	56	38,000 LF	2,954.4	231,200	0	231,200
1935	La Purisima Mission SHP Santa Barbara	0	0	0	966.3	62,814	55,977	6,837
1953	Las Tunas SB Los Angeles	0	0	1,560 OF	2.4	75,000	75,000	0
1953	Leo Carrillo SB Los Angeles	0	140	6,597 OF	1,578.0	400,000	400,000	0
1931	Little River SB Humboldt	0	0	4,000 OF	111.6	654	327	327
1947	Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Los Angeles	0	0	0	237.6	332,150	160,000	172,150
1959	Los Coches Rancho SHM Monterey	7	0	0	9.6	9,110	0	9,110
1949	Los Encinos SHM Los Angeles	0	0	0	4.7	52,000	27,000	25,000
1943	Lummis Home SHM Los Angeles	0	0	0	1.9	10,000	5,000	5,000
1949	MacKerricher SP Mendocino	25	111	20,210 OF	282.0	117,743	82,297	35,446
1954	Mailliard Redwoods SR Mendocino	0	0	0	242.0	36,100	0	36,100
1951	Malibu Lagoon SB Los Angeles	0	0	1,000 OF	38.4	312,450	312,450	0
1955	Manchester SB Mendocino	0	0	11,870 OF	650.5	148,400	146,307	2,093

DEVELOPMENT		GROSS		REVENUE					GROSS	NET	
1962-63 Capital Outlay	Capital Outlay To 6-30-63	OPERATING COSTS 1962-63	AUTHOR-IZED POSITIONS	Services Rendered	Concessions	Total	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUE	1962-63 FY ATTENDANCE	COST PER VISITOR	COST PER VISITOR	PARK
225,903	258,555	24,217	5	38	0	38	24,179	9,712	2.49	2.49	Hendy Woods
0	272,842	42,315	5	16,664	7,516	24,180	18,135	244,807	.17	.07	Henry Cowell
0	2,000	16,640	2	685	0	685	15,955	9,485	1.75	1.68	Henry Coe
61,628	3,733,392	146,078	17	19,555	248	19,803	126,275	2,047,339	.07	.06	Humboldt
41,980	515,958	140,158	11	87,056	24,133	111,189	28,969	933,926	.15	.03	Huntington
0	598	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Indian Creek
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Indian Grinding Rock
1,636	78,925	22,224	3	4,903	152	5,055	17,169	126,567	.18	.14	Jack London
1,650	284,679	41,438	4	13,350	0	13,350	28,088	150,907	.27	.19	Jed Smith
0	0	0	0	0	130	130	-130	0	0	0	John Little
0	0	6,605	1	0	0	0	6,605	3,742	1.77	1.77	Joshua Trees
0	0	15,358	2	0	0	0	15,358	0	0	0	Julia Pfeiffer
0	31,000	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Kern River
0	130,636	city operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Knowland Arboretum
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kruse Rhododendron
97	146,970	23,900	3	3,237	0	3,237	20,663	45,164	.53	.46	Lake Elsinore
0	130,055	53,561	8	0	62	62	53,499	64,603	.83	.83	La Purisima
0	0	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Las Tunas
97,122	617,009	55,927	6	12,103	2,632	14,735	41,192	270,061	.21	.15	Leo Carrillo
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Little River
0	186,430	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Los Angeles Arboretum
0	0	753	0	0	0	0	753	31,354	.02	.02	Los Coches
0	4,883	16,018	2	0	0	0	16,018	6,259	2.56	2.56	Los Encinos
0	0	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Lummis Home
0	270,075	27,234	3	11,492	0	11,492	15,742	127,371	.21	.12	MacKerricher
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mailliard Redwoods
0	0	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Malibu Lagoon
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Manchester

DATE ACQUIRED	PARK AND COUNTY	PICNIC UNITS	CAMP UNITS	WATER FRONT FEET	ACREAGE	ACQUISITION		
						Purchase Price and/or Gift Valuation	State Money Expended	Amount of Gift
1931	Manhattan SB Los Angeles	0	0	10,950 OF	44.3	1,601,652	783,249	818,403
1948	Manresa SB Santa Cruz	0	0	9,500 OF	20.9	120,000	83,850	36,150
1927	Marshall Gold Discovery SHP El Dorado	46	0	3,037 RF	142.7	292,730	283,230	9,500
1920	McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial SP, Shasta	51	118	0	*150.0 415.3 565.3	100,109	50,109	50,000
1949	McConnell SRA Merced	20	17	6,050 RF	74.3	24,486	22,311	2,175
1961	McGrath SB Ventura	0	0	10,445 OF	294.5	452,500	452,500	0
1957	Millerton Lake SRA Fresno, Madera	0	160	227,040 LF	*6,551.0	0	0	0
1956	Mitchell Caverns SR San Bernardino	0	6	0	82.6	50,000	25,000	25,000
1960	Monterey SB Monterey	0	0	1,520 OF	7.5	125,000	125,000	0
1924	Monterey SHM Monterey	0	0	0	5.8	594,687	206,415	388,272
1947	Montgomery Woods SR Mendocino	0	0	0	647.1	76,592	68,800	7,792
1934	Morro Bay SP (inc. Atascadero SB) San Luis Obispo	30	109 20T	38,600 OF	1,552.5	283,200	138,475	144,725
1932	Morro Strand SB San Luis Obispo	0	0	6,850 OF	33.8	46,234	31,234	15,000
1931	Mount Diablo SP Contra Costa	255	55	0	2,166.8	169,056	96,864	72,192
1930	Mount San Jacinto SP Riverside	13	33	0	13,514.8	666,100	623,991	42,109
1928	Mount Tamalpais SP Marin	61	25	10,800 OF	*28.5 2,404.3 2,432.8	1,208,508	1,090,676	117,832
1933	Natural Bridges SB Santa Cruz	25	0	5,000 OF	54.2	204,615	171,615	33,000
1933	New Brighton SB Santa Cruz	35	94	5,000 OF	64.1	201,564	104,987	96,577
1963	Oroville Dam Site Overlook Butte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1932	Palomar Mountain SP San Diego	36	51	0	1,886.4	135,495	84,148	51,347
1930	Patrick's Point SP Humboldt	43	122	13,920 OF	425.2	45,764	22,822	22,942
1928	Paul M. Dimmick SRA Mendocino	12	28	2,350 RF	11.8	2,000	0	2,000
1947	Pelican SB Del Norte	0	0	975 OF	5.2	7,725	7,725	0
1951	Petaluma Adobe SHM Sonoma	0	0	0	27.7	24,843	23,843	1,000
1933	Pfeiffer Big Sur SP Monterey	92	218	0	*20.0 800.5 820.5	272,499	178,499	94,000
1960	Picacho SRA Imperial	0	12	33,100 RF	*4,371.0 163.7 4,534.7	29,741	29,741	
1917	Pio Pico SHM Los Angeles	0	0	0	*2.3 1.1 3.4	45,010	39,860	5,150
1934	Pismo SB San Luis Obispo	0	40 89T	29,652 OF	960.7	492,595	328,036	164,559
1949	Placerita Canyon SP Los Angeles	Yes	0	0	341.7	182,700	170,200	12,500

DEVELOPMENT		GROSS	AUTHOR-	REVENUE			EXCESS OF		GROSS	NET	
1962-63 Capital Outlay	Capital Outlay To 6-30-63	OPERATING COSTS 1962-63	IZED POSITIONS	Services Rendered	Concessions	Total	EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUE	1962-63 FY ATTENDANCE	COST PER VISITOR	COST PER VISITOR	PARK
0	322,599	56	county operated		0	0	56	-	0	0	Manhattan
0	6,093	3,394	0	0	0	0	3,394	0	0	0	Manresa Beach
0	361,652	57,382	7	2,173	2,945	5,118	52,264	297,510	.19	.18	Marshall Gold Discovery
0	327,811	35,172	4	19,612	1,634	21,246	13,926	113,129	.31	.12	McArthur-Burney Falls
0	82,681	19,297	2	3,206	0	3,206	16,091	38,878	.50	.41	McConnell
20,108	20,108	125	4	0	0	0	125	0	0	0	McGrath
51,263	401,804	150,011	17	47,116	3,176	50,292	99,719	916,714	.16	.11	Millerton Lake
0	35,564	24,293	3	744	0	744	23,549	5,320	4.57	4.43	Mitchell Caverns
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Monterey Beach
1,641	153,009	113,617	18	0	6,681	6,681	106,936	249,577	.46	.43	Monterey SHM
0	4,127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Montgomery Woods
27,683	788,205	84,850	9	33,547	2,389	35,936	48,914	977,800	.09	.05	Morro Bay
396	17,784	0	0	0	50	50	-50	0	0	0	Morro Strand
4,507	499,695	58,063	8	28,748	700	29,448	28,615	239,435	.24	.12	Mount Diablo
717	62,032	39,447	3	4,999	0	4,999	34,448	43,676	.90	.79	Mount San Jacinto
0	242,696	46,873	6	5,308	5,591	10,899	35,974	274,319	.17	.13	Mount Tamalpais
0	75,533	19,419	2	7,745	0	7,745	11,674	199,789	.10	.06	Natural Bridges
2,274	302,856	50,878	5	24,880	715	25,595	25,283	242,124	.21	.10	New Brighton
0	0	4,761	2	0	0	0	4,761	98,751	.05	.05	Oroville
538	220,689	30,140	3	7,621	0	7,621	22,519	183,530	.16	.12	Palomar
0	427,632	47,290	5	14,009	0	14,009	33,281	113,858	.42	.29	Patrick's Point
0	37,926	8,184	1	2,756	0	2,756	5,428	33,660	.24	.16	Paul Dimmick
0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pelican Beach
0	0	16,964	2	0	0	0	16,964	28,315	.60	.60	Petaluma Adobe
124	924,811	101,482	9	43,691	26,716	70,407	31,075	440,006	.23	.07	Pfeiffer Big Sur
404	5,699	26,104	3	0	0	0	26,104	0	0	0	Picacho
0	37,736	13,604	2	0	0	0	13,604	13,320	1.02	1.02	Pio Pico
10,102	389,395	52,393	7	18,926	0	18,926	33,467	580,457	.09	.06	Pismo Beach
0	0	8	county operated		0	0	8	-	0	0	Placerita Canyon

DATE ACQUIRED	PARK AND COUNTY	PICNIC UNITS	CAMP UNITS	WATER FRONT FEET	ACREAGE	ACQUISITION Purchase Price and/or Gift Valuation	ACQUISITION State Money Expended	ACQUISITION Amount of Gift
1959	Plumas-Eureka SP				*2,326.0			
	Plumas	0	30	0	2,305.6	487,800	487,800	0
					4,631.6			
1958	Point Dume SB							
	Los Angeles	0	0	3,897 OF	25.8	1,210,850	1,210,850	0
1933	Point Lobos SR							
	Monterey	21	0	23,777 OF	1,255.1	958,800	613,752	345,048
1948	Point Sal SB							
	Santa Barbara	0	0	4,800 OF	48.9	1,025	512	513
1945	Portola SP							
	San Mateo	106	60	0	1,740.3	310,100	197,100	113,000
1923	Prairie Creek Redwoods SP							
	Humboldt, Del Norte	25	100	0	10,288.7	2,356,054	838,115	1,517,939
1958	Puddingstone Reservoir SRA							
	Los Angeles	Yes	0	6,100 LF	1,198.7	1,863,790	1,863,790	0
1953	Pueblo de Los Angeles SHM							
	Los Angeles	0	0	0	5.2	2,285,410	1,600,785	684,625
1948	Redondo SB							
	Los Angeles	0	0	7,080 OF	26.3	719,639	35,000	684,639
1959	Refugio SB							
	Santa Barbara	Yes	Yes	3,250 OF	35.8	105,000	52,500	52,500
1922	Richardson Grove SP							
	Humboldt	18	184	6,000 RF	790.5	93,050	79,200	13,850
1949	Robert L. Stevenson Memorial SP							
	Napa	0	0	0	395.8	10,500	5,050	5,450
1961	Royal Palms SB							
	Los Angeles	0	0	4,678 OF	18.1	243,000	243,000	0
1933	Russian Gulch SP							
	Mendocino	23	35	6,630 OF	1,122.3	93,600	73,600	20,000
1960	Salinas River SB							
	Monterey	0	0	224 OF	92.9	94,200	90,700	3,500
1951	Salton Sea SRA				*14,519.2			
	Riverside, Imperial	25	193	80,120 LF	1,966.6	565,600	565,600	0
					16,485.8			
1946	Samuel P. Taylor SP				*92.2			
	Marin	128	55	0	2,484.1	119,456	75,728	43,728
					2,576.3			
1948	San Buenaventura SB							
	Ventura	0	0	11,630 OF	116.1	586,464	108,664	477,800
1931	San Clemente SB							
	Orange	73	50 56T	6,000 OF	109.9	658,964	458,964	200,000
	San Diego Coast SBs, San Diego							
1949	Cardiff Beach	0	0	3,819 OF	11.3	143,040	132,925	10,115
1933	Carlsbad Beach	0	0	4,400 OF	10.0	47,500	16,250	31,250
1949	La Costa Beach	0	189	12,032 OF	45.1	110,647	110,647	0
1949	Moonlight Beach	0	0	1,820 OF	13.2	232,500	181,925	50,575
1949	Ponto Beach	0	0	5,380 OF	10.6	20,535	0	20,535
1952	San Elijo Beach	0	0	9,630 OF	38.6	149,500	134,005	15,495
		0	189	37,081 OF	128.8	703,722	575,752	127,970
1961	San Francisco Maritime SHP				*2.3			
	San Francisco	0	0	0	1.4	730,000	730,000	0
					3.7			
1934	San Francisco SB							
	San Francisco	Yes	0	3,680 OF	23.9	398,200	191,000	207,200
1933	San Juan Bautista SHP							
	San Benito	0	0	0	6.1	61,766	38,716	23,050
1955	San Mateo Coast SBs							
	San Mateo	100	0	43,658 OF	361.0	1,086,379	751,584	334,795
1918	San Pasqual Battlefield SHM							
	San Diego	0	0	0	1.0	100	0	100
1932	San Simeon SB							
	San Luis Obispo	0	0	13,440 FF	96.7	188,124	176,802	11,322

DEVELOPMENT		GROSS		REVENUE					GROSS	NET	
1962-63 Capital Outlay	Capital Outlay To 6-30-63	OPERATING COSTS 1962-63	AUTHOR-IZED POSITIONS	Services Rendered	Concessions	Total	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUE	1962-63 FY ATTENDANCE	COST PER VISITOR	COST PER VISITOR	PARK
143,727	247,106	34,046	2	1,790	111	1,901	32,145	41,564	.82	.77	Plumas-Eureka
0	0	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Point Dume
0	63,798	51,223	6	20,761	300	21,061	30,162	142,934	.36	.21	Point Lobos
0	0	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	00	Point Sal
6,551	553,776	57,419	5	10,956	0	10,956	46,463	137,516	.42	.34	Portola
0	216,645	58,998	5	9,781	150	9,931	49,067	236,580	.25	.21	Prairie Creek
0	0	330		county operated	0	0	330	-	0	0	Puddingstone Reservoir
392,000	1,342,000	-20		city and county operated		0	-20	-	0	0	Pueblo de Los Angeles
0	0	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Redondo Beach
0	0	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Refugio Beach
0	530,635	78,401	7	22,011	14,405	36,416	41,985	491,215	.16	.09	Richardson
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R.L.Stevenson
0	0	city operated		0	213	213	-213	-	0	0	Royal Palms
0	105,532	31,995	3	6,256	495	6,751	25,244	75,066	.43	.34	Russian Gulch
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Salinas River
178,482	1,035,426	96,816	11	72,254	0	72,254	24,562	456,541	.21	.05	Salton Sea
0	591,598	50,971	5	18,766	0	18,766	32,205	180,190	.28	.18	Samuel Taylor
-11	995,433	67,313	6	0	7,151	7,151	60,162	777,992	.09	.08	San Buenaventura
4,180	323,765	76,789	7	39,641	0	39,641	37,148	231,598	.33	.16	San Clemente
-	-	114,211	11	-	-	-	114,211	-	-	-	San Diego Bs
0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	Cardiff
0	48,190	-	-	0	0	0	-	213,276	-	-	Carlsbad
0	0	-	-	23,003	541	23,544	-23,544	147,162	-	-	La Costa
0	0	-	-	0	1,554	1,554	-1,554	0	-	-	Moonlight
0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	227,970	-	-	Ponto
0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	81,072	-	-	San Elijo
0	48,190	114,211	11	23,003	2,095	25,098	89,113	669,480	.17	.13	
0	0	city and county operated			0	0	0	-	0	0	San Francisco Beaches
552,238	1,339,388	166,726	21	0	19,185	19,185	147,541	0	0	0	San Francisco Maritime
0	117,965	31,541	5	691	0	691	30,850	287,596	.11	.11	San Juan Bautista
90,238	266,650	78,887	9	0	713	713	78,174	857,119	.09	.09	San Mateo
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	San Pasqual
0	12,272	277	0	0	0	0	277	0	0	0	San Simeon

DATE ACQUIRED	PARK AND COUNTY	PICNIC UNITS	CAMP UNITS	WATER FRONT FEET	ACREAGE	ACQUISITION		
						Purchase Price and/or Gift Valuation	State Money Expended	Amount of Gift
1959	Santa Cruz Mission SHM Santa Cruz	0	0	0	1.2	38,290	38,290	0
1948	Santa Monica SB Los Angeles	Yes	0	9,833 OF	45.5	6,050,747	4,451,003	1,599,744
1931	Seacliff SB Santa Cruz	115	0 26T	7,000 OF	82.8	675,840	515,840	160,000
1937	Shasta SHM Shasta	0	0	0	7.9	84,855	81,625	3,230
1931	Silver Strand SB San Diego	352	0	23,500 OF	427.7	206,600	100,000	106,600
1934	Sonoma Coast SB Sonoma	9	30	59,420 OF	846.1	155,369	155,369	0
1933	Sonoma SHP Sonoma	0	0	0	31.9	208,036	182,686	25,350
1960	Squaw Valley SRA 5 Placer	25	0	0	*1,000.0 29.0 1,029.0	93,530	0	93,530
1921	Standish-Hickey SRA Mendocino	8	155	4,400 RF	635.2	47,550	25,550	22,000
1950	Stinson SB Marin	100	0	3,110 OF	37.8	232,020	150,000	82,020
1931	Sunset SB Santa Cruz	55	50	20,001 OF	299.8	277,859	208,352	69,507
1947	Sutter's Fort SHM-State Indian Museum, Sacramento 6	0	0	0	5.8	50,000	0	50,000
1927	Tahoe SRA Placer	8	39	205 LF	13.4	1,000	1,000	0
1950	Tomales Bay SP Marin	35	0	12,800 OF	1,018.1	260,658	186,864	73,794
1952	Torrey Pines SR San Diego	48	0	23,613 OF	877.1	1,614,800	0	1,614,800
1937	Trinidad SB Humboldt	10	0	2,000 OF	39.2	20,900	18,900	2,000
1931	Tule Elk SR Kern	0	0	0	954.1	65,000	32,500	32,500
1950	Turlock Lake SRA Stanislaus	20	65	16,200 FF	*228.0	0	0	0
1955	Twin Lakes SB Santa Cruz	0	0	5,768 FF	118.8	898,309	845,309	53,000
1930	Van Damme SP Mendocino	5	82	1,700 OF	1,826.5	129,979	67,477	62,502
1956	Weaverville Joss House SHM Trinity	0	0	0	3.2	64,038	43,738	20,300
1952	Westport Union Landing SB Mendocino	0	0	17,310 OF	31.5	33,110	0	33,110
1930	Will Rogers SB Los Angeles	0	0	9,715 OF	65.8	3,447,363	2,095,646	1,351,717
1944	Will Rogers SHP Los Angeles	0	0	0	186.5	550,000	0	550,000
1951	William B. Ide Adobe SHM Tehama	0	0	900 RF	4.0	22,500	11,250	11,250
1959	Woodson Bridge SRA Tehama	0	0	7,020 RF	122.8	83,222	83,222	0
1950	Zmudowski SB Monterey	0	0	9,124 OF	155.5	63,000	38,000	25,000
	TOTALS	4,811	5,031 268T	2,286,129 FF	728,201.8 48,657.0	81,848,517	49,008,234	32,840,283

DEVELOPMENT		GROSS		REVENUE					GROSS	NET	
1962-63 Capital Outlay	Capital Outlay To 6-30-63	OPERATING COSTS 1963-63	AUTHOR-IZED POSITIONS	Services Rendered	Concessions	Total	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUE	1962-63 FY ATTENDANCE	COST PER VISITOR	COST PER VISITOR	PARK
0	0	17	0	0	300	300	-283	0	0	0	Santa Cruz Mission
0	301,414	city operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Santa Monica
1,829	339,228	68,152	7	49,483	10,799	60,282	7,870	668,923	.10	.01	Seacliff
0	127,521	16,780	2	0	120	120	16,660	67,759	.25	.25	Shasta SHM
16,273	1,210,693	110,070	10	28,232	5,554	33,786	76,284	261,050	.42	.29	Silver Strand
0	205,573	42,115	4	6,680	158	6,838	35,277	395,030	.11	.09	Sonoma Coast
7,224	183,200	45,396	7	0	856	856	44,540	155,883	.29	.29	Sonoma SHM
87,459	519,921	375,485	29	836	50,250	51,086	324,399	1,090,670	.34	.30	Squaw Valley
0	241,515	39,469	4	14,583	0	14,583	24,886	76,603	.52	.32	Standish-Hickey
51,130	268,282	49,198	5	17,797	984	18,781	30,417	314,844	.16	.10	Stinson
800	203,832	40,365	5	15,547	0	15,547	24,818	188,182	.21	.13	Sunset
-76	113,737	56,009	10	0	0	0	State Indian Museum 56,009	235,800 270,550	.21	.21	Sutter's Fort Indian Museum
0	108,609	17,016	2	4,970	0	4,970	12,046	57,607	.30	.21	Tahoe
133	285,381	30,180	3	5,488	0	5,488	24,692	96,605	.31	.26	Tomales Bay
3,937	41,457	36,735	3	3,695	0	3,695	33,040	236,111	.16	.14	Torrey Pines
0	22,390	94	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	Trinidad
0	90,857	19,271	2	0	0	0	19,271	8,067	2.39	2.39	Tule Elk Reserve
0	338,019	39,159	4	16,608	1,516	18,124	21,035	117,383	.33	.18	Turlock Lake
4,752	324,652	27,064	2	0	854	854	26,210	199,892	.14	.13	Twin Lakes
1,975	229,265	29,837	3	7,802	0	7,802	22,035	100,948	.30	.22	Van Damme
241	60,383	19,392	2	0	0	0	19,392	34,788	.56	.56	Weaverville
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Westport-Union Landing
0	0	35		city operated	0	0	35	-	0	0	Will Rogers Beach
0	158,141	81,508	11	20,638	865	21,503	60,005	194,871	.42	.31	Will Rogers SP
0	24,680	11,972	1	0	0	0	11,972	16,001	.75	.75	William Ide Adobe
147,076	147,076	14,593	2	0	0	0	14,593	0	0	0	Woodson Bridge
0	0	county operated		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Zmudowski
3,859,446	39,375,116	6,134,012	660	2,033,572	280,249	2,313,821	3,820,191	28,416,613	.22	.13	

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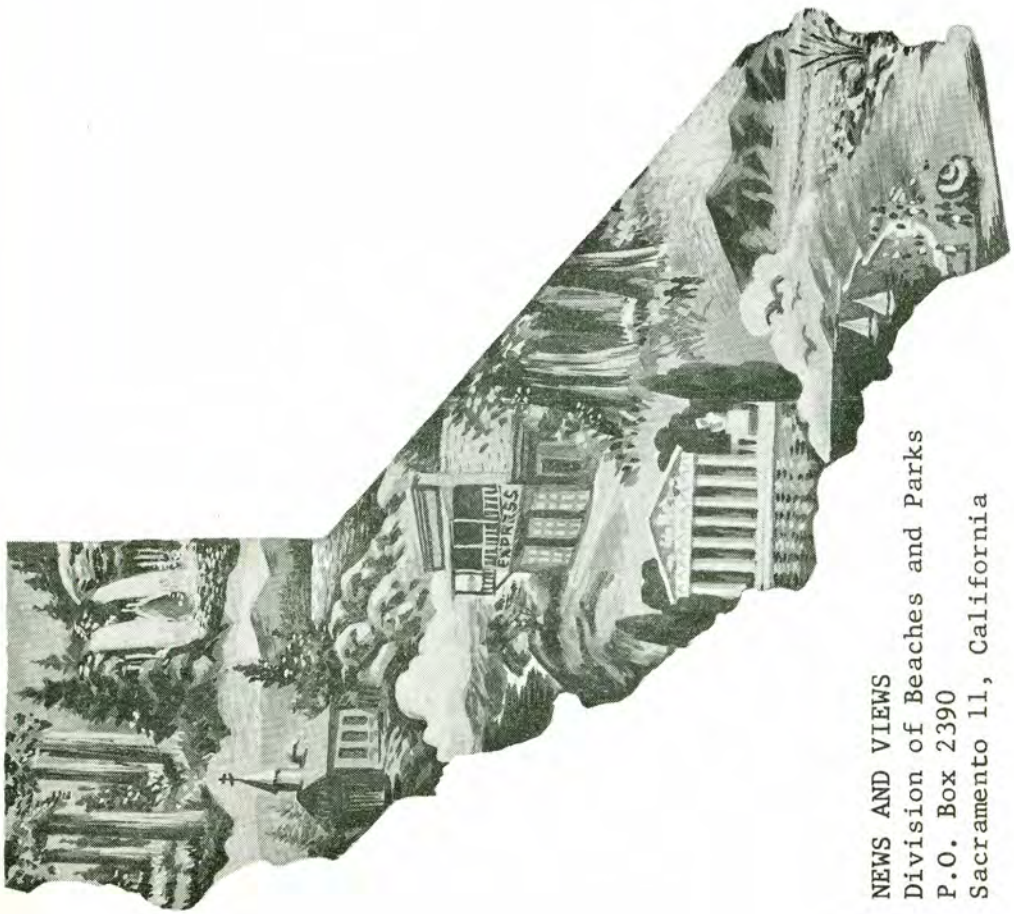

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

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Artist . . . . . Henry B. Collins
Duplicating . . . . . Priscilla R. Oates

ROSTER CHANGES

APPOINTMENTS

Emick, Charles G.	SP Attendant	San Buenaventure SB	12-10-63
Pearson, James C.	Asst Civil Engineer	District 6 HQ	12-9-63
Malskowsky, Ray E.	Inst. Fireman	Squaw Valley SP	11-1-63
Gordon, Charles E.	SP Ranger I	Butano SP	12-1-63
Phillips, Robert	Delineator	Goleta Regional	12-16-63
Hobles, Robert C.	SP Ranger I	Pfeiffer Big Sur SP	11-12-63
O'Halloran, Penelope I.	Inter Stenographer	Sacramento Admin	11-12-63
Bouillon, Edwin J., Jr.	Instrumentman	Sacramento Development	11-1-63
Schmutz, Edward M. J.	Junior Landscape Arch	Sacramento Regional	12-1-63
Lowe, Mary F.	Graphic Artist	Sacramento Park Projects	10-31-63

SEPARATIONS

Swan, Ronald L. (indefinite M/L)	Engineering Aid I	Sacramento Development	12-11-63
Price, Dorman E.	Deckhand-Historic Ships	SF Maritime SHM	11-30-63
Mueller, Troye C.	Inter Typist Clerk	Hearst San Simeon SHM	11-29-63
Cole, Arthur E.	SP Attendant	Cuyamaca Rancho SP	11-30-63
Edwards, Patricia V.	Inter Typist Clerk (B)	District 2 HQ	12-15-63

TRANSFERS

McDonnell, Russell (from Angel Island)	SP Ranger I	Doheny SB	11-1-63
Tidwell, George W. (from San Buenaventura)	SP Attendant	Pismo SB	12-1-63

PERSONALS AND OTHER INFORMATION

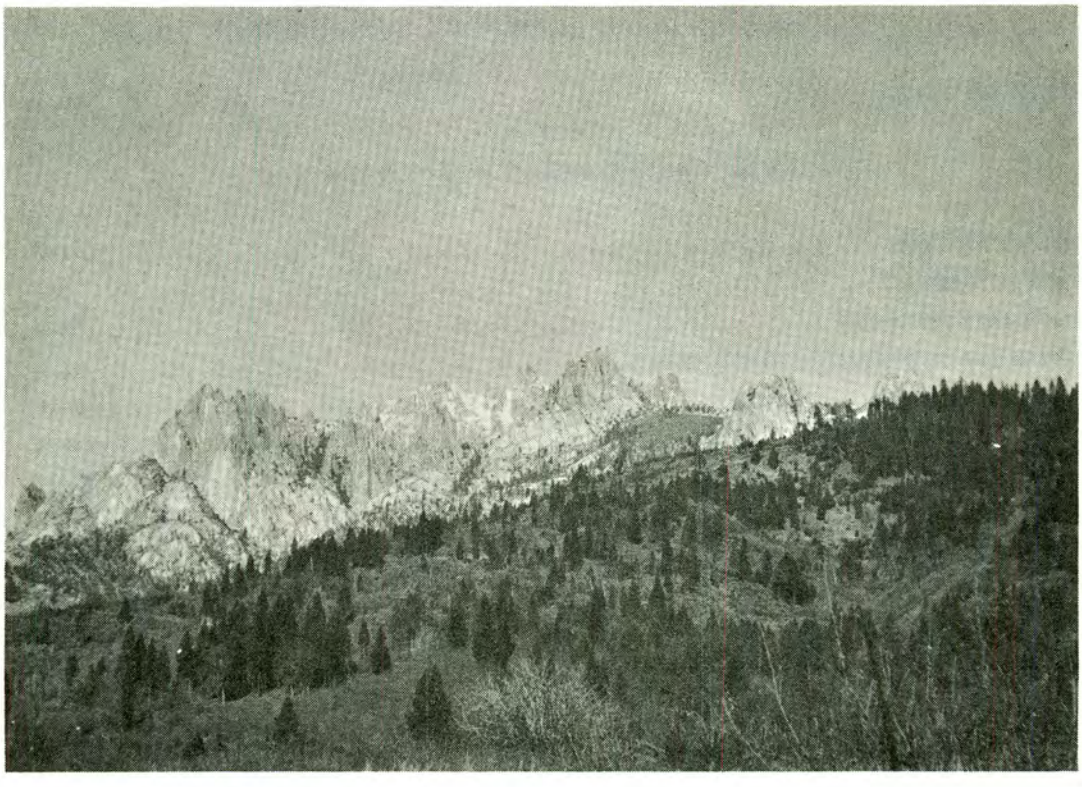
LEO CARRILLO SB----Park Attendant Charles Lee underwent an operation for hernia at the Santa Monica Hospital on December 16, 1963.

PETALUMA ADOBE SHM----Supervisor and Mrs. Fred Newbill's oldest daughter gave birth to twins December 6 — a boy weighing 6 lb. 15-1/2 oz. and a girl weighing 6 lb. 11 oz.

COLUSA-SACRAMENTO RIVER SRA----Ranger and Mrs. Percy I. Dralle are the parents of a boy, Matthew Grant, who weighed 7 lb. 11 oz.

FEBRUARY, 1964

News and Views



Castle Crags State Park .....page 15

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 21 NO. 2

* * * * * *

COVER: CASTLE CRAGS STATE PARK

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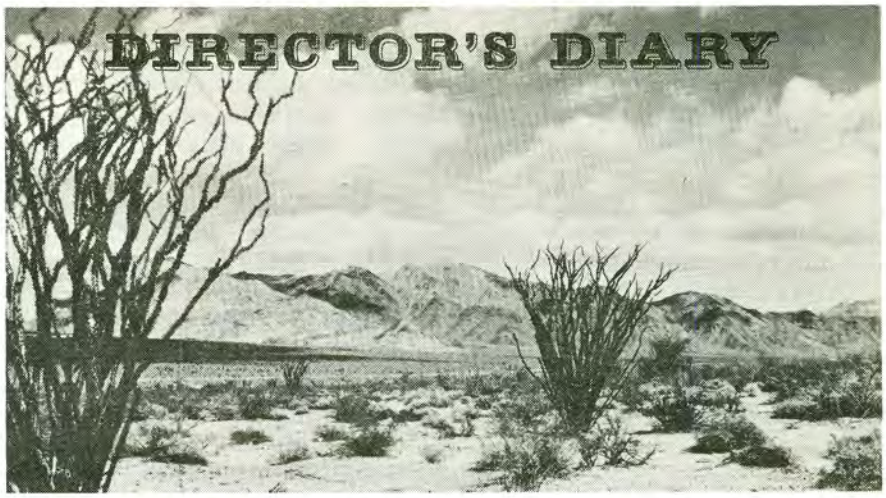


On January 24, 1964, a joint meeting of the State Highway Commission and the State Park Commission was held in Sacramento to discuss the mutual problem of highways and parks.

With the thought that you in the field were unable to attend, and that this many-faceted problem is of vital interest to you, my remarks before the two Commissions are printed here.

The two Commissions agreed to more frequent discussions of problem areas where freeways are planned through state parks and agreed to set up a four-member committee to work out solutions in critical areas. The joint committee members are: Highway Commission, Roger S. Wooley of San Diego and William S. Whitehurst, Fresno; Park Commission, George C. Fleharty, Fresno and Mrs. Nathaniel Owings of Big Sur.

California is internationally famous for outstanding scenic resources. The State Department of Parks and Recreation is the state agency responsible for acquiring and perpetuating for public enjoyment representative areas of this renowned landscape. We have a definite obligation to the past, as in the memorial grove program in the redwoods and in our historical units; to the present in the provision of facilities necessary for proper use and enjoyment of the public; and to the future, in assuring for our successors the experience of enjoying outstanding examples of California's natural landscape heritage.

The complex of natural factors characteristic of our choicest parks requires extremely careful planning and management, if we are to succeed in our responsibility to maintain the character that warrants inclusion of these units in the State Park System. Our program in acquisition is working toward rounding out existing units, with the end in view of achieving the ecological integrity necessary to assure their continuance. Some areas are of such significance and in such delicate balance that <u>any</u> disruption is a disaster, and a <u>planned</u> disruption is nothing less than a desecration.

In discussing the mutual problems of our respective agencies -- and a quick review of the map shows the scope of our involvement -- we would like to express our appreciation for the cooperation and assistance given by the Division of Highways in resolving past problems. Our purpose here today is to discuss ways and means of continuing this spirit of cooperation and to improve upon it, to the end wherein the best interests of all Californians, all Americans, and all people of the world are best served. The international significance of many California State Parks is an established fact, and how we maintain, interpret, and perpetuate them is a matter of growing concern to everyone.

Yesterday I was asked to submit to Governor Brown an itemization of the Department of Parks and Recreation's anticipated accomplishments by 1980 - presuming, of course, that budgetary considerations would be adequate to provide the facilities and the areas which even now we know Californians will require by 1980.

I did so with the full knowledge of this meeting today.

The Highway Commission of the State of California has accepted an awesome responsibility. The Park Commission has received a similar charge. No other commission has similar responsibilities. The future of California rests within the decisions of these two commissions of seven men.

Getting down to the specific bases of our differences, it must be understood at the outset that the only way in which the complex of natural values in a major park area can be perpetuated in accordance with the responsibility of our Department is by recognizing and treating the entire park unit

(continued on the following page)

as a single natural entity. Conversely, if these values are approached as separate unrelated factors and are treated without regard to their interdependence, the whole system falls apart and we no longer have unity based on natural integrity. Truly, the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

In units of the State Park System where natural values are of this high caliber, the construction of any type of man-made installation can inflict great and well-nigh irreparable damage on the value of the area for park purposes. This is true not only of freeways, but also of any kind of developments -- even those made ostensibly for park or recreational purposes -- if not very carefully planned and wisely located. It is especially true of freeways because of their extent, their great visual impact and scarring of the natural landscape, their disruptive effect on biological values through opening forests to sun and wind and through interruption of wildlife habitat, and their constant production of sounds and smells completely foreign to the natural environment.

No matter how great our budgetary considerations, no matter how great our genius in construction, no matter how imaginative our facilities, without the great and magnificent outdoor areas -- the beaches, the lakes, the sand, the mountains, the desert, the rivers, the shore line, the trees -- parks would be of little value or pleasure if the encroachments of man faced us at every turn when we went into the country to relax, to do what man has done for eons -- to get away from it all for a respite from ordinary living and ordinary environment.

The original and traditional purpose in the establishment of our great scenic parks was, and remains, that of preserving outstanding natural features for the enjoyment of this and all future generations. In order to fulfill this objective, our Department must protect them against all forms of destruction, damage, and misuse -- whether from economic exploitation, from encroachment by non-park uses (however important in themselves), or even from misguided and inappropriate recreational developments. We are obliged to regard any damaging of park values by freeway construction in exactly the same light as we would regard a proposal to harvest park trees for lumber purposes, or to build a dam for power generation and flood a park valley. All such encroachments are among the kinds of destructive or damaging influences which it is the specific purpose of park establishment to avert and avoid. The National Park System, the origin and objectives of which are exactly parallel to those of California State Parks, is charged by law to preserve its units "unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations".

The responsibility of the Highway Commission is for the present and the next relatively few years. What it is constructing can become relatively obsolete or inadequate within decades. The responsibility of the Park Commission includes the present ... but also the future, the foreseeable years and the century beyond. It is charged with providing and protecting the magnificence and the inspiration of man for centuries to come. These values are forever irreplaceable. When lost, they are as truly lost as is the passenger pigeon.

I cannot believe that the men who direct the building of highways for the State of California are heartless -- some would say ruthless -- contemporaries who are concerned only with laying ribbons of concrete and asphalt -- in some cases with a bridge or so -- from here to there. As men have a rational faith in each other's ability to perform at their highest capacity, so must departments of government have that faith in each other. Together both commissions and staffs of the two departments must be presumed to seek the highest achievement for the people of California.

What must that achievement be?

It must be good for California. Full consideration to all points must always be given. The fact that a park is involved should not deter the Highway Commission from its consideration of a route. But the fact that a very special park is involved should markedly influence the Highway Commission in its consideration of a route. In the former, economics may well be the primary consideration. In the latter, economics should be the last consideration.

We ask that the same energy, the same skill, and the same singleness of purpose applied by Highways to the problem of moving traffic be applied by Highways in resolving the problems of freeways and parks.

Governor Brown said last year that "when a man throws an empty cigarette package from

(continued on page 4)

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Edward F. Dolder, Chief

Often we hear that the State Park System has removed too much land from the tax rolls of the State's counties. This charge feeds on the fact that several counties of the State do have a much higher percentage of State Park lands than do others. However, I think we should also look at this charge in relation to the total State picture.

In a recent report on the Fee Lands of the State Park System, the lands were reported separately as to prior ownership. It is interesting to note that 489,247 acres of land now in the State Park System were in public ownership prior to acquisition by the State. The total acreage of privately-owned land that has been acquired and removed from the tax rolls in the various counties is 190,737 acres. Stating this in another way, we would say that of the total fee-owned land now in the State Park System, 64 per cent was already in public ownership and 34 per cent is the amount of privately owned lands acquired by the State and removed from the county tax rolls.

Looking at the matter in still another way, with the total acreage of the State slightly in excess of 100,000,000 acres, the State Park System, as of June 30, 1963, has removed from the tax rolls less than two-tenths of one per cent of land formerly in private ownership since its inception in 1927.

an automobile he is liable to a $50 fine. When a man throws a billboard across a view he is liable to be richly rewarded. I see little difference between the damage done by these two litterbugs".

This great achievement, the precluding of the destruction of the beauty of California, the magnificence which has attracted people from all over the world, should be our joint goal.

I am confident these two commissions will establish ground rules satisfactory to the adherents of both programs -- highways and parks.

Eric Sevareid said recently:

> "Surely, there is a vested public interest in the American landscape and surely it is nonsense to say, as courts and other authorities have said, that economic interest is a necessity while esthetic interest is a luxury. It is nonsense to say that what is beautiful and what is ugly are not subject to definition, that there are no standards. If we do not attempt to erect such standards and enforce them, we are lost.
>
> "There is a fundamental moral and, therefore, ought to be a fundamental legal difference between ugly movies, ugly TV commercials, ugly music, ugly books on the one hand; and ugly buildings, highways and streets on the other. The former can be avoided; we have a choice. The latter cannot be avoided; we have no choice at all."

With our new know-how, our technology, our vast resources and our financial abilities, we must agree with a contemporary of Mr. Sevareid, Charles Collingwood, who recently closed a program of his with a stirring quotation from Hemmingway: "We are just in the dawn of new things. . . . All the splendors of life are within our reach". . . . . If we want them.

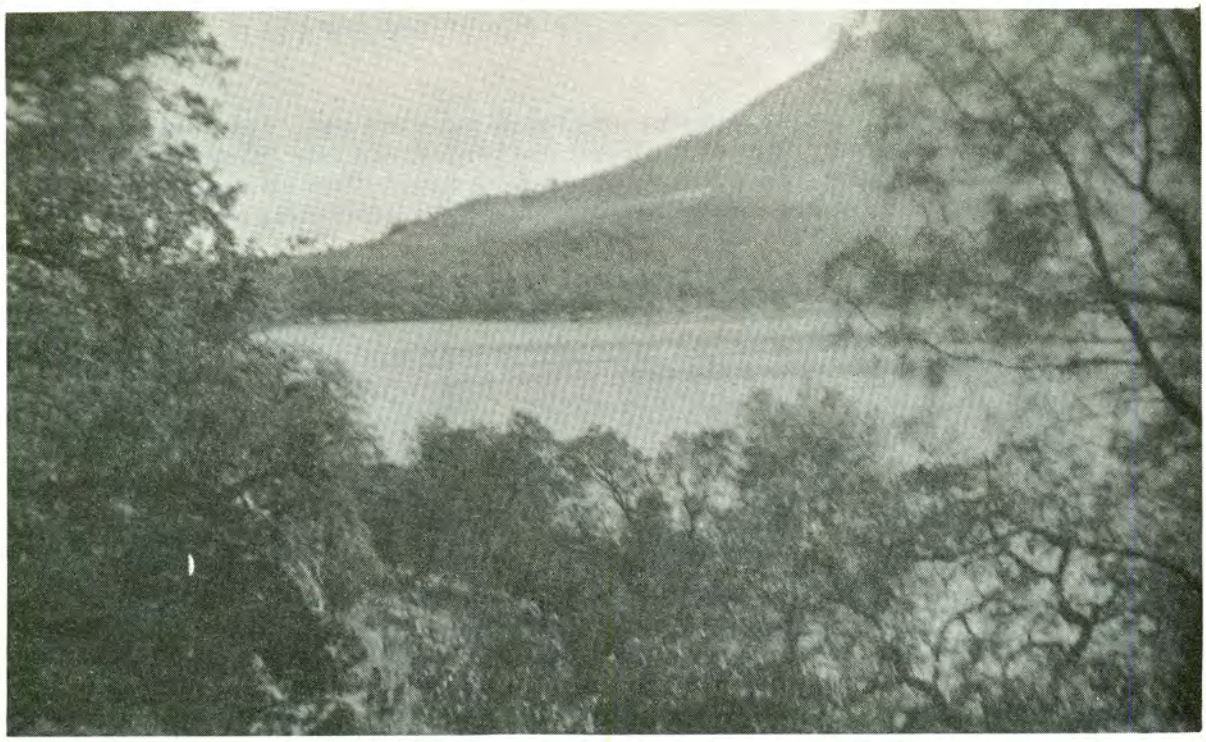
Courage and faith and high standards of excellence must be kept actively alive. The people of California must keep their faith in our integrity of purpose as a department of government.

One thought in closing. Our successors can and will build and enjoy transportation facilities beyond our present ability to even comprehend. They cannot build or replace or enjoy the park values we sacrifice today.

What better monument to our collective wisdom and skills can we possibly leave than proof of our ability to resolve the vexing problem of transportation without destroying the finest of our natural landscapes? Let our parks stand in evidence with our freeway system as this proof.

The future rests with these two commissions.

CHARLES A. DeTURK
Director



Ka-ba-tin is the Indian name for the Lake and means big water.

When the Red Men first here came
They asked the Spirit for a name
Came the answer from within
"Call these waters Kabatin
Where the mountains touch the sky
Let the name be Konocti
Where the straits unite the three
Call the place Konotayee
Where the nets with fishes swell
Let the place be called Kabell."
But the white men prone to take,
Called the waters all -- Clear Lake
They should be as they were then
Now and ever, Ka-ba-tin.

R. S. Rodman

Clear Lake State Park

On the south shores of California's largest natural lake, nestled amid coniferous and deciduous growth with undercover of chaparral, is located one of California's outstanding State Parks -- Clear Lake. There are scenic, historic and recreational values that are enjoyed by visitors from all over the world. Here outdoor living can be carried out to the fullest extent.

There are three developed campgrounds with a total of 80 individual camping units. The units are classified as "Type A". A 28-unit picnic area is located near the lake shores, adjoining Cole Creek. This area is used for boat launching, too. There are approximately two miles of hiking trails that join each campground to the lake area and there is a self-guided Indian Nature Trail where a portion of the story of the Indians is told. Many of the plants along the trail are marked and give the use the Indians made of them. The Nature Trail is very popular, especially with groups.
(continued on the following page)

Tribes of Pomo Indians enjoyed this area long before the white man. Food was in abundance here. The Indians gathered acorns, buckeyes, grains and berries; and they caught fish in the streams and in the lake. They used canoes made from woven reeds of tules. They also gathered reeds, fibres, grasses and other materials to weave and dye baskets. Many old Indian sites are in evidence throughout the park.

This canoe is exhibited at the State Indian Museum in Sacramento. It was made at the Big Valley Rancheria near Kelseyville.

The area was settled by the white man in the 1840's. They took the best land from the Indians and used it for farming, sheep grazing and cattle raising. The foothills were used for hunting and trapping.

The park area was once used for dairy farming. In 1949, the Fred Dorn family gift-deeded to the State Park System 300 acres. This generous gift set in motion the machinery for the State to purchase the 258-acre Timothy ranch and later a piece of Gaddy's property bringing the total acreage to 560 acres. The Park includes 11,200 feet of Lake frontage.

The park opened for public use in 1951 and has averaged over 100,000 visitors for the past four years.

(continued on the following page)

HUGO FISHER
ADMINISTRATOR

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR OF
CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
P. O. BOX 2448, SACRAMENTO 11

THE RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA

STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO

December 9, 1963

Honorable Walter E. Wrightman, Mayor
City of San Clemente
100 Avenida Presidio
San Clemente, California

Dear Mayor Wrightman:

I understand that the City of San Clemente recently passed a million dollar bond issue for the purpose of purchasing private beaches. This is a most noteworthy accomplishment. I certainly hope that other municipalities along the coast may follow the example of your enlightened citizens.

Public beaches are at a premium in California and demands for this type of recreation are increasing rapidly. No part of government is able to do the entire job by itself.

Please accept my heartiest congratulations for the noteworthy effort of the City of San Clemente in the highest public interest.

Sincerely,

Hugo Fisher

Administrator

N/V 2/64

CLEAR LAKE STATE PARK (continued from the previous page)

The natural features are many. Perhaps year-round fishing is the most featured attraction. There are three varieties of catfish, two varieties of crappie, several varieties of perch and black bass. Catfish up to 14 pounds, bass up to ten pounds and crappie up to four pounds lure visitors to Clear Lake during all seasons of the year.

Waterfowl use the Park as a refuge and nesting place. Bird watchers will find a variety of birds. Wood ducks nest in the trees along the creek banks in the spring; mallards nest along the creek banks in the grasses and in the tules; coots, gulls and pelicans are numerous and can be seen around the mouths of the creeks. Valley Quail are everywhere. Occasionally, the ring-necked pheasant is flushed out of the tall grasses. Some other prominent birds of Clear Lake are: the mourning doves, Stellar Jays, goldfinches, wrens, bushtits, redwing black birds, red shafted flickers and the cooper hawks.

Frequently seen animals are the black-tailed deer, black-tailed hare, brush rabbit, beechey ground squirrel, gray squirrel, chipmunk, gray fox, skunk, raccoon, mink, beaver, and occasionally a bobcat.

The Western Redbud with its bright red flowers heralds the arrival of spring. The California Buckeye begins to leaf out in the early spring and blooms later. Manzanita, toyon, red berry, poison oak and mountain mohogany make up most of the ground cover on the slopes. The creek banks are covered with blackberries, tules, nettles and cat tails. Digger pines and several varieties of oaks cover the hill slopes. Cottonwoods, willows, box elders, black walnuts and California laurel are the trees found in riparian association.

Clear Lake State Park boasts outdoor living at its best -- scenic beauty, wildlife, history, hiking, swimming, boating, and water skiing can all be enjoyed by the visitor.

Clear Lake State Park Staff

Personnel: Supervisor Edward Griggs, Assistant Supervisor Paul Jones, and Park Attendant Emmett Smith

BETTER RANGER

earl p. hanson
deputy chief, park management

THE DISTRICT SYSTEM

The District system of organization, as it presently exists today, is an outgrowth of an attempt to district the system some 30 years ago through the appointment of two District Superintendents, one in the northwest and one in the southern part of the State. These assignments were those of a general superintendent without staff and charged with the responsibilities of project reporting, general development planning, maintenance, and operations. Each superintendent was a direct supervisor over the men in charge of each state park unit and he was the park unit's only contact with the Sacramento headquarters office. One of the superintendents did his own office work, including typing. The other was fortunate enough to have a wife who did his typing.

Policy and administrative practices were sketchily drawn by a State Park Commission consisting of five members appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the Governor. Development planning was performed in a headquarters office, and during the Civilian Conservation Corps period, in an emergency relief administration center in San Francisco. The coordinating officer for that function, the chief planner for the National Park Service, became the first State park engineer in charge of development planning. His name is Dan Hull, a Landscape Architect, now retired.

The State park headquarters in San Francisco had a branch office in Sacramento from which was administered some of the parks in the Sierra and Cascade region.

In the late 30's a third district was created and a superintendent appointed operating out of San Francisco. Some stenographic assistance was furnished by the San Francisco headquarters office to the third district which then became known as the Central District, the other two were known as the Northwest District and the Southern District. Shortly thereafter, a fourth and a fifth district were created, the Central District was split and designated as the North Central and South Central Districts. The North Central District included parks formerly operated out of the Sacramento branch office. About this time, the headquarters office was moved to Sacramento and the San Francisco branch office was operated primarily as the District Headquarters for the South Central District. The District Superintendents operated without staff, but all units of the State Park System were under the supervision of a District Superintendent in each geographic area for the first time in the history of the System.

At the close of World War II, accumulated oil royalties became available to the Division of Beaches and Parks for the first time for maintenance and operation and for acquisition. For the first time, the District offices were provided with some assistance. In most cases, it was a Ranger who could type, although one of the District offices did have stenographic help. Finally, in 1946, Assistant District Superintendents positions were established in each of the five districts. Then stenographic help was provided in each district.

About the same time a Deputy Chief position was established in the Sacramento headquarters office with responsibility for the entire operations program, including project investigations. An engineering unit also was established in the Sacramento headquarters office for the purpose of heading up the development planning and construction and beach erosion control, riding and hiking trails programs.

As new money became available for acquisition through Chapter 1422, Statutes of 1945, an

(continued on the following page)

BETTER RANGER (continued from the previous page)

acquisition section was added to the Sacramento headquarters office. Among its responsibilities were the drafting of agreements for concessions, rights-of-way, and non-park uses. Several functions were added, such as an enlarged fiscal and personnel office. All of these added up to complete centralization of the Division. At the same time decentralization to the Districts was begun. As the District functions increased, additional personnel were added, first on the operating basis, and secondly, on the technical and service basis. This led to a higher degree of decentralization than ever existed in the districts before, each district staffing two Assistant Superintendents, one responsible for operations, and the other for coordination of Technical services, including project and development planning functions.

This also resulted in a highly specialized technical section in Sacramento, including Project Planning, Acquisition, Real Estate Management, Development Planning, Engineering, and Interpretive Services. Thus, some functions became highly centralized, while others became decentralized further.

The Commission was enlarged to a seven-man body and later was restricted to policy making and advisory functions. Two deputy chiefs, one in charge of operations and the other technical services, further split the centralized administration.

Now with the creation of a Department of Recreation the pendulum is swinging again, and the move is toward greater decentralization of Division functions. It is felt, however, that the present districts do not constitute the appropriate organization to which to decentralize. It is felt this is true because field administration must assume a greater degree of responsibility and be more administrative than operational. This should provide for a higher classification of personnel in both administrative and technical services. Then, too, establishment of the planning and control function in the Sacramento headquarters office has provided for the establishment of standards with which to guide the field function. These, and other services, will better permit a flow of policy and procedural direction to the field organization setting up much more specific guide lines for field decision-making.

The district concept, therefore, will be changed to the regional concept with a higher degree of decision-making at the regional level. This will involve changes for many of the Division personnel and it is, of course, these changes that are being studied now by the task force on reorganization whose task is nearly completed and whose report will be available for the Chief of the Division and the Director of the Department to review in the very near future. The District Superintendents will also have an opportunity to make a review of the report and to submit their comments on the report of the Task Force Committee.

When final approval is granted, and this must be given by higher levels of State government than the Department, then the task of physical reorganization begins and it is the timing of this that must be worked out in the future. How soon it will start and how long it will take to complete the physical reorganization is a matter which can be discussed only prematurely at this time. Our best estimate is that the beginning of such reorganization will not take place within this calendar year.

EARL P. HANSON
Deputy Chief, Park Management

Public Health and Water Quality Control

Uses of Water Affecting Public Health

The two uses of water which have the closest bearing on public health are: domestic use, and, recreation involving close body contact with water. Each of these uses presents a different type of human contact with water and each use requires that the quality of the water meet criteria specific to that use. Time does not permit a quantitative definition of these criteria but in the following sections they are discussed qualitatively.

Domestic Use

If water is to be used for drinking and culinary purposes, it must be safe, clean, and potable. "Safe" means free from pathogens, parasites, and below the threshold concentration for toxic chemicals and radioactive substances. "Clean" means virtually free from suspended silt and organic matter and practically colorless. "Potable" means acceptable to the taste (and smell) and free from adverse physiological effects.

Taken together these criteria add up to a restrictive requirement not always met in surface and ground waters, even in their natural state. In an area where sewage and industrial wastes are discharged within a water basin, it become almost an axiom that water for domestic use must receive some treatment before it meets these criteria.

In California the relative emphasis on these individual criteria is changing. All of the public water sources are pathogenically safe but increasingly with the shift from ground to surface sources, this is being achieved by chlorination. Chlorination, in turn, produces tastes and odors when applied to water which has been stored in open reservoirs, so that unless the water is treated to remove all plankton, the chlorination to make the water safe results in a deterioration in potability. Ground waters in Southern California are in some areas developing a mineral content which renders them unpotable. Furthermore, the public's standard of acceptability of water with respect to appearance is becoming more demanding. Periods of turbid water following storm runoff into open reservoirs are no longer quietly accepted as they once were, nor are the turbid waters appearing in old distribution systems when new water sources of different chemical composition are introduced.

The large scale replacement of soap by detergents has made hardness of water relatively less important than formerly, but the detergent itself has introduced a new problem of water acceptability.

In addition to all of the criteria discussed above, the public is coming to expect that the flouride ion concentration of domestic water be kept at the optimum level with respect to the control of dental caries.

When one puts all of these requirements together, and realizes that under our present system we require all water served in a community to meet drinking water standards, one realizes that the responsibility placed on those who manage the waters of the state, those who manage the liquid wastes, and those who produce and distribute domestic water to the State's 15 million people in their households, is indeed a staggering one.

Recreational Use

There is a wide spectrum of recreational activities involving human contact with water. Arrayed in the order roughly of the closeness of the contact, but specifically on the basis of likelihood of ingestion of the water, we have a list about as follows:

(continued on the following page)

1. Swimming
2. Water Skiing
3. Wading and Bathing
4. Surf Fishing
5. Skin Diving
6. Rubber Rafting
7. Canoeing and Rowing
8. Sail Boating
9. Motor Boating
10. Fishing From Boats

Two factors of water quality needed for water recreation are the same as for domestic use; namely, safety and cleanliness. The criteria which apply here, however, are more lenient than for drinking water. The amount of water ingested while swimming may be as much as a swallow or two, while that resulting from motor boating may be as little as a droplet of spray. Obviously, therefore, the risk is not the same as in a drinking water. It is customary in practice to divide water recreation into two classes, those activities like swimming being classed as body-contact sports and those like boating being classed as non-body contact sports. Bacterial standards for body-contact sports are not as strict as for drinking water, but are sufficiently stringent that streams receiving drainage from agricultural land or any undisinfected sewage effluent will not meet them.

Water used for recreational purposes usually cannot be treated while water intended for domestic use can, so that in practice recreational use imposes a higher bacterial standard than use as a source of domestic supply.

The cleanliness criteria for recreational use is that there be no visible suspended material, no objectionable odors, and no growths of slime on banks and bottom surfaces.

Mineral content of water and its specific chemical composition are usually not relevant to recreational uses, except as they affect the sport of fishing.

Where large lakes and impoundments are involved, a new criterion enters the picture; namely, the esthetic value of the body of water as a whole which is dependent on its freedom from prolific biological growths of free and attached plant life. The water quality factor involved here is the level of plant nutrients, principally nitrogen and phosphorus.

A recent new element in the concern of the quality of water for recreational use is the fact that water containing small amounts of synthetic detergent will foam when agitated and this foam is decidedly objectionable to recreationists. Since even treated sewage today contains sufficient detergent to foam even when diluted several times, the magnitude of the problem is apparent.

A public health aspect of recreational use of water that is seldom taken into account, is that the recreation itself is a health benefit which may turn out to be of profound importance as the process of urbanization continues to change our way of life. The California Legislature, in the Water Code, has enunciated the principle that the highest use of water is for domestic purposes and the second highest use is for agricultural purposes. Since recreational use is non-consumptive and does not deprive any other use, the time may well come when the Legislature will recognize the highest use as recreational.

In addition to the foregoing, there are a number of other uses of water which have a bearing on public health. Because of the time limitation, they will only be mentioned here. They are:

1. Food Processing
2. Irrigation of Food Crops
3. Irrigation of Parks and Golf Courses
4. Industrial Processes involving human contact

The first two involve consideration similar to those for uses for domestic and recreational purposes. The latter two frequently involve the use of reclaimed sewage and represent a field of great interest in the near future in California.

Frank M. Stead
Chief, Division of Environmental Sanitation
Department of Public Health

ROSTER CHANGES 1-31-64

APPOINTMENTS	CLASSIFICATION	LOCATION	DATE
Amato, Frank	Deckhand, Historic Ships	San Francisco SHP	12- 9-63
Bier, James F.	Civil Engineering Assoc	Monterey Regional	10-31-63
Deal, Ruby E.	Key Punch Operator (IBM)	Administration	11-13-63
DeMott, Bruce E.	Engineering Aid II	Beaches & Parks	12- 4-63
Fogg, George E.	Asst Ldscp Arch	Beaches & Parks	11- 5-63
Getty, Maurice H.	St Pk Rgr I	Cuyamaca Rancho SP	12- 1-63
Grolla, Lance M.	Assoc Planner	Beaches & Parks	10-31-63
Harklerode, Lee E.	Painter I	Squaw Valley SP	12-30-63
Keeler, Elizabeth E.	Inter Typ Clk	Hearst San Simeon SHM	1- 2-64
Kress, Edward N.	Assoc Ldscp Arch	Beaches & Parks	1- 1-64
Mosbaek, Ella N.	Inter Typ Clk	Carpinteria SB	1-20-64
Schmidt, Edith M.	Inter Steno	Administration	1-14-64
Thompson, Hollis R.	Property Inspector	Administration	12-16-63
Troelsen, Norbert M.	Guide, Historical Monument	Donner Memorial SP	12-13-63

SEPARATIONS

Blaser, Martha A.	Inter Typ Clk		Administration	12-31-63
Flores, Anthony J.	Groundsman		Monterey SHM	1- 5-64
Hollingsworth, Lucy E.	Inter Steno		Small Craft Harbors	1- 8-64
Kulakow, Stanley	Asst Civil Engineer		District 1 Hdqtrs	1-17-64
Millslagle, Frank D.	Asst Civil Engineer		Small Craft Harbors	1-21-64
Nettleton, Shirley	Inter Typ Clk		Carpinteria SB	1-17-64
Walker, William J.	St Pk Rgr I		Tule Elk SR	1-12-64

TRANSFERS

Drolshagen, Francis E.	Assoc Ld Agt	(from)	Beaches & Parks	1-19-64
		(to)	Water Resources	

RETIREMENTS

Gutierrez, Frank L.	Curator I	La Purisima Mission	12-31-63
Valentine, Adelbert C.	Carpenter I	District 2 Hdqtrs	12-31-63

PERSONALS

CALAVERAS BIG TREES SP --- Assistant Park Supervisor Doug Bryce and wife Carol, proud parents of a 6 lb. 6 oz. baby girl, Cynthia Lynn, born January 13, 1964.

DISTRICT I --- Carpenter Foreman William A. Hoffmann is retiring on March 1st. His new address will be: 32579 Avenue E, Yucaipa, California. He has been in State service for over 14 years.

STANDISH-HICKEY SRA --- Park Supervisor E. G. Gray underwent an operation on Sunday, January 12th, at General Hospital, Santa Rosa, and is now recuperating at his son's home at 1223 Wanda Way, Santa Rosa, California.

James. M. Dowden, Assistant Civil Engineer, Park Management, Sacramento Headquarters, won the California Council of Civil Engineers & Land Surveyors Award for Surveying, Technical. Mr. Dowden received a plaque, $200 cash and a trip to Las Vegas.

YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS ARE OUR ONLY SOURCE

RESULTS OF STATE PARK RANGER II EXAMINATION 10-19-63

1. Cline, Charles G.
Big Basin Redwoods S P
2. Getty, Maurice H.
3305 Granada Ave., San Diego
3. Felty, Richard E.
P. O. Box 47, Philo
4. Crandall, Thomas A.
Big Basin Redwoods S P
5. Walker, William J.
603 Newell Rd, Palo Alto
6. Rawlings, Ronald D.
52 W Rall, Clovis
7. Werts, Roger W.
P. O. Box 685, Del Mar
8. Doyle, James M.
9139 Linda Rio Dr, Sacramento
9. Geary, James R.
P. O. Box 1, Essex
10. Ector, Silas J.
14253 Sunset Blvd, Pacific Palisades
11. Terry, Harold C.
Rt 1, Big Sur
12. Neasham, David L.
Calaveras Big Trees S P
13. Morgan, Kirby R.
Anza-Borrego Desert S P
14. Miller, Thomas S.
Julian
15. Blackburn, Owen
Richardson Grove S P
16. Tardif, Robert
P. O. Box 97, Graeagle
17. Greene, James H.
Rt 1, Box 220, Calistoga
18. Menefee, Richard L.
P. O. Box 811, Lebec
19. McCall, Joseph R.
Rt 2, Box 2885, Loomis
20. Conner, James L.
P. O. Box 1089, Ventura
21. McManus, John C.
3020 Via De Frente, San Clemente
22. Hibsch, Allan E.
Box 93, Friant
23. Hartwell, Kent
P. O. Box 308, Idyllwild
24. Sears, Gordon H.
P. O. Box 258, Diablo
25. Hodgkins, Francis I.
P. O. Box 223, Coloma
26. Neal, James E.
Anza-Borrego Desert S P
27. Erickson, Ronald J.
Emerald Bay S P
28. Simpson, Ray S.
Rt 1, Box 62, Carmel
29. Neider, James E.
536 Montford Av, Mill Valley
30. Hood, Joe D.
Prairie Creek S P
31. Ashabranner, Cas D., Jr.
838 San Pedro St, Ventura
32. McCall, Ronald D.
P. O. Box 397, Carpinteria
33. Weldon, George C.
Rio Vista
34. Long, Dana B.
P. O. Box 505, Julian
35. Walstrom, John E.
P. O. Box 332, Mendocino
36. Dietz, Loren A.
Crescent City
37. Hibbert, James F.
Half Moon Bay
38. Pilegard, James L.
San Simeon
39. Galli, Thomas J.
Soledad
40. Wallace, Kirk M.
Anza-Borrego Desert S P
41. Wilson, Malcolm C.
Fort Bragg
42. Williams, Delbert W.
P. O. Box 258, Diablo
43. Fazio, Joe
P. O. Box 397, Oceano
44. Noehren, Harold R.
Huntington S B
45. Allen, Clifford A.
Box 315, Miranda
46. Nygren, Robert N.
4955 Pacific St, Rocklin
47. Taylor, James A.
Half Moon Bay
48. Moltzner, Karl G.
2935 Serena Ct, Santa Cruz
49. Forsyth, Lorin B.
Stinson Beach
50. Fairchild, Frank L.
Ranchita
51. Batlin, Harry K.
Pfeiffer Big Sur S P
52. Lavine, Glen E.
P. O. Box 47, Philo
53. Miller, Dale B.
5586 Dewey Av, Riverside
54. McCormick, Donald H.
Box 224, Coloma
55. McVicar, Preston J.
Big Basin Redwoods S P
56. Linden, George
Calaveras Big Trees S P
57. Murray, Alva J.
Oroville
58. Hyta, Cornelius R.
20 Nelson Av, Mill Valley
59. Crisp, Emmet T.
Sonoma Coast S B
60. Bullock, Robert C.
Standish-Hickey S R A
61. O'Rourke, Michael E.
P. O. Box 108, Weott
62. Penner, Stephen C.
Descanso

Transfer

Charles P. Lyden, Ranger II, from Hearst San Simeon SHM to Ranger III, Folsom Lake SRA

Development News

This month we are talking to you about reorganization as it will affect the planning and development program, and we have a fine article on Regional Engineering prepared by Regional Engineer Dick Dowd of the Goleta Region.

As this article goes to press in January, we are reaching the end of our year-long struggle with the 1964-65 Capital Outlay Budget submission. Since we are still operating under a $6,000,000 per year capital outlay ceiling, and since the mandatory elements of the program, such as beach erosion control and initial recreation developments at the various reservoir projects of the California Water Plan, are taking a sizable proportion of the total allocation, the capital outlay picture for 1964-65 is not as rosy as we had hoped it would be. But it will be possible to accomplish several major projects of vital importance, together with a larger number of minor projects. As the budget picture becomes clearer, we will furnish basic facts of the situation to you through this column.

There is widespread concern, stemming largely from inadequate knowledge of our current program for reorganization, that the trend may be toward further centralization of many functions, including design and development planning, thus placing these activities farther away from the field units. In actuality, the reverse is true.

Under reorganization, the earlier phases of planning, including project formulation and studies leading to determination of land use, are conducted under the supervision of the Deputy Chief, Planning and Control, in Sacramento Headquarters. The remaining phases of planning, including the preparation of general development plans, developed area plans, and other plans concerned with the actual accomplishment of work on the ground, will be completely decentralized to the principal field offices. There will no longer be Districts and Regions as we now know them. Instead, the functions presently carried on by the District Offices and by the Regional Offices will be placed under the supervision of one man for each principal field office.

Let's assume that the principal field offices are to be known as regions. The regional supervisor will be known as regional chief or some similar appropriate title, and will be responsible for all operating and planning activities which are carried on in the units under his jurisdiction, with the exception of project formulation and land use determination, which studies will be conducted by the Planning and Control Group from Sacramento.

Thus, all of the development planning, with the exception of the very broadest phases, which lead to the determination of land use, will be conducted at the principal field level. The details of our new organization are presently under study by a committee under the able chairmanship of Superintendent of District 2, Gordon Kishbaugh. Serving with him are representatives from our present Regions, Districts, and field units. Superintendent Kishbaugh feels that some detailed information regarding the shape of the new field organization will be available by early spring of 1964. It is impossible to predict at this time when the actual reorganization of the field will take place. You may expect that Deputy Chief Hanson and Superintendent Kishbaugh will keep the field accurately informed as to the progress of the reorganization effort through the various information media which are available to them.

One more point regarding the decentralization of development planning to the field headquarters. Present thinking calls for the complete elimination of the Sacramento Development Section, with the exception of those few positions which are necessary to the processing of interagency agreements and for the expediting of our work through the Public Works Board, the Department of Finance, and related procedures which are required for the accomplishment of the actual development work in the field. The actual make-up of the Development force to remain in Sacramento is not known at this time, but it is clearly understood that the group will be geared to the construction phases of the work and will not be involved in the development planning. There is broad and enthusiastic agreement that the decentralization of the development planning to the field headquarters will be a major improvement in our development program.

JAMES P. TRYNER
Supervisor of Development

Regional Engineering

At the mention of the word "engineer" any number of images immediately appear in the minds of most people. To many it is a man peering through a transit and waving his arms wildly to his partner who is wandering through the weeds with a gigantic yardstick. To others it may be a man poring over a set of detail plans and occasionally manipulating his slide rule. While these operations represent a function which is commonly performed by an engineer, they do not encompass his role accurately. The engineer's responsibility, stated simply, is to gather data, organize it, analyze it and present alternatives or recommend a definite solution to a particular problem or a combination of problems.

Within the Division of Beaches and Parks there is probably more latitude for the practice of engineering than within any other state agency. Where else are you faced with problems ranging from the analysis of a hazardous rock condition to the installation of an electric fish screen? We have here perhaps the last holdout for the "general practitioner" in an age when specialization is the keynote. Under present day educational systems, a man may major in civil, mechanical, electrical, chemical, petroleum or several other engineering fields, and within each of these majors there is an additional specialization. For example, within civil engineering there are options of structural, transportation, hydraulics, sanitation, or construction.

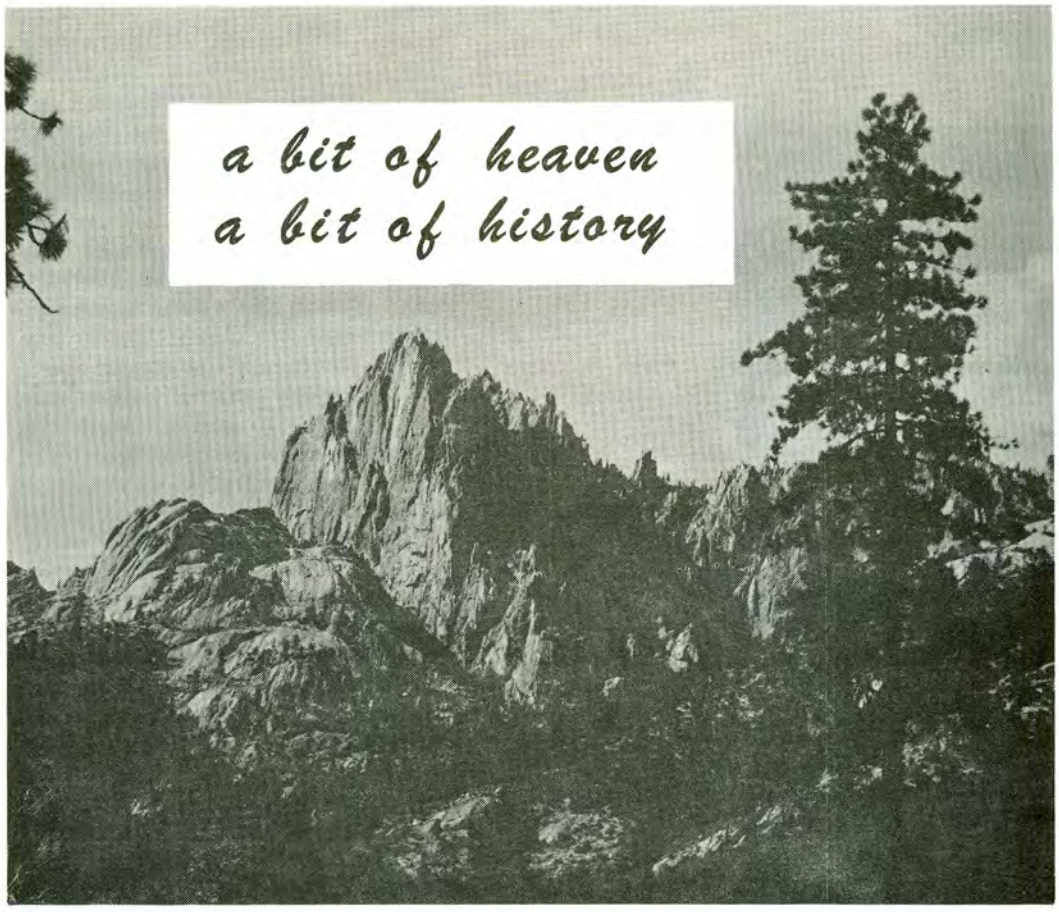
The projects encountered in the Division of Beaches and Parks cover the majority of these fields and the diversification keeps the work of the regional engineering staff interesting, to say the least. Because of the variety of problems which come up and the minimum of time which can reasonably be expended on solutions, every available short cut must be taken. It is here that the unit supervisors and their personnel play an important role. There is no substitute for firsthand observation and the information obtained from this source is invaluable.

One point which should be brought up is that in many cases it would help if a particular condition is not materially altered before the engineer has an opportunity to observe it. As an example, if a serious erosion condition exists and the area subject to attack is regraded or otherwise tampered with before the engineer has a chance to see it, accurate analysis becomes about as simple as taking fingerprints under water. As a guide for field personnel in assisting the regional engineering staff, we are presently preparing a pamphlet entitled "Engineering Made Complicated". It's not that we're worried about being replaced, of course, but why take a chance?

While the variety of work within the Division of Beaches and Parks is interesting in itself, being able to follow a project through is perhaps the most rewarding experience for the regional engineering staff. In most of the larger agencies it is not uncommon to spend two or three years on one phase of a project, and when you are finished it may be another ten years before it is built. Contrary to the popular belief of our field personnel, it doesn't really take that long within the Division of Beaches and Parks -- provided the project gets in the budget. This in itself can be a herculean task. Getting a project started is often like trying to empty a popular day-use area in three minutes on the Fourth of July. Once this bit of osmosis has been accomplished, the bull is taken by the horns and the project rushed through to completion. Unfortunately, it is not uncommon to be confronted with the distinct sensation that the wrong end of the bull has been captured. To help field personnel better understand what is involved in accomplishing a project, it was suggested that a one-week visit to the regional office to observe the procedures of the engineering staff would be beneficial; however, it was anticipated that we would be required to spend a week at their particular unit during the peak of the use season, so the idea has been abandoned as unsound.

In all seriousness, it should be stated we are acutely aware of the work to be accomplished. The primary goal of the regional engineering staff is to see the development program become a physical fact. In the accomplishment of this goal, an interesting metamorphosis has occurred within the regions since their inception in 1960. At the onset there was no clear picture of the overall problem, and the bulk of the work consisted of completing that which had been initiated by others. We are now cognizant of what has to be done and are pressing for an organization which can meet the requirements. It is not anticipated that we will ever reach that Utopia where all phases of our operation function perfectly; but it is our sincere hope that at some future date we will be able to respond to all requests for assistance -- with alacrity and dispatch.

RICHARD E. DOWD, Associate Civil Engineer
Goleta Region



Castle Crags State Park is located in the Klamath Range of mountains on both sides of the Sacramento River canyon, in Shasta County, six miles south of Dunsmuir on U. S. 99. There are 3,496 acres owned by the State with an additional 1,835 acres of U. S. Forest Service land under special use permit. The unit is served by U. S. 99 giving the Park direct access from the major north - south freeway. The first land acquisition for Castle Crags State Park was made in 1934.

The Castle Crags are towering, jagged ridges of granitic upthrust, rearing their bristling spires approximately four thousand feet above the Sacramento River and are clearly seen from Mt. Shasta, Dunsmuir, Castella and several other points. The formation is not uncommon in the High Sierras. Several other masses are to be found; the Cathedral Spires in Yosemite and the Minarets of the High Sierras.

The purpose of Castle Crags State Park is to provide for people, forever, the unimpaired inspirational qualities of the unique Castle Crags including all related scenic, ecological, geological, archeological, historical and outdoor recreational resources.

The Park is a favorite of many fishermen because of excellent fishing in the Sacramento River and five clear fishable streams. For the hiker there are old logging roads through the Park and a 2.7-mile trail into the Crags and a two-mile trail along the east bank of the Sacramento River. The old roadbeds of long extinct, narrow gauge logging railroads that traverse the park provide easy walking trails. The swimming hole in the river is especially welcome when the temperature frequently tops the 100° mark during the summer.

Construction of the U. S. 99 freeway recently changed the park entrance. You now enter one-fourth mile from the freeway on the north side of Castle Creek which gives one of the best views of the Crags. Access to the Crags is provided by driving approximately two miles through the Park campground up Kettlebelly Road to the Vista Point parking area and from there following the marked trail. A new Vista Point was constructed last spring and it provides an excellent view of the Crags, Mt. Shasta to the north, the Grey Rocks on the Trinity County line to the east. Here one may rest on the benches provided and scan many miles of the Sacramento River Canyon.

(continued on the following page)

"The Dome" on the Crags trail

View of Crags from office

View of Crags from old U.S. 99

There are 59 campsites in the Park, all of which are A type on the west side of the river and freeway and 21 picnic units along the river on the east side. During the summer a naturalist program offers the visitors evening programs and daily hikes five days a week. The average attendance is between 50,000 and 60,000 each year. During the winter months the camp and picnic areas are closed due to freezing conditions. The rainfall averages over 70 inches per year, although over 96 inches were received last year. The Crags and the north slope hold snow for long periods in the winter, but, unless there is an exceptionally heavy storm, it soon melts on the floor of the canyon.

The Park furnishes the visitor a fine base camp from which to explore and fish the rugged and scenic Trinity Divide. Many deep clear lakes can be reached within an hour or two at elevations from 5,000 to 7,000 feet. These lakes are planted by the California Department of Fish and Game with Eastern Brook and Rainbow Trout.

The soda spring in the picnic area was once the site of a commercial bottling plant where mineral water was bottled and sold for its supposed health-giving qualities. All that remains of the old farms that once occupied the meadow land along the river are fruit trees and blackberry vines. These provide food for the large population of deer, bears and birds in the Park.

One of the first violences during California's early history was the massacre of every living thing in a government pack train loaded with supplies and carrying a payroll of gold coins. Even the mules were butchered, and all persons, including a soldier guard, were killed and all supplies taken. The Indians had no use for gold. The legend says that it was buried somewhere inside the present Park boundaries. Treasure hunters once searched the region thoroughly but did not find a trace of the gold.

The first permanent settler was Joe Doblondy, or Mountain Joe, frontiersman, guide for Fremont and friend of Joaquin Miller. Mountain Joe provided Miller with much of the material and inspiration for his later writings. Mountain Joe spread the news of the rich strike of the Lost Cabin mine that brought into the country an army of miners who turned the valley into a sea of tents and the Sacramento River into a sea of mud. They killed the fish and game, found no gold; and, angry and disgusted, they left, leaving behind them hungry and vengeful Indians hiding in the rocks. The Indians struck at Mountain Joe and plundered and burned the settlement at lower Soda Springs.

(continued on the following page)

CASTLE CRAGS STATE PARK (continued from the previous page)

The battle fought in June, 1855 between the Modoc Indians and the force recruited by a white man, R. P. Gibson, was the last fought by Indians using only bows and arrows against the white man's guns. It was in this battle that the famed poet, Joaquin Miller, was wounded. He received an arrow in his jaw and neck that miraculously missed a vital spot.

The whites counted only 29 (they had about the same number of Shasta Indian allies), yet they assailed the hostile redskins in their impregnable stronghold among the crags of Castillo del Diablo, as it was then called. The battle raged furiously for a time, but at last the hostile Indians withdrew. An occasional arrowhead made of obsidian, probably from this battle, is found in the Park.

Weeping spruce

Castle Crags State Park is of interest to visitors not only for its animal and bird life, but for its great variety of shrubs, trees and flowers. Trees are varied - from the Valley Oak of the upper Sonoran Life Zone to the Red Fir and Jeffrey Pine of the Canadian Life Zone. Along the river are found Western Yew, Port Orford and Incense Cedar, Black, White and Valley Oaks, Sugar and Ponderosa Pines, Douglas Fir and White Fir; shrubs and flowers such as Azalea, Tiger Lily, Pitcher Plant, several Ceanothus, Manzanita, Fern, etc. Farther up the 2.7-mile trail to the Crags grow Red Fir, Canyon Live Oak, Jeffrey Pine and the comparatively rare Weeping Spruce, along with the Pinemat Manzanita and many flowers found only at high altitudes.

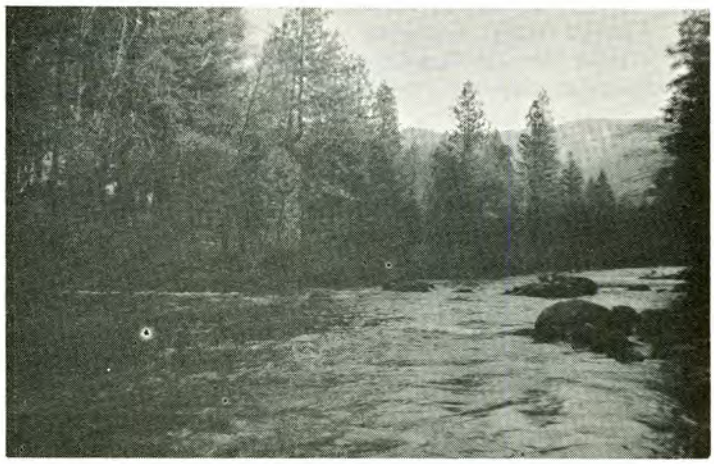
The Crags from park entrance

Fall is picturesque with striking color provided by the Dogwood, Vine and Broadleaf Maples and Oaks against the gray background of the Crags. Columbian Black-Tail Deer frequent the Park, particularly in the spring and fall. California Black Bears are often seen during the summer and frequently help themselves to the campers' food. Upper elevations of the Crags where man seldom travels provide a refuge for Mountain Lion, Bobcat, Fox and Coyote. Other wildlife that may be observed are several varieties of squirrels, chipmunks, porcupines, opossums, raccoons and skunks.

Bird life is plentiful with the common Blue Jay being the ever-persistent camp robber and several active species of woodpeckers echoing their noisy work from the dead tops of trees.

Three permanent employees are assigned to the Park all year and are assisted by seasonal Park Aids and a Naturalist during the summer months.

William Kaiser, Park Supervisor
Castle Crags State Park



Swimming area, Sacramento River

N/V 2/64

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

a cute monster

FOLSOM LAKE SRA. . . .Many monsters have been reported in the Lake ... this is my nomination for "Monster of the Year".

Ranger Robert E. Gehr

'twas christmas

TOMALES BAY SP. . . .The following is quoted from the Daily Log entry dated December 25, 1963:

"Twas the morning of Christmas
When all through the Park
Many creatures were stirring
(animal)
Out having a lark.
Off to the Park entrance
To let our merry visitors in
I could tell at a glance
How few visitors there'd be.
Tomales Bay S.P. would have
To wait patiently.
The cars numbered twelve
On this cloudy holiday
And all went smoothly
As I went along my way.
Now my work day is over
The Park is chained up tight.
'Merry Christmas to all
And to all a good night'."

Signed Richard E. Fredricks, Park Attendant

Supervisor Ray A. Gholson

just in time

ANZA-BORREGO DESERT SP. . . .Park Aid Lyle Burns was hard put, explaining to a lady visitor why she could not keep her dog overnight in the campground at Tamarisk Grove. The lady came up with the usual honeyed praise of her "super fine" animal. Sufficient reason, she thought, to permit an infraction of our rules and regulations in her special case. Lyle remained firm and the lady reluctantly drove away. However, she returned presently with another lady. They both converged with guile in their eyes on our much harrassed Lyle. He received a double barreled blast of the same old protests. Just at that very opportune time, our mobile radio unit broke into the conversation loud and clear with the authoritative voice of our Park Supervisor Clyde E. Strickler explaining in no uncertain terms that, "No dogs will be permitted overnight anywhere in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park". This timely announcement interrupted the ladies' tirade. Disconcertedly, they entered their car and drove away. This time they did not return.

Park Attendant George Gillette

help

SAN MATEO COAST SB. . . .Anyone for sharks? Small thresher sharks have been stranding themselves on our beaches. When this happens, a San Mateo Ranger grabs the shark's tail, drags the critter down to the water's edge on a receding wave and then runs like hurry.

Supervisor David W. Redding

what?

SILVER STRAND SB. . . .There is a phenomenal understanding that exists between women. This can often be noticed by the exchange of looks. But this same condition also exists by telephone, as the following telephone conversation will attest: (between lady caller and typist clerk at Silver Strand)

Lady Caller: I want to know if the whales did what they were supposed to do?
Typist Clerk: Yes, I think so, as I read about it in the papers.
Lady Caller: Thank you.
Typist Clerk: You're welcome.

For those who may not understand the above - the question concerns the migrating of whales.

Typist Clerk Gladys Moulton

some people are nice

TORREY PINES SR . . . .Rangers: check your pockets before going on patrol. Ever have to borrow a pen from a visitor to write her a Notice of Violation? Embarrassing, isn't it? But was my face red when I returned to the office and found I still had the pen. One consolation though, after writing a Notice of Violation the address is at hand permitting return of the pen.

Asst. Supervisor Roger W. Werts

nuts!

SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME SHP. . . We have been using a rather large metal nut for a paper weight (due to high winds blowing through kiosk) here at the Old Ships. On Sunday the nut disappeared. Not worrying too much about it becoming another one of the missing, we had all but forgotten it when a man came over to the kiosk rather sheepishly and explained that his daughter had a large metal nut stuck on her ring finger. Yep! It was ours. The girl was more than red faced, but brave, and with a little effort we literally unscrewed the nut from her finger. The only damage was one rather round red finger that looked very much like a round red bolt.
Ranger James E. Neider

international fame

WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE SHM. . . We have long been aware that the Weaverville Joss House was of state wide and national interest, but increasingly it is brought home to us that it has an international meaning.

Last week a Chinese man just over from Tai-Wan visited the temple. Park Attendant Bill Harris wrote down his comments, and this is an approximate quote:

> "Very pleasantly surprised to find temple as it is. Sometime they come to my country to see temple. More better here, temple there small, not so good. So nice to find temple 6500 miles from home."

His name sounded like Lum Quong, but unfortunately he signed the register in Chinese, and we can't be sure.
Supervisor Bill Hill

pheasant farm?

FRANK'S TRACT SRA. . . from the Antioch Ledger....Bethel Island always boasts a dandy crop of pheasants each season, but the birds are probably the canniest to strut around the Delta.

Sam Scovel, assistant fire chief on the island and a dedicated bird hunter, says that at the first couple of shots the cocks and hens make a beeline for Little Frank's tract, a state park in the making just across Piper Slough. And the park is verboten to bird hunters.

Sam says, "Many's the time I've walked along Piper Slough levee with my dogs and listened to those smart birds over there in Little Frank's. If you make a sound, all the roosters start sounding off. It sounds like a turkey farm." And there's no way to get at 'em.
Ranger James R. Alfsen

beachcombers' paradise

SILVER STRAND SB. . . A variety of items have been washing ashore on the bayside of Silver Strand State Beach....dead pelicans, sea gulls, a siamese cat, a turtle, besides some tumbleweed, beer cans and other trash. After writing the above portion of this report we had an unusually high tide with strong easterly winds washing ashore the following: oil drums, a shark, light bulbs, paint brushes, milk cartons, brooms, mops, egg cartons, life preservers, radio tubes, spray cans, a colander, pencils, a plastic bowling pin, seat cushions from boats, coffee cups, and enough wood to build a house. You name it, we've got it. We normally get a variety of trash on the bayshore due to the nightly east winds, but this is the worst it has been in many years.
Supervisor Charles S. Mosteller

well, it works

HENRY COWELL REDWOODS SP. . . Two visitors in a station wagon stopped at the contact station for routine fee paying. They were an elderly couple in their late 60's with a small white fox terrier equally as old. The little old lady was sitting in the front seat happily playing with a dime store water pistol. I am a very brave soul when it comes to little old ladies with any kind of a gun in their hand, so I stayed about three feet away from the car. The little old dog decided I was too close to the car and jumped off his pillow, got about one yelp and a yip out of his mouth when the little old lady made the best off-hand, over the shoulder shot with her little old pistol that you ever saw. Ker-Splat! Right in the mouth! Results: one quiet dog. Therefore be advised, if you see a little old lady in a station wagon as described above, don't yell or talk too loud as she is real good with that little old water pistol. (Low Cost Dog Silencer for the traveler, if you travel with dog, and might even work on the kids.)
Supervisor Leo W. Dennis

BESSIE LOU

On January 7, 1964, a live baby sea otter was washed ashore at the mouth of the Carmel River. A most unusual happening in the life of the sea otter, for the otter is born in the water, lives in the water and dies in the water.

With the cooperation of Park Rangers, the Department of Fish and Game and the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History, the otter was transferred to the Steinhart Aquarium in San Francisco, where the above picture was taken by Tom Myers.

She seemed healthy and happy for ten days. Someone named her Bessie Lou. She was 25 inches long; weighed seven pounds; meowed and yelled every four hours for fillet of mackerel and clams; cleaned herself with her tongue and paws; played with rocks and teethed on a rubber dog bone. Bessie Lou was spoon-fed and burped. She craved attention; liked women with high voices and tried to talk back to them. With all precautions, Bessie Lou was unable to survive out of her natural habitat.

COLUMBIA HISTORIC

STATE PARK

Historical Guide Charles Rogers conducts a tour through the townsite. Tours are on an informal and no charge basis.

Photographs by Leo Crawford

To the Editor:

A recent television show followed the development of a raw (!) college rookie to a poised quarterback of the New York Giants. The show's title -- "The Making of a Pro" -- had many parallels and implications applicable to a career in our Division.

Appearing next to each other in the November issue of News & Views were two letters from Rangers Ray Simpson and Bill Norton. Ray was primarily concerned with putting in a very lucid word for the principle of better utilization of field personnel in the planning function. Bill pointed out very clearly the essential equality of public service rendered by all of those on the "firing line", without regard for their station or title.

Considering the situations that Ray and Bill described as roadblocks along the way to the making of a pro -- and in our Division, of course, the "pro" is Deputy Chief Earl Hanson's "Better Ranger" -- I found one signpost on the road that seemed to me to be flashing a bright neon answer.

Most of our field personnel are in units relatively remote from educational centers, even with the spread of the junior colleges recently. The nature of the work and the desirable experience patterns encourage fairly frequent transfers, in comparison with most other fields. Distance and mobility, then, often make it difficult, if not virtually impossible, for the budding landscape-architect-of-many-other-trades or the would-be ecologist-pot-swabber to study profitably for greater usefulness "in residence", as it were.

The Division's Training Program, small but growing, is obviously one answer. Because of financial limitations, it can cover only broad and widespread requirements. How can the specific needs of individuals moving in a variety of directions best be met? From my seat on The Park Bench, the sign that flashed so brilliantly said, "Correspondence Courses". But even here, the limitations are great; the subjects that would be most appropriate are rarely offered. Looking farther up the road, I saw another sign which said, in effect, "Sacramento State College offers a whole curriculum in Park Management".

Well, two plus two still make four: A Division objective might well be to encourage Sacramento State to offer some or all of its Park Management courses by correspondence. I believe the response from the field might reach flood proportions, as long as the cost remained within reason. By this means, the whole Park Service (and related organizations, as well) could undergo an enrichment that would produce planning, human relations, public service, and other talents among increasingly "Better Rangers".

Ranger Robert W. Pugh, Doheny State Beach

To the Editor:

In the November issue of News and Views, Ranger Simpson made a point regarding the difficulty encountered in arriving at an enlightened opinion in the absence of firm information. He then drew a conclusion which I believe to be inaccurate and ill-founded.

His case depends upon an inept design decision which, by the time it reaches the level of authority he ascribes to it, must have received the prior review, recommendation, and approval of both the development section and the operations section under the existing organization. From this I can only assume that he feels that the designer and anyone in the organization who had review authority is incompetent. In the case of Park "X", the park supervisor must have failed his responsibility in the first planning phases.

No designer is accomplishing the job he is paid for if he does not make an exhaustive analysis of the site, prepare a design program, and present preliminary solutions for review. This is true no matter what the organizational set up or distance from the actual site of the work. The analysis and review must include the park supervisor, but the final decisions do not now, nor will they ever, rest with either the designer or the park supervisor. It is axiomatic that the review authority be high enough to bring the best brains and talent into the picture. To place that control unequally would be a serious mistake, I am sure. There is no need to "lengthen and reinforce the span of control at the District level" by virtue of Ranger Simpson's argument.

David Hayes, Landscape Architect
District 5 Headquarters

THE PARK BENCH

FORT ROSS SHP

The Old Well Site

The Barracks Building

Ranger John C. McKenzie was Curator at Fort Ross State Historical Monument for over 16 years and while there spent considerable time learning more about the Fort and its Russian occupants.

Two of the studies made by John, one on the old well and the other on the barracks building, make up this month's supplement.

THE OLD WELL

When the Russian-American Company offered their Colony Ross for sale in 1841, they presented an inventory of their assets to John A. Sutter and General M. G. Vallejo. In both documents a well was mentioned at Fort Ross.

In time the well was filled in and the exact location was forgotten. There developed a series of stories and legends concerning the well, dealing with items and relics said to have been thrown or lost in the old well.

The only positive recent reference to the well which could be found in 1952 was in the work records of the neighboring Call Ranch. This told that the well, some 14 feet deep had been filled in by Mr. Carlos A. Call in 1898. The fill material had been taken from a site a few feet northeast of the old stockade line bounding the original Fort site. The ranch records going back to 1874 made no other mention of this well.

There seemed, however, to be a fair chance that items of historical interest or value might be retrieved from the well. With this and for reasons of curiosity the excavation of the well was begun in August of 1953 by a crew of archaeologists under the able direction of Dr. A. E. Treganza of San Francisco State College.

The site of the well was located more or less in the center of the Fort. There was evidence of a wooden crib of heavy vertical corner posts supporting sturdy horizontal boards forming a well case about 39 inches square. The corners were almost oriented with the four chief points of the compass. The outer boards had been nailed from the outside rather than being "toenailed" to the corner posts from the inside. All the wood had been split and hewed instead of sawed to size. Fine clear redwood was used. The nails were typical machine cut square iron nails of the middle and late 1800s. The topmost boards were badly deteriorated to a depth of three feet. Otherwise the old crib was found to be in place as the excavations went down to about a depth of ten feet. Then rising water forced the work to stop. The fill was found to be typical Indian mound soil. No artifacts were found.

The excavation was continued by a State Park crew including Ranger I, Charles L. Knight, Curator I, John C. McKenzie, and Carpenter Nelvin S. Cobb, in December of 1953. By November 25, 1954, the well had been deepened to a depth of 35 feet as the old cribbing came to light. This seemed to have been the complete depth of the old well. An efficient pump to control the rising water made this work possible.

The first recognized historical artifacts were found at a depth of 11 feet. A few fragments of white ironstone china, then a piece of fine white china with a green floral design were found. Then a rather modern appearing silverplated table fork was found. It bore a monogram "R" inside an elaborate horseshoe on the handle. This was a product of "M. A. Rodgers, Oneida Ltd.". Lastly, a well-rusted horseshoe was found, with a large handwrought iron nail eight inches long with a round head and shaft. These were found at a depth of 14 feet.

At 14 feet a new set of crib boards was found. The sides were increased to about 42 inches on the side. Short sturdy redwood blocks had been placed across each of the lower corner posts to

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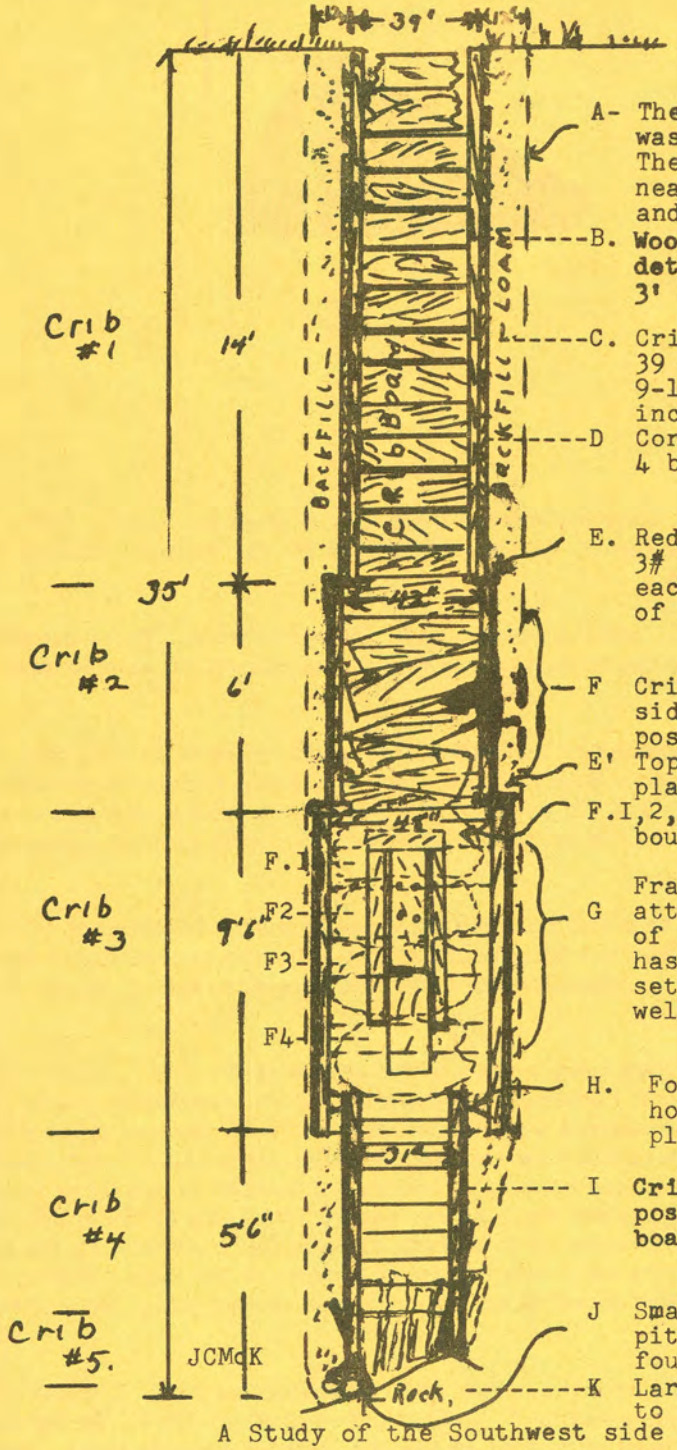


A LOG of THE OLD WELL at FORT ROSS.

A- The original excavation was about 5 ft square The corners were oriented nearly north, east, south, and west.

B. **Wood and nails were badly deteriorated to about the 3' depth only.**

C. Crib boards-Redwood, 39 - 40 inches long, 9-14 inches wide, 2 to 3 inches thick.

D Corner posts -rough 4 by 6 inghes-redwood.

E. Redwood blocks, approx 3# x 6" x 14" set across each corner between sets of cribbing as supports.

F Crib boards on southwest side torn free of corner post and driven downward.

E' Top and bottom boards in place.

F.1,2,3,4, Four large sandstone boulders filling the well

G Framework of five boards attached to southwest side of well crib. Top center board has four threaded bolts set with heads held against well crib boards.

H. Four ½" x ;2" lag bolts hold light crib #4 in place.

I **Cribbing with 4"x4" corner posts and smooth 12" side boards.**

J Small, pink, eggshell, pitcher "Made in Austria" found under lowest crib.

K Large solid rock, belived to Be bottom of well.

A Study of the Southwest side of the well.

THE EXCAVATION OF THE OLD WELL (continued from the previous page)

help support the upper set of crib boards. The horizontal side boards were a bit thicker than those in the upper set. The ends had been bevelled by an axe to permit the use of rather short machine-cut square iron nails to hold them in place. Once again the nails had been driven from outside the crib.

It soon became evident that the southwest side of this crib had been damaged. The heavy horizontal boards were found to be torn free of the corner posts. Many had been driven downward with great violence. The other three sides of the well remained unaffected.

The hazard of this condition made it necessary to remove all the old cribbing and set a new crib in place to a depth of 20 feet. This new crib was made 48 inches square. Three inch by 12 inch
(continued on the following page)

redwood was used for this purpose. It was lowered by undermining the tiers and adding to them at the top as the new crib worked downward.

There was a change in the nature of the fill material between 14 feet and 20 feet in the well. Indian mound soil gave way to rock, small boulders, and clay. No artifacts came to our attention.

At a depth of 20 feet a third and wider set of redwood cribbing was revealed. This crib measured about 48 to 50 inches on a side. Once again short blocks of wood across the corners prevented the upper crib from telescoping down into this third structure. Split and hewed boards and corner posts were found. The nature of the nails was not positively determined.

Mr. Knight was somewhat startled to find the opening of the well almost completely blocked by a great tan sandstone boulder. He removed it by slowly shattering it with a steel bar and a pick. Below it was another boulder of equal size. Eventually four great boulders were broken up and removed. The lowest one was found to be resting upon the upright corner posts of a fourth set of cribbing at a depth of 29 feet. This was certainly the explanation for the damage noticed in the cribbing between 14 and 20 foot depths.

An even more puzzling feature came to light while the first of these great rocks was being removed. A one-inch board about five inches wide and 25 inches long was found to be fastened in a horizontal position in the center of the southwest side of the well at about the 21 foot depth. A sturdy redwood board about an inch and a half thick and 12 inches wide with lighter boards about one inch thick and five inches wide on either side extended down the side of the well. This gave the impression of a small door with the usual header and side framing. Soon four threaded bolts were discovered protruding from the central board in a rough square. When finally revealed, this feature was found to be made of two heavy boards about three feet long, set end to end down the side of the well. The narrow side boards were only five feet long. Heavy nails had once secured all these boards to the side of the well, but they had long since rusted away. The entire structure soon fell free of its own weight. The crib of the well had been planed flat under the boards; otherwise there was nothing under the boards.

The fourth set of cribbing found at 29 feet was unique. It measured 31 inches wide on the northeast and southwest sides and 38 inches on the opposite sides. The redwood side boards were only about an inch thick and of uniform widths, smooth as milled lumber. The four by four inch corner posts had been cut on a large circle saw. The corner posts extended down some six feet or so and rested on an irregular large boulder which seemed to be the bottom of the well. The horizontal side boards stopped about two feet short of the bottom of the corner posts.

Near the top of this set of crib boards it was found that four large lag bolts or drift pins had been driven through this set of side boards and anchored into the lowest boards of the upper crib. Obviously this was necessary to prevent this wooden structure from floating free and rising with the water.

A fifth set of wall boards was found set in below this peculiar crib and set at an acute angle leaning outward. These narrow vertical boards had evidently been so set to prevent the fill material between the cribs and the surrounding rock from working down into the bottom of the well.

When it seemed certain that the bottom of the well had been found, an effort was made to screen the accumulated mud on the chance that artifacts might be found. The only item found was a delicate pink china pitcher with fine green floral designs. The handle was broken and part of it was missing. It bore the inscription "Made in Austria" in English as a mark on the bottom plate.

Our inquiries since 1954 have failed to add to our information about this well. The presence of "machine-cut, square iron nails" would suggest that the cribbing which we found had been placed after the Russians left in 1844. The Russians made their own nails and they were of a different design from those found in the well's cribbing. We can only guess that the work was done by someone between the years 1844 and 1874. No reason has been found for the dimensions of the various sets of cribbing.

When the lowest levels of the well were cleaned out there was a change in the water

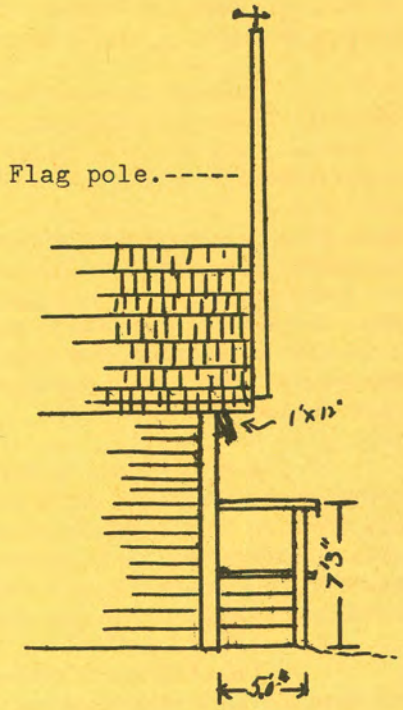
(continued on the following page)

THE EXCAVATION OF THE OLD WELL (continued from the previous page)

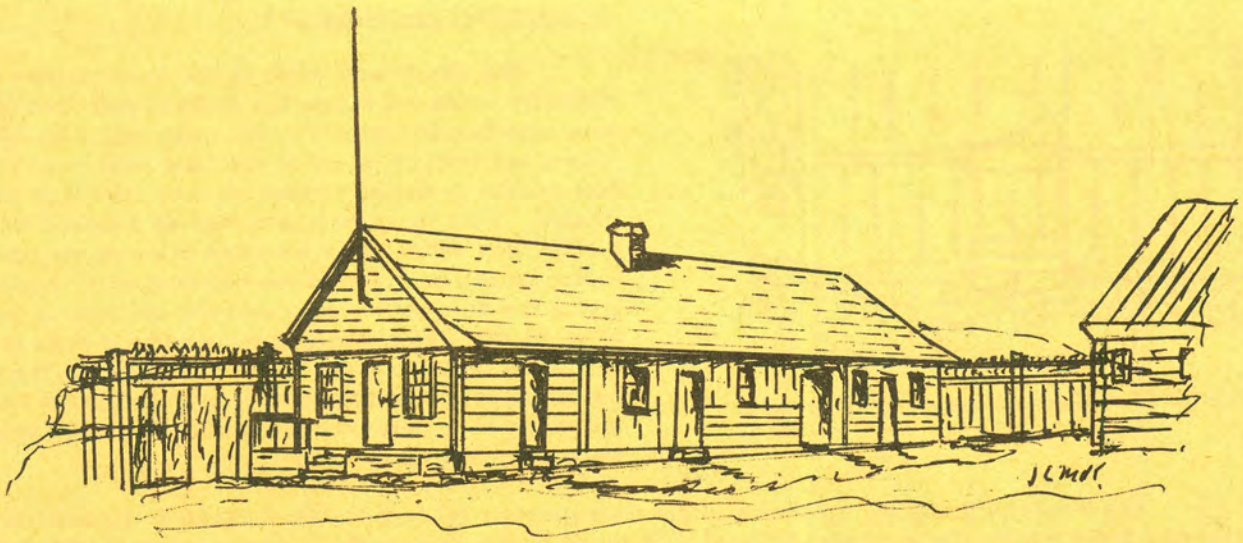
problem. The water, which had been a continuous problem, seemed now to leave the well faster than it came in. The well went relatively dry for a time. A porus strata was now draining the water out of the well. Had this occurred when men were trying to deepen the well to improve its supply of water? It seemed this may be the case. It could explain the hurried filling of the well with sand, soil and those great boulders.

The little china pitcher with its English inscription remained a puzzle for four years. Then it was revealed that a sympathetic neighbor, seeing our fruitless search for historical artifacts, had quietly placed the pitcher in the well so we would not go empty handed for all our months of effort! The donor has remained anonymous to this day.

JOHN C. McKENZIE
Curator I, Fort Ross State Historical Monument



SIDE VIEW as seen from the South.



The "Barracks Building" was located along the southwest stockade of Fort Ross and near the west corner of the Fort. Archeological studies indicate that it was about twenty-five feet and ten inches wide and about 80 feet long. There were eight rooms and a short hall in this building. In the days of Russian occupation, 1812 to 1841, this building was the barracks for Russian-America Company officials and the office building of the establishment. The "Manager's House" appears on the right and the stockade is seen in the left and rear center of the drawing.

The walls of this building were made of carefully hand-hewed logs laid in the manner of those in the present existing "Manager's" house. Horizontal 10-inch ship-lap siding and vertical boards and battings were used to cover the walls in more recent times.

A STUDY: the barracks building

The purpose of this study is to bring together all the available information regarding the building identified as "The Barracks Building," or "The Commissioned Officers' House," or "Officers' House" at Fort Ross State Historical Monument. This may serve as a guide in the eventful restoration of the building. The site has been located by an archaeological study and the architectural details have been determined by a study of such old photographs as are available and by interviewing people who were familiar with the building.

The earliest indications of a building on this site are found in the drawings of G. M. Waseurts, (1) Duhaut-Cilly, (2) and Dr. Voznesenski, (3) made in the years between 1828 and 1841. A building called "The Commissioned Officers' House" is listed in the Russian inventory made available to John A. Sutter and General M. G. Vallejo in 1841. (4) Its given dimensions indicate that the building was the longest building inside the Fort and measured "60 feet by 21 feet", (believed to be a rough estimate only). Its location was not given in this inventory.

Archaeological Investigation

In April of 1956, the site was excavated by Curator John C. McKenzie and Ranger Charles L. Knight. Traces of buried timbers were found at four locations at a depth of a foot or less which indicated parts of the foundation of a building roughly 80 feet long and between 23 and 27 feet wide. It was parallel to the south wall of the Fort stockade. Evidence suggested that there was a heavy partition across the building 21 feet from the west end. Compass points are only approximate because the building, like the Fort, is not set square with the four points of the compass. The width of the building could not be measured because it was impossible to determine the exact location of the south side of the building.

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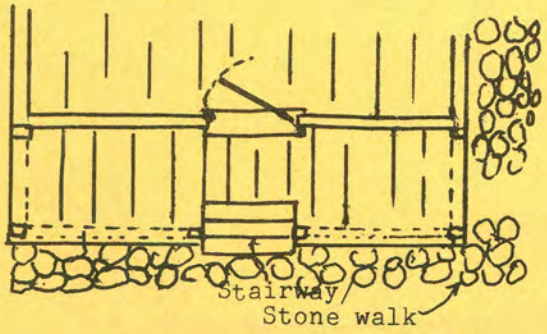
Architectural Investigations



THE EAST PORCH as seen from above.

The height and width of the building was estimated by using the siding which had been used to cover the building after the Russians left. (5) Identical siding can still be found on the Call Residence near the Fort and on an old farmhouse built by the Calls near the Chapel. This ten-inch siding has an exposed surface nine inches wide. It is possible to count the rows of siding on the east end of the building as photographed. Using the nine inches as a unit the building is estimated to be 25 feet and ten inches wide and the peak of the roof as 18 feet above the floor of the porch. The overhanging cornice on the north side is estimated to extend out about 45 inches from the wall. There was a flagstone walk under the wide cornice.

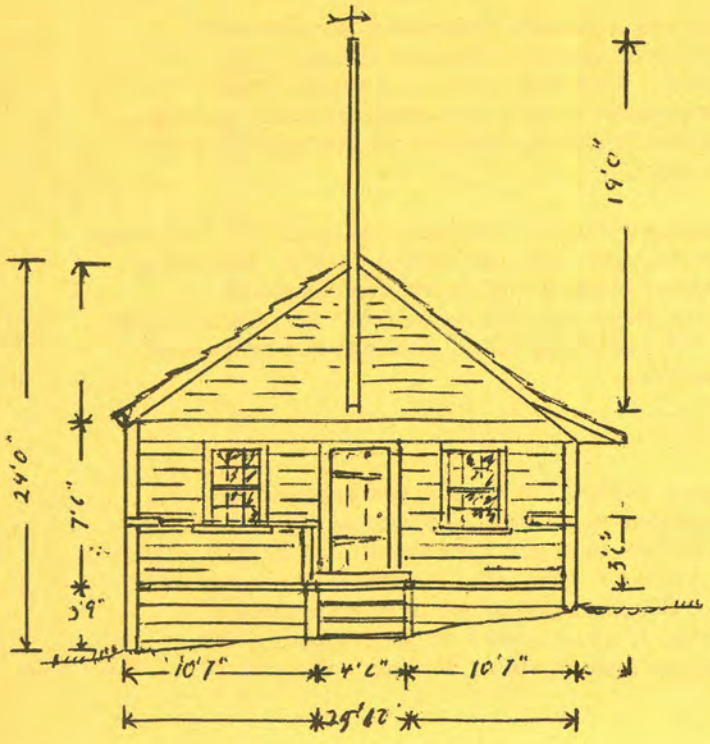
The Barracks Building, as shown in our photographs, (6) had double-hung sash windows and paneled doors which appear to be identical with those in the Commander's House before it was restored in 1950 and those in the store building near the Fort. (7) Old windows in the store measure 30 inches wide by 54 inches high. There are six panes of glass, measuring nine by 12 inches, in each of the sashes. The paneled doors are 35 inches wide and 76 inches high.

During the restoration of the Commander's House, it was discovered that the double-hung sash windows had replaced double casement windows which were presumed to be the originals. We have no way of knowing if this also happened in the Barracks Building.

Two doors in the Barracks Building were wider than the rest. The door at the east end may have been 42 inches wide. On the north side there was an archway or door estimated to be 48 inches wide. This opening led into a washroom and hall running through the building.

Local traditions (8) suggest that there was a crude lean-to built against the south side of the Barracks Building. If so, this may explain the lack of a cornice on this side of the roof and the fact that the eave is 18 inches higher on the south side as compared to the north.

The ceiling in the Barracks Building is estimated to have been between seven and eight feet high. The floor and ceiling joists were hewn logs laid across the building, thus the ceiling and floor was laid lengthwise of the building.



EAST END OF "BARRACKS BUILDING.

This is indicated by the photograph (9) of the porch at the east end. The flooring and ceiling boards were ship-lapped puncheon such as that found in the chapel and the Commander's House. Some of the original flooring is said to be in the chapel and the present eight-sided blockhouse.

The roof of the Barracks Building is shown as a shake roof on the north side with eight rows and on the south side with seven rows. A very old photograph (10) shows two other Russian-type buildings in the north corner of the Fort with rough shake roofs. The wide cornice on the north side of the building made a break in the slope of the roof which seems to rule out a board roof as on the chapel and Commander's House.

From photographs it cannot be determined if the walls were made of hewn logs as is the Commander's House or of wide puncheon as in the old Kohlmer house (11) which was built in the 1840's, three miles north of the Fort. The logs make a wall nine inches thick, while the puncheon walls were about six inches thick. Both were joined at the corners and the intersections of partitions as in the chapel. One account suggests that the exterior walls were hewn logs joined carefully and caulked.

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N/V 2/64

C. A. Call and his brother, G. H. Call, have studied the diagrams of the building and old photographs and indicated the several partitions and interior doorways in the building. They remember the building as a joined log house.

One picture in our collection, undated, shows the site shortly after the building was taken down. The date has been suggested as circa 1920. The heavy sills and log joists can be seen. However, the original location cannot be determined. William H. Turk, Curator at the Fort for 18 years, recalled that one of his first jobs was to clean up the site. Both Turk and John Howie, a local pioneer, recall that the south side of the building and some of the floor joists were supported on heavy, upright posts, from 18 to 36 inches in diameter. The posts, sills and joists were removed. This explains in part the absence of buried traces of these walls in our recent excavations.

The sink in the washroom (12) is described as being about four feet long by two feet wide and about six inches deep with the drain hole at a rear corner. The drain board extended several feet along the wall and was made of lapped boards.

The Call brothers, John Howie, and many others who knew the building, said that at the time it was taken down it was by far the best preserved of the original Russian buildings; it had suffered less damage than the others in the 1906 earthquake. The roof had deteriorated, but the structure was still sound. It was torn down to provide "original" timbers for the restoration of the chapel and the eight-sided blockhouse. This action was taken after a conference here between Colonel Wing and others of the State in charge of Parks and Monuments at that time. There was considerable local, sentimental opposition to this action.

Conclusions

As a result of these studies the following conclusions are suggested:

The building was 25' 10" wide and 79' or 80' long. The peak of the roof was 18' above the level of the porch floor. The porch, approximately 8' wide, extended across the east end of the building with an inset stairway consisting of three or four steps opposite the entrance door. The floor of the building may have been level with the porch or may have been a few inches higher. An overhanging board extended across the building over the shuttered windows and doors at each end. There is reason to believe that rough shakes were used on the original roof. There were seven rooms and a hallway. The design of the windows and doors may be post-Russian but the openings were probably the originals. The siding shown in all the pictures was put on in post-Russian times. In later times there were two toilets in the west end of the building. Partitions for these were added in post-Russian times.

That this was indeed the Barracks Building is suggested by its size and location, it being the dwelling nearest the Commander's House, which is in accord with long established military custom.

FOOTNOTES

1. 2. 3. Copies of these drawings are in the Fort collection.
4. Versions of this inventory are found in California Historical Society Quarterly and Dana's Sutter of California pp. 407-10.
5. These dimensions were taken from old lumber still in the buildings of the Fort.
6. Two photos taken by C. M. Goethe of Sacramento just prior to the tearing down of the building c. 1920.
7. The store building is half of an old building which stood some distance away. The kitchen and dining room of the Call residence is the other half. Identified by C. A. Call and his elder sister, Emma Call. It may or may not have been Russian.
8. This feature is mentioned by many, but there are no photos of it.
9. See #6.
10. An old photo in District #2 Headquarters files.
11. Puncheon from this building are to be found in the cabin started by R. S. Coon three miles from the Fort.
12. Described by John Howie and C. A. Call.

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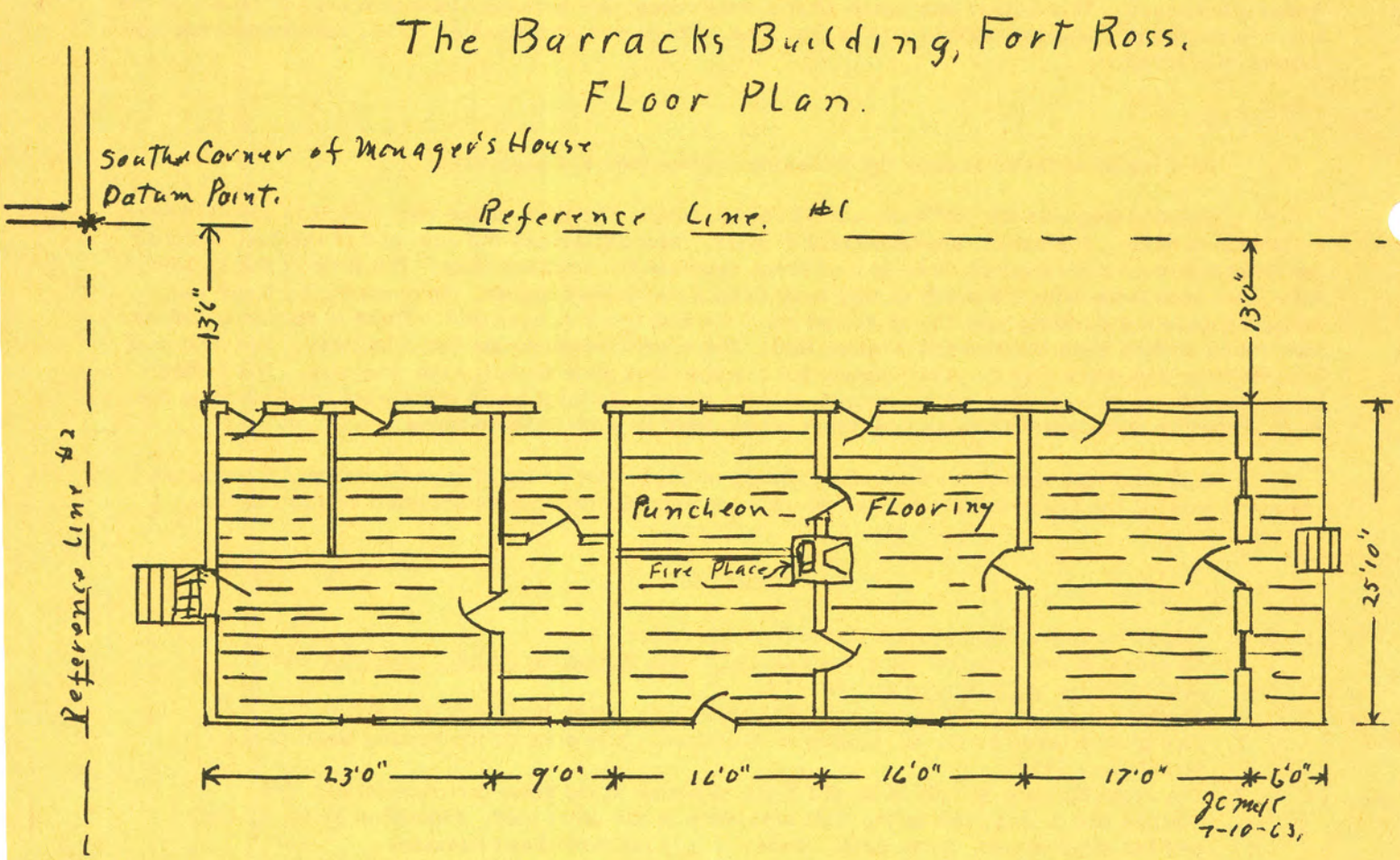

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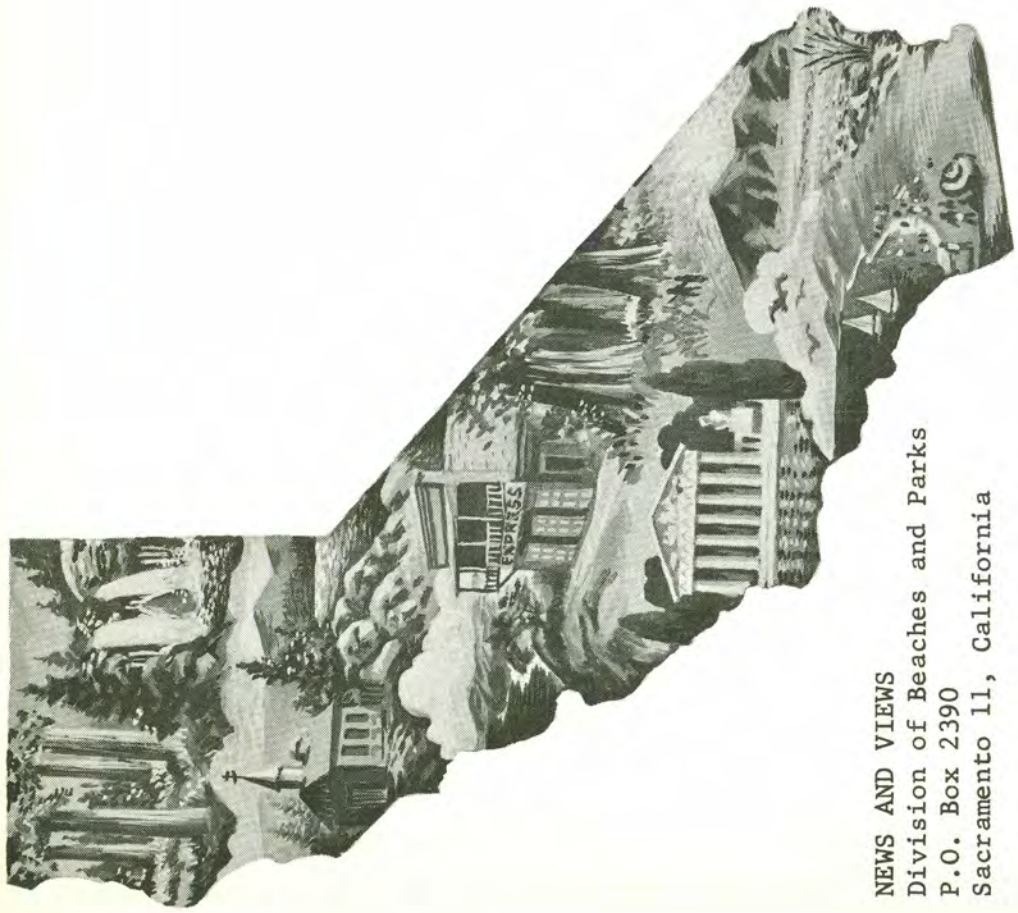

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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MARCH, 1964

NEWS AND VIEWS

CUYAMACA RANCHO STATE PARK

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 21 NO. 3

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At the 16th Annual California and Pacific Southwest Recreation and Park Conference which I attended during February at Anaheim, Assistant Secretary of the Interior John A. Carver, Jr., reported as follows on the progress of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Bill:

..."The Land and Water Conservation Fund Bill, favorably reported by the House Interior Committee, has one title of key importance -- grants to states for planning and for development.

"Chairman Wayne Aspinall of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee sent the Committee report on the bill to every Member of the House, with these words:

> 'In my opinion, this is one of the most important and far-reaching pieces of legislation that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has presented to the House in a long, long time. In the light of the fact that recreation is demanding more and more recognition at all levels of government, it seems to me that we who have responsibility on the Federal level should see to it that State and local levels assume major responsibility in this particular activity and we should assist them in doing so.'

"I would like also to re-emphasize the importance of State-County relationships in parks and outdoor recreation. Some 30 States have statutes specifically authorizing county park or recreation departments or commissions. Last year, 13 States expanded the authorities of the counties with respect to recreation. Only a few States, however, have specific provisions for State services to county park or recreation systems.

"Some States have programs of financial assistance to counties. New York has allotted about $12 million of State funds under its park and recreation land acquisition program to 15 counties for 50 projects. These State allotments to counties have been programmed under a 75 percent grant-in-aid formula. Although this particular program is only three years old, it is fully programmed. The record in New York, at least, is an indication of counties' intense interest in an acquisition program for recreation.

"The Congress last May in the Organic Act for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, stated the following policy with respect to outdoor recreation:

> 'That the Congress finds and declares it to be desirable that all American people of present and future generations be assured adequate outdoor recreation resources, and that it is desirable for all levels of government and private interests to take prompt and coordinated action to the extent practicable without diminishing or affecting their respective powers and functions to conserve, develop, and utilize such resources for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people.'

"The federal government has a genuine commitment to see that 'recreation' includes local activities, which are deserving of assistance and encouragement. Recreation is not regarded as a

(continued on the following page)

federal prerogative tied to vast land holdings. The legislative acts and programs I've mentioned support this without question...

"The Sixties are indeed explosive, frantic, frenetic. The demand for recreation is related to the growth of our income levels, the lengthening of our superhighways, the greater leisure, the heightened sophistication of our recreation tastes."

In keeping with the continued needs, not only for recreation but for open space and beauty as well, a talk by Jim Carr last month was most interesting. Since I was not in attendance, I quote from a newspaper account:

> LAS VEGAS, Nev. — James K. Carr, undersecretary of the interior, told delegates to the California Council of Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors convention 'we need an anti-ugly campaign in California and in the nation' to prevent the further blight of natural resources.
>
> "Nowhere in these United States does one become more concerned with what is happening to the face of the earth than in the unique bright land of California, a state with the greatest population that increases at the rate of 50,000 people a month', said Carr, former chairman of the California Water Commission and assistant general manager of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District, at the conclave yesterday.
>
> "We should ask ourselves repeatedly, 'Is what we build to remain throughout our lives a monument to beauty, or a monument to ugliness?' And we must ask ourselves, 'Are we helping build for a short term gain and a long term loss?'
>
> "Consider how often rights of way for roads and streets are too narrow, how no provision is made for future growth, for safety, for beauty. I am quite aware of the retort, 'We don't have the money.' I am speaking about the effort that should be made many times to plan correctly in the first place. The key to such vision is the engineer and the surveyor."
>
> The interior undersecretary told the group it is the responsibility of engineers and surveyors to "use mathematics, materials, money and men to improve the quality, the character, the livability of the community in which we necessarily exert our influence."

It becomes more and more evident that people in all walks of life and in all professions are becoming aware of the real necessity to plan and design the environment in which we intend to live. The entire problem seems to be summed up by the late President Kennedy in a recent message to Congress:

> "We must reaffirm our dedication to the sound practices of conservation, which can be defined as the wise use of our natural environment."

CHARLES A. DE TURK, Director

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Edward F. Dolder, Chief

In January, I attended the 116th anniversary of the discovery of gold by James Wilson Marshall at Coloma. Also during that weekend, I was privileged to speak to a group of dedicated men, women and children just a few miles away in Placerville where a cemetery was being rededicated.

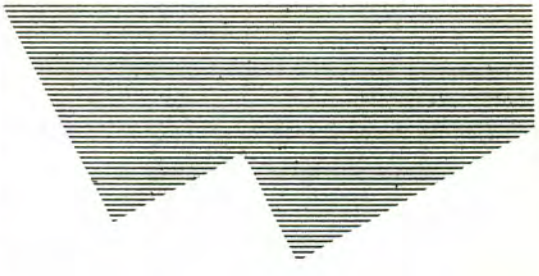
Early in California's history many of the Jewish faith lived and worked in the mining areas of California. But with the passing of years and changing interests, descendants moved away and the final resting places for many of the pioneers were left unattended.

A Commission for the Preservation of Pioneer Jewish Cemeteries and Landmarks was formed as a component of Magnes Memorial Museum, Oakland. The responsibility of the Commission is to acquire, preserve and restore to a sightly condition, burial grounds and historic areas or buildings. The Commission is also responsible for researching, compiling and publishing genealogical and other pertinent data relating to the pioneer period. The work of this Commission is commendable.

In the background, Commission Chairman Hal Altman and Rabbi Joseph B. Glaser.

A preliminary Report on Pioneer Jewish Cemeteries and Communities of the California Mother Lode was published by the Museum and tells about the Commission and the progress to date.

Other pioneer Jewish cemeteries are located in Grass Valley, Nevada City, Placerville, Jackson, Mokeulumne Hill, Sonora, Coulterville, Fiddletown, Jamestown and Stockton.



Valuable Rejects

"THERE IS A BETTER WAY TO DO IT, FIND IT"
Thomas Edison

Suggestion #34048

Recommended that an O. C. turbine oil be used as a substitute fluid in door closers.

The suggester reports that the oil withstands heat and cold better than the other oils used by the manufacturer.

"We have noticed that fish oils tend to coagulate after a certain length of time and when they do, the closers do not get the proper lubrication."

The report stated that the use of this turbine oil results in the Rixon closer lasting twice as long as previously. In addition, this turbine oil costs about $1.00 per gallon (or less), whereas the other oil furnished by the manufacturer costs $7 to $10 per gallon.

This idea was brought to a State college by an employee from private business. It has been tested for at least two years, but should not be used on closers with natural rubber gaskets.

* * * * * *

Not every park has door closers, but several do. And every park has need for several different kinds and weights of oil. The oil in this suggestion may start you thinking and be a big help in your unit.

The "O. C." in O. C. turbine oil stands for Oxidation Inhibitor and Corrosive Resistant. This oil comes in different weights, separates easily from water, and can be used for some hydraulic oil uses. As the name implies, it is intended for use in wet situations where corrosive resistance is needed. In one unit it is used in the rotating base of the spray arms on the sewage disposal system.

This oil is a contract item. If you have need of a special oil, this or another one, write to me for further information.

Neil Power, Supervisor
Samuel P. Taylor SP

HENRY COWELL SP . . . Four or five of our permanent staff live away from the unit and to make sure their Stetsons are always available, they leave them at Headquarters.

To solve a storage problem, we constructed a giant clipboard and mounted it on a wall in a closet. The materials used: plywood, screws and metal coat hangers.

Supervisor Leo W. Dennis

A GOOD IDEA

MOONLIGHT HIBERNATES

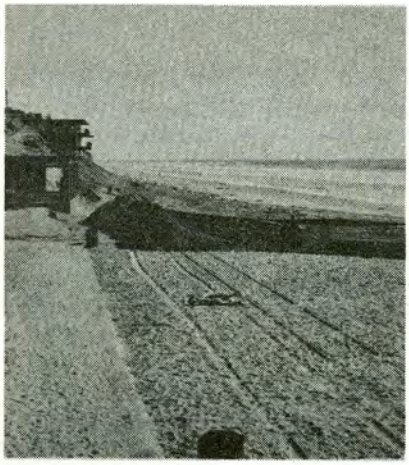
Moonlight Beach, a unit of the San Diego Coast State Beaches, is a tiny park by some standards, but it is needed in heavily populated Southern California. Located in Encinitas, Moonlight has the only level public access to the ocean for miles -- on either side the bluffs rise sharply and houses line the top of the cliffs with fenced yards, which means No Trespassing.

The 13.2 acres offers 1,820 feet of ocean. Fishermen use the surf, swimmers use the surf, surfers and their boards dot the horizon, beach combers walk the sand after high tide, sightseers gaze at the blue Pacific -- it is a small and relatively unknown park but it is an important unit in the California State Park System.

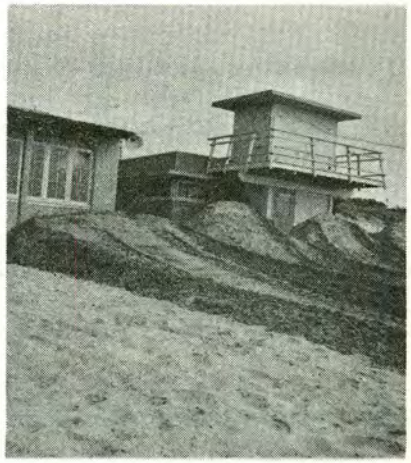
Most all the beaches today are suffering from the effects caused by the solutions to erosion problems elsewhere. Dams built in the high country have stopped the flow of sand to the ocean which is so necessary to keep our beaches from eroding away. Moonlight is no exception.

The problem of having sand available for the summer users became a challenge to District 6 and personnel from the San Diego Coast State Beaches. Moonlight Beach now hibernates each winter. The picture story below shows how the sand is piled against the bluffs and in front of the buildings and then smoothed out again for summer.

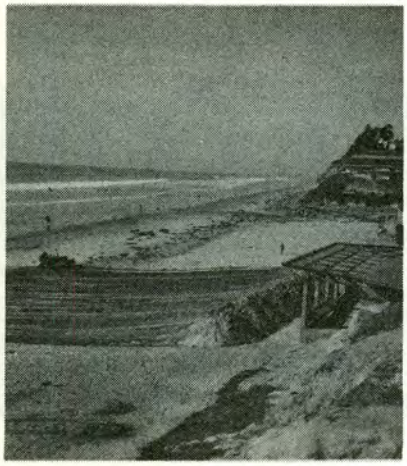
Work progressing. Area between ramada and lifeguard tower.



Business as usual. Sunbathers ignore approaching dozer.

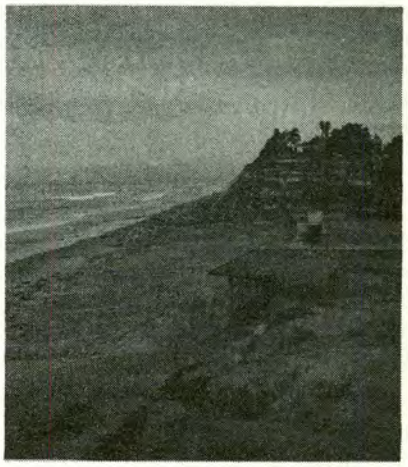


Since piling up this sand each year, there is noticeably more sand at Moonlight Beach than on those adjacent.



General view of recovery operation. Job about one half done.

Stack of sand in front of buildings. Not only save beach, but protect buildings from winter high tides and storms.



Job complete for another year. The sand will be spread out next spring in time for the summer crowds.

A TALE OF TWO FORCES

by

Ranger Bob Pugh

"Meowabunga!" cried Charley's cat as he climbed a four-foot breaker and took the drop off the inward-breaking shoulder. Felis charleyis was probably the world's first surfer, even though he was a cat! He plied his most unusual hobby many years ago, according to the Tellers of Tales, even before the area he frequented (now known as Doheny State Beach) became a part of the California State Park System.

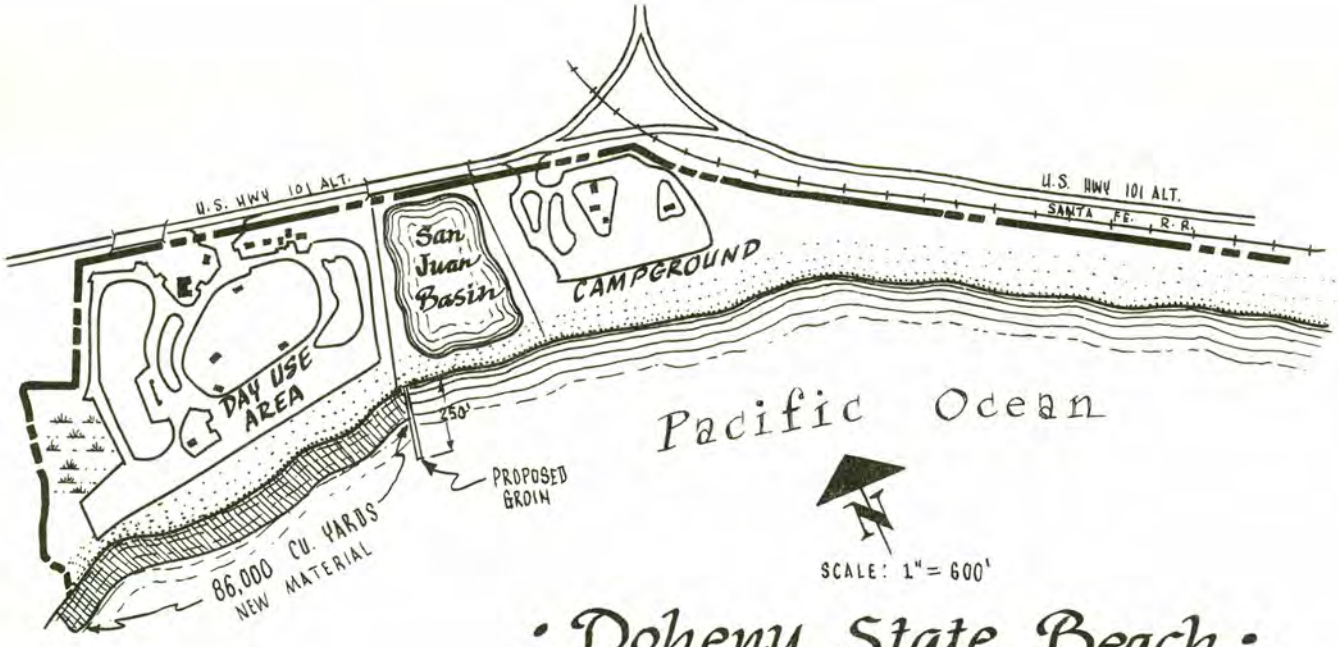
Since then, a lot of water has come onto the beach. With it, as the years have passed, have come the new surfers, by the hundreds of thousands. With it, too, as it receded, has gone a great deal of the sand that made up the original beach. The surfers coming in and the sand going out form two of the major elements shaping Doheny today.

Unique surroundings or experiences form one of the basic criteria for establishment, development, or continued operation of many State Parks. Doheny's primary qualification under this standard has long been the opportunity for campers to pitch their tents -- or lately, to park their trailers or pickup campers! -- along the shore of the Pacific. In sharp contrast to those Parks which provide campgrounds on a flat bluff high above the ocean, or in a canyon several hundred yards inland, many of Doheny's most popular campsites have always been within sight and sound of the breakers. As a general rule, these were the first to be occupied and the last to be vacated as the various camping seasons flowed and ebbed.

When ocean water contamination forced closure of the Park in 1957, considerable protest was heard. But this was as nothing when the Park was reopened -- to day use only. "Where are the beach campsites of yesteryear?" roared the campers. And they still do, despite re-establishment of the campground in a different area of the Park -- which is another part of the tale.

Doheny's shoreline extends in a broad shallow curve from the Dana Point bluffs on the west to the Capistrano Beach colony on the southeast, a distance of a little over a mile. The eastern-most half is so narrow that it has so far not warranted any development. It is therefore used only by those who want a small measure of solitude enough to make a little effort to reach this section.

The remaining wider portion of the Park is split into two areas by the mouth of San Juan Creek. In years past, day use was permitted in both areas, each of which has its own entrance. The eastern half was also developed for trailer camping, and the western half primarily for tenting.



• Doheny State Beach •

The power of natural forces contrasting that of Man's puny efforts is spectacularly apparent in such violent events as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. It is equally obvious, but only to those with a longer view and a deeper understanding, in the persistent erosive power of ocean currents and tides. Some of Doheny's 60-odd acres, grain by grain, have fallen victim to the southward-setting overall trend of the current, and have been redistributed down the coast, probably for hundreds of miles. This, then, is one of the forces molding Doheny's ability to offer the variety, quality, and quantity of recreation that the visiting public wants and deserves.

As the beach was inexorably eaten away, the campsites were subject to increasing tidal flooding. Partly as a result of this problem, all the camping was consolidated in the spring of 1963 in the area east of the creek mouth, and the area to the west was limited to day use. A giant artificial sand dune protects the campsites fairly well, but the day-use beach has become so narrow that the normal high tides batter the dune down each time it is rebuilt, and thus repeat the flooding. Among other problems created by this semi-monthly intrusion is the continuing threat to the trees and shrubs in the area.

Our counter-offensive against the tides and currents is taking the form of a proposal to re-establish the beach and to interpose a baffle to prevent, or at least minimize, its being swept down-coast again. With the invaluable aid of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, a project scheduled for completion during the spring of 1964 will see the construction of a groin 250 feet out into the ocean and a 100-foot widening of the beach between the groin and the bluffs to the west. The groin will, in effect, be an extension of the west bank of San Juan Creek, and -- ideally -- will interrupt the southward sweep of the currents, causing them to drop suspended sand on the rebuilt beach side of this baffle. The beach -- 86,000 yards of new material -- should prove wide enough to absorb the force and extent of the incoming tides. Erosion of this introduced sand should be reduced, if not eliminated, by breaking the set of the current to the south. Because even the experts admit that this kind of engineering is more art than science at our present stage of knowledge, we can only hope with them that these theories are proved by events in the years to come.

Another question is raised by this construction, and it leads directly to the second of the forces which this article considers. Surfing, although rarely spectacular here, is also rarely poor. The area is one that surfers can usually depend upon to provide a little sport, day in, day out. Here, too, art rather than science prevails; we assume -- but cannot prove -- that the alignment of the shore, the underwater configuration offshore, the wind patterns, and other factors combine to render the surf generally reliable. With the popularity of the sport burgeoning, how can we determine that we will not be damaging one of the better areas for surfing? We can't -- but the consensus is that it is at least equally likely that surfing will be improved as that it will be ruined. Time -- and the surfers! -- will tell.

Many pressures, direct and indirect, tangible and abstract, affect decisions and actions at any of our units. Like the Bear That Coughed at the North Pole and Stirred the Sands of the Sahara, two of the forces that influenced Doheny have their effect upon all of us, and the tale may therefore hold some interest and a moral for a wider audience.

IN RECOGNITION OF GREATNESS

By Dennis Reinhardt, State Park Naturalist

"There are some who can live without wild things, and some who cannot." With these words the greatest spokesman for the "land organism" ever to bloom in the garden of man declared his position in the context of man-land relationships.

Aldo Leopold could not live without wildness; moreover, his great contribution to the largely unreceptive ears of man would not have materialized had he not been as one with the wildness he loved so reverently. His enlightened perception enabled him to live in the context of "things natural, wild and free", while never permitting him to fall prey to a complacent unawareness of man's impact on these highest of values. Of these values, let his lucid and eloquent words speak for themselves.

"For them (cranes), the song of the power shovel came near being an elegy. The high priests of progress knew nothing of cranes, and cared less. What is a species more or less among engineers? What good is an undrained marsh anyhow?"

He follows with profound answers to his own questions. "To build a road (through a drained marsh) is so much simpler than to think of what the country really needs. A roadless marsh is seemingly as worthless to the alphabetical conservationist as an undrained one was to the empire-builders. Solitude, the one natural resource still undowered of alphabets, is so far recognized as valuable only by ornithologists and cranes."

"Thus always does history, whether of marsh or market place, end in paradox. The ultimate value in these marshes is wildness, and the crane is wildness incarnate. But all conservation of wildness is self-defeating, for to cherish we must see and fondle, and when enough have seen and fondled, there is no wildness left to cherish.

"Some day, perhaps in the very process of our benefactions, perhaps in the fullness of geologic time, the last crane will trumpet his farewell and spiral skyward from the great marsh. High out of the clouds will fall the sound of hunting horns, the baying of the phantom pack, the tinkle of little bells, and then a silence never to be broken, unless perchance in some far pasture of the Milky Way."

The instilling in the minds of park visitors of a small fraction of Leopold's cognition, perception and awareness, too often dulled by the frantic carnival of urban existence, is a frightfully difficult task. Of its importance, Dr. Leopold leaves no doubt. "A March morning is only as drab as he who walks in it without a glance skyward, ear cocked for geese. I once knew an educated lady, banded by Phi Beta Kappa, who told me that she had never heard or seen the geese that twice a year proclaim the revolving seasons to her well-insulated roof. Is education possibly a process of trading awareness for things of lesser worth? The goose who trades his is soon a pile of feathers."

While we too often grope in vain for economic justification for the preservation of aesthetic values in state parks, Aldo Leopold does not follow our regression to a level of materialistic justification. Rather, he sees in the same wild geese, values still largely unrecognized in a culture that has seen intellectual development supplanted by other kinds of development, collectively called "progress". "In this annual barter of food for light, and winter warmth for summer solitude, the whole continent receives as net profit a wild poem dropped from the murky skies upon the muds of March."

Of our heedless destruction of floras, Leopold concedes: "What a thousand acres of silphiums looked like when they tickled the bellies of the buffalo is a question never again to be answered, and perhaps not even asked". The loss of the Great American Prairie "is one little episode in the funeral of the native flora, which in turn is one episode in the funeral of the floras of the world. Mechanized man, oblivious of floras, is proud of his progress in cleaning up the landscape on which, willy-nilly, he must live out his days. It might be wise to prohibit at once all teaching of real botany and real history, lest some future citizen suffer qualms about the floristic price of his good life."

Aldo Leopold's sagacious philosophy was developed through a lifetime of painful and rewarding experiences. Of the painful: "We reached the old wolf in time to watch a fierce green fire dying in her eyes. I realized then, and have known ever since, that there was something new to me in those eyes -- something known only to her and to the mountain. I was young then, and full of trigger-itch;

(continued on Page 12)

Hats off to District 4 and their "Fitting Minor Facilities to the Landscape" program. They work constantly at this, striving always to lessen the impact of minor facilities on the landscape while, at the same time, improving their utility and service to the public. Once each quarter, they submit a brief report on their progress. This quarter they tell of an improved treatment to the sign-mounting problem, of eliminating an unsightly tree-hung power line, of improving the slide projection system in a campfire center, and of eliminating the unsightly features of an old grease rack while still retaining its utility.

By these means they have, through the proper application of their normal maintenance program, substantially improved the quality of the visitor experience in the units involved.

This month Harry Dean, Monterey Regional Supervisor, tells us the story of a park development on the Big Hendy.

James P. Tryner
Supervisor of Development

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

land of "big hendy"

The land of the "Big Hendy" was officially opened to public use on July 1, 1963. It was the culmination of an effort begun in 1958 and carried out by many persons in the Division of Beaches and Parks. 96 campsites and 25 picnic sites and all the necessary appurtenances to make a park operable became available. The area is called Hendy Woods State Park. The first phase of a plan originally conceived by District 2 in the personages of Jack Schlotter, first park supervisor; Dick Humphrey, then District Landscape Architect; and Gordon Kishbaugh, District Superintendent, became a reality.

Hendy Woods is named for the original owner, Joshua Hendy. His heir, Samuel Hendy, a nephew, sold the property to the Southern Pacific Company and it was from this company that the Masonite Corporation purchased its holdings in Anderson Valley. Hendy Woods was a part of that sale and the Masonite Corporation managed to preserve the grove of redwoods with the hope that eventually it would be purchased by the State of California for a park. Hendy Woods survived the years and in 1958 the purchase transaction between the State of California and the Masonite Corporation was completed.

The property is noted for two outstanding redwood groves known as Big Hendy and Little Hendy, both situated adjacent to the Navarro River, a year around stream, which has an exceptional recreation potential. Open flats extending from the river to the redwood groves and a series of cut-over benches between the groves and the steep hillside characterize the area. These benches are now covered with a thick growth of ceanothus, some second growth redwood, oak, madrone, huckleberry and some douglas fir left over from past logging operations.

It is on these cutover benches that most of the development of the park is concentrated. The ingenuity of many of the Division's park planners was taxed through the years when the property was being

(continued on the following page)

"THE BIG HENDY" (continued from the previous page)

considered for a state park. Preservation of the redwood groves was the primary consideration at the outset, and planning was directed toward that end.

In November of 1960, Superintendent Kishbaugh presented a preliminary land use study of Hendy Woods to be used as a guide in the preparation of the land use and the general development plans for the park. Jack Schlotter, then Park Supervisor and Dick Humphrey, then District Landscape Architect, were largely responsible for the preparation of this preliminary plan, and based on it, funds were allocated in the 1961-62 Capital Outlay Construction Budget for the first phase of development. Dick Humphrey, later assigned to the Monterey Regional office of Planning and Development, had as one of his first assignments the immediate preparation of the General Development Plan for the Park. On approval of the General Development Plan in 1961, detailed design of the budgeted development commenced.

The first step was the preparation of preliminary design plans in the Regional Office. Dick Humphrey and members of his design team, George Rackelmann and Dan Johnson, spent many hours poring over topographic maps deciding on the best location for roads and other park facilities. Access was somewhat of a problem, the best being available from a county road through a very narrow portion of the ownership. When the preliminary office designs met with everyone's approval, the task of transferring this information to the ground began in the spring of 1962.

Many preliminary locations for the main park road and for the campground roads were staked out in the field before the final determination was made. When the final details were agreed upon, they were transferred to Developed Area Plans which were submitted for headquarters approval.

In the meantime, inmate crews supervised by Division of Forestry personnel and assisted by Park Supervisor Jim Davis, and Ranger Dick Felty, began clearing along the center lines of the proposed roads. After this was done, it was necessary for Dick Humphrey and his crew, with the help of district personnel, to set slope stakes along the entire road alignments to determine the extent of clearing and the amount of grading that would finally have to be done. Inmate crews completed the clearing of the entire road area and an equipment rental contract under District 2 supervision was awarded for road grading.

While this was going on, Dale Wilson, Regional Engineer from the Monterey Regional Development Office, began preliminary staking of the water system and the power lines. Considerable field work was necessary before the locations of these lines could finally be determined.

Soon after, a contract was let for the construction of the water system, and an agreement was reached with the P G & E for the installation of power lines in locations designated by us. When the water line construction was completed, a contract for the surfacing of the road was awarded followed by three more contracts for the construction of two park residences, five comfort stations, and two utility buildings. Construction progressed under the supervision of Dick Brock's District Technical Services Staff, all through the summer, fall, and winter, as weather permitted, and in the spring a contract for camp and picnic facilities was awarded. These were barely completed in time for the official opening on July 1, 1963, but the deadline was met.

The park enjoyed a very favorable visitation all during the summer of 1963 and shortly after Labor Day the last contract for landscaping and paving around the buildings was awarded. This, in essence, completed the first phase of the Hendy Woods Development, and, we hope, will set the pattern for future developments to come.

Along with all of this construction, many hours of inmate labor were spent on the trails in Big Hendy Grove,

(continued on page 12)

The Better Ranger

NEWS AND VIEWS, House Organ

The New Year's edition of "News and Views" is an outstanding one in the opinion of this writer. As a house organ, it demonstrates with the January issue that it is just that. With one exception, all of the articles have been written by individuals connected with the State Park Program. It proves that the Division, the Department, and the Agency have an abundance of talent with which to fill the pages of "News and Views".

The single article that was prepared by Mr. Frank Stead of the Division of Environmental Sanitation of the Department of Public Health is so closely related to our State Park Program that we can consider it as being homogeneous. Water quality is critical in units of the State Park System and we need to give careful and strict attention to it. Mr. Stead's article contains information that we certainly need in giving adequate and healthful experiences to park visitors.

I am particularly impressed by the response of the field to requests for articles concerning individual units of the State Park System. Many of us are unable to get about the System as frequently as we would like to. The up-to-date articles are not only good refreshers to those of us who are experienced in the State Park System but contain completely new information for those who have been most recently added to the staff.

The supplemental special report by John McKenzie reveals how talented some individuals in the organization are and how devoted they are to doing a complete job wherever they may be. John McKenzie's efforts went far beyond the maintenance operation and interpretation at Fort Ross. His definitive work on the barracks building is an outstanding example of the kind of thing many of our field personnel are doing.

As we have told you before, "News and Views" is considered one of the outstanding employee house organs in state service and, perhaps, one of the outstanding bulletins throughout the park systems of the nation. It reveals the diversity of our business, of our employees, and the interest and devotion of our leadership. We are both proud and happy concerning the publication, and appreciative of the work of the editorial staff, as well as we are of all those who contribute to the written articles, editorial work, printing, assembling and mailing of our most Honored House Organ.

EARL P. HANSON

Deputy Chief, Park Management

"THE BIG HENDY" (continued from page 10)

removal of dangerous trees, and the clearing and burning of slash and debris accumulated by past lumbering operations. Thus, a project conceived by District 2, and designed and constructed by the Monterey Regional Office of Development, assisted by the District 2 Technical Services Staff was completed and made available for visitor use.

We in the Monterey Regional Office are particularly proud of this project; we think it reflects the effort put forth in careful and tireless planning. It shows what can be done in an area primarily cut-over, but having certain valuable assets such as virgin redwood groves and 11,000 feet of river frontage. It also points up to us the value of having experienced personnel, well qualified in the design of park areas, giving careful consideration to each detail of the development and how it fits into the overall park picture. This is a job that not just any architect, engineer, or landscape architect can do. This is a type of work that takes sensitivity and sympathetic appreciation of natural features. It takes time and it takes feeling. It also takes an intimate knowledge of the area being planned. An intimate knowledge gained by hours on the ground getting the "feel" of the area, and by long experience in the park field.

We owe much to the many who made this particular project possible; to the guys like George Rackelmann and Dan Johnson who sloshed through mud and brush and communed with innumerable wood ticks to stake out development areas; to that "mountain man" Dale Wilson, whose natural sensitivity to park values is so important; to Dick Humphrey for his patient and tireless effort toward making the plans a reality; to Dick Brock for his efficient organization and immeasurable assistance; and to Don Durnell, who, in a way, gave his life for this project. Then there are all those who, in their small but important ways, helped to see the project through, and who only for the lack of space, must remain unnamed.

37,000 people can't be wrong! They are living testimony to the enjoyment Hendy Woods State Park provided during its first summer season.

Harry Dean, Jr., Supervisor
Monterey Regional Office

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IN RECOGNITION OF GREATNESS (Continued from Page 8)

I thought that because fewer wolves meant more deer, that no wolves would mean hunters' paradise. But after seeing the green fire die, I sensed that neither the wolf nor the mountain agreed with such a view."

Of the rewarding: "I know an island that is too sandy to make a field and too brushy to make a pasture; a shining river divides to wash its shores, and to hold a mirror to its tall birches. In summer mosquitoes and poison ivy defend its shores against the fisherman; in winter treacherous ice and wide bars fence out the woodcutter.

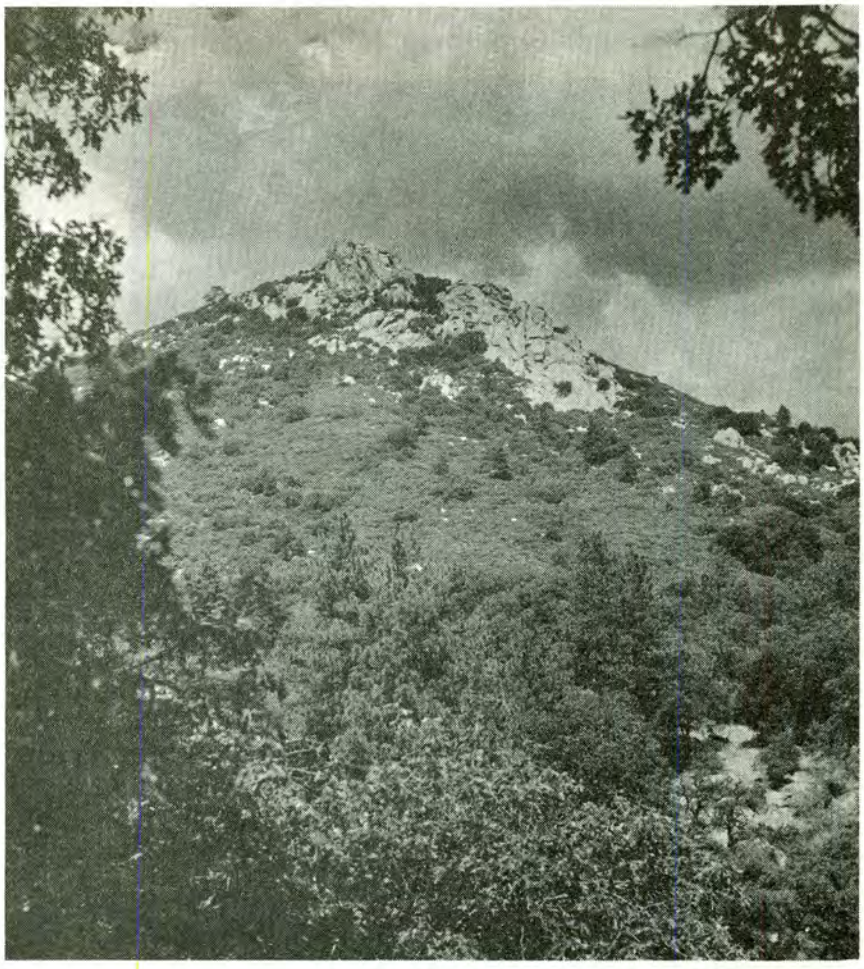
"My island has no name, for no one has ever died, fought, camped, or farmed there to give it one. History has passed it by.

"So did I, until one day I noticed the extraordinary number of deer tracks crossing the wide bar to the only ford. If the deer like to go there, I thought, I had better take a look. I have often noticed that a deer's taste in scenery and solitudes is very much like my own.

"Years ago the title to my island bounced back to the county, where it has reposed very quietly ever since. The county holds it in trust, as it were, for the deer and myself. The peculiarity of this arrangement is that the county knows nothing about it."

With that mysterious alchemy which unites intellectual potential with experience, Leopold has given man a gift he is not yet capable of fully appreciating. His concept of a "land ethic", tempered by an "ecological conscience", is taking root in some quarters, but like "the good oak", it will be some time before it bears fruit. We, of the finest State Park System in the world, can hasten the process. Ours is a stewardship with an extended tenancy. Let us, through the ecological conscience of Aldo Leopold - a man of vision - wisely manage the land organism, and actively pursue a course of instilling perception in the minds of those who are brief tenants, the people of California and the nation.

CUYAMACA RANCHO STATE PARK



Cuyamaca Rancho State Park occupies 20,735.12 acres in the south central portion of San Diego County on State Sign Route #79, halfway between Descanso and Julian. The entire area is in the California Peninsular Range province and is characterized by rugged mountain terrain, with numerous small intermittent streams.

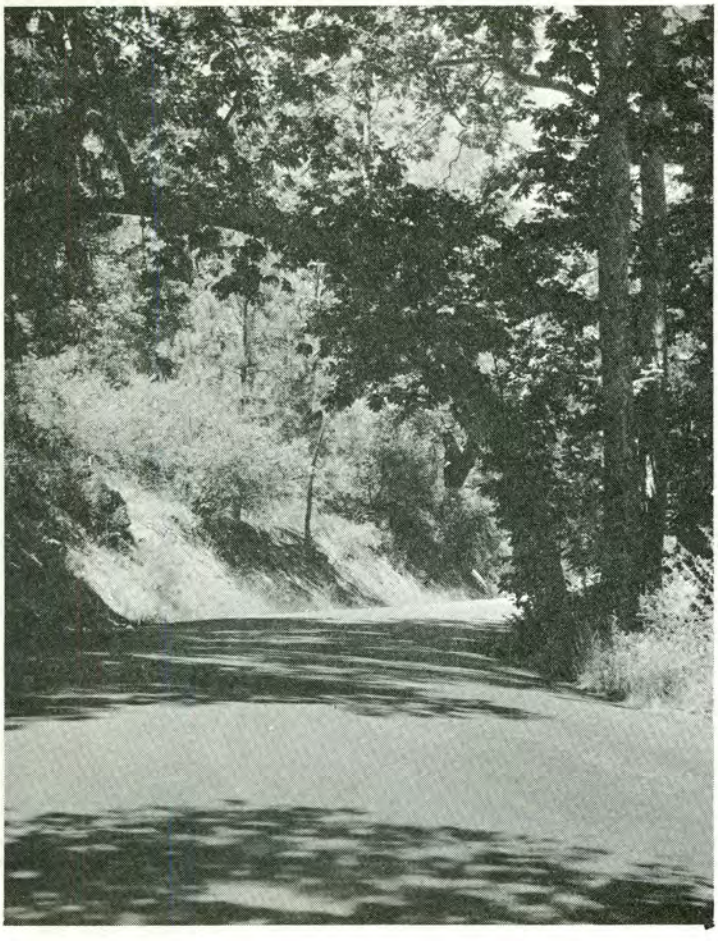
Elevations range from 6,515 feet above sea level on Cuyamaca Peak, to 3,575 feet on the southwestern boundary. Primary drainage of the park flows generally westward, flanked on the west by steep heavily timbered slopes and open meadow land and on the east by a steep scarp covered with a thick growth of chaparral separating the Sweetwater River from the East Mesa Plateau of open meadow land with ridges of oak and pine.

Considerable variation in elevation and exposure together with ample rainfall provided an abundant source of food and made the area an attractive place for prehistoric occupation. The story of the first known people to inhabit these mountains, the Diegueno Indians, begins in the legendary past. Summer camps were built along the streams and around sheltered springs where acorns and pine nuts were abundant.

During the winter months the Indians migrated over the mountains to the desert. Occasionally trips were made to the coast and while there they varied their diet with sea food. These Indians were skilled in pottery making, basketry and other arts and crafts necessary to sustain life in the wilderness. The first white man to enter these mountains was Lt. Col. Pedro Fages in April, 1772, who was accompanied by a company of twenty mounted "Leather Jacket Soldiers". He had been informed that the Indians in this area were in a state of semi-insurrection and sought to impress them. However, upon his arrival, he found the people whom he called "Camillares" to be quite friendly. The Diegueno Indians remained aloof from tribes that had become more or less christianized and did not yield to the sway of the Franciscan Padres from the missions. In 1837, there was an Indian revolt during which Rancho Jamul was looted. Juan Leiva, the mayor-domo and three other men were killed and Leiva's two daughters were stolen and never seen again. The Indians of Cuyamaca and others from the Colorado River country were blamed for the atrocities and a battle was waged at the Cuyamaca Village between the Indians and a company of Mexican Cavalry in which the Indians were defeated. The Indians agreed never to raid the settlements again.

In 1845, Don Agustin Olvera, filed a petition for a grant of 35,501.32 acres on land known as Cuyamaca, this was rejected in 1854. But in 1858, it was confirmed by the District Court. Later, following the discovery of gold in the Julian District in 1870, a dispute arose over the boundaries of the Cuyamaca Grant. A long court case ensued and it was not until 1874 that title was confirmed. The Julian miners won the case and the north boundary of the Cuyamaca Grant was set on the north slope of North Peak, approximately six miles south of Julian. The land patent was signed by President U. S. Grant. While Olvera did not use the Grant for range land, he did permit other rancheros to graze their cattle on his unfenced land. During dryer years cattle and

(Continued on the following page)



sheep were driven from as far south as Los Angeles to graze on the slopes of Cuyamaca. Don Agustin Olvera became so involved by court expenses that it was necessary to sell portions of the land for lawyers' fees and thus, in 1879, the Cuyamaca Grant was divided into 13 lots among ten owners.

Gold was discovered in 1870 on lot A, by William Skidmore and the mine was named the "Stonewall Jackson Mine". Insufficient financing resulted in the mine's ownership being passed from one to another until it was acquired by California's Governor Robert Whitney Waterman in 1886. Due to the intense feelings following the Civil War, the name was changed to the "Stonewall Mine". Within a short time Governor Waterman purchased all of the property now known as the Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. The main shaft of the mine reached a depth of 630 feet and produced over $2,000,000 before it was closed in 1892.

The first overland mail route from San Antonio, Texas to San Diego was established in 1857, by J. C. Wood, Superintendent of the S.A. & S.D. Mail Line. From San Antonio to Carrizo Creek, the trip was by coach and from that point through the mountains to San Diego it was on mule back. The first trip took 38 days. One of the stations on this route was the Lassator Ranch located near the present Indian Exhibit. This mail route became known as the "Jackass Mail".

Governor Waterman passed away in 1892. The Stonewall Mine and that portion of the Grant acquired by him, fell into the ownership of the Sather Banking Company of San Francisco. In 1918 it was sold to Col. A. G. Gassen, who died in 1920. In 1923, the estate was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Dyar, who during the next ten years spent approximately $75,000 on improvements. In March, 1933, the people of the State of California were most fortunate when Mr. and Mrs. Dyar generously donated one half the appraised value of the property to the State, thereby creating Cuyamaca Rancho State Park.

The Park is blessed with a wide variety of flora and fauna. Many persons visiting the Park for the first time are pleasantly surprised to find such a fine forested area in Southern California. In 1950 a fire devastated over 10,000 acres of the Park. Natural reproduction and planting programs have been quite successful in re-foresting the burned area. Magnificent stands of oak occur throughout the area with outstanding specimens of Canyon Live Oak. Other oaks found in the Park are: Kellogg Oak, California Live Oak, and Interior Live Oak. Willows, Alders, Sycamores, and other types of vegetation are found along the streams. Many tree species are representative of the southern coniferous forest in California such as the Sugar, Coulter, Ponderosa, and Jeffrey Pines, Incense Cedar and White Fir. Other than the forested areas, spacious chaparral covered slopes dominate the scene with about 16% of the

Park containing lush meadows and cienegas. Cuyamaca is known for its variety of wild flowers that every season add fragrance and beauty to the wilderness scene.

The forests, grassy and chaparral slopes, and tree-lined streams are "home" to many kinds of bird and animal life. Among the animals commonly seen are the Southern Mule Deer, Coyote, Bobcat, Gray Fox, Raccoon, and Spotted and Striped Skunks. In the area, but rarely seen, are Mountain Lion. Golden Beaver were planted in the park in 1947 and may be observed behind the dams constructed during past years. The Gray Squirrel is quite common and large numbers of Ground Squirrels provide a source of food for other animals and flesh eating birds. The Park affords the ornithologist an excellent opportunity to observe mountain, coastal, and desert type bird species.

There are 166 campsites and 145 picnic units in the Paso Picacho and Green Valley camp and picnic grounds. The facilities are located nearly five miles apart, at different elevations. Los Caballos campground, with 16 campsites, is unique in that it is reserved for horsemen only. The Arroyo Seco Primitive camp provides overnight camping for persons using the State Riding and Hiking Trail, which passes through the Park. In addition, there are three camps under lease to the Boy Scouts of America, the Girl Scouts of America, and the San Diego City-County Camp Commission.

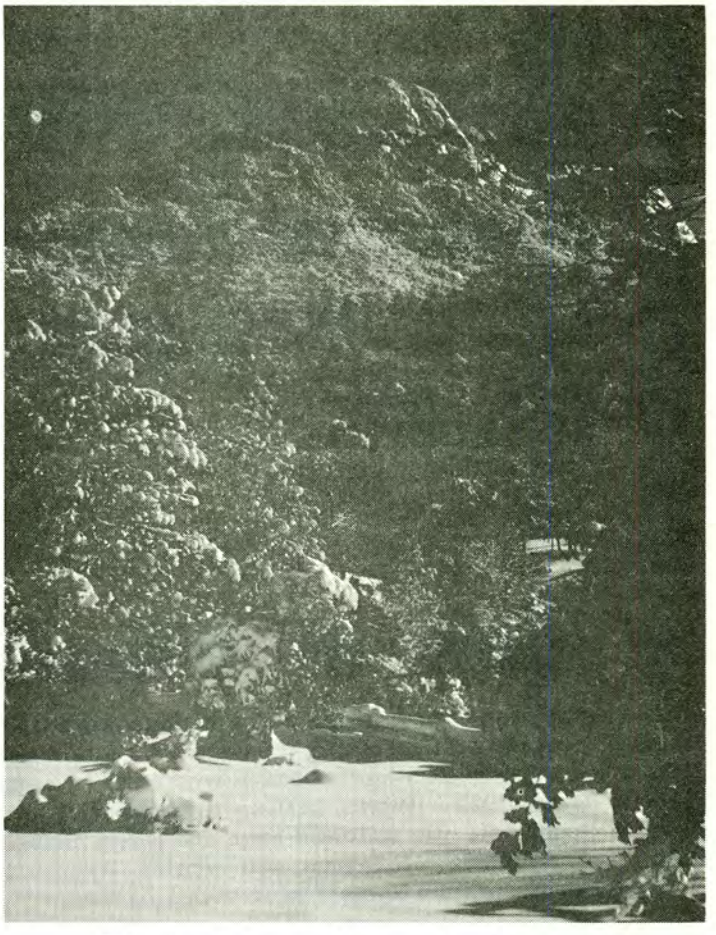
Nearly one-half million persons visit the Park annually. Many of these visitors take the opportunity to escape the heavily populated urban centers to enjoy the beautiful natural scenery in its varied forms. Some drive the seven miles of State Sign Route #79 through the Park on sight-seeing trips. Others use the camping facilities, the picnic tables or stop just to rest and meditate. The more active individuals may ride or hike over the 50 miles of trails.

One trail leads to Cuyamaca Peak where visitors are provided with spectacular views of the surrounding area from the Pacific Ocean to the Salton Sea, from Mexico to the San Bernardino Mountains.

A second trail winds to the summit of Stonewall Peak and gives a magnificent view of the immediate vicinity.

In winter limited snow sports are popular Fishing is also popular in late winter and early spring.

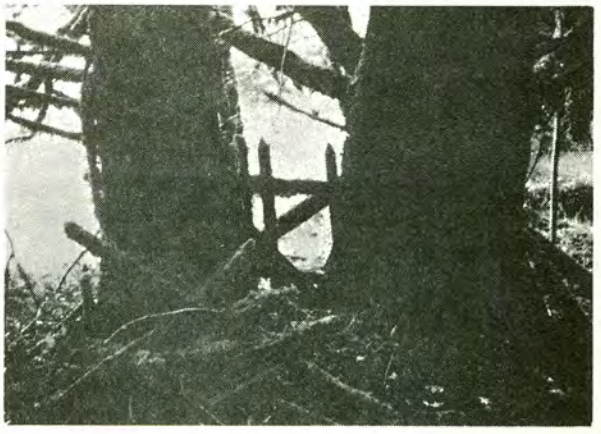
A summer interpretive program includes guided walks, hikes and evening campfire programs. The Naturalists who conduct the hikes point out the outstanding historic and natural features, the Stonewall Mine, Indian Exhibit and the Nature Den.



The permanent staff consists of 15 persons assigned the task of protecting and assisting the Park visitor, and safeguarding the Park features and facilities.

Supervisor Maurice Morgan

in the past



As a result of recent acquisition of the Bull Creek watershed lands, many stones have been overturned with respect to early Humboldt County history. The Johnson family, who were the first to engage in sheep business on Bull Creek and the first to demonstrate the adaptability of the Bull Creek country to raising of apples, have left a definite imprint upon the land.

Addie Johnson, nee Addie Stewart, married Tosaldo Johnson in Texas soon after he was honorably discharged from the Kirby Rangers. After following mining and cattle enterprises through Texas, Nevada, Montana, Eastern Oregon and Idaho, they settled in Humboldt County in 1872, claiming a homestead of 160 acres on Bull Creek, known to this day as the Johnson homestead.

Two children were born to them there - Birdie and Georgine. Mrs. Johnson lived there for six or seven years before her death, which occurred on the homestead.

Four cypress trees were planted at the gravesite on the homestead, two of which have survived to become stalwart sentinels guarding the historic promontory.

The gravesite has been recently restored by park personnel, as can be seen in the photographs.

Still residing in Weott is Mrs. Grace Baxter, a septuagenarian, who is Tosaldo Johnson's daughter by his second marriage to Roxanna Jane Hanlon.

Ranger Michael E. O'Rourke
Humboldt Redwoods State Park

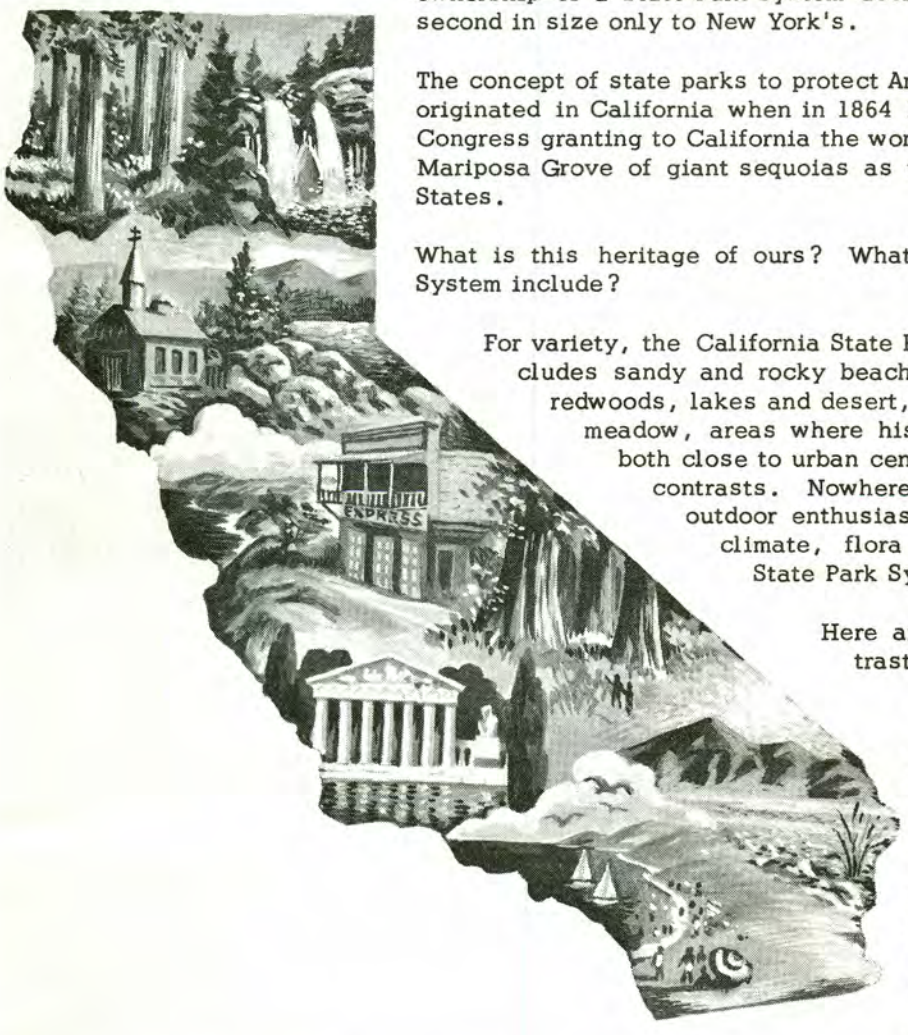
a tale of whales

In conjunction with the story of the migration of the Pacific grey whale this time of the year, I thought it would be interesting to mention a certain man named Charles Melville Scammon. This man was a sea captain on whaling ships who sailed up and down the coast of Baja California seeking the Pacific grey whale. While trailing the migration of the whales to Baja California, he noticed the whales disappear. He followed them and found himself in a calm, large, shallow bay that had a number of narrow inlets. It teemed with whales, spouting and frolicking with their newly whelped young. He had discovered the ancient rendezvous of the grey whale -- now known as Scammon's Lagoon.

After slaughtering the whales, he later returned to the Lagoon and built a house. Soon taverns were built and the station became the largest, busiest and evilest scene in all Baja California.

Supervisor Walter R. Johnston
San Diego Coast State Beaches

California
STATE PARK SYSTEM



Incredible as it seems, many Californians are unaware that they share ownership of a State Park System acclaimed as the nation's finest and second in size only to New York's.

The concept of state parks to protect America's wealth of Nature's bounty originated in California when in 1864 President Lincoln signed an act of Congress granting to California the world-famous Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of giant sequoias as the first state park in the United States.

What is this heritage of ours? What does the California State Park System include?

For variety, the California State Park System is unequaled. It includes sandy and rocky beaches, towering peaks, the majestic redwoods, lakes and desert, forests and open land, marsh and meadow, areas where history was made, recreation areas both close to urban centers and remote -- truly a study in contrasts. Nowhere else in the United States will the outdoor enthusiast find a wider range of scenery, climate, flora and fauna than in the California State Park System.

Here are a few examples of these contrasts:

D. L. Bliss State Park, our highest, lies at an elevation of 6,920 feet, perched in groves of ponderosa and sugar pines on the rim of beautiful Lake Tahoe. Yet Salton Sea State Recreation Area, 234 feet below sea level, is by far the lowest state park in the entire nation (both elevations measured at park headquarters).

Park sizes in the system range from fractions of an acre for some historical monuments to Anza-Borrego's 478,000 acres in San Diego and Imperial Counties, where the desert bighorn sheep shares his solitude with the cactus and ocotillo.

The northernmost park is yet undeveloped Pelican State Beach, just south of the Oregon border. From that point it is more than 900 miles to the southernmost California State Park, Silver Strand State Beach in San Diego County, only a splash from the Mexican International boundary.

Most easterly unit in the system is the Picacho State Recreation Area in the southeast corner of Imperial County. This desert country hugs a bend of the Colorado River and is due north of Yuma, Arizona.

The most westerly units? It's almost a tie among several -- Pelican State Beach, Dry Lagoon State Park, Patrick's Point State Park, Trinidad State Beach and Little River State Beach along the Humboldt - Del Norte coast.

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CALIFORNIA STATE PARK SYSTEM (continued from the previous page)

Most visited of the Park System components where actual counts are kept is Folsom Lake State Recreation Area near metropolitan Sacramento. It attracted more than 2,861,000 boaters, swimmers and picnickers last year. In second place was Humboldt Redwoods State Park, just over the two million mark. In third place was Columbia State Historic Park in Tuolumne County's golden Mother Lode country, drawing slightly more than one million visitors.

Not included in the listing are the State-owned, locally-operated beaches in Los Angeles County which last year were inundated with an estimated 45,000,000 users.

Not only is the California State Park System one of contrast and variety, but one of many unique aspects. No other state, for instance, has the noblest trees of all -- the sequoias -- enshrined in its parks. The sequoia gigantea, Nature's largest living thing, reaches a girth of 35 feet and a height of 300 feet. Calaveras Big Trees State Park, where the oldest specimens are nearly 4,000 years old, protects groves of these giants for all to revere and enjoy.

The sequoia sempervirens -- better known as the coast redwood -- reaches a height of 360 feet. Magnificent stands of cathedral-like redwood forests are protected in Humboldt Redwoods State Park and in other scattered units of the State Park System. Visitors come from worldwide points to admire them and stand awhile amidst the silent groves.

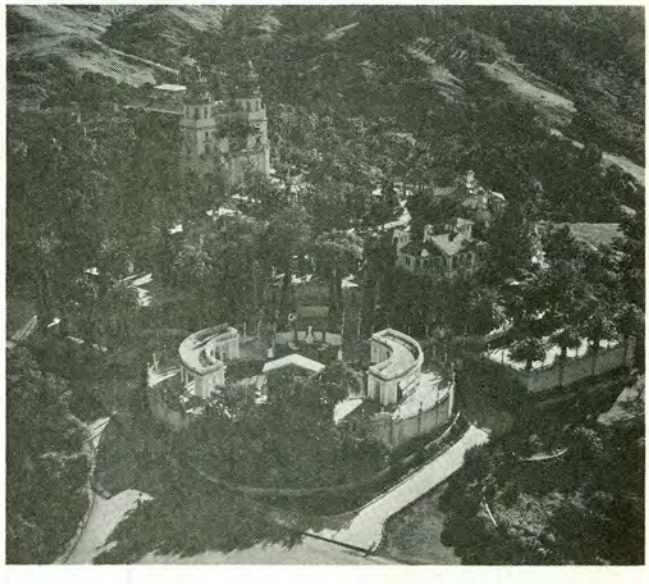
Nowhere else is there a former Winter Olympics site in a state park system. Squaw Valley, lying between Truckee and the north end of Lake Tahoe, alone holds that distinction and is providing year-around recreation in its spectacular mountain setting.

Nowhere else is there anything comparable to the castle at San Simeon formerly owned by William Randolph Hearst. Its rich art treasures housed in an edifice worthy of medieval royalty overlook the lonely and rugged San Luis Obispo County coast, yet attract one-third of a million visitors yearly.

Nor has California neglected its colorful past in the State Park System, which includes the ghost mining town of Bodie, the site near Coloma where James Marshall discovered gold to touch off the first major rush of immigrants, Sutter's Fort in Sacramento -- to name only a few significant historic areas being protected and restored under State Park auspices.

Thus, in its 170 units covering more than 700,000 acres, the California State Park System encompasses a variety of terrain, climate, plant and animal life, geological features and historic areas being held in trust for present citizens as well as for those yet to come.

Frank T. Bragg, Information Officer

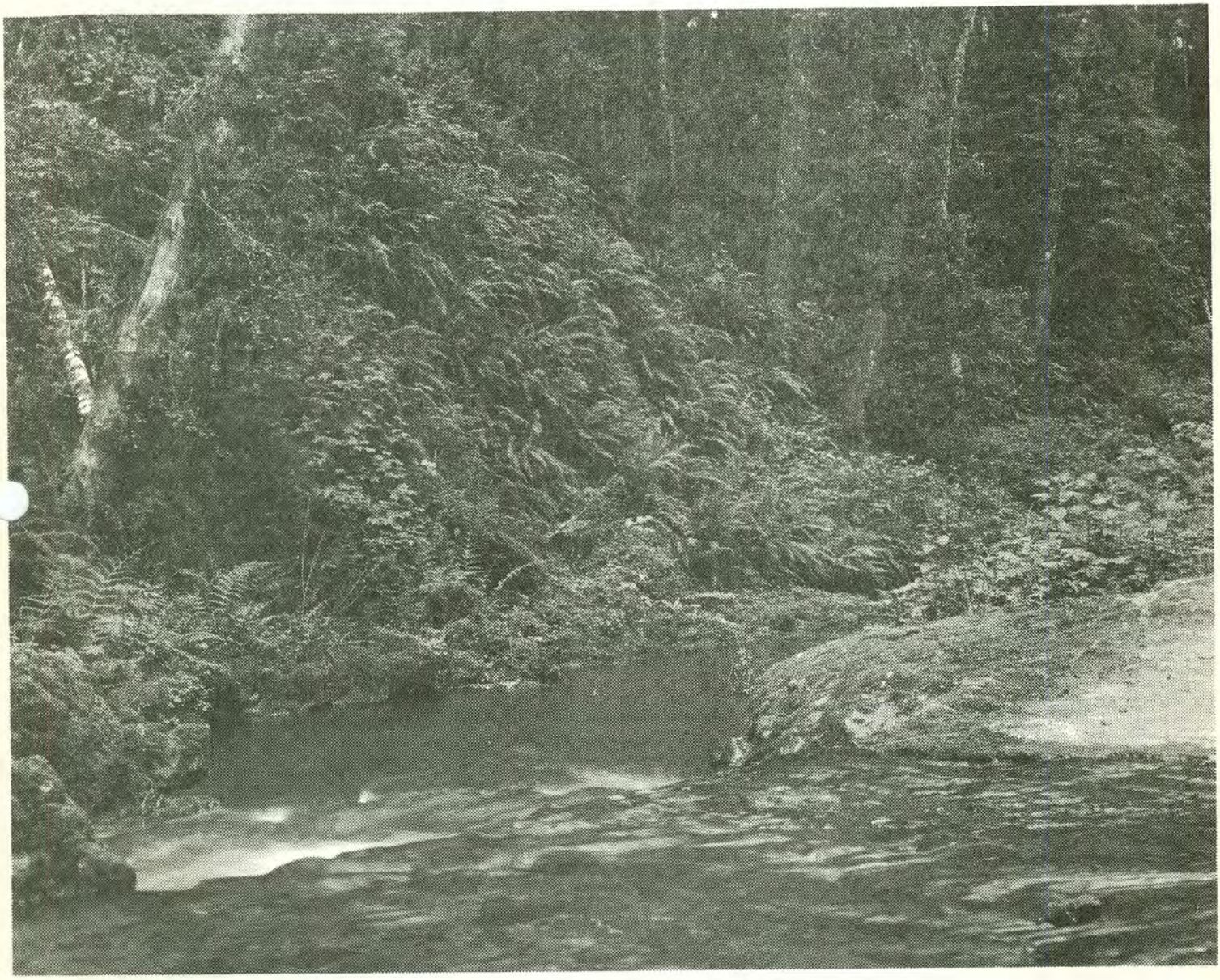


It is the season now to go
About the country high and low,
Among the lilacs hand in hand,
And two by two in fairy land.

The brooding boy and sighing maid
Wholly fain and half afraid,
Now meet along the hazel'd brook
To pass and linger, pause and look.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

SUPPOSE THERE WERE NO BROOK



Van Damme State Park

A folder on the state park system is available at all state parks or by writing to the Division of Beaches and Parks, Sacramento. There is no charge. The comprehensive document details all state parks, facilities and services provided.

California

STATE PARK SYSTEM

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

a pat on the back

MILLERTON LAKE SRA. . . Always had feeling employees at Millerton Lake State Recreation Area had hidden talent. Did not know until recently that, after group effort on "Millerton" story, we had so much literary knowledge. Certainly commendable to have group effort as attested by $20.00 check from Mr. Geothe for duplication of article. The staff certainly deserves a good hand.

Supervisor William Reinhardt

target ranger

DISTRICT 6 RIDING AND HIKING. . . Rangers Steve Penner and myself believe that hazard pay should be provided for Rangers maintaining District 6 Riding and Hiking Trails. While working on the trail in the Lyons Valley area we had to make like a gopher to keep from being shot. After bullets hit on both sides, in back and over us, we came to the sudden conclusion it wasn't safe where we were and that there must be many safer places. We started tunneling to them. Five sailors with four rifles and a 45-pistol were target practicing. You know, like shooting at targets with Stetsons on them.

Trail Supervisor Gerald A. Fialho

possession is not

MT. SAN JACINTO WILDERNESS SP. . . While trimming up some of the Jeffrey pine trees in the Idyllwild campground, we noticed several western gray squirrels hopping around us and chattering. Our first thought was that they were probably hungry after a week with snow on the ground, but after watching and playing with them for a minute, they scurried up the trees and sat on the lower dead limbs and almost defied us to cut off their resting places. When we trim off the lower dead limbs, the squirrels have to run up the trees further before they can stop on a branch and look down and scold the campers that took their campsite and moved in below their trees.

During April and May of 1963, there were a great many baby squirrels born in the Park, consequently there are more good healthy looking squirrels in the campground.

simply shocking

Now that the southern California area is considered one of the driest places on earth and this Park is still in Fire Plan #8, we are getting shocks from every piece of metal we touch. The shocking part of this story is the number of metal objects that we come in contact with each day, such as door knobs, typewriters, trucks, tools, our flagpoles, faucets, drawer pulls, waste baskets, stoves, coffee pots, switches, and a jillion others. We also try to keep from shaking hands with people. Our Rangers are very shocking!

Supervisor Keith Caldwell

blast off

SAMUEL P. TAYLOR SP. . . Overheard at Taylor State Park after last moon shot failure: "If those scientists want to get a picture of the moon, they had better stop shooting Rangers into space and start sending Park Attendants. We'll get the job done."

Supervisor Neil Power

friendly fish

CARPENTERIA SB. . . On Saturday Larry Capune, one of our lifeguards was taking the water temperature when an unidentified fish bit him on the leg, resulting in a small cut. When someone asked Larry what kind of a fish it was, he said that due to the distance he traveled on such a short notice, it was impossible for him to make an identification from behind the sand dunes.

Supervisor George W. Lynn

ode to something or other

DOHENY SB. . . We could very well do without these bloody winds that whistle out of the northeast through the service station and deposit throughout the park and environs an assortment of credit card carbons, windshield wiping towels and oil cans. A good southeaster, of course, will carry all this plus flotsam and jetsam back to the station. Unfortunately northeasters outnumber southeasters which leaves us on the other end of the stick.

So blow it did
And then amid
the carbons, cans and carton,
A pole blew down
Upon the ground
our restrooms it did darken.

Winds will blow
And some things go
by the eyes of us beholders,
But changes here
We oft times fear,
on Dolder's shoulder smoulder.

Supervisor O. G. Short

seeing is believing

HUMBOLDT REDWOODS SP. . . I conducted a group of U.S.F.S. men on a tour of the park. The group of 38 men were on a weekend trip from Redding where they were attending the National Fire Behavior School conducted by the U.S.F.S. at their Northern California Service Center with representatives from each of the ten Forest Service Regions. The group was very impressed with the Redwoods and sympathetic with our problem in Upper Bull Creek.

One of the men remarked upon entering the virgin redwood forest: "I can't think of a better place to be on a Sunday morning."

A U.S.F.S. representative from Wyoming was overheard to say: "In the past, when I heard of fund raising efforts to save the coast redwoods, my reaction was -- that's in California and no concern to me. After today's trip through the Redwoods I realize that they are my concern". Amen!

Supervisor Herb L. Heinze

no charge

SAN SIMEON SB. . . While on duty at San Simeon State Beach collecting camping fees, I heard a crash and squealing tires. Looking up, I saw a late model sedan leaping through the air. It made a one-point landing in the park under a huge cypress tree.

The car had sideswiped another car, gone out of control, hit a sloping four-foot bank and literally jumped into the park. No fee was charged for their short stay.

Park Attendant Chet Getty

a strange home

GROVER HOT SPRINGS SP. . . While cleaning up the office on Friday, I noticed a mouse stick its head out between the carriage and frame of the typewriter. Checking closer we found a nest with five baby mice way down deep in the works of the machine. Mother and baby mice were moved outside to an area where the ringing of bells and key action will not interfere with the raising of the family.

I have been suspicious of the typewriter for about a week now, for one day I started to type and out of the innards of the typewriter flew one olive pit and a cigarette filter.

Supervisor R. A. Laret

To the Editor:

Winston S. Churchill once said: "Short words are best, and the old words when short are best of all."

The word "Litterbug" is both too long and too new to be of aid to us park people in our war with the oafs who befoul the beauties of California. Also, the word suggests to many minds something chic, cute, pert, or smart, because of its likeness to such charmers as Junebug, Ladybug, Tumblebug, and even Jiminy Cricket.

However, we have in our arsenal an old word, a four-letter word with no "cute" connotations. Perhaps we should try this word instead of "Litterbug" to shame our foes into decency. Let's drop the weak slogan that has failed and adopt something like this: KEEP CALIFORNIA CLEAN; DON'T BE A SLOB.

Ranger Paul W. Minton
Will Rogers SHP

To the Editor:

I would like to call your attention to the Millerton Lake State Recreation Area article which has my name as author. I would like to claim the credit for this, but actually the article was written by Pat Watkins, another Ranger here at Millerton.

I am uncertain how the mistake came about, but would appreciate it very much if Pat could be given credit for the article in the next issue of News and Views.

Ranger Roy E. Mealey
Millerton Lake SRA

To the Editor:

Ranger Robert W. Pugh's letter in the February issue certainly points up a pitiful need, in my opinion. That is, the urgent need for some college or organization to provide extension, correspondence, (or whatever they wish to call them) courses in Park Management. These courses must, of course, be available by mail or self study, since as Ranger Pugh points out, most of us are so far apart it is impossible to attend the day courses at Sacramento.

For some time I have run the gamut of colleges and sources of information and have been trying to find one extension or correspondence course directly pertaining to Park Management, Development or Conservation.

It would therefore appear proper and perhaps rewarding if all of us who are interested in this type of course and training would write to the Sacramento State College requesting the same. Possibly it might help to send a copy of the letter to Dr. Max Rafferty, the State Director of Education. I have already written his office and it appears they do not know of any such courses being given in this State. It also appears to me that the need is great and one that would be sufficiently rewarding to the college offering it to develop the course for extension work, particularly in view of the fact that Sacramento State is now giving the regular course. The cost should not be too great.

If a sufficient number of those interested would indicate a desire to enroll for these courses, it would seem that those of us who are out in the hinterland might be able to upgrade ourselves for personal betterment as well as provide better service to the State and the taxpayers.

No one else but you who are interested, can write the letters and get the results, or study the courses, for that matter. It is up to each of us individually to write and act.

Park Attendant L. M. Emery
Hearst San Simeon SHM

THE PARK BENCH

A CAMPER SURVEY

Results of surveys about campers attract wide interest from our many readers.

To keep abreast of the campers' needs, wants, habits and other pertinent data, there is no finer source of information than direct queries to the camper.

This month we are privileged to reprint a survey conducted by Better Camping Magazine. The statistics are on a nation-wide basis. In addition, our own park personnel have conducted surveys at many areas during the past few years. Although the exact information was not contained in our surveys (copy of our survey card is on P. 9a) as in the survey conducted by Better Camping, there are items such as family size, length of stay and expenditures that can be compared.

The amount contributed by campers to local economy is significant in all cases. You will note in our local surveys that along the beaches where shops are plentiful and easily accessible, expenditures are higher than those in other areas.

1027 North Seventh Street Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin Phone: (414) BR 2-2060

BETTER CAMPING

THE MAGAZINE OF THE OPEN ROAD

A KALMBACH PUBLICATION

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

NUMBER	STATE	NUMBER	STATE
57	Alabama	27	New Hampshire
15	Arizona	164	New Jersey
17	Arkansas	16	New Mexico
150	California	335	New York
29	Colorado	67	North Carolina
81	Connecticut	22	North Dakota
17	Delaware	498	Ohio
157	Florida	32	Oklahoma
44	Georgia	22	Oregon
11	Idaho	304	Pennsylvania
497	Illinois	7	Rhode Island
278	Indiana	17	South Carolina
209	Iowa	13	South Dakota
50	Kansas	63	Tennessee
40	Kentucky	125	Texas
31	Louisiana	5	Utah
34	Maine	22	Vermont
47	Maryland	73	Virginia
131	Massachusetts	50	Washington
293	Michigan	26	West Virginia
150	Minnesota	250	Wisconsin
15	Mississippi	7	Wyoming
82	Missouri	1	District of Columbia
11	Montana	7	Alaska
50	Nebraska	67	Canada
3	Nevada	1	Foreign

FAMILY INCOME

The total annual income of the family ranges from:

	NUMBER RESPONDING	PER CENT
$0 to $1,200	16	.3
$1,201 to $3,000	69	1.5
$3,001 to $5,000	468	10.2
$5,001 to $8,000	1,688	36.7
$8,001 to $10,000	1,210	26.3
$10,001 to $15,000	899	19.5
Over $15,000	255	5.5
No answer	115	
	4,720	100.0

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

The heads of the household in camping families were skilled workers or professional men.

Father is a:

	NUMBER
Skilled worker	1,686
Professional	1,435
Executive	684
Self-employed	459
Unskilled worker	246
Retired	101
No answer	109
	4,720

SIZE OF FAMILY

The average camping family has 2.3 children.

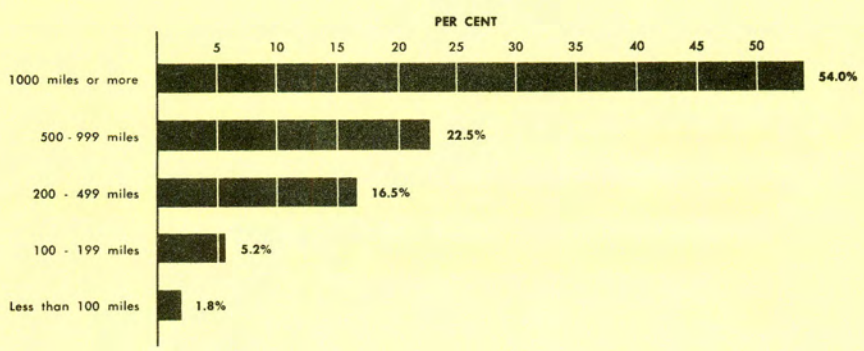
Of the 4,720 families responding, there was an average of 1.2 boys per family and 1.1 girls per family; in total, 4.3 persons per family.

ANALYST'S NOTE: If older couples with married children are deleted, it is seen that the average camping family would average more than 4.3 persons.

CAMPERS TRAVEL FAR

On our annual vacation trip, we usually travel:

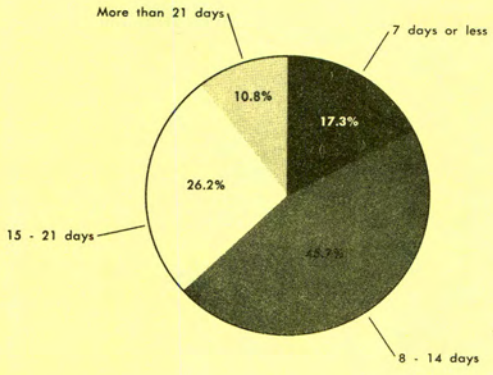
	PER CENT
Less than 100 miles	1.8
100 - 199 miles	5.2
200 - 499 miles	16.5
500 - 999 miles	22.5
1,000 miles or more	54.0
	100.0



ANNUAL CAMPING TRIP

On our annual camping trip, we usually spend:

	PER CENT
7 days or less	17.3
8 - 14 days	45.7
15 - 21 days	26.2
More than 21 days	10.8



WEEKEND CAMPING TRIPS

Weekend camping trips are popular with campers. 79.7 per cent of respondents indicated that they are weekend campers.

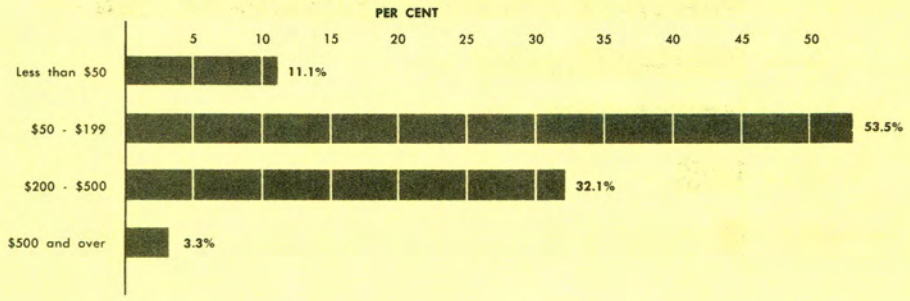
We make _____ weekend camping trips a year.

NUMBER OF TRIPS	NUMBER RESPONDING
1 - 3	763
4 - 6	1,444
7 - 9	372
10 - 12	813
13 - 15	166
16 - 18	25
19 - 21	118
22 and over	62

CAMPERS' EXPENDITURES

On our annual vacation trip, we usually spend:

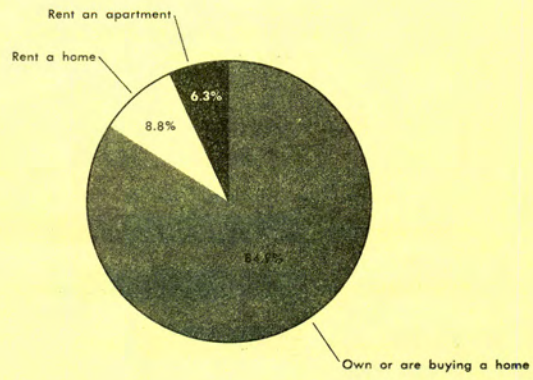
	NUMBER RESPONDING	PER CENT
Less than $50	490	11.1
$50 - $199	2,357	53.5
$200 - $500	1,416	32.1
$500 and over	146	3.3
No answer	311	
	4,720	100.0



CAMPING RESPONDENTS WERE HOME OWNERS

We:

	NUMBER RESPONDING	PER CENT
Own or are buying a home	3,956	84.9
Rent a home	409	8.8
Rent an apartment	292	6.3
No answer	63	
	4,720	100.0

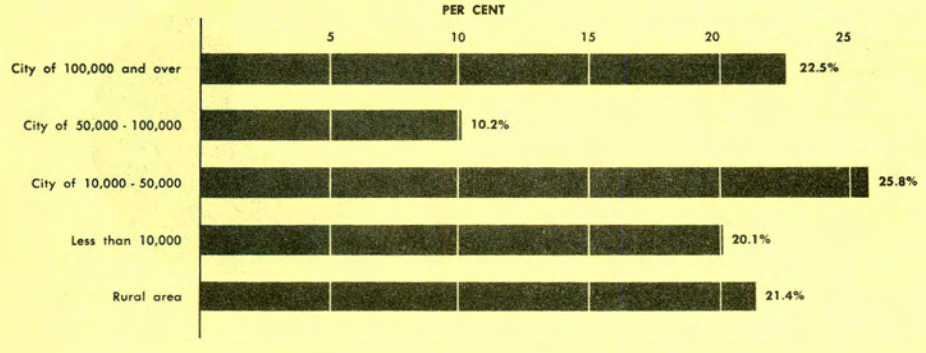


CAMPERS PREDOMINATELY LIVE IN SMALL CITIES

We live in a city of approximately:

	NUMBER RESPONDING	PER CENT
More than 100,000	1,043	22.5
50,000 to 100,000	471	10.2
10,000 to 50,000	1,200	25.8
Less than 10,000	935	20.1
Rural area	994	21.4
No answer	77	
	4,720	100.0

ANALYST'S NOTE: Assuming the respondents are representative of all campers, placement of marketing and advertising efforts should emphasize areas other than very large cities.



N&V 3/64

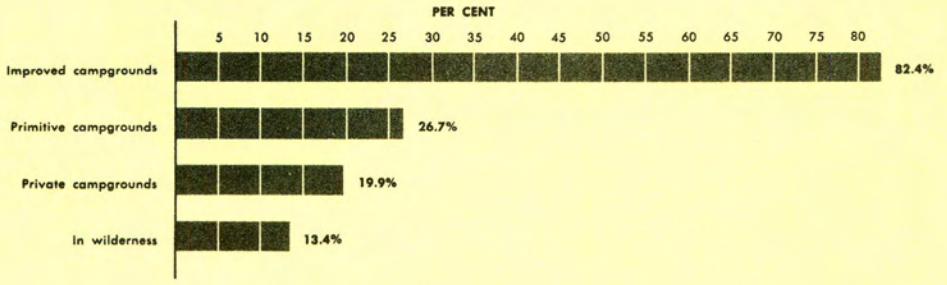
CAMPGROUNDS

Better than three-quarters of all respondents indicated their preference for improved campgrounds.

We do most of our camping at:

	NUMBER OF REPLIES	PER CENT OF 4,720
Improved campgrounds	3,887	82.4
Primitive campgrounds	1,260	26.7
Private campgrounds	938	19.9
In wilderness	632	13.4

ANALYST'S NOTE: Total of 6,717 replies because campers use more than one type of facility.



RESTAURANTS AND CAMPERS

Campers were questioned if they eat one meal or more in restaurants while camping.

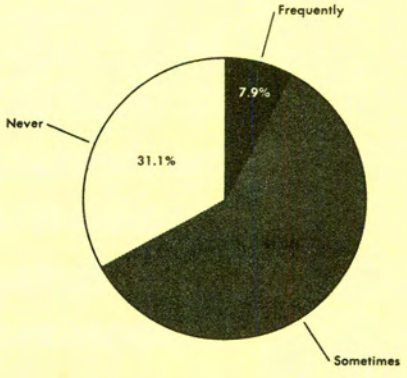
	NUMBER	PER CENT
Frequently	364	7.9
Sometimes	2,807	61.0
Never	1,430	31.1
No answer	119	
	4,720	100.0

GASOLINE CREDIT CARDS

Campers were questioned about use of credit cards.

While on camping trips we:

	NUMBER RESPONDING	PER CENT
Frequently	2,840	60.9
Sometimes	557	11.9
Never use gasoline credit cards	1,274	27.2
No answer	49	
	4,720	100.0



PRESENT EQUIPMENT

CAMPERS' EQUIPMENT

Campers possess many items to make their camping more enjoyable.

Our camping equipment consists of:

	NUMBER OF REPLIES	PER CENT OF 4,720
Camera	4,507	95.5
First aid kit	4,212	89.3
Sleeping bag	3,954	83.8
Gasoline or kerosene stove	3,597	76.2
Fishing equipment	3,597	76.2
Gasoline or kerosene lantern	3,580	75.8
Tent	2,925	62.0
Binoculars	2,677	56.7
Battery lantern	2,592	54.9
Other	1,438	30.5
Tent trailer	1,272	26.9
Propane stove	1,115	23.6
Outboard motor	1,016	21.5
Boat	750	15.9
Backpacks	685	14.5
Propane lantern	632	13.4
Hunting equipment	611	12.9
Travel trailer	601	12.7
Utility trailer	389	8.2
Canoe	350	7.4
Skin diving equipment	133	2.8

FUTURE PURCHASES

PLANNED FUTURE PURCHASES

The planned future purchases of campers were many and varied.

For the future we plan to buy:

	NUMBER OF REPLIES	PER CENT OF 4,720
Tent trailer	647	11.7
Sleeping bags	569	10.3
Binoculars	530	9.5
Boat	489	8.8
Travel trailer	480	8.6
Canoe	390	7.0
Outboard motor	356	6.4
Tent	340	6.1
Fishing equipment	264	4.8
Backpacks	236	4.2
Propane stove	170	3.1
Gasoline or kerosene lantern	166	3.0
Propane lantern	144	2.6
Battery lantern	129	2.3
Gasoline or kerosene stove	109	2.0
First aid kit	108	1.9
Camera	107	1.9
Utility trailer	102	1.8
Sailboat	87	1.6
Skin diving equipment	65	1.2
Hunting equipment	65	1.2

Other answers not specified above totaled 773 in number. The percentages were too small to list individually.

NOTE: A total of 6,326 answers were received on this question. Many respondents did not answer this question. However, the table can be used for comparative purposes.

TRAILERS

TRAILER OWNERSHIP

Our camping equipment consists of:

	NUMBER
Tent trailer	1,272
Travel trailer	601
Utility trailer	389

For the future, we plan to buy:

	NUMBER
Tent trailer	647
Travel trailer	480
Utility trailer	102

TRAILER CAMPING

37 per cent of the camping respondents did trailer camping.

We do:

	NUMBER OF REPLIES
Auto camping	3,127
Trailer camping	1,787
Backpacking	433
Canoe camping	330
Stay at resorts	142
Did other camping	114
Packhorse camping	54
Stayed at ranches	22
	6,009

ANALYST'S NOTE: Total of 6,009 replies because campers do more than one type of camping.

ACTIVITIES

CAMPERS' ACTIVITIES

Campers engage in varied activities when camping.

Our activities when camping include:

	NUMBER OF REPLIES	PER CENT OF 4,720
Swimming	3,925	83.2
Hiking	3,614	76.6
Fishing	3,459	73.3
Photography	3,333	70.6
Boating	1,872	39.7
Rock collecting	1,752	37.1
Other	1,706	36.1
Bird watching	1,306	27.7
Canoeing	700	14.8
Hunting	529	11.2
Water skiing	411	8.7
Astronomy	400	8.5
Target shooting	325	6.9
Archery	267	5.6
Sailing	128	2.7

ANZA-BORREGO DESERT STATE PARK (San Diego County)

Survey Conducted 11-1-62 to 5-31-63

5,000 survey cards were distributed
1,442 families responded (29% return)

Average family expenditure per day	$ 4.93
Average family expenditure per stay	14.85
Average length of stay	3 days

Total expenditures of reporting families $ 21,438.60

The breakdown of expenditures by item:

Gasoline	$ 6,684.78
Food	7,905.37
Restaurants	1,451.29
Entertainment	306.42
Fishing	196.33
Novelties	918.97
Beverages	1,578.77
Other	2,396.77

A total of 48,936 families camped in the park for this period, spending an estimated $701,899.60.

The point of origin of the visitors:

Los Angeles County	408	(24%)
San Diego County	558	(35%)
Orange County	113	(9%)
Riverside County	69	(5%)
Other (within State)	156	(14%)
Out of State	138	(13%)

SURVEY CARD

We need your help in a survey we are making to determine how much our State Park visitors contribute to the local economy.

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THIS CARD TO THE PARK OFFICE UPON LEAVING

While visiting _____ for ____ days my expenditures for myself and family, a total of ____ persons, were as follows:

ITEM	AMOUNT
Gasoline	$ _____
Groceries	_____
Meals (Restaurant)	_____
Entertainment (Theatres, Shows, etc.)	_____
Fishing (Tackle, Bait, Charter Boat, etc.)	_____
Novelties (Curios, Souvenirs, etc.)	_____
Beverages	_____
(Other)	_____

I am a resident of _____
(State) (City or County)

Name (Not compulsory) _____

Use other side for remarks or suggestions.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION. Date _____

STATE DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEW BRIGHTON, SEACLIFF, SUNSET STATE BEACHES
BIG BASIN REDWOODS STATE PARK (Santa Cruz County)

Survey Conducted 6-1-62 to 9-30-62

9,248 survey cards were distributed
3,111 families responded (33% return)

	Beaches	Big Basin
Average family expenditure per day	$ 10.26	$ 5.53
Average size of family	4.2 persons	
Average length of stay	3 days	
Average family expenditure per stay	$ 30.48	$ 16.02

At the Beaches 20,142 persons spent 83,791 camper days for this period, spending an estimated $206,962.77.

At Big Basin Redwoods 130,540 camper days were recorded for this period.

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CUYAMACA RANCHO STATE PARK (San Diego County)

Average size of family	4
Average length of stay	4 days
Number of cards distributed	684
Families responding	171 (25%)
Average expenditure per day per family	$ 6.62
Average expenditure per day per person	1.63
Average expenditure per family per stay	26.57

DOHENY STATE BEACH (Orange County)

Average size of family	4
Average length of stay	6 days
Number of cards distributed	214
Families responding	185 (86%)
Average expenditure per day per family	$ 11.45
Average expenditure per day per person	2.86
Average expenditure per family per stay	45.89

SAN CLEMENTE STATE BEACH (Orange County)

Average size of family	5
Average length of stay	6 days
Number of cards distributed	214
Families responding	41 (19%)
Average expenditure per day per family	$ 14.52
Average expenditure per day per person	2.92
Average expenditure per family per stay	87.17

SALTON SEA STATE RECREATION AREA
(Riverside and Imperial Counties)

November 1 thru November 15, 1962.

Average size of family	3
Average length of stay	5 days
Number of cards distributed	100
Families responding	21 (21%)
Average expenditure per day per family	$ 7.79
Average expenditure per day per person	2.59
Average expenditure per family per stay	39.07

PALOMAR MOUNTAIN STATE PARK (San Diego County)

Average size of family	4
Average length of stay	3 days
Number of cards distributed	148
Families responding	74 (50%)
Average expenditure per day per family	$ 5.81
Average expenditure per day per person	1.46
Average expenditure per family per stay	17.46

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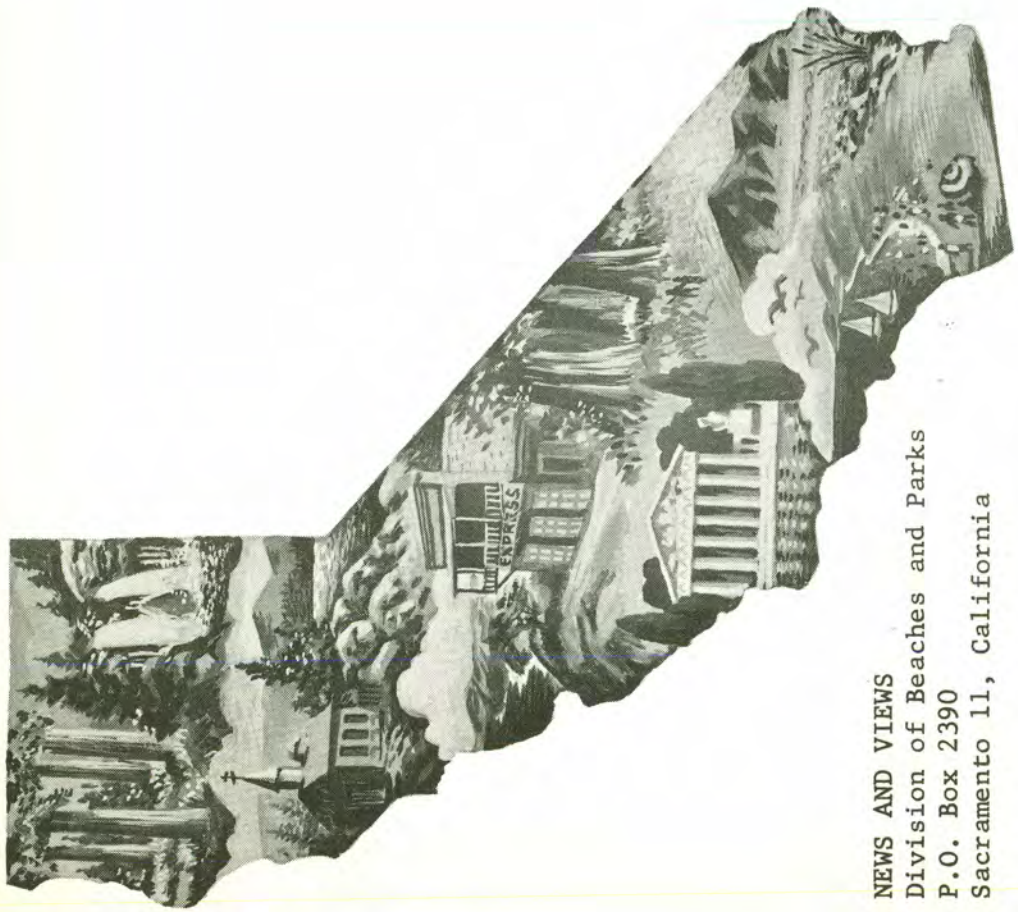

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

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APRIL, 1964

NEWS AND VIEWS

JULIA PFEIFFER BURNS SP P. 5

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 21 NO. 4

COVER: JULIA PFEIFFER BURNS STATE PARK

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PHOTO CREDIT

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WELDON F. HEALD . . . . . PAGE 21

DIRECTOR'S DIARY

A Director's Diary for a Department as varied, as alive, as exciting, and as busy as this one is, should present no problem in its preparation. But it does!

There is so much going on, so much to do, so much to plan with such an assortment of challenging jobs and problems that to choose one is a problem. This makes it necessary to do first things first, and first is the planning of the procedure.

We — you and I — are involved in a tremendous job with an equally sizeable responsibility. Whether through those areas covered by the Division of Recreation, Small Craft Harbors, Beaches and Parks or Administration, we are jointly attacking the task of providing all kinds of outdoor recreational opportunities to the people of California who have all sorts of recreational needs and interests.

This effort, of necessity, is a massive and expensive one. In the past it has demanded and will increasingly demand in the future, much thought, much hard work, and even more imagination. It will need money too, but that will come if we supply the other ingredients first. To accomplish this, we expect to do what is necessary to accomplish all great programs.

We must determine our needs for a reasonable length of time. We shall assess and evaluate our present assets, we shall inventory our source of supply for future needs, determine the quality we can afford, and prepare the program to accomplish the purpose.

I expect through the concentrated efforts of all our people in all divisions to prepare, in a little over a year, a long-range total outdoor recreational plan. Fortunately, a great amount of work has been accomplished or is under way. The California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan outlined many areas of need and developed much basic data which is

(continued on the following page)

ready for me. The Federal Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission publications — 27 volumes in fact —, the California Olmstead plan, and others are all waiting implementation.

The Division of Small Craft Harbors prepared an excellent program through its own efforts and the use of private consultants resulting in a comprehensive and extremely practical two-volume publication titled the "California Boating Plan". We shall now do the same for the rest of our outdoor recreational needs.

The Division of Beaches and Parks is working now on a total Master Plan for the coastal Redwood area, covering Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte counties, which will determine the extent, quantity, quality, location of the virgin redwood areas necessary to be included in the State Park System, and the new timberland necessary to meet the active recreational needs of the California public which will make the entire redwood region more enjoyable and usable. This latter will also enhance the entire economic climate of the redwood parks. This planning is overdue and desperately needed to match need and demand to the available resource. It will be completed in September as a unit of the entire long-range plan.

The same planning procedures will be applied to other resource-based regions — beaches, mountains, deserts, river valleys, etc. — inventory the need, the supply and the balance which can be logically and economically achieved.

An equally important phase of the long-range plan is the assessment of the recreational needs of California for swimming, sailing, hiking, riding, camping, picnicking and the gamut of outdoor recreational activities enjoyed by the millions of Californians. Then the inventory of where these needs may be provided and at what cost in development, distance from the user and land acquisition. The brains and talents, the standing and imagination of all our people will be necessary.

I believe firmly with John F. Kennedy that conservation is vitally important to all of us and conservation is the wise use of our environment.

As we plan and accomplish our work, we plan and determine for a long, long time the environment in which we and our children and their children will live. It can be no worse or no better than we make it now. The need is urgent. The time is short. The money is scarce. Can we but furnish the spark, the plan, the will to do, we may yet accomplish what we all know is vital to California.

CHARLES A. DeTURK, Director

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Edward F. Dolder, Chief

On March 27, 1964, it was my privilege to accompany Governor Edmund G. Brown on a full day's inspection of Jedediah Smith, Del Norte and Prairie Creek Redwoods State Parks. Others in the party included Hugo Fisher, Administrator of the Resources Agency, and Charles DeTurk, Director of Parks and Recreation. Purpose of the trip was to acquaint the Governor with these great State Parks and the problems of routing new state freeways through or near them. The second day of the trip, March 28, was cancelled by the catastrophic Alaskan earthquake and the great tidal wave which lashed the California Coast, severely damaging Crescent City, where we spent the night of March 26.

As a foreword to the trip, Administrator Fisher briefed the Governor on the purpose of the trip with a letter which I believe is the finest expression of our mission in the redwood country I have read. It is my plan to preface our Master Plan for Redwood State Parks, due to be presented in September of this year, with a major portion of this letter. The full text follows:

Dear Governor Brown:

On the eve of your trip to the Redwood Country, it is appropriate that we give you a brief resume of the objectives that guide us and the problems that confront us in our great Redwood State Parks. It was in the Redwood Country that our State Park System had its real beginnings; it was here that the State Park Program generated the momentum which has carried it to the position of prominence which it enjoys in the world today. It is here, perhaps, that the real stature of our State Park System will be measured, as the nation and the world observe our efforts to perpetuate the magnificent forests of the Redwood Parks, and to find ways and means for making these forests available for enjoyment by the people.

What are we really trying to do in the Redwood Parks? All too often people tend to think in terms of saving Redwood trees--individual trees--but in truth this concept widely misses the mark. Rather, we are concerned with preserving, for all time, outstanding examples of The Redwood Country, with its forests, its seashores, its mountains, its streams, its meadows, its animals, indeed all of the multitude of features that, taken together become the Redwood Country as our forebears knew it, as we know it, and as future generations will know it if we do our job well.

As we approach our task in the Redwood Country, several things become clearly apparent. First of all, it is necessary that we set aside logical portions of outstanding redwood lands that are large enough to sustain themselves. The redwood is a tree which is dependent upon its fellows, large numbers of them, to achieve its maximum vigor and its greatest growth. Off by itself, it seldom does well. It requires great reaches of forest, whole watersheds, and very special climatic conditions (much of which it makes itself by its very presence and numbers) if it is satisfactorily to maintain itself. We can grow redwood trees almost anywhere; but if the great forests of the Redwood Country are reduced or impaired unwisely, they will deteriorate and eventually disappear as we know them, and replacement will be impossible! For the very conditions which must be present to sustain these forests will be gone.

Secondly, it is essential that we manage and use the lands of our Redwood Parks wisely so that we do not, by our activities, upset the delicate balances which exist, and which are essential to the welfare of the forests. Developments must be placed to enable people to enjoy the Redwoods without damaging them. Park roads must be built in ways which will let the people see the forests without opening wind

(continued on the following page)

tunnels through the trees; without destroying the ecological continuity of the forest by cutting it into pieces which are too small to sustain themselves.

Lastly, it is vital that we deny all non-park uses of State Park lands in the Redwood Country, particularly those which would impair the quality or integrity of the forests and all related park resources.

This, then, is the framework within which we must view our great Redwood Parks of the North. These Parks have, each one of them, been selected as parts of the Redwood Country which are worth saving for public enjoyment forever, and which are large enough, with wise use and good management, to sustain themselves as stable ecological entities.

Each has its distinctive features and its special values to people. At Jedediah Smith Redwoods, near Crescent City, the forests stretch uninterrupted for miles and are traversed only by a narrow country road which offers a scenic experience which is without peer anywhere in the world. Here also flows the Smith River, clear and cold, with wild riverbank lands which are inseparable from the forest scene and must be preserved and enjoyed along with the redwoods themselves.

At Del Norte Coast Redwoods the forests extend to the very seashore, and interwoven with the Redwoods are our finest stands of rhododendron.

At Prairie Creek Redwoods we have perhaps our greatest opportunity for preserving and presenting the Redwood Country. Consider our Declaration of Purpose:

> The purpose of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park is to make available to people forever, for their inspiration and enjoyment, in a condition of unimpaired ecological integrity, the great forests of the Prairie Creek basin and adjacent areas west to the sea, including the wild ocean beach; together with all related scenic, historic, scientific and recreational values and resources of the area.

Here the forests sweep unbroken from the eastern ridges of Prairie Creek to the sea! Here ranges the Roosevelt Elk, relying on forest, meadow and sea for his very well-being. Here, in trying to preserve unbroken the forest and landscape continuity from the sea to the eastern ridges, we are talking about saving a park! not a few trees, for if the continuity is broken, the basic values are essentially destroyed and the true quality of the park is lost forever.

At Humboldt Redwoods, farther south in the drainage of the South Fork Eel River, the individual redwoods seem to have reached their finest development. Here stands the world's tallest known tree; here is the heaviest known forested acre in the world; here is the great Rockefeller Redwood Forest on Bull Creek, and the Garden Club of America Forest on Canoe Creek. Here we bitterly learned the lesson of inadequate watershed control, when unwise use in upper Bull Creek led to the disaster of 1955-56 which literally gutted the Rockefeller forest.

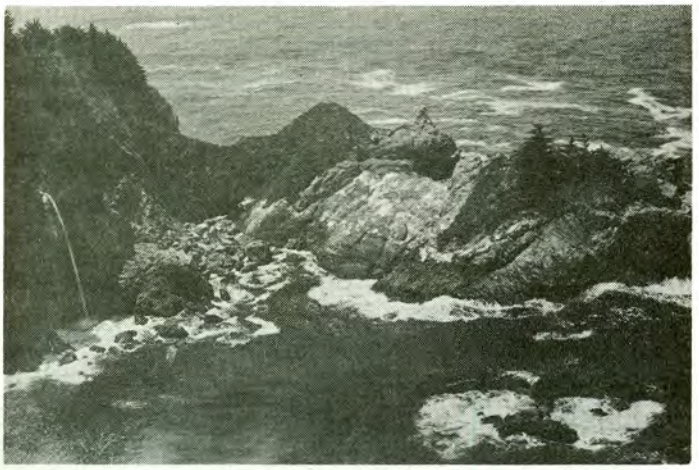
Our responsibilities in the Redwood Parks are as great as any confronting any park organization in the world today! The Redwoods are a world resource, and we are being asked to hold a portion of that resource inviolate for the enjoyment of people today and tomorrow. Quality must be our watchword! We cannot be found lacking in this effort. People must be afforded the opportunity to know and enjoy the redwoods, unspoiled by unsightly developments, or by disturbing noises stemming from intruding non-park uses. Our best will be none too good in the Redwoods. We must do no less.

Sincerely yours,

Hugo Fisher, Administrator

Julia Pfeiffer Burns

State Park



View from proposed overlook showing the profile of a saddle in center of picture; hence, the former name of the park, "Saddle Rock Ranch".

The termination of McWay Creek is the waterfall at left in the picture. It is said that this is the only waterfall which empties directly into the Pacific Ocean on the California coast.

A gift deed dated May 15, 1961, with the name of Helen Hooper Brown as donor, added to the California Park System an area of some 1,700 acres located 41 miles south of Monterey in the heart of the rugged coastal area of the Big Sur country. At Mrs. Brown's request this recently acquired land was named Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park in memory of an original pioneer of Big Sur.

Names of early pioneers that are associated with this new State Park are Partington, McWay, and Anderson. Today, the three canyons located in the park are named after these three settlers. Little evidence remains that these early settlers had satisfied their life requirements here some 100 years ago --- a stone fireplace standing alone where once a cabin sheltered the McWay clan; a barn built from hand split redwood resting upon the stumps of the redwood trees that supplied the building materials; split redwood cattle fences enclosing a small mountain meadow; hand-hewed water troughs for livestock; drinking cups at the numerous springs located high up in the mountains --- all tell of a way of life quite different than ours.

The reasons why these three families settled here in this small area of the Big Sur country are not known --- certainly not for community living nor economic gain. This rugged coastal area is referred to as remote in this modern day; imagine what it was in past years when only a foot trail connected the settlers with Monterey some 30 to 40 miles to the north. It has been stated that a round trip would take from one to two weeks depending on the thirst of the traveler once he reached Monterey. This trail, the Old Monterey Trail, is still visible at several locations along the coast high above State Highway #1. Within the park approximately three miles of this trail is still used between Partington and Anderson Canyons, the north and south boundary of the park.

Economic gains realized by the early settler were meager at any comparison. The four basic commodities that were used for barter or cash were: split redwood products, bark from the tanbark oak for the tannic acid used for tanning leather, alcohol, and honey. Most of the marketable commodities the settlers had to offer were sold to small coastal sail-freighters that put to shore at certain locations along this hazardous coast line. One of these locations is at the entrance to Partington Canyon, and is referred to as Partington Landing. One can still travel the Tanbark Road that originates high up in the tanbark oak forest of Partington Canyon and terminates at Partington Landing. The early settlers stripped bark from the tanbark oak and transported it by use of mule and sled down the canyon to the sheltered landing. The road is tunneled through the land projection that shelters the cove. At the landing the derrick that aided in loading the sailing vessels is still intact, as well

(continued on the following page)

JULIA PFEIFFER BURNS STATE PARK (continued from the previous page)

as iron pins imbedded in the rocks that functioned as anchors to hold the vessel in position for loading.

State Highway #1 has changed the mode of transportation from the horse and wagon to the motorized monster in the matter of just a few years, but the scenic beauty of this spectacular mountainous coast line is as it was when the first settler viewed it.

A first impression of this mountain and ocean panorama is of appreciation of its natural beauty --- then as the eye travels from the turbulent sea and sheer cliffs up lofty slopes of chaparral and open meadows to an elevation of approximately 2,000 feet without a plateau in sight, comes the question of how will it be developed into a park. The mental image of the more or less standard development plans for a new unit just does not seem possible --- and rightly so, it is not possible. So we go back a few years and give some thought to what the old-timer meant when he said --- "When I went camping I didn't need all these modern conveniences" --- and evolve an old-timer's camping experience into a modern day new camping concept --- walk-in camping.

The walk-in camp concept does away with vehicular roads within the park, so those wishing to camp must walk to a campsite whether it be around the next bend or three miles by trail. The experience a person gains by hiking to his campsite will vary with the individual, but for sure it will encourage him to observe his surroundings; which motivates a curiosity that leads to knowledge and understanding. It is this stimulated curiosity that will make effective interpretation an important tool towards a successful operation of this park unit.

For the park visitor whose interest is in the day-use type recreation there will be picnic areas, short nature trails, and scenic vistas adjacent to State Highway #1.

The terrain here in the Big Sur country is very vast and rugged and the area of this park unit is no exception. From sea level to approximately 2,000 feet elevation two vegetative life zones are apparent -- Upper Sonoran and Transition.

The vegetation of the Upper Sonoran Zone is represented by a chaparral belt at sea level and progresses in elevation to open grass meadows, pure stands of tanbark oak, mixed stands of canyon live oak, California black oak and madrona, and at the higher elevations there are single or islands of coulter pine.

The Redwood Transition Zone is predominately in the lower canyon elevations except on the north slopes where the redwood trees extend in a narrow belt, adjacent the canyon contour, to about 1,500 feet elevation.

The animals that compete for the necessities of life on this relatively small area are numerous. Over the years the delicate balance of nature has not been altered enough by man to decrease any of the requisites for the survival of the animal. To mention a few of the animals often seen, there are: deer, raccoon, gray squirrel, oppossum, fox, bobcat. The animals not often seen, but in evidence are: cougar, coyote, and wild pig.

Along this spectacular coast the ever changing scene --- from a calm to a gigantic surf pounding the cliffs and land projections, there is another natural habitat of mammals that has changed little over the years. Sea otters are viewed in the sheltered coves and kelp-beds. Sea lions are common and can be seen grouped on a sandy beach just north of the park by the hundreds. The California Gray Whale on its winter migration passes close by this coastal region and can easily be observed without the aid of binoculars. It is common to view the harbor seals at low tide sunning themselves on emerged rocks.

Both sea and land birds are plentiful enough to give any ardent birdwatcher an impressive check list at the end of a day. The many land bird habitats located within the park contain a variety of birds too numerous to mention here. The nesting sea birds that are easily observed are: Brandt and Pelagic Cormorant, Black-Oystercatcher, Brown Pelican and Pigeon Guillemot.

In future years there will be another State Park in the central coastal area of California operating for the enjoyment of all --- Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park. Words can be written in an attempt to explain what this unit will offer the park visitor, but words will never describe fully the enjoyment each individual will experience when the scenic area is viewed through appreciative eyes.

Ranger Harold C. Terry
Park Attendant Releford M. Thornton

A letter to our Department:

The following report summarizes the replies received from employees in your department to the questionnaire distributed with December 1, 1963, paychecks.

You will find the results informative if you will compare your department figures with statewide totals.

700 replies were returned and tabulated, although not all respondents answered all questions. The total was almost evenly divided between those who had submitted suggestions and those who had not.

A few of the response totals are significant:

1. Of those who expressed an opinion, employees feel that suggestions are fairly evaluated --by over 4 to 1.
2. A fairly large number express the need or desire for more freedom and encouragement to make suggestions.
3. A surprising number state they would make more suggestions if forms were available.
4. A high percentage recommend more publicity about the program, awards, and adopted ideas.
5. Many express dissatisfaction with delays in evaluating suggestions; some feel that suggestions are not objectively evaluated.
6. Others express desire for orientation, training, and assistance.

E. F. Veglia
Secretary, State Merit Award Board

MERIT AWARD BOARD

SUGGESTION PLAN SURVEY
December 1963

DEPARTMENT PARKS AND RECREATION

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONNAIRE	Have Submitted Suggestions		Never Submitted Suggestions	
"Do you believe most suggestions are given fair consideration?"	State	Dept.	State	Dept.
Yes	216	9	213	6
No	80	3	22	
No opinion	56	1	113	1
Number responding	352	13	348	7
"In my opinion, State Employees would make more suggestions if...."				
1. IDEAS (a) lack of ideas; need assistance	1		5	
(b) need help in expression	4		15	
2. FREEDOM--want opportunity and freedom to suggest with no obstruction	50	3	52	
3. TIME--takes too long to evaluate or want more follow-up on progress	48	3	9	
4. AWARDS--larger and more of them	28	1	16	1
5. PUBLICITY (a) more about program	14		18	
(b) more about winners	7		8	
6. RECOGNITION--more, sooner, better	19	1	8	2
7. FORMS (a) want suggestion forms available	20	1	39	1
(b) improve the suggestion form	2		5	
8. REJECTIONS--better explanation or form	11		6	
9. RULES--clarify eligibility or time limitations	3		10	
10. EVALUATION--method needs improvement	30	1	9	
11. JOB KNOWLEDGE; need more, need more knowledge of overall picture	14		18	
12. NON-CONCLUSIVE RESPONSES	101	3	130	3
Number responding	352	13	348	7

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

There is a magic word in the parlance of the Development Section. It is "scope". This is the all-important word which describes the limits which are set for a development project when it is approved for budgeting by the Department of Finance. It is important that everyone concerned with our development program understand what is meant by the magic word "scope". You will hear projects referred to as being "in scope" or "out of scope". You will also hear of "scope changes", "scope hearings", and many other references to this most important word.

Generally, the "scope" for a capital outlay project is set in the Budget Request Form 9 which describes the project and which gives the details of what is presented for consideration by the administration and by the Legislature in moving toward an approved and funded capital outlay budget.

"Scope" is not to be tampered with, under any circumstances, once it is set by the approval of the Form 9's by the Department of Finance in the November "scope" hearings, which are the last step in moving toward the preparation of the Governor's budget. Anyone who is asked to discuss a capital outlay project or to recommend regarding its accomplishment or to deal with the details of building a capital outlay project must thoroughly understand the meaning of the word "scope", as well as the intimate details of "scope" on any particular project with which he may be dealing. Persons making recommendations regarding projects must be very careful that they do not suggest items for accomplishment in connection with such projects unless they are within the scope as established by the approved Form 9.

Those dealing with the preparation of our Form 9's for budget consideration must be sure that each Form 9 presents the project in sufficient detail to adequately define its "scope" so that everything that is desired is described and so that changes in "scope" will not be necessary to accomplish a workable and effective project.

It is possible to achieve changes in "scope". However, such changes must be undertaken only through the normal channels and must always receive the approval of the Department of Finance before such changes are given effect. Oft times "scope" changes will require consideration by the Public Works Board in Sacramento.

"Scope" has a great deal to do with the amount of money which is appropriated for a particular project. Unauthorized changes of scope which creep into a project after it has been approved for budget estimating can play havoc with the capital outlay estimates of the Division, and such "scope" changes, even in the pre-budget period, must be held to an absolute minimum. Our budget effort is based on early estimates which, in turn, are based on preliminary decisions regarding "scope" on each individual project. If changes in "scope" are introduced after the preliminary estimates are made, such changes can cause substantial increases in the overall cost of the capital outlay program and thus throw the entire program askew.

Thus we can see what an important word "scope" really is. If you are involved in any way with our development program, learn its meaning and learn to use it carefully and correctly. Uninformed or careless tampering with "scope" can play havoc with the delicate balances which frequently exist.

JAMES P. TRYNER
Supervisor of Development

Looking northeast from tower 15.

SNOW SAFETY IS HIS BUSINESS

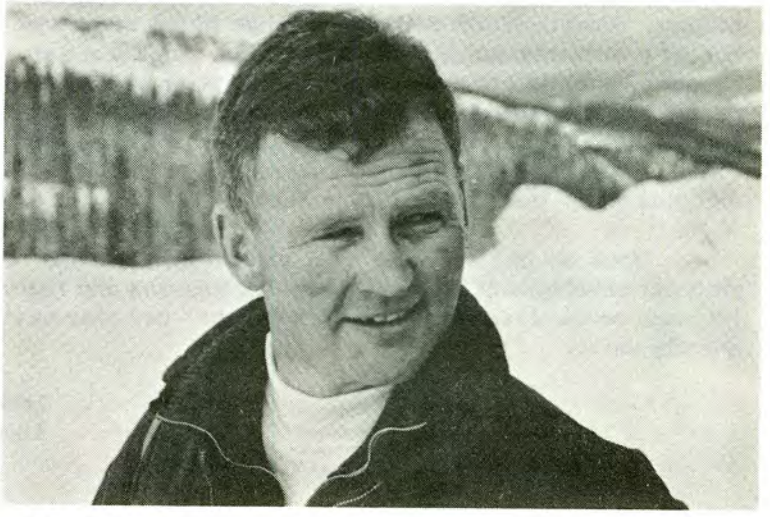
Norman Wilson, Snow Safety Specialist at Squaw Valley State Recreation Area, holds the only position within the state of California with that title.

In his job he is responsible for advising on measures to be taken to reduce the chance of accidents to visitors to Squaw Valley due to snow conditions and avalanches. Norm patrols skiing areas and employs explosive charges and missiles to bring down unstable cornices safely.

We quote from his report of February 24 to March 1, 1964:

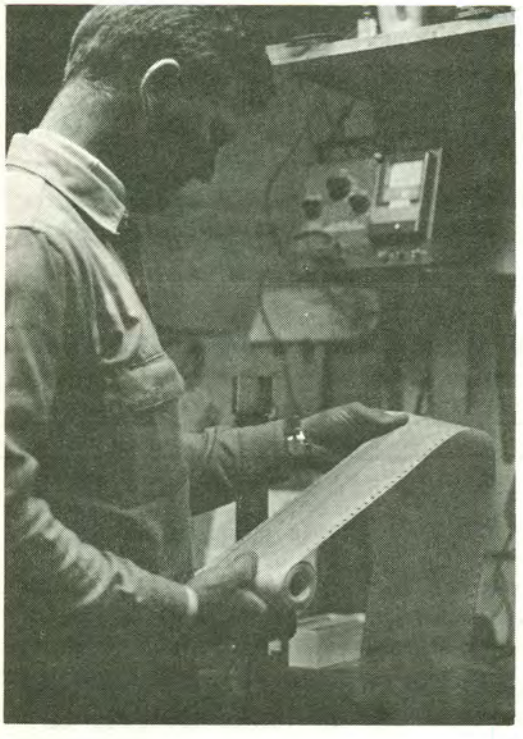
"The storm which commenced at 0500 on Sunday was of the type and timing that causes avalanche control men to lose weight. No hazard existed at opening time, 0900, but the high wind and increasing snowfall was sure to create a doubtful situation on the upper slopes before closing time. Accordingly I kept a constant check on the critical areas and test slopes for the first warning sign. At 1300 I closed the slope beneath the North Bowl. At 1330 the slot exhibited a danger signal, forcing closure of BC-2 and that portion of the ski area beneath the slot. At 1400 I released with my skis a class 2 slide from the tower 7 nose. By 1530 I estimated the hazard from the headwall, Emigrant Saddle and Squaw Peak slide paths sufficient to close the rest of the west ski area to the public. Reuter concurred."

Looking west, avalanche fracture line and slide rubble. Upper terminal of Siberia lift visible top center. Fracture line just above trees in left background is 10' deep.



Inspecting sheaves on gondola tower.

A sign designating an uncontrolled area.



In Snow Safety Headquarters, basement of Park Headquarters, looking at tape of weather data, which shows wind direction and velocity, plus amount of precipitation occurring during storm.

75mm rifle on mount near lower terminal of Siberia lift. Headwall (with remains of recent avalanche fracture still showing) in background.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

In District 1 we try to stimulate thinking in a manner that may influence us to become Better Rangers. Here are some thought provoking articles we have chosen.

Henry W. Saddler
Assistant Superintendent

THERE ARE TWO KINDS OF PEOPLE — WHICH KIND ARE YOU?

"Have you ever asked yourself this question: If every citizen performed just as you do, where would the country be? What if every fellow worked at his job the way you work, showed the same interest, the same diligence, the same faithfulness, the same skill and discipline? What would happen to our country?

Someone has aptly said that there are really only two kinds of people: those who are part of the problem, and those who are part of the solution.

Do you think only in terms of yourself — how much you can make, what you can get out of life? Those who think that way are definitely part of the problem.

Or are you concerned with the contribution you can make — how much you can give, how much you can put in? People like that are part of the answer.

Some people treat life like a slot machine, trying to put in as little as possible, and always hoping to hit the jackpot. But I believe that people are wiser, happier and have more inner peace when they think of life as a solid, intelligent investment from which they receive in terms of what they put in. And by so doing they help preserve our free society."

THREE TONS AN ACRE FOR 200 YEARS

"There is a crop that produces three tons an acre every year. It can do it for 200 years on end, yet it never has any sprays or artificials. The Almighty does it all by Himself. It is called Timber.

Walk across a muddy field on which there has been several applications of artificials — you will notice your shoes become covered with mud. But walk into a wood and your shoes stay clean. Underneath the tree is the most perfect example of humus, a mixture of dead leaves, the droppings of birds, dead animals — the perfect plant food. Here the soil bacteria and earthworms are converting that plant food for the trees. In the top six inches of soil, there are two tons of animals and bacteria working for every acre. There are three million earthworms putting through their bodies 3,000 tons of soil per acre per year, and all working to produce the sort of humus or plant food that will grow a healthy crop.

So next time anyone tells you that you can't grow stuff without artificials, just say rather rudely to him: 'Timber.'"

"The great use of life is to spend it for something that will outlast it."

WHY WERE THEY FIRED?

"To learn what errors youngsters starting on their first job should be warned about, a group of vocational teachers wrote to several thousand employers asking them to look up the last three persons dismissed and tell why they had been let go. The teachers had expected a long catalogue of reasons. They were amazed that more than two-thirds of the persons losing jobs had been fired for one reason. It was the same in every sort of business, for workers of all ages and both sexes. It amounted to this: 'They couldn't get along with other people.'"

WOULD YOU SIGN YOUR NAME?

"Where is the man who is proud of his work? Where is the man who would eagerly sign his name to the job he just completed? Where is the man who builds a product of lasting solidity and exactness of beauty?

The careful man who loves his tools? Who takes a walk before bedtime and thinks about his job?

Is he being ploughed into history by featherbedding, planned obsolescence, indifference? Doesn't a man who unashamedly builds an inferior product tarnish himself and his industry?

Will the people of the 21st century collect our handiwork as proudly as we collect that of the 19th century?"

The Better Ranger

ANNUAL MEETING, NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS

The 44th Annual Meeting of the National Conference on State Parks is to be held at the Governor Morris Hotel in Morristown, New Jersey, September 20-25, 1964. The theme will be "Planning Required to Meet State Park Responsibilities".

The program committee, chairmanned by Joseph Truncer of New Jersey, has provided for an excellent series of meetings which will include such current topics as (1) Planning for Parks in a Megolopolis, (2) Planning to meet New Jersey's Open Space Needs, an illustrated lecture on the parks in England, and a banquet address entitled "New Jersey's Tercentenary".

There will be included a number of important field trips, including a walking visit to Morristown National Historic Park and a post-conference trip for those wishing to visit the New York World's Fair.

The Governor Morris Hotel is an entirely new facility in Morristown, New Jersey. It can provide appropriately for the two to three hundred delegates expected at the 44th annual meeting.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL

In connection with a meeting of the Board of the National Conference on State Parks, it was your writer's pleasure to have introduced Mr. Ronald Miller to our capital city of Washington, D. C. when he arrived there after a training session at Oglebay Park in Wheeling, West Virginia.

We were hosted by the National Capital Parks Region of the National Park Service who took us through their new regional headquarters at Haines Point in Washington, D. C.; oriented us to the national capital from the top of the Washington Monument; gave us an opportunity to visit the late President Kennedy's grave in Arlington National Cemetery, and to watch the changing of the guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier nearby.

Ronnie and I also visited the Custis Lee Mansion at Arlington and the George Washington home at Mt. Vernon where we learned a great many things about historical interpretations and concessions operations. The rain did not prevent us from enjoying all of this.

Another highlight of our visit to Washington was the new National Geographic Building, a magnificent structure about six blocks north of the White House on Connecticut Avenue. Explorer's Hall there contains not only some magnificent exhibits but audio systems of interpretation that might be well to consider for some of our historical areas here in California, quite possibly at Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument.

THE FLU BUG BIT

It is a pleasure to be back in the office again after a week-long bout with the "flu", which has reached epidemic proportions in the Sacramento area. I may have picked up the bug in Washington, D. C., as it appeared to creep up slowly on me before forcing me to bed. I hope that most of you escaped a bout with the "flu" as it is anything but an elevating experience. It is wonderful to be back on the job.

Earl P. Hanson
Deputy Chief, Park Management

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Balanced Budgets; Broken Promises

BY LYLE C. WILSON

President Kennedy's promise to balance the federal budget with revenue generated by tax reduction would arouse more enthusiasm among the taxpayers if similar solemn promises had not so often been made and broken in the past 30 years.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's promise to balance the federal budget was an annual affair until it became an embarrassment to him and to his party. He was elected in 1932 on a budget balancing promise that also was a phony.

The 1932 Democratic platform not only promised a balanced budget but pledged a 25 per cent reduction in government spending. Believe it or not!

FDR quickly abandoned his platform just as President Kennedy has turned away from the fiscal pledges of his 1960 presidential platform. Kennedy and the platform promised a balanced budget and laid out a program to achieve it. One important part of that program was higher taxes if necessary.

The Roosevelt years spanned from March, 1933, to April, 19[illegible]. Every one was a deficit yea[illegible] which FDR borrowed billions to pay government bills. Four of those were war years in which deficit spending was wholly defensible.

Kennedy will rack up four consecutive federal deficits in his first term and at least two more in his second, if he is re-elected. Administration economists concede Treasury deficits until fiscal year 1967.

On the record of comparatively recent experience, a politician's promise to balance the federal budget isn't worth much. Kennedy refuses to consider reduced spending while speaking only in the generalities of budget balancing. Small wonder that many conservative - minded citizens doubt Kennedy's performance will match his good intentions.

The conservative - minded citizens [illegible]

Such dollar devaluation would collapse the first line of U.S. defense. The American way of life would end. Too bad we can't believe the politicians when they promise to balance the budget.

Letters to Editor

Editor's Note: The Telegram-Tribune welcomes letters to the editor. Each letter should bear the correct name and address of the writer. No unsigned letters or letters signed with a nom de plume will be used. Opinions expressed in the letters are those of the writers and have no connection with the editorial views of the Telegram-Tribune. The editor reserves the right to shorten or to reject any letter for good and sufficient reason.

Beach Bonds Supported

To the Editor:

In reference to the letter by Mary R. Wollman in Tuesday's paper, I am writing a letter of protest.

I also believe that private enterprise is a good thing, but sometimes even a good thing can go too far. Many private enterprises have ruined our wild life areas. I agree with her that perhaps the state should stay out of the restaurant business at San Simeon, but as for opposing state parks in other areas, I don't agree. In most places there is nothing wrong with what they're doing.

I am a strong defender of state and national parks. For me, they are a wonderful place to visit. Some of my fondest memories are of the wonderful times that I have had there.

Much of our beautiful coast in this area is private or military property, and therefore many of us do not have a chance to see some of the best parts of it. If I had my say, I would like the whole of the California coast to be either state or national parks. Inland areas of scenic beauty or historical interest ought to become parks, too.

In Southern California, they have to condemn much of the land needed for parks. I would think that people would prefer to get state parks when they are available and inexpensive. In an area that is growing by leaps and bounds, it will not be long before there will be very few areas available that can be made into parks.

I suggest that we do it while there is a chance and vote "Yes" on Gov. Brown's $150 million state bond issue for Beaches and Parks.

Save some of our beautiful state for the enjoyment of generations to come. If not for yourself, please do it for the children of today and of the future.

Mary K. Burdett (Age 15)
San Luis Obispo

Plaza Project Praised

To the Editor:

As you know, a proposal for the development of the Mission Plaza area of our city was prepared by Smith and Williams (who incidentally are a nationally known firm of architects, not landscape architects) and presented to the Council at a recent [illegible] was enthusiastic spirit of the audience. Also, the audience appreciated the fact that the basis for the project is not the interest of any single group but rather the preservation and enhancement of the historic heart of our city for all citizens

[illegible]ised by the T[illegible]

GEORGE W. LEETCH

Ranger of Fish Creek

There probably is no regulation that requires a ranger to become one of the natural features of a park that people come to view along with the other fauna and flora.

There are many, however, who go to Fish Creek Wash in the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park to see the geological wonder of Split Mountain, the subtle colors of the Mud Hills, the shady recesses of Sandstone Canyon, and the sunny smile of George Woodrow Leetch, park ranger. Leetch has been with the State Division of Beaches and Parks six years. For five of them he and his wife, Dorothy, have lived in a trailer a mile and a half up Fish Creek Wash from the Gypsum Mine Road. It is as far east as you can get in San Diego County. The trailer is elevated on a spot where the Fish Creek Mountains thrust a shoulder into the wash. Its back is to the mountains. Its picture window holds a view of a desert flatland halfway across Imperial County to the Chocolate Mountains.

Right now, hundreds of acres of wild sand verbena are blooming and the Leetchs' gigantic front yard is lavender. It is easy to see why the Leetchs' love their home and the work now. It is hard to see why they would enjoy it in midsummer, when temperatures go as high as 130 degrees. They insist they do. By carefully hoarding all the vacation and compensatory time coming to George, the couple usually manages four weeks away from Fish Creek during August. They head for an even more remote area, the east coast of Baja California.

In watching George Leetch, 44, while he is on patrol over his 53,000-acre district in the park, it is difficult to detect that he once made his living as a professional athlete. Leaping eagerly from his truck to greet a friend or help someone in trouble, he has a tendency to bump his head. It is when he slowly, sadly leaves the vehicle to correct some camper who is defacing nature that he looks like the professional heavyweight boxer he once was. As Gentleman George, he had 31 bouts for pay and was doing well until 1940, when his manager said: "Kid, you've got this Army thing. Go in for a year and when you get out we'll clean up." He was in the army for five years. Twenty-two years ago as a lonely soldier in San Francisco, he called Dorothy, daughter of missionaries to the Orient, in Los Angeles and said plaintively, "Honey, come on up here and let's get married." She went and they were. Dorothy didn't go with him to help end the war in Europe, of course, but since the war she has followed him through four years and a degree from the University of California at Santa Barbara and a succession of jobs ranging from cafe manager to store clerk before he became a ranger.

His first job as a ranger was at San Jacinto State Park in Riverside County. Dorothy accompanied him into the wilderness, sitting precariously on a horse too fat for such a tiny woman. They were transferred to Salton Sea State Park for a few months and applied eagerly when they learned that Ranger Douglas Bryce, a bachelor, was yearning to leave Fish Creek.

When George is not patrolling or traveling a remote area, he writes about it. Magazines have published his "Canoe Trip Down the Colorado River", "The Elephant Trees of Anza-Borrego", "Desert Shrimp of Fish Creek Wash" and "Camping in Baja California". So far he has been unable to find a buyer for his piece, "My Friend, the Sidewinder".

On weekends at Fish Creek Wash, campers -- especially children -- are summoned to a campfire. There George, with boy-like enthusiasm, tells some of the things he has learned about the desert. Listening to him talk tenderly about the lust for life of the creatures of this barren area, from hummingbirds and butterflies to the desert bighorn sheep, one is glad he didn't continue his career as a professional boxer. If he ever had the killer instinct, he has lost it.

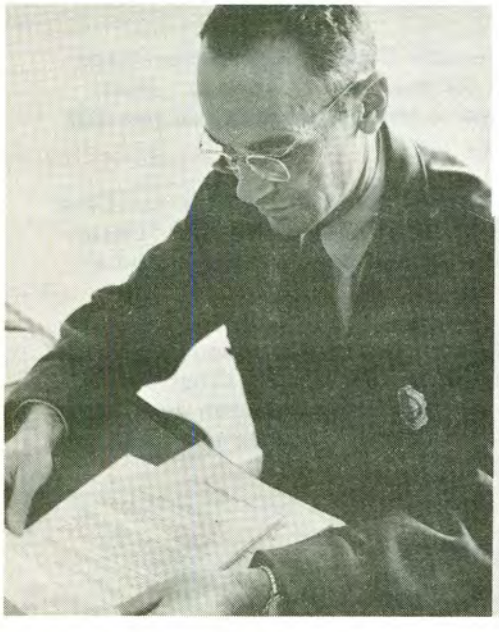
Joe Stone
The San Diego Union

Chuck Leaves Castle

If any one person deserves credit for the successful operation at Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument, it is Chuck Lyden. The entire staff will miss him and really meant each expression of good will and best wishes. He came here in April 1958 and left richer by friends totaling 53. On March 1st Chuck moved to Folsom Lake State Recreation Area.

The gifts may need some explanation. The file case was made during spare time by the maintenance section; the velvet paperweights by the household staff. The office and supply staff made a hardwood name plate; security gave Chuck a coffee cup with chain and lock; the grounds people, a potted camellia; and the interpretive group, a piece of tile labeled "stolen from Hearst Castle". And not to be outdone, the Rangers appointed Chuck a "Lesser Koodo of the Royal Order of the Oryx". This is a secret organization at the Castle, with the Oryx horn as a symbol of authority to inspire the staff.

Supervisor William R. Allison
Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument



100 TH ANNIVERSARY

Frederick A. Meyer
Senior Forest Technician

The granting of Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias to the young state of California by Act of Congress in 1864 represented a milestone in park history that was probably unrecognized by most people who were on the scene at that time. Accordingly, the celebration of the centennial of that occasion is of significance far beyond the bounds of Yosemite and the interests of its present day enthusiasts.

The Yosemite Grant should be recognized as having significance along several distinct but related lines. In the first place, it was the first establishment of a public reservation for the purpose of preserving and protecting any kind of natural scenery for the enjoyment of the people. The story of the evolution of the idea of the natural park has been adequately told elsewhere, notably by Dr. Hans Huth. It should be observed here that the objective of park establishment until comparatively recent years was to preserve outstanding natural features, regardless of their location or accessibility. This contrasts with the dominant concern of today to provide opportunities and facilities for recreational experiences in areas of relatively easy access from population centers.

In the second place, the Yosemite Grant represented the first establishment or reservation of any of the present major units of the National Park System. It antedated by eight years the establishment of Yellowstone, which was the first National Park to be created.

In the third place, the Yosemite Grant constituted the first establishment of any State Park. It can rightly be looked upon as the effective beginning of the California State Park System, and indirectly of the park systems of other states as well. Although the lands constituting the Yosemite Grant were retroceded to the Federal Government by the California Legislature in 1905, some 15 years after the creation of Yosemite National Park, this did not take place until after chronological continuity with early units of the present California State Park System had been established. The first portions of what is now Big Basin Redwoods State Park were authorized in 1901 and acquired in 1902; while the first historical property was acquired by the State of California as early as 1886.

It is interesting to consider why the lands at Yosemite were granted to the State of California for preservation and public use, rather than having been reserved by the Federal Government. There seems to have been no question in this regard at the time of the execution of the grant and the preparation of the necessary legislation. Not only were the activities of the Federal Government far less diversified in those days than now; but also the controlling Federal policy then was to dispose of the public domain and of most properties that were of use or interest to citizens or to the several states. It seems to have been taken for granted by the proponents of the Yosemite legislation, as well as by members of the Congress, that granting this property to the State of California was the proper way to accomplish the desired purpose.

The fact that only eight years later, in 1872, the Yellowstone reservation was set aside as a Federal property does not necessarily represent a change of policy or attitude in this respect. It should be remembered that the State of Wyoming was not created until 1890, so that at the time of the Yellowstone legislation there was not yet any effective local government to take over the

(continued on the following page)

responsibility of the property, and therefore its reservation by the Federal Government was seen as the best way to achieve the desired objective.

The early establishment of the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove as park units under State control had significant influence upon the later development of both the National Park System and the California State Park System. The latter now includes some 170 units, classified as state parks, scenic reserves, scientific reserves, historical units, state beaches, and state recreation areas; and the system embraces some areas of unquestioned national significance. The influence of the Yosemite establishment lay in the body of experience and knowledge of park principles and park management gained in these early years, to be later bestowed upon organizations not then in existence.

An indispensable key to this process was the appointment of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., as chairman of the first Yosemite Commissioners. This pioneer landscape architect is usually regarded as the founder of that profession in America. His searching analyses of park problems and opportunities, strongly influenced by Yosemite, and his meticulous reports, embody the actual origin of much of the best of today's park principles.

In later years Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., who was a disciple of the elder Olmsted and strikingly similar to him in his thinking and writing, made tremendous contributions to the work of both the National Park Service and the California State Park Commission, serving for many years as consultant to both. He had a major part in drafting the Act of 1916 by which the National Park Service was created. When the first modern California State Park Commission was appointed by the Governor pursuant to 1927 legislation, its first official act was the selection of Olmsted to make a statewide survey and recommend areas for inclusion in the State Park System. His report of 1929 is a classic of park literature. Again in 1945 he was engaged to recommend additional new park areas, which he did in a series of consultations and reports from 1945 to 1950.

In a different way the celebration of the Yosemite Centennial is of additional significance in park work. It comes at a time when the importance of park lands and their proper management is receiving vastly greater public recognition and support than ever before. This had its beginnings in the latter part of the 19th Century, quite directly as a result of the Yosemite park establishment. For the latter event had a considerable effect on public opinion, particularly through the influence of magazine articles and the growth of the young science and art of photography. The years spent in Yosemite by John Muir, producing his brilliant writings on this and other parts of the Sierra Nevada, were a major factor in this connection.

It will be remembered that this same period witnessed the origin of the conservation movement, led by Gifford Pinchot in his efforts toward scientific forest management, and culminating during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt. Pioneers are often extremists in their views; and there was little understanding or compromise between the followers of Muir striving for park and establishment and nature preservation, and those of Pinchot who sought orderly utilization of resources. Had it not been that President Theodore Roosevelt was a close friend and admirer of both John Muir and Gifford Pinchot, it might well have come about that one or the other of these two branches of conservation might have prevailed at the expense and sacrifice of the other and at a tragic loss to the Nation and the world. Fortunately, the public now rather generally recognizes that both forest conservation and park conservation are indispensable to the national welfare, and that each fulfills a special need of society as a whole.

Forestry as a profession is now coming of age in the United States, and is beginning to achieve long-deserved recognition in our national life. The emphasis of scientific wildland management has, however, been strongly in the area of commodity production. Within the last few years, several institutions of research and of education have undertaken work in the field of managing lands and resources for park purposes -- that is, for preservation and perpetuation of natural values for the inspiration and enjoyment of visitors. The time may come when this is recognized as distinct discipline in the area of wildland management.

The establishment of the Yosemite Grant in 1864 constituted both the culmination of a vision and the threshold of a new era in public policy. It appears that the observance of the Yosemite Centennial in 1964 marks both a recognition of park achievement and a threshold of new promise for the future.

New Commissioner Appointed

March 26, 1964

Governor Edmund G. Brown today announced the appointment of Darwin A. Holway, 51, president of the First Western Bank & Trust Company of Los Angeles, to the State Park Commission.

He succeeds Karl Wray, co-publisher of the San Clemente Sun-Post and the San Juan Capistrano Coastline Dispatch, who has told the governor that the pressure of business has forced him to decline reappointment.

"I very much appreciate the service which Karl Wray has given to this important commission," the governor said, "and I accept his resignation with regret."

"Mr. Holway has proven his interest in and dedication to the task of providing sufficient recreation facilities for California's expanding population by his service on the Southern California finance committee for the upcoming $150,000,000 beaches and parks bond issue," the governor said. "I am sure his judgment and wide experience will be of great value to the commission."

In offering his resignation, Wray told the governor that he has found it impossible to combine the tasks of co-publisher and managing editor of two newspapers with the work of a commissioner. "In these circumstances, I must devote my time to the papers," Wray said.

The appointment requires Senate confirmation.

Holway, a native of Deadwood, South Dakota, was graduated from Northwestern University with a bachelor of science degree. He began his banking career at the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company in Chicago.

Thereafter, he served as senior vice president of California Bank in Los Angeles and executive vice president of First Western Bank in San Francisco. He was elected president of First Western Bank and Trust at its formation in 1961. He also is president of Great America Corporation of Dallas.

During the second World War he was a major in the medical administration corps of the U. S. Army.

He and his wife, the former Irene Clark, have a daughter. The family home is at 455 North June Street, Los Angeles.

across the miles . . .

VICTORIA

TELEPHONE:
63 2477
63 2478

NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY
276 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE, C.1

ALLANS' BUILDING
9TH FLOOR

26th March, 1964

Dear Mr. DeTurk

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing to you my admiration of the masterly manner in which you expressed yourself in the editorial for News & Views for February 1964. You have stated the case for all who are confronted with the difficult task of preserving the beauty of our natural heritage — indeed of our national heritage — in the face of the avalanche of modern progress.

It has been written that the pen is mightier than the sword: it is earnestly to be hoped that the pen can divert the approaching bulldozer.

It is heartening to us who are now beginning from a very late start to face up to some of the problems associated with the development of a national parks service in Victoria (this tiny State in the south-eastern corner of Australia) to know that you are finding ways of meeting this problem in your great country.

It is encouraging to know that we do not stand alone in our endeavours to preserve a little of what remains of the former natural glories of this State — that our ideals are shared by our "big brothers" in your country, and we are fortified in our determination to stand fast to our principles.

Much can be accomplished by co-operation; indeed it is doubtful whether, in this modern age of rapid development, any real progress can be made without the proper integration of the component factors and the intelligent co-operation of the various parties concerned, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the four-man Commission will achieve the success it so richly deserves.

I am having copies of your editorial sent to the members of this Authority and I know they would all want me to convey their highest approbation of the inspired manner in which you have pleaded the case for conservation.

With a handclasp.

Yours sincerely

L. H. Smith
Director of National Parks

Mr. Charles DeTurk
Director of Parks and Recreation
P. O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California
U.S.A.

Sea Breeze in the Torrey Pines State Reserve

California has more botanical islands of rare and unique trees, shrubs and herbs than any other area in the country. Well known, of course, are the giant mountain sequoias, the coast redwoods, and the picturesque Monterey cypresses -- the last having one of the most restricted natural habitats of any tree on earth. But high on the list of the Golden State's arboreal curiosities is the Torrey Pine, perhaps the rarest representative of the genus Pinus known. This tree is particularly outstanding because it grows naturally only in two widely separated spots, one of them an island far out at sea.

On the mainland, this exclusive ocean-loving pine is restricted to a strip along the Southern California coast, seven miles long and about a mile wide. The stand is broken in two by the estuary of Los Penasquitos Creek, and the trees to the north are now somewhat swamped by the recent urban development in the seaside resort town of Del Mar. The southern section, however, is fortunately preserved intact within Torrey Pines State Park, one of the few remaining pieces of original California on the busy Coast Highway, between Los Angeles and the Mexican border.

Here, on a shelving mesa directly above the Pacific, grow the peculiar pines, singly and in straggling groups. Buffeted by winter storms and almost constant winds, they are often twisted, stunted
(continued on page 24)

SEACLIFF SB. . . The following is quoted from Ford Times, February 1964:

"GOOD HOUSEKEEPING — Here's a lesson for litterbugs. A forest ranger, patrolling a stream, was impressed recently by how free of cans and bottles the banks were. He was more impressed when he found two large piles of debris near the shore, indicating that someone had troubled to clean up the banks. But disillusionment set in. The work, he found, wasn't the result of a thoughtful camper. A beaver, whose dam was being littered by cans and bottles tossed into the water upstream, was making repeated trips between his home and the bank of the river, busily cleaning his own house and piling the man-made debris on shore!"

Supervisor Evon G. Till, Jr.

DISTRICT 6. . . Doheny State Beach has been the butt of much humor -- some good-natured and some otherwise. It has been called -- with some basis in fact! -- the Division's "problem park". With this as background, one might expect an earthy or even cynical approach to the job by the Ranger staff at Doheny.

Far from this, 68 year old Ed Hall, in the twilight of a relatively short career in Parks, has found inspiration in at least one element of the Doheny picture. Portions of his personal philosophy and his approach to public service can be seen in the images he evokes by means of the following poem:

The ocean wide has on its brow
More wrinkles than a German frau
Its ups and downs they grow apace
'Til there is hardly open space
Where soul can rest and be at peace
Until at last there is release
From boisterous waves and breakers roar
As surf comes pounding on the shore.

The ocean sands which come and go
With all of ocean's ebb and flow,
Now here, now there, throughout the past,
They come to us, but not to last.
For ocean tides will take away
The sands we thought had come to stay.

The ocean tides through all creation
Have changed the land in every nation.
They carry away the rocks and soil
Man thinks are his to despoil.
Man's puny efforts are as naught
Against mighty ocean's great onslaught.

And thus it goes in verse and prose
From ages past we would suppose
When first man thought that it was he
Could take charge of the destiny
Of oceans wide from shore to shore,
But, fail he will, and, as of yore
The ocean tides will shape the land
And we shall see on every hand
The constant change as time goes on
Of hill and dale in tomorrow's dawn.

Then, let man be still and he will know
Of ocean's tide, and ebb, and flow.
He will in time learn to agree
That the tides of ocean must be free.

Park Attendant Joseph Edgar Hall

TORREY PINES SR. . . During a lull in traffic I was standing quietly in the shade of a Torrey Pine near our check point. I heard a buzzing near my left ear, turned my eyes and saw a hummingbird hovering about a foot from my shoulder. It darted forward, stopped with its' bill within an inch of the bear on the Beaches and Parks shoulder patch, hovered momentarily, then flew away, still hungry, to seek more productive "Patches".

Rangers are advised to keep moving or add sugar water vials to the shoulder patch to prevent frustration of hungry birds. The National Association of Avian Cruelty Prevention frowns upon such incidents.

Asst. Supervisor Roger W. Werts

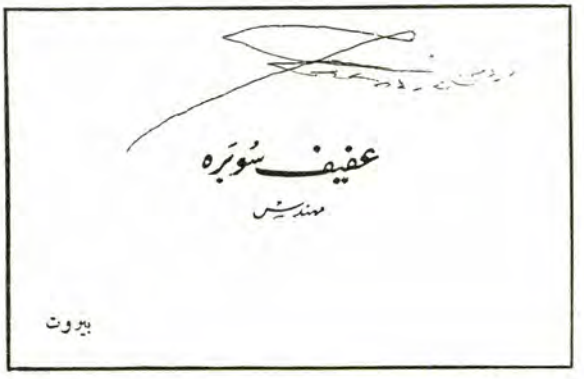
YIELD FROM THE FIELD

DISTRICT 1. . . .Here is a business card and signature of our latest foreign visitor. Translated:

AFIF M. SOUBRA, Engineer

BEIRUT -- LEBANON

Supervisor Alan Philbrook



HUMBOLDT REDWOODS SP. . . .I quote from a newspaper clip:

"87 YEARS AGO — March 24, 1877

SOMETHING OF A TREE — A correspondent, in writing to the Petaluma Argus says the biggest redwood yet heard of is one found on Eel River by some cattle drovers, who discovered it while searching for a suitable place to cross with their cattle.

The diameter of the tree is not given, but if that was in proportion to its length, it must have been "a right smart" tree. The tree, uprooted by the wind or some other convulsion of nature, fell across the stream, reaching from bank to bank, the river at that point being a quarter of a mile in width. The drovers prospected the tree which was hollow and concluded there would be no difficulty in passing through it. The cattle were driven through it and on counting them it was discovered that one hundred head were missing. The men went back into the tree, where, after riding about through it for half a day, they found the missing cattle. They had strayed off into the limbs."

Equipment Operator William A. Carter

MONTEREY SHM. . . .Mrs. Irene Mezger, Guide at the Pacific Building, attached this to her report: "Enthusiastic man with family standing at west door of Pacific Building, 'Oh! look at that old secretary'. I looked up from the desk and said, 'Good morning'. Visitor, terribly chagrined, 'Oh! I'm very sorry. I didn't mean you. I was talking about the piece of furniture --- that handsome secretary'".

Supervisor A. F. Whittington

CARPENTERIA SB. . . .Every now and then one of our Better Rangers comes out with something that warrants inclusion in "News and Views" to let his many friends in the park service know how he feels about his particular assignment.

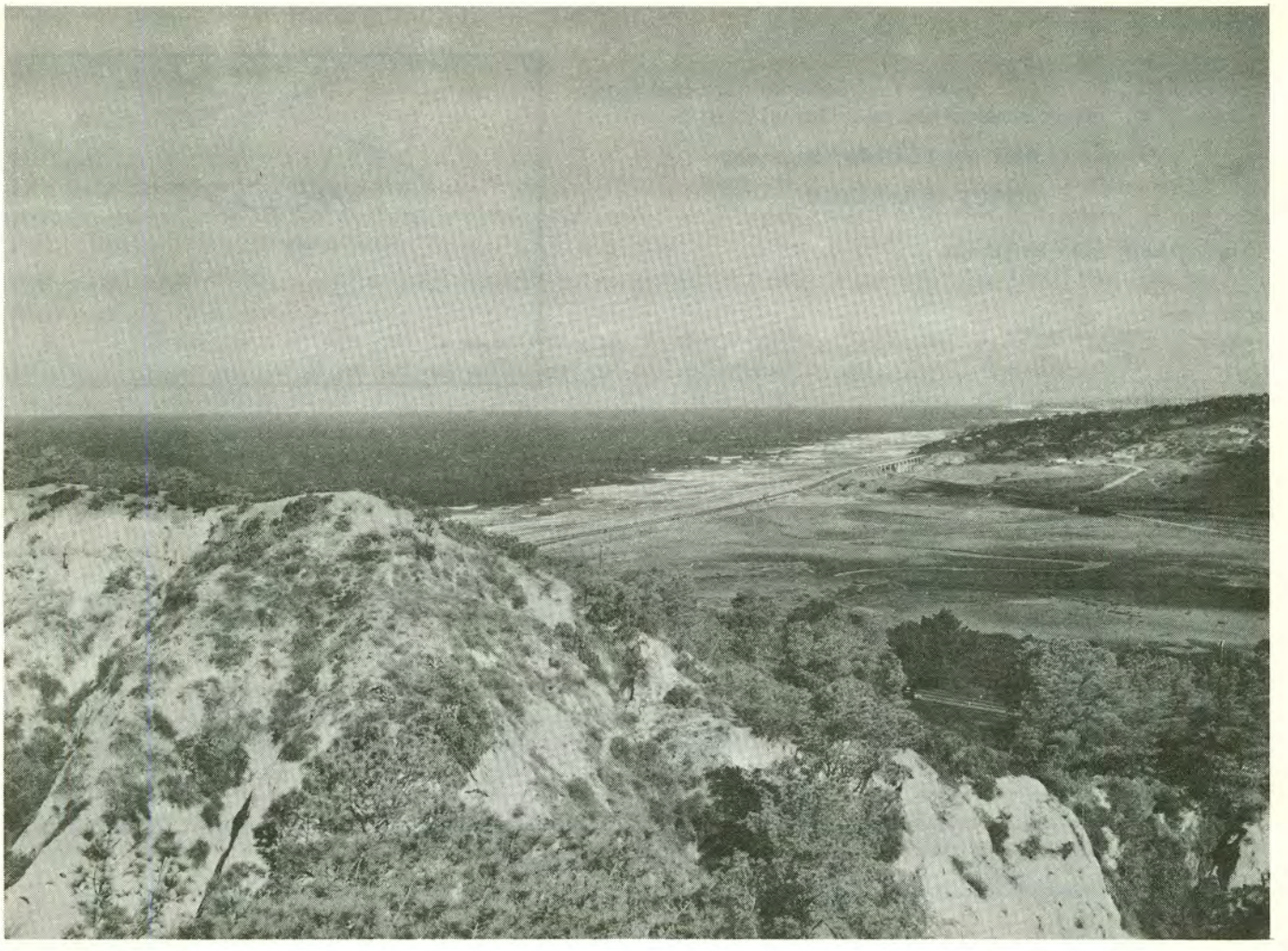
Ranger Anderson, having just recently transferred from Carpinteria to become Supervisor of Tule Elk Reserve, has been dropping us little notes now and then to keep us informed on the condition of his 32 elk. (We understand this is the herd level.) His latest to us is the following poem of his wisdom:

ODE TO THE ELK

There you are, you mighty beast,
Standing quietly in the East.

If the count isn't sixteen double,
This here Ranger is sure in trouble!

Supervisor G. W. Lynn



Torrey Pines (continued from page 21)

and misshapen, each tree an individual, different from its neighbors. In the sheltered barrancas which scar the mesa, the trees are taller and more symmetrical, but nowhere do they form stands thick enough to be called woods. Obviously these are spartan conifers, and they present one of Nature's mysteries. Why, you wonder, did they choose just this one inhospitable, arid, sea-faring site?

Wandering among the Torrey Pines won't solve the problem. But other rewards are great. For, on the mesa, you will hear the soughing of the wind in the trees, against a background of distant, booming surf, and the cries of wheeling shore birds. There, too, you will feel the fresh ocean breeze in your face; smell the pungent mixture of salt and sun-warmed pine needles; and look up to hurrying wisps of white fog against the blue sky. Above all, you will develop a warm sympathy for these valiant trees, battling for their existence against great odds.

The Park's south entrance is on U.S. 101, 14 miles up the Coast from downtown San Diego. A side road traverses the reserve and rejoins the Highway at its north end, making a detour through the Torrey Pines possible by car. In spite of its distance from town, the area is within the City Limits of San Diego, and the road skirts a municipal golf course which stretches over the mesa to the park boundary. Overlooking them is the newly opened Torrey Pines Inn.

Headquarters are located in one of the most extensive pine groves, and here are parking areas, information office (where maps and descriptive folders may be obtained), and nearby are slightly improved picnic sites, with tables, benches, grills, wood, and piped water. However, there are no overnight accommodations or campgrounds in the Park. The attractive pueblo-Indian-style Headquarters Building is at present vacant, but there are plans for making it a museum.

From Headquarters, and along the road, easygoing trails wind over the mesa. They lead you among the pine groves, along the edges of deeply eroded canyons, and to panoramic clifftop outlooks above the (continued on the following page)

Torrey Pines (continued from the previous page)

long strand of sandy beach. Top spot in the Park is High Point, commanding a wide sweep of the surrounding country inland to the 6,000-foot summits of Mount Palomar and Cuyamaca Peak on the eastern horizon. The most popular trail is through the North Grove area, which combines some unusually picturesque forms of Torrey Pines and a bird's-eye view of swimmers and fishermen on the beach some 200 feet below. Other scenic strolls may be taken to Flat Rock, Razor Point and Broken Hill, the last a particularly colorful exposure of sandstone strata, 20 to 30 million years old.

More than 200 species of plants have been listed, several of which are found nowhere else. Besides the pines, the Park is scattered with scrub oak, toyon, manzanita, ceanothus and other shrubs, while smaller perennials and annuals are abundant. In fact, the mesa is spread with a bright carpet of wildflowers in the spring, particularly after a rainy winter. Many small animals find haven in the reserve, and grey foxes, opposums, skunks, rabbits, ground squirrels and several species of lizards are frequently seen. There are also large numbers of upland and shore birds, the latter including the California Brown Pelican, Brandt's and Pelagic Cormorants, and a half dozen species of gulls and sandpipers.

But the big show is the Torrey Pines. It would be difficult to find a tree more variously unique. Where exposed to the high winds of the mesa top, it is low, crooked or sprawling, seldom attaining a height of more than 20 feet. But a few protected individuals in canyons or on inland-facing slopes are 50 to 60 feet tall and have straight trunks, supporting well-developed crowns. Cultivated specimens in other parts of California are hardly recognizable as Torrey Pines, for they often become large trees, sometimes reaching heights of a hundred feet or more. But in the Park most of the pines have a harassed and stunted look. Even the mature trees produce only short, twisted trunks and a few contorted branches, with large bunches of foliage at the extremities.

Although classed among the Big-cone pines, which normally carry three needles to the bundle, the eccentric Torrey refuses to conform and has five, varying from seven and one-half to 13 inches in length. The massive cones, too, are off-beat, being four to nine inches long and almost as wide. They weigh about a pound apiece and are composed of stout scales tipped by pyramidal knobs. In nature Torrey Pines are slow growing, but not long-lived. A century is the usual span, with a few favored individuals managing to double that. They are prolific seeders, but reproduction is scanty. Rodents and birds thrive on the seeds, while the aridity of the site and poor soil conditions take their toll. If it weren't for the cool, damp ocean fog that envelops them for days at a time, it is doubtful if the Torrey Pines could hold their own. For precipitation averages only a little over ten inches a year, little more than the maximum for a desert.

Most naturalists believe that these rare and unusual trees are the last representatives of a dying race, and assume that the Torreys once spread along the coast for 200 miles or more. That was during the Pleistocene Epoch, many thousand years ago, when the weather was considerably colder and wetter. However, their buried remains have not been found with other trees of that time, and they may be a recently evolved species and the stand may be post-Pleistocene -- a youngster nursery rather than an old peoples' home. At any rate, these curious trees are, strangely enough, much more closely related to the Digger and Coulter pines of the inland foothills and mountains than they are to other California coastal species.

The Torrey Pines were undoubtedly seen in the 18th Century by Spanish explorers and missionary priests. But these determined trail blazers in the remote wilderness had conquest and soul-saving on their minds and made no note of them. The first person to realize the trees were something special was the eminent entomologist, Professor John L. LeConte, in 1850. He asked his friend, Dr. Charles C. Parry, to visit the grove. Parry was botanist, geologist, and physician with the Mexican Boundary Survey, and his expert examination immediately revealed that here was a brand new species of pine, not previously reported or described. After consultation, the two discoverers christened the tree Pinus torreyana in honor

(continued on the following page)

Torrey Pines (continued from the previous page)

of their former instructor, John Torrey of Columbia University. The name of this distinguished American scientist appears frequently in the Far West, both botanically and geographically, perhaps the most notable occurrence being Torreys Peak, a 14,000-foot giant of the Colorado Rockies.

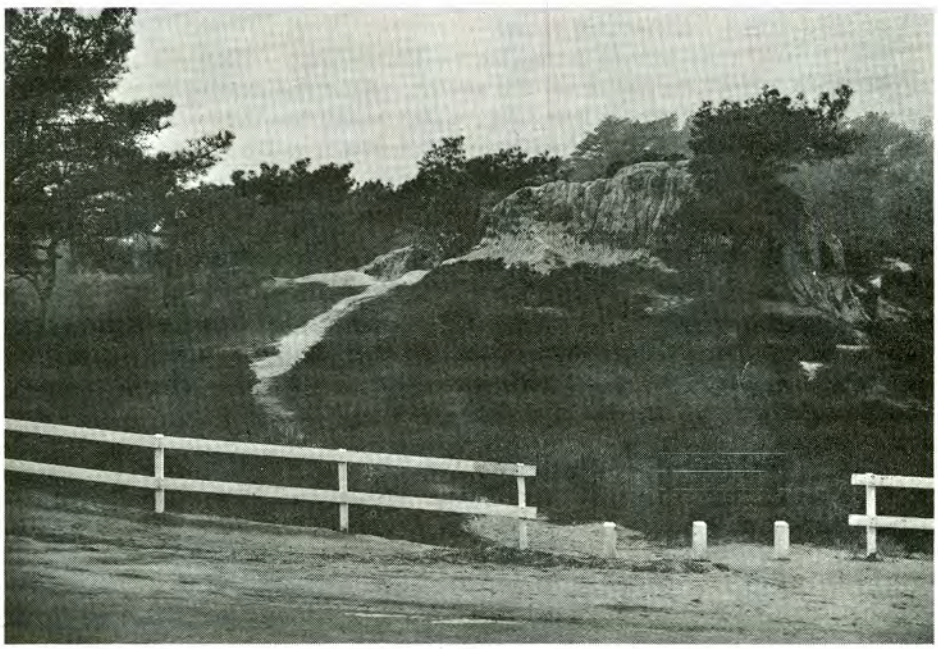
Impressed with the significance of their find, LeConte and Parry agitated for protection of the rare Pines. At that time it was thought the pygmy grove on the coastal mesa was the sole habitat of the species. But in 1888 a second stand of Torreys was discovered on the eastern end of Santa Rosa Island, off Santa Barbara, 165 miles airline distance to the northwest. Although several organizations became interested in preserving the mainland trees, it wasn't until 1899 that the City of San Diego passed an ordinance setting aside 369 acres on the mesa as a public park.

However, some of the finest trees in the North Grove were on private land outside the reserve. To save them, this section was purchased by Miss Ellen Browning Scripps, who spent a considerable sum in the protection and improvement of the area. It was Miss Scripps who also built the charming Hopi lodge, which is now Headquarters. The Scripps' property was then deeded to the City with the provision that it "behold in perpetuity as a public park."

Today the area is a unit of the California State Park system, and contains 877 acres. It consists of three distinct, but related, parts. Besides the Torrey Pines on the mesa, the reserve includes the lower portion of Los Pénasquitos Creek estuary, and a four and one-half mile strip of ocean beach, extending both north and south of the Park proper. The estuary is an excellent waterfowl refuge and is well worth exploring. The backwaters and salt marshes are the resting places of Snowy Egrets, Longbilled Curlews, Whimbrels, occasionally the white-faced Ibis, and many more migratory and native species. You can rent a small skiff or paddle board and follow the many small, winding channels for close-ups of birds, fish, crustaceans and mollusks. In the ocean section of the Park, picnicking, swimming, and fishing are the chief attractions. In addition, for those who enjoy hiking along the smooth, white sands below the cliffs, there are interesting points at Flat Rock and Mussel Rocks where seashore fauna may be seen.

The exploding California population threatens to obliterate Nature beneath a layer of subdivisions, industrial development, shopping plazas and freeways. Torrey Pines State Park is a tiny primitive natural fortress beleaguered by advancing urbanism. With the passing years its value increases as a sample of the state's magnificent scenic heritage, which is vanishing with ever-increasing rapidity.

Weldon F. Heald, Tucson, Arizona, gave us permission to use his very fine article on Torrey Pines as it appeared in Pacific Discovery, and also furnished the photographs.



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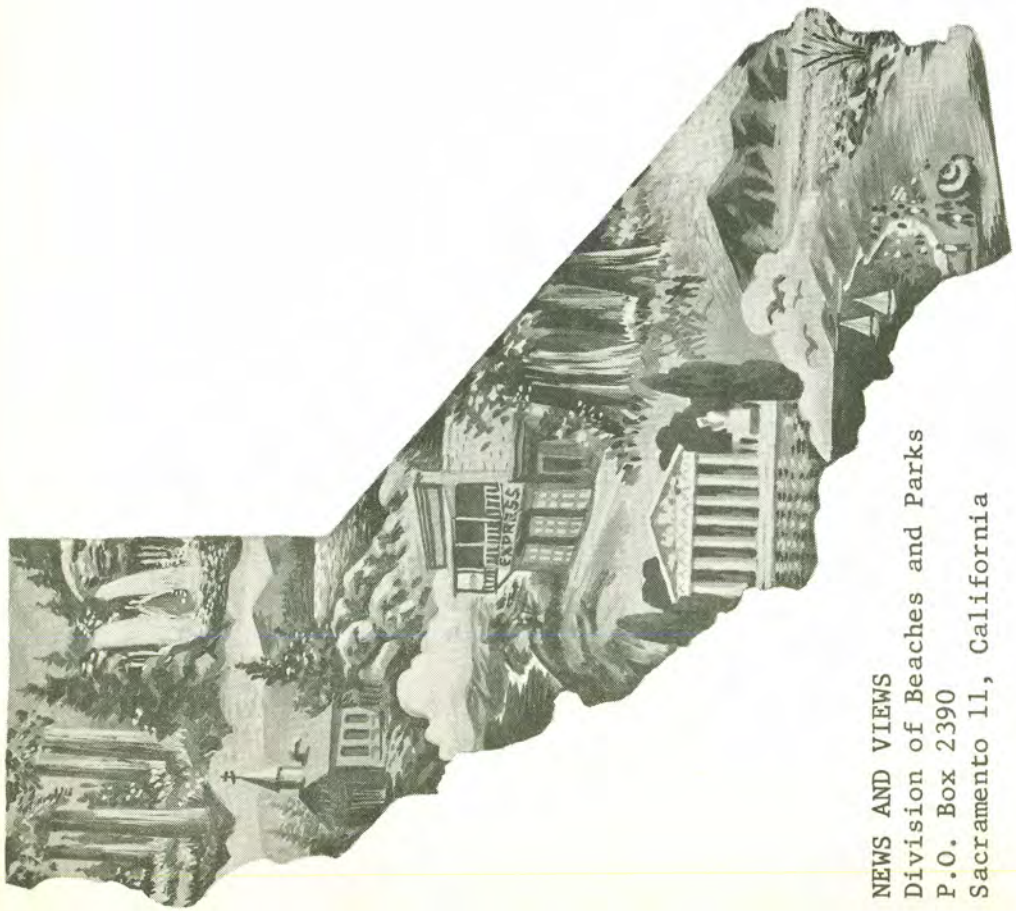

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

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SAN RAFAEL INDEPENDENT JOURNAL
March 27, 1964

PETER RAMER

"Peter Ramer, 37, a ranger at Samuel P. Taylor State Park for nearly five years, died yesterday afternoon in a local hospital after a long illness.

"He had been an employee of the State Division of Beaches and Parks since August, 1957 and before that was with the State Division of Forestry. He was a native of San Francisco.

"He was a member of the Marin County Peace Officers Assn. and past president of Sir Francis Drake Chapter 72, California State Employees Assn.

"Surviving are his widow, Ines; a son, Peter R.; a daughter, Ann M.; his father, Peter Ramer of Redwood City, and a sister, Mrs. Jeanette Tomel of San Bruno.

"Rosary will be recited at 7:30 p.m. today at Eggen and Lance Mortuary, 1540 Mendocino Avenue, Santa Rosa.

"Prayer services will be held at the mortuary at 10 a.m. tomorrow and burial will be in Calvary Cemetery in Santa Rosa. Requiem Mass will be offered at 9:30 a.m. Monday at St. Rose's Catholic Church, 547 B Street, Santa Rosa."

STANDISH-HICKEY SRA --- The doctor has released Park Supervisor E. G. Gray for active duty as of April 1st.

DISTRICT 5 --- Superintendent Lloyd Lively is recuperating from an operation.

ROSTER CHANGES 3-25-64

APPOINTMENTS	CLASSIFICATION		LOCATION	DATE
Alkire, Bernard D.	Jr Civil Eng		District 1 Hdqtrs	3-16-64
Bitting, Samuel R.	St Pk Attendant		Lake Elsinore SRA	3- 1-64
Brooks, Don E.	Groundsman		Monterey SHM	3-23-64
Chambers, Brian M.	Asst Ld Agt		Sacramento	3- 1-64
Fratis, Louis D.	St Pk Attendant		Angel Island SP	1- 3-64
Guthrie, Clara F.	Inter Typ Clk, Range B		Lake Elsinore SRA	3- 2-64
Haussler, William J.	Supvr- Rec Contracts Serv		Sacramento	1- 1-64
Hjersman, Henry A.	Asst Supvr- Rec Contracts		Sacramento	1- 1-64
Linville, Perlo L.	Shpwt-Jnr, Rpr & Rest		San Francisco Maritime SHM	3- 1-64
MacDougall, James	St Pk Attendant		Lake Elsinore SRA	3- 1-64
Martin, Roy L.	St Pk Attendant		Lake Elsinore SRA	3- 1-64
Massey, Carolyn	Jr Typ Clk		Sacramento	3-11-64
May, Charles H.	St Pk Attendant		Lake Elsinore SRA	3-13-64
Null, Albert B.	St Pk Attendant		Lake Elsinore SRA	3- 1-64
Ritzmann, Walter W.	Carpenter I		District 2 Hdqtrs	1-31-64
Saul, Ruth L.	Inter Steno		Goleta Regional Office	3- 5-64
Stotz, John M.	St Pk Attendant		Lake Elsinore SRA	3-11-64
Whitall, Robert S.	Assoc Personnel Analyst		Sacramento	3-11-64
Williams, Carolyn L.	Inter Steno		Sacramento	3- 6-64
SEPARATIONS				
Comstock, Victor I.	St Pk Attendant		Hearst San Simeon SHM	2-28-64
Lopez, Elizabeth P.	Inter Steno		Sacramento	2-28-64
LEAVES				
Bolen, Richard A.	Eng Aide II		Sacramento	2-28-64
TRANSFERS				
Calhoun, Duane N.	Acctg Officer II		Sacramento	3-22-64
Hoffman, William A.	Carpenter Foreman		District 1 Hdqtrs	2-29-64
LOCATION CHANGES				
Hayes, David	Asst Ldscp Arch	from	District 5 Hdqtrs	3- 1-64
		to	Sacramento	
Hicklin, Triebel J.	St Pk Attendant	from	Bolsa Chica SB	3- 1-64
		to	Lake Elsinore SRA	
Lee, Charles E.	St Pk Attendant	from	Leo Carillo SB	3- 1-64
		to	Lake Elsinore SRA	
NAME CHANGES				
Steedman, Penelope J. (was O'Halloran)	Inter Steno		Sacramento	3- 1-64

PERSONALS

DONNER MEMORIAL SP --- Ranger O. B. (Pete) Tallant entered a Reno Hospital on March 10th for an operation to remove a disc from his neck. He will probably be off duty for about three weeks.

BIG BASIN REDWOODS SP --- The park staff and their families held a Pot Luck going-away party on March 17th for Charlie Cline and his family who are leaving for Hearst Castle.

YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS ARE OUR ONLY SOURCE

MAY, 1964

News and Views

HUNTINGTON STATE BEACH

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 21 NO. 5

COVER: HUNTINGTON STATE BEACH

* * * * * * *

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DIRECTOR'S DIARY

Charles A. DeTurk

As I sit back and take a long look at the California State Park System, I find many things for which we can be thankful and proud. We have accomplished much, but it seems that there are two definite areas in which service to the traveling public is entirely lacking.

Many family vacations or weekend trips are marred by the lack of good overnight camping along the route of travel. A vacation trip or any recreational endeavor should be enjoyable from beginning to end. With this in mind, we have begun work on the first en-route camp facility in the State Park System — the Orestimba Wayside Park to be located on the new Westside Freeway approximately 31 miles west of Merced.

The Orestimba Wayside Park will consist of 54 acres situated 275 miles north of the great population center of Los Angeles; 400 miles north of San Diego; 285 miles south of Redding; and 130 miles south of San Francisco. It will furnish overnight tent and trailer facilities for both north- and south-bound vacationers since it is almost halfway between Redding and Los Angeles on a main freeway system.

The need for this type of facility has been mentioned in California surveys, in the U. S. Outdoor Recreation Study and the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. This first Wayside Park is the forerunner of a system of Wayside Parks that will add to the pleasure, comfort and safety of the vacationing public.

The Wayside Park has a stated purpose "to provide en-route camping facilities to the traveling public, wholly outside the freeway right-of-way in accordance with the provisions of the Westside Freeway Park and Development Act, Senate Bill No. 581, Ch. 1758 - Statutes of 1963." As shown in the drawing on Page 2, the Wayside Park will provide 200 camp and trailer spaces, four combination toilet and shower units with hot water showers, a small concession area, and open grassy play areas, all within a landscaped setting.

I feel that this is a real breakthrough in the concept of services furnished to the public by the California State Park System and I am proud to pick up the challenge.

I see another need for the traveling public, but this concerns a different group. The "California Boating Plan" recently released discusses the general problem by stating that small craft ownership jumped from seven per 1,000 population in 1955 to 16 per 1,000 in 1962. And it is expected that in ten more years the number will be 22.4 per 1,000. The report continues, "all these boats need somewhere to go".

In addition to the boat owner, we have the bicycle enthusiast, the horseback rider, the hiker and the fisherman. Facilities are lacking for all these people. The large, single park does not provide for all the outdoor recreational needs so desirable in our modern society.

I propose that we broaden our vision and look to our environment and realize that our valley rivers can furnish a great amount of the land and water necessary to meet these needs. The Resources Agency is at present compiling a recreation plan for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta area. I have asked the Division of Beaches and Parks to study in detail the Sacramento River to its source, and the Feather River from the Sacramento to Oroville. These two riverways can provide long, beautiful and usable stretches of water and river bank which might well furnish the best in boating waters. Along the banks of the waterway the finest hiking, riding, and bicycle paths, and overnight camps could be established for an even greater use of the river-parkway concept.

California does not have much recreational land left, but our riverways can furnish a wonderful opportunity to broaden the scope of our recreational opportunities.

APPROVED: STATE PARK COMMISSION — DATE

APPROVED: [signature] DATE 4-16-64
DIRECTOR, DEPT OF PARKS & RECREATION

REVISIONS	BY	DATE

SCALE 1 IN. = 100 FT. CONTOUR INT. 5 FT.

SURVEYED BY	DESIGNED BY	REVIEWED BY
DATE	DATE 3-64	DATE
TRACED BY	DRAWN BY	REVIEWED BY
DATE	DATE 3-64	DATE
CHECKED BY	CHECKED BY	REVIEWED BY
DATE	DATE	DATE

RECOMMENDED — DATE

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED [signature] DATE 4/16/64
CHIEF, DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

WESTSIDE FREEWAY - CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT
ORESTIMBA WAYSIDE PARK
LAND USE AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

DRAWING NO. 4932
FILE NO.
DISTRICT THREE

SHEET 1 OF THREE

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Edward F. Dolder, Chief

Last year I wrote of my great pride in seeing the names of two park rangers, John McKenzie and William Bishop, on the Medal of Valor plaque in the State Capitol for their valor in preventing the loss of a yacht on the rocky coast at Fort Ross State Historic Park.

Today my pride in the men of our State Park System is even greater as I recall the thrill of seeing Charles Potthast, Park Attendant at Salton Sea State Recreation Area, awarded a Medal of Valor by Governor Edmund G. Brown at the opening luncheon of the Governor's Symposium on Recreation Problems at Santa Monica on April 22, 1964.

Potthast is not a trained lifeguard, which makes his act the more heroic. He is credited with saving the lives of William Lee Thomas, 50, and his son, William R. Thomas, 13, both of Los Angeles (814 East 105th Street), and Eddie Lee Benbo, 60, of San Bernardino (24215 Norman Road), after their 10-foot boat swamped in choppy water last June 8. All were unable to swim.

The accident occurred as the Salton Sea State Recreation Area patrol boat was approaching the small boat to warn its occupants of their danger. With only four inches of freeboard, the craft appeared ready to swamp as a stiff breeze whipped the sea. Potthast said that when he signalled the boat to pull alongside the patrol boat, young Thomas shifted position, causing the stern to settle and quickly sink.

As the struggling trio came to the surface, they began grabbing each other in a desperate attempt to stay afloat, Potthast said, resulting in repeated dunkings. Seat cushions from their overturned boat floated out of reach and the boat kept sinking under their weight whenever the victims tried to hold onto it.

Potthast dived into the water, threw a cushion to one of the men, then swam back to the patrol craft for another cushion. Before he could give it to the boy, gripped tightly by his father and going under the surface with each wave, Potthast had to break the elder Thomas' fear-stricken hold. With young William kept afloat by the cushion, the park attendant turned his attention to the boy's father and assisted him to the swamped boat.

Michael and Don Snyder of Riverside came up in the nick of time in their outboard motorboat to assist in the rescue, in which Wayne Pexa of the park staff and Game Warden Jack Bedwell in the patrol craft also participated. All three victims were brought ashore in the two rescue boats and their swamped craft was towed to Varner Harbor. None suffered any lasting ill effects.

Potthast's wife and children attended the Santa Monica ceremony and were introduced by the Governor.

LAND AND WATER USE - -

a new ingredient, the boat owner

California represents many things to many people, but I'm certain to all of us here, California represents a challenge -- a very difficult and critical one to be sure -- that of providing adequate outdoor recreation facilities for the people of the State. With your indulgence, I would like to read two of the conclusions reached in a report on the need for planning and protecting outdoor recreation:

1. "There is a serious shortage of park-system facilities in this region, even for the present population."

2. "There has been a serious lack of increases of such facilities in comparison with the rapid increase of population."

Has a familiar ring to it, doesn't it? It could have been written for just about any city, any county in California today. The fact is, it was written about Los Angeles -- in 1930! Obviously, crisis in outdoor recreation has been with us for some time. But a combination of income, mobility and leisure time has changed its complexion somewhat. The problem is now statewide and the variety of recreational needs greater. I can't think of anything that points this up more than the boating boom.

It's hard to believe, but just ten years ago, there were only about 50,000 boat owners in California. Then, in 1955, as though someone had opened a flood gate, the surge began. By 1960, registrations had shot up to over 200,000 and in the short period since then, another 100,000 have been added. In another decade, the tremendous interest in recreational boating will carry the total to well over one-half million.

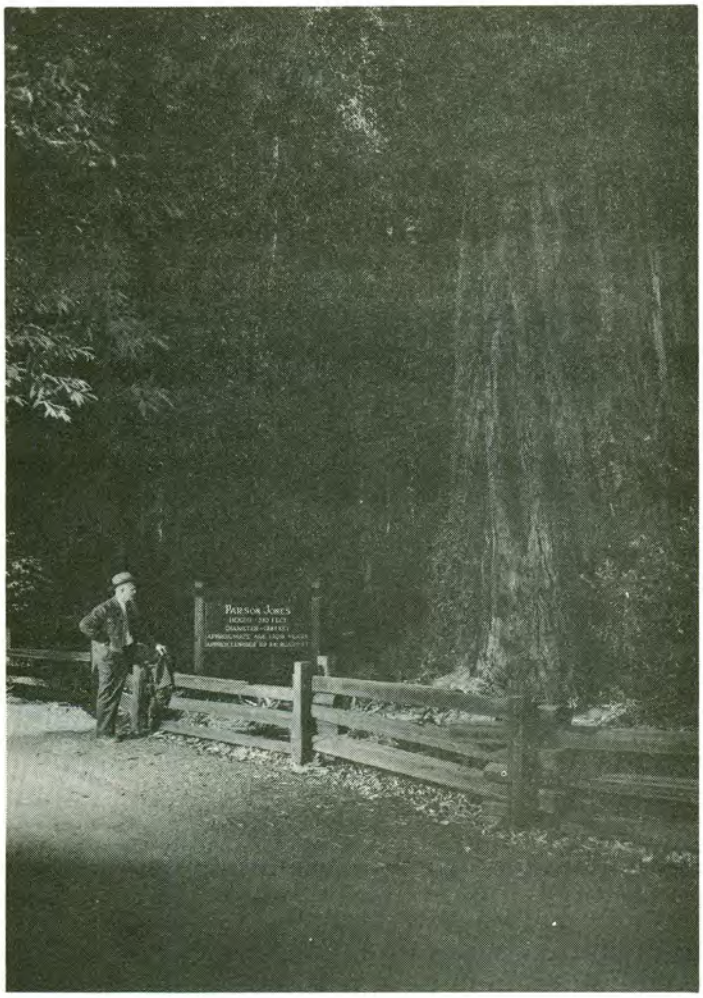
Most people seeking outdoor recreation want water -- to sit by, to swim and to fish in, to ski across or just to run their boats over. Boating and fishing are among the top ten activities. Camping, picnicking and hiking, also high on the list, are more attractive near water sites and often done in combination with boating.

In terms of land and water use, this means that a relatively new, but increasingly important, demand factor must be taken into account. The problem is not limited to simply putting berths on the water or a launching ramp on the shore. Private capital has found marinas an increasingly attractive investment, as have many local governments. The result has been large, multi-million dollar developments that include, in addition to boating facilities, restaurants, sales and service, hotels-motels, apartments, and in some cases, residential areas.

Sizable chunks of land are required for such undertakings, yet site location is relatively inflexible. California's population has concentrated in pockets along the coast and to a lesser degree in the interior valleys. This location factor, plus the availability of water bodies, physical restrictions such as unprotected shoreline and, in many instances, inaccessibility, limit site possibilities. Consequently, those of us charged with providing adequate boating facilities for the public are concerned lest a freeway or an industrial plant detract or subtract from a desirable boating area. We are concerned that uncontrolled pollution could eliminate boating and other recreational opportunities entirely; that our water and power projects, while creating boating opportunities on the one hand, may jeopardize a resource upon which well over 50 percent of all boating is based -- fisheries.

The problems that these sometimes conflicting interests raise are not easily solved, nor are they subject to dramatic, sweeping solutions. The realities of the situation suggest a variety of solutions, including zoning restrictions to control private and public land uses and provide space for recreational facilities in growing urban areas. Another would be to arouse the public to the dangers of pollution. We must seek harmony among all levels of government and private interests -- that each might recognize the others problems and aims, enabling them to reconcile their differences.

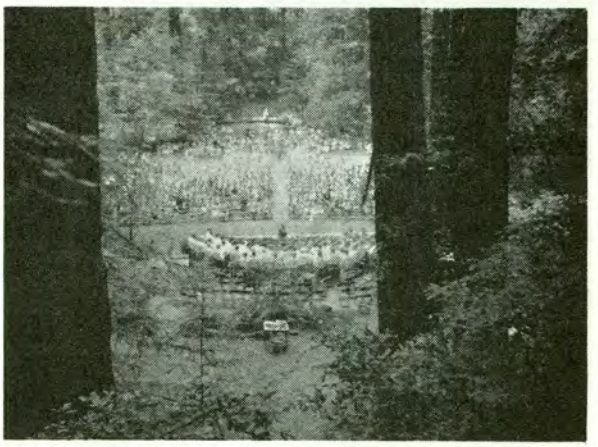
John M. Annand, Chairman
Small Craft Harbors Commission



Armstrong Redwoods State Reserve

Colonel James Boydston Armstrong, a civil engineer by profession and a native of Ohio, settled with his family in Sonoma County along the Russian River in 1874. Apparently a man of considerable means, he invested heavily in timber lands and by 1877 was one of the principal land and lumber "barons" of the region. The grove which now forms part of the present State Reserve was a favorite spot with the Colonel and he allowed no cutting of trees in the valley and prepared plans to preserve the grove as an arboretum and botanic garden. However, financial reverses and ill health drained away the Colonel's resources and most of his property and equipment were sold at sheriff's auction in 1890. The Colonel, aged by financial burdens, the death of his wife and one daughter, suffered several paralytic strokes which caused his death at the turn of the century.

Through the efforts of many interested people, the County of Sonoma was induced to acquire the original parcel from the Armstrong heirs and trustees in 1917. The grove was operated as a (continued on the following page)



County Park until 1934 at which time it was turned over to the State to become an important and integral part of the California State Park System.

Located just two miles from Guerneville in Sonoma County, the heart of the Russian River resort area, this small but outstanding grove of Coast Redwoods (Sequoia sempervirens) and associated flora represents but a tiny fraction of the mighty forests which once covered much of Sonoma and the surrounding counties.

Comprising 440 acres in total, the grove is in a valley near the headwaters of Fife Creek which is a major tributary of the Russian River. Almost completely surrounded by protective hills and watered by adequate rainfall from the nearby Pacific, these magnificent specimens of Coast Redwoods have withstood the ravages of the elements and continued to flourish for centuries and will continue to flourish for many additional centuries protected in a California State Reserve.

Present facilities consist of 21 Class A campsites, plus a few additional overflow camping facilities and 104 picnic units. The famous Redwood Forest Theater seats 2200 people and is in much demand for concerts, youth rallys, church services and weddings. The Burbank Circle is a natural open amphitheater completely surrounded by giant Redwoods where seats have been provided for our visitors to rest, relax and enjoy the quiet atmosphere so isolated and yet so near the bustle of modern civilization. A well defined and well graded "self guiding" nature trail has been provided for those who wish an educational and leisurely stroll through the grove.

In addition to the magnificent forest trees, nature has provided over 150 different varieties of flowering plants and over 50 different varieties of mosses, liverworts and lichens. Twelve different
(contined on the following page)

varieties of fern have been identified with the Reserve. The rare and very beautiful Redwood orchid (Calypso bulbosa) is not uncommon in the more isolated and secluded areas.

The usual species of wildlife that are native to the central California coastal range are in good supply within the Reserve. The more common include deer, grey fox, raccoons, squirrels, skunks and chipmunks; not common, but seen on rare occasions, is the California mountain lion. Birds are very plentiful but difficult to observe in the heavy, tall timber. However, robins, Steller's jays, chickadees, woodpeckers, hummingbirds, juncos and varied thrushes are all native and many migrating species are observed during their Spring and Fall flights.

Situated as it is, just a short drive from the heavily populated metropolitan areas of San Francisco and the East Bay cities, Armstrong Redwoods has been subjected to much abuse through overuse and human erosion in ever increasing amounts resulting in the destruction or serious damage to much flora, especially broad-leaf trees and ground cover. Our Division Chief and his staff recognize this problem and the recent reclassification from a State Park to a State Reserve is but the first of many corrective steps that will be taken. Plans for acquisition of desirable lands and the development of adequate facilities away from the virgin grove are in the making. When this is accomplished, a bountiful nature will eventually heal the scars of human erosion, and Armstrong Redwoods State Reserve will remain a source of pleasure and inspiration for all the people, forever.

W. A. Savage, Park Supervisor
Armstrong Redwoods State Reserve

Phoenix Buttons

reprinted from Journal of the Company of Military Historians, Washington, D. C. Vol. XV No. 2.

Archeological investigations conducted during the summer of 1962, at the La Purisima Mission Historical State Park in California, unearthed two of the well-known 'Phoenix' buttons. These buttons have been found in California at several of the Mission sites and at Fort Ross, the Russian American Fur Company's post in the early 1800's north of San Francisco. The largest number of these buttons have been found in the Cowlitz-Willamette-Cascades area of the Columbia River, which appears to be the center of their distribution, and in lesser quantities they have been excavated inland to the Plains. They have almost obtained nationwide distribution.

The buttons, made of brass, bronze, or copper, have been found in three types. The large disc type measures 0.95 inches in diameter, and a smaller disc measures 0.65 inches. The ball type, a much more rare button, measures 0.60 inches. Each button has the raised figure of the mythical 'Phoenix' bird, the motto in French, "Je Renais De Mes Cendres" (I Shall Arise From My Ashes), and a number. The disc type has no makers name inscribed, but the shank of the ball style is encircled with Bushby-London.

The legend often crops up that the buttons were made for Napoleon's troops after his return from Elba, and thus the 'I Will Arise From The Ashes'. French authorities on Napoleonic uniforms who were consulted know of no Phoenix bird buttons being used by the French. Also the fact that they appear to have been manufactured by an English concern during a period when Great Britain was at war with France makes it unlikely that the buttons were ever intended for Bonaparte.

Most indications are that the buttons were made for the army of Henri Christophe, the Negro King of Haiti from 1811 to 1820. It is known that Christophe used the Phoenix emblem a great deal. It appears in his coat of arms and on the belt buckles of his officers. According to the Military Department of the Republic of Haiti, the numbers on the buttons refer to the various regiments. The button in the photograph was found at La Purisima Mission and was originally made for Regiment No. 9, Le Regiment du Port-de-Paix.

How and why the buttons arrived along the Pacific Coast has not been fully determined. Colorful uniform coats were a popular item in the Indian trade, and with Christophe's demise a trader probably acquired the coats for Pacific Coast barter.

Supervisor Wayne A. Colwell
Fort Ross SHP

Merit Award

#34047-S

Walter V. Addobati
3015 H Street, Sacramento 16

Intermediate Account Clerk, Sacramento
(Supervisor - Lorraine Lynn)

Include code numbers in petroleum credit cards to facilitate charges to the proper Park Unit and District.

Recommended:

"Savings have accrued to approximately 30 hours of time per month. This saving, reduced by cost of data processing machine time, represents a net savings of approximately $840 per year.

"This suggestion has been in operation in our Department for two months."

Comment:

$50 for suggester's contribution to the results achieved and a complimentary letter to his supervisor.

The Better Ranger

SUPERVISORS' TRAINING CONFERENCES

Training conferences involving the six field districts have recently been completed under the guidance of Training Officer Fred Merrill and Supervisor of Operations Leo Crawford. The district training personnel managed to cover a variety of subjects with special emphasis on some new programs, such as the recent classification of overnight facilities and the new fee schedules.

In spite of detailed explanations and answers to many of your questions, it will take the summer season to reveal some of the bugs in the fee system and the working out of these bugs.

It should be remembered that we are committed to improve the Division's revenues toward becoming about 50 percent self-sustaining as far as operations are concerned for the Park System as a whole. It is estimated that the new overnight fees will probably bring us up to about 35 percent of the operating expenses. It is expected additional revenue may be derived from new concession operations and improved contracts for existing concession operations that must be renewed. We are also studying the possibilities of charges in connection with certain types of visits to historical monuments, particularly guided tour fees.

It may be well for you to review the State Park Commission policy on fees. I am sure a copy of the Commission policy is available in each unit office.

ADMINISTRATIVE TITLES - PARK SYSTEM UNIT SUPERVISORS

On May 1, 1964, a memorandum went out calling to the attention of the field the following administrative titles for Park System unit supervisors: 1) State Parks - Park Supervisors; 2) State Recreation Areas - Recreation Area Supervisor; 3) State Historic Parks and State Historical Monuments - "Historic Park Supervisor" or "Monument Supervisor" as the case may be; 4) Scenic and Scientific Reserves - Reserve Supervisor; 5) State Beaches - Beach Supervisor.

These administrative titles are to be used in all cases where reference to the unit supervisor is made. (Remember when all unit supervisors were referred to as "Park Heads"?)

FIELD REORGANIZATION, PARK MANAGEMENT

The Division of Beaches and Parks hopes soon to present recommendations for the reorganization of the field function of Park Management. The report submitted by the Task Force has been undergoing study by the headquarters staff of the Division of Beaches and Parks. The report has had a thorough anaylsis by the Division and deliberations may be completed by the time you read this.

As you were informed previously, however, recommendations of the Division must be considered by the Department of Parks and Recreation and the Administrator's office before being approved administratively. Any such approved recommendations must then be submitted to the Department of Finance and others for critical fiscal and management review.

We will keep you informed as to the progress of this program.

EARL P. HANSON
Deputy Chief, Park Management

Training

Conferences

DISTRICT 1

Seated, left to right: Lyle Keith, Henry Saddler, Alan Philbrook, Fred Eggimann. Standing, left to right: Robert Hewitt, Leonard Fisher, Herbert Heinze, Charles White, Elmer Pool, William Hill, Edward Waddell, Glen Jones, Auburn Rose, Collian Thompson, William Kaiser, William Stahlberg, Fred Merrill.

DISTRICT 2

Front row, left to right: Neil Power, Clifford Bisbee, Edward Griggs, Melvin Badger, John Biggio, Fredrick Newbill, Edgar Strouse, Richard Powers, Murrell Gregory. Standing, left to right: George Holmboe, Lester Ransom, Wirt Savage, Derrick Andrews, Clyde Ray, Friedrich Oltman, Robert Carlson, Roy Gholson, Frank Bellinghausen, James Davis, Wayne Colwell, Edward Earl, Richard Brock.

DISTRICT 3

Front row, left to right: James Chaffee, Ronald McCullough, Jack Stowe, Anna Keller, Norman Cleaver, Ben Twight, Raymond Spicer. Second row, left to right: Carroll Hall, Nolan Albright, Keith Carpenter, Eric Leffingwell, Charles Lyden, Morley Mason, Thomas McKnight, Adolph Garrelts, Robert Waggoner, Fred Merrill, Lewis Griffith. Third row, left to right: Renie Laret, Otis Lyons, Glenn Jackson, Harry Kauffman, Clyde Newlin, Marcus Whittaker, John McKone, John Dixon.

DISTRICT 4

Front row, left to right: Theodore Wilson, Alvin Whittington, Wesley King, Jess Chaffee, Anton Trigeiro. Standing, left to right: Fred Merrill, Paul Jordan, Jack Hesemeyer, Franklyn Brown, Leo Dennis, Donald Rich, Robert Stewart, Bassett Farber, William Dougherty, James Beck, Robert Reese, Donald Royer, Harold Terry, Elmer Jones, Wayne Cox, David Redding.

DISTRICT 5

Seated, left to right: Wendell Davis, William Allison, Louis Wakefield, Lloyd Lively, Fred Merrill. Standing, left to right: Maurice Hayes, Leonard Penhale, Philip Van Deusen, William Reinhardt, Arthur Sill, William Markle, John Anderson, George Lynn, Edwin Hixson, Lewis Myer, Raymond Westberg, William Flohr, Alfred Salzgeber, Milton Frincke.

DISTRICT 6

Front row, left to right: Keith Caldwell, Carl Whitefield, Jack Welch, Orville Short, Jewell Caughell, Walter Johnston, R. V. Lesley Sims. Standing, left to right: William Weatherbee, Fred Merrill, Maurice Morgan, Wesley Cater, Clyde Strickler, Charles Mosteller, Theodore Hansen, James Avant, Roger Stinchfield, Floyd Lemley, Robert Deering, Robert Isenor, Rudolph Anderson, James Whitehead.

Santa Barbara's finest

Within two to three hours driving time of more than seven million people in Southern California lies El Capitan State Beach, just 23 miles west of Santa Barbara on U. S. Highway 101.

To the north the Santa Ynez mountains and to the south the Channel Islands — Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa and San Miguel — make El Capitan a very picturesque vacation land.

It is a combination beach and wooded park. About half the ocean frontage, 9,420 feet, is sandy and the other half rocky. The Canada El Capitan River runs through the center of the 111 acres of park and on both sides of its banks are large oak and sycamore trees. El Capitan is unique in that it is classified as a state beach but part of the campsites are under gigantic oaks and a huge stand of sycamores. The oaks reach to within 100 feet of the ocean. The stands of these trees have been a landmark for travelers both by boat and highway for many, many years. Rope and cable marks on some of the tree trunks are reminders that boats tied up in the mouth of Canada El Capitan years ago.

Campers have used this area since before the turn of the century. There are 65 campsites, 13 picnic stoves and 35 picnic tables.

When the park was acquired in 1953, it was part of the El Capitan Ranch owned by the Gila Land Corporation and the Rhode Island Estates Corporation. Indians once lived in the area. The Oak Grove and Hunting tribes preceded the Chumash and Catalinos tribes. They were in the area at the time of the Spanish immigration. Artifacts from later inhabitants have been found in the park. A stone suitable for the manufacturing of pots and bowls was located on the Channel Islands. Pieces of these items may still be found and occasionally a complete bowl.

Even though located so close to large population centers, there is still wildlife to be observed: deer, bobcat, coyote, fox, California wildcat, weasel, brush rabbits, jack rabbits, skunks, opossum, raccoon, harvest mouse, whitefoot mouse, kangaroo rat, lizards, rattlesnakes, king and gopher snakes.

For the bird watcher there are at least 120 different varieties, and migrating birds add to this number. For the whale watchers, gray whales migrate not too far from shore.

The visitor to El Capitan will find many ways to occupy his time. The surf provides swimming relatively free from riptides and holes. Lifeguards are on duty during the summer months. (continued on the following page)

EL CAPITAN STATE BEACH (continued from the previous page)

Surfing is very popular and there are zones where the surfers may ride the waves. The surf also offers a test of skill for the fisherman.

Farming and fire have removed most of the native vegetation from the upland area. Much time and money have been expended to replant and replace trees and shrubs throughout the park to provide shade and wind breaks around the campgrounds. One of our dedicated people, as a hobby, has grown hundreds of trees and shrubs from seed and cuttings for the park.

Facilities: two combination buildings, wash trays and hot showers in the campground; one restroom with cold showers and dressing rooms on the beach; and parking for 250 cars in the day-use area. House trailers are welcome in any and all of the campsites but no hookups are available.

El Capitan is inspirational for the beachcomber, for the hiker on a stroll through the sycamores, for the picnicker and the camper, and for all those who enjoy the ocean at its best.

The Park Staff

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

the big jump

SILVER STRAND SB . . . Someone, somewhere, is doing their bit for the coming park bond. The following was noted in the San Diego Evening Tribune in an article on the Southern California Jumping Frog Championship held at Del Mar, California: "As an added sidelight, a frog representing President Johnson - named Poverty War - out-jumped one representing Governor Brown. Brown's frog - called PARK BONDS - was out-leaped five feet, four inches to four feet, two." It won't be this way in November!

Lifeguard Supervisor Melvin Tubbs

quite a question

ANZA-BORREGO DESERT SP . . . All the personnel at this unit have from time to time been asked rather odd questions by the visiting public. But Park Aid Lyle Burns was asked a question which we feel tops all others. A park visitor stopped Lyle and asked, in all seriousness, "Where are the Nudist Camps?" Needless to say, Lyle was just slightly taken back by this inquiry. He calmly replied that there were no Nudist Camps in the Park. This did not satisfy the visitor, however, and he replied that there must be, as they were listed on the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park folder. With that, the visitor took out his folder and confidently pointed to the words "Primitive Camps". Lyle explained that our Primitive Camps were those areas of the park designated for camping, but having only pit toilets and trash cans as facilities. The visitor left, very disappointed.

Park Supervisor Clyde E. Strickler

doctor who?

POINT LOBOS SR . . . A herd of several hundred sea lions comprised of both Stellar and California species are constantly present on the off-shore rocks at Point Lobos. These huge beasts, roughly 12 to 15 feet in length and weighing several hundred pounds, appear in the surf along the shore and occasionally one will come up on the beach for a short rest.

One afternoon an excited park visitor reported that a lion, apparently in distress, had come ashore at Pebble Beach. Since a huge sea lion carcass would present a monumental problem, off-duty Ranger Frank Hayford and one of the attendants went down to investigate. The lion turned out to be a scrawny little youngster not over three feet in length. The little fellow was covered with flies and from his appearance seemed to be in mortal agony. With animals, however, sometimes the case is not always as serious as it would seem, as Mother Nature has a way of healing her own. A rule of thumb in a situation like this is to do nothing, for it may be that the animal is only exhausted and a little rest, together with some warmth from the sun, is all that is necessary to give the lion strength enough to return to its natural habitat.

An artist was making sketches nearby and took it upon himself to watch after the baby lion. Seeing a visitor, who obviously was approaching the lion to view his condition at close range, tried to intercept him. Before the visitor could be stopped and before anything could be said, the stranger produced a hypodermic needle and emptied the contents under the lion's skin. Then noticing the artist he said "Penicillin" and walked away.

The following morning the lion had returned to the sea.

Park Attendant William J. Hill

inspiration trail

FOLSOM LAKE SRA . . . On a beautiful late April mid-day, there came an inquiry from a handsome young man as to the location of the Riding & Hiking trail and asked if the trail would be crowded in mid-afternoon. I directed him to the trail and also informed him that the trails should not be too crowded. "Good", he exclaimed, "I am going to propose and this looks like the right spot".

Ranger Fred "D" Mitchell

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

degree of development

This month we are going to talk about judging the degree of existing developments in the units of the State Park System. There is widespread misunderstanding regarding this question. Ofttimes one finds percentage of total acreage being used as a basis for measuring the development of a unit. This approach can be and usually is grossly misleading with reference to the actual facts. The only valid criterion for measuring the degree of development in any unit will be found in the extent to which the unit is prepared to meet the declared purpose for which it exists.

The bases for judging the degree of development in our units will be almost as numerous as the units themselves: a scenic reserve featuring a spectacular floral display might be 100 percent developed when trails and a small parking area are provided — on perhaps one percent of its total land area; a river recreation area might have facilities on virtually 100 percent of its land area; an historic unit might consist of a building with gardens fully occupying its total land area. There is no rule-of-thumb which can be applied to all of the units of the system; unit purpose and unit resources must be understood before any judgment can be made.

The purposes for which the units of the State Park System are established fall into five general categories, as defined in Section 5001.5 of the Public Resources Code. These five categories are as follows: State Parks, State Recreation Areas, State Scenic or Scientific Reserves, State Beaches, State Historical Units.

Unit purposes vary widely between these various categories as they are defined in the Code. The statute defines the general purposes for each of these classes as follows:

"(a) State Parks, which consist of relatively spacious areas of outstanding scenic or wilderness character, oftentimes containing also significant historical, archaeological, ecological, geological, and other scientific values, preserved as nearly as possible in their original or natural condition and providing opportunity for appropriate types of recreation where such will not destroy or impair the features and values to be preserved. Commercial exploitation of resources is prohibited.

"(b) Scenic or scientific reserves, which consist of areas of outstanding natural significance, where the major values are in their natural geological, faunal, or floral characteristics. The purpose of a scenic or scientific reserve is directed primarily toward the preservation of its outstanding natural features. Developments shall be for the purpose of making the areas available for public enjoyment in a manner consistent with the preservation of natural values.

"(c) Historical units, to be named appropriately and individually, which consist of areas usually limited in size, established primarily to preserve objects of historical and scientific interest, and places commemorating important persons or historic events. The only facilities usually provided are those required for the safety and comfort of the visitors such as access, parking, water, sanitation, interpretive devices, and sometimes facilities for picnicking and other recreation facilities. Certain agricultural, mercantile, or other commercial activity usually prohibited in scenic parks or reserves may be permitted, provided those activities are properly regulated, and are a part of the history of the individual area, and enhance the historic scene.

"(d) State Recreation Areas. These areas shall be selected and developed primarily to provide non-urban outdoor recreation opportunities to meet other than purely local needs but having the best available scenic quality. Camping, picnicking, swimming, hiking, horseback riding, boating, fishing, and hunting may be provided. The provision of such activities shall be the primary reason for operating recreational areas.

"(e) State Beaches. Areas with frontage on the oceans or bays designed primarily to provide swimming, boating, fishing, and other waterfront activities. Other coastal areas acquired primarily for the scenic and scientific values shall be included in the classification "scenic or scientific reserves".

In addition to these general use criteria, each unit of the State Park System has its specific purpose within the framework of its classification. Degree of Development can be judged only through a careful analysis of unit classification, coupled with an equally careful analysis of the specific purpose for which each individual unit exists within the system. Certain general criteria for such judgments can be derived from the statutory descriptions of the five unit classes:

> In State Parks, a basic objective is always the preservation and presentation of specific outstanding scenic or natural values. Thus, everything that is done in a state park is designed to enhance the visitor opportunity to enjoy the principal park resources and to receive from them the maximum in inspiration and enjoyment. Thus, in state parks, a determination as to the degree of development depends upon an understanding of the basic park resources and will depend upon the extent to which essential developments make it possible for the public to receive optimum inspiration and enjoyment from those resources.
>
> For example, the major park resource in a particular state park may be a great unspoiled forested area. The development of this park will be aimed at enabling the public to use this forest for inspiration and enjoyment without impairing its inherent qualities and without endangering its integrity as a forest entity. Consequently, most of the developments will be placed around the primary forest resource and not in it. Thus, in such an instance, we would have a substantial acreage within the park in an "undeveloped" condition when viewed on an acreage percentage basis, while in actual fact the park will be 100 percent developed when adequate provision has been made for optimum public use of the basic park resource without impairment or deterioration.
>
> In State Recreation Areas, recreation per se is the primary thing; scenic and aesthetic resources may be manipulated and utilized in design and construction to maximize recreational opportunities and to enhance the recreational experiences which are to be made available for people. A recreation area may include within its boundaries a substantial forested area, but since this forested area is not established for preservation and presentation in an essentially natural condition, it may be utilized for the placement of recreation facilities to the maximum which it can withstand without causing permanent deterioration of recreation area resources and without loss of essential scenic and aesthetic quality.
>
> Thus, it is conceivable that a given recreation area might be developed to a degree which would make it possible to state that the recreation area was 100 percent developed on a total acreage basis. On the other hand, in most recreation areas there will be portions of the land area which are essential for retention as scenic or aesthetic entities or which, by reason of their topography, are not suitable for the placement of developments. Consequently, it would be rarely indeed that any recreation area might be quoted as being 100 percent developed on an acreage basis.
>
> In State Beaches, water-oriented recreation is the principal thing, and developments are designed and placed to provide for maximum public enjoyment of water-oriented experiences with the scenic and aesthetic resources of the beach being utilized to enhance the water-oriented activities. In state beaches, the primary unit resources are generally beach and water areas which are set aside for certain intensive types of beach and water recreation. Developments are placed to enable people to reach the beach and water areas and to make maximum use of them consistent with the retention of an adequate level of recreation experience quality which is consistent with unit purpose. Thus, in most beach areas, a substantial portion of the land of the state beach is devoted to parking and access facilities and to the provision of sanitary arrangements, while the balance is devoted to the relatively undisturbed beach and water areas themselves. It will be seen that an acreage percentage criterion for judging the development of such a unit would be grossly misleading, in that an area developed to 100 percent capacity might actually be found with physical developments limited to substantially less than 100 percent.
>
> In State Historical Units, the historical theme is the primary thing; all developments are designated to enhance that theme and to provide for maximum public inspiration, enjoyment and understanding through association with unit historical resources. Most historical units present special relationships between historical resources and facilities for public access and enjoyment which make it impossible to apply any sort of reasonable acreage comparisons in analyzing degree of development. An historical unit may be considered to be fully developed when those developments are in place which enable the public to visit and enjoy the area in a manner and at a level of visitor experience quality which is consistent with the established purpose of the unit.
>
> In Scenic or Scientific Reserves, the reserved resources and their specific purpose are primary, and developments are limited to those facilities which are required to allow for the simple observation or study of the reserved resources. Once again, it will be seen that a scenic or scientific reserve is fully developed when public access and basic use facilities are provided to that degree which is essential to make it possible for the public to observe, to enjoy, and to study the reserved resources. The land area supporting the reserved resources themselves is not developed by the placement of facilities, so that any attempt to judge the degree of development by an acreage comparison would be grossly misleading. In most cases involving scenic or scientific reserves, the percentage of acreage actually supporting physical developments will be minute compared to the acreage devoted to the preservation and presentation of the reserved resource.

These statements are general in nature and, for specific units of the State Park System, will be modified variously by the Declarations of Purpose for those units and by the provisions for development which are outlined in the Master Plans for them. It will be seen that it is impossible to utilize acreage percentage figures in judging the degree to which the units of the State Park System are developed. Such figures are grossly misleading and do not in any way reflect the facts with respect to information desired.

James P. Tryner
Supervisor of Development

Recreation Chief Named

Governor Edmund G. Brown announced the appointment of Mrs. Rudd Brown of La Canada, a member of the State Recreation Commission, as Chief of the Division of Recreation in the Department of Parks and Recreation.

"I am extremely pleased that Mrs. Brown has agreed to take this important post", the Governor said. "She has served on the Recreation Commission since 1960 and has been a most effective member".

"A woman of great intelligence and insight, she has dedicated herself to the task of providing the recreational facilities which present and future generations of Californians need to live a full and meaningful life", the Governor said.

"Her addition to the Parks and Recreation staff is an indication of this administration's commitment to a high priority for our population's recreation needs and of its determination to assure the wisest and most effective investment of public resources in meeting those needs", he said.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Cal Tech geochemist and author, Harrison Brown, succeeds Elmer Aldrich, who resigned.

The post pays $12,096 a year. Mrs. Brown has resigned her post on the Recreation Commission in order to take the Governor's appointment as Chief of the Division.

A native of Miami, Florida, Mrs. Brown was educated at the Spence School in New York City and at Barnard College.

A former school teacher, she had special Army assignments in Bagdad and Cairo during the second world war. Later she joined the WAVES and became a communications officer at the Washington Navy Yard. After the war, she was a technical editor at the University of Chicago Institute for Nuclear Studies.

Her mother, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, was a congresswoman and minister to Denmark. Mrs. Brown, a Democrat, was an unsuccessful candidate for a congressional seat from California.

She is a professional lecturer. She and her husband reside at 5155 Stoneglen Road.

Administrator Hugo Fisher,
Mrs. Rudd Brown, and
Secretary of State Frank Jordan.

Perhaps a brief history of Huntington State Beach would be the appropriate opening for comparison of Huntington State Beach after 14 years of operation.

In May 1950 the official dedication and grand opening took place. Developments had been placed on the 78 acres of beach frontage. The overall size of Huntington State Beach is approximately 400 feet wide at the entrance and 1200 feet wide at the Santa Ana River, the length of the beach is just over two miles.

In 1950 there were ten parking areas holding 1,450 vehicles, seven comfort stations, ten lifeguard towers and 175 fire rings. Attendance was over 210,000 visitors. Today, 14 years later, we still have the same amount of beach frontage, but this is where the comparison ends. We now have 12 parking lots holding over 1550 vehicles, ten comfort stations, 550 fire rings, five food concession buildings, one beach rental concession building and five portable trailers renting beach equipment. A central lifeguard tower controls the lifeguard service and the ten towers on the beach. We are now open daily all year. In 1950 the beach was only open May 15 to November 15.

Use pattern by the public is probably different than that of any other park in the System. A typical week day in the summer begins at 10 a.m. at which time our visitors are primarily mothers and children. Usually there will be two or three women of a nearby neighborhood in one car along with eight to 13 children. At about 3 p.m. this group packs up and heads for home. Between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. the family groups start arriving for late afternoon swimming and picnicking on the beach. Some of this group will remain until midnight but the majority will leave between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. Our third group of people start arriving after 7 p.m. and continue to arrive steadily until we close at midnight. This group is generally composed of young couples.

Saturdays are by far the heaviest use days and we can expect from 3,500 to over 4,000 cars on any given Saturday during the summer season. Large beach parties of 50 to 100 cars in one group are not unusual on Saturdays. Sunday is family day on the beach. We fill to capacity by 12 noon on Sundays and remain full until 3 p.m.

Another pattern appears on the nights when the grunion run. Our visitors usually start arriving an hour or two before the scheduled grunion run and line the beach awaiting the phenomena.

The grunion being smarter than you would generally expect a fish to be, normally will not come in to lay their eggs because of all the people along the water's edge. This leaves many thousands of frustrated people on the beach awaiting their chance to get their hands on a grunion and undoubtedly the grunion is somewhat frustrated in his normal pursuit of reproduction. Most beach visitors are dreary, sleepy, and cold by midnight and leave the beach sans grunion. The grunion, sensing that the beach is clear, start arriving to lay their eggs in the sand. But there are always a

(continued on the following page)

few beach visitors who hate to give up and stay out on the beach and sight the wily grunion. The shout goes out: "grunion!" - and thousands of people who are in their car ready or packing to leave, drop everything and rush down to the water's edge. If everything goes according to past experiences, the men on duty are able to have the last visitor off the beach and in his car by 3 a.m.

Besides having Homo sapiens in great numbers, also inhabiting this area are species of wildlife, consisting mainly of shore birds. There are brown pelicans, cormorants, least terns, western willets, and several types of sea gulls.

The least tern is one of the more interesting species of the birds found along the coast. Due to the population increase and heavy use of the beaches in southern California, the least tern has a very limited number of areas in which to nest in comparative safety. The nesting period is from April until mid-June. The tern nests directly on the beach making a slight depression in the sand and shell where they lay their eggs. The eggs are the identical color of the sand and difficult to see. As the terns do nest directly on the sand, people knowingly and unknowingly walk into the nesting area. The birds have little defense of their eggs while on the ground and immediately take to the air when approached. They will attack from the air, actually striking a person and bombing them. The young are active when they hatch and leave the nest in a matter of days. While they cannot fly for a few weeks they are able to run at great speed over the sand. If the tern hatches, the probability of reaching maturity is almost assured. The great danger to the least tern is during the nesting period when their eggs are destroyed by thoughtless people.

The sea lion, porpoise, and gray whale are seen off shore from time to time. Surf fishing is popular and Pismo clams can be found during minus tides.

One further statistic of interest is that in 1950 there were four permanent positions assigned to Huntington State Beach plus seasonal park aids and lifeguards. Today we have 11 permanent positions and 122 man months of seasonal park aids and lifeguards. Total attendance for 1963 was in excess of 1,100,000 people and park revenue was over $108,000.

Wesley E. Cater
Park Supervisor

Long misnomered, Lake Elsinore can now be proud of its name. Water purchased by the Division through a loan from the Division of Small Craft Harbors, has filled the long-dry lakebed. The purchased water has made a lake about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with a depth of up to 12 feet.

The advent of warm weather and the vacation season is expected to bring thousands of boaters to this Southern California water sports mecca.

On April 4th, Lake Elsinore State Recreation Area was officially dedicated. A gala celebration held at the lake included a parade, boat races, water pageant, water skiing and a street dance.

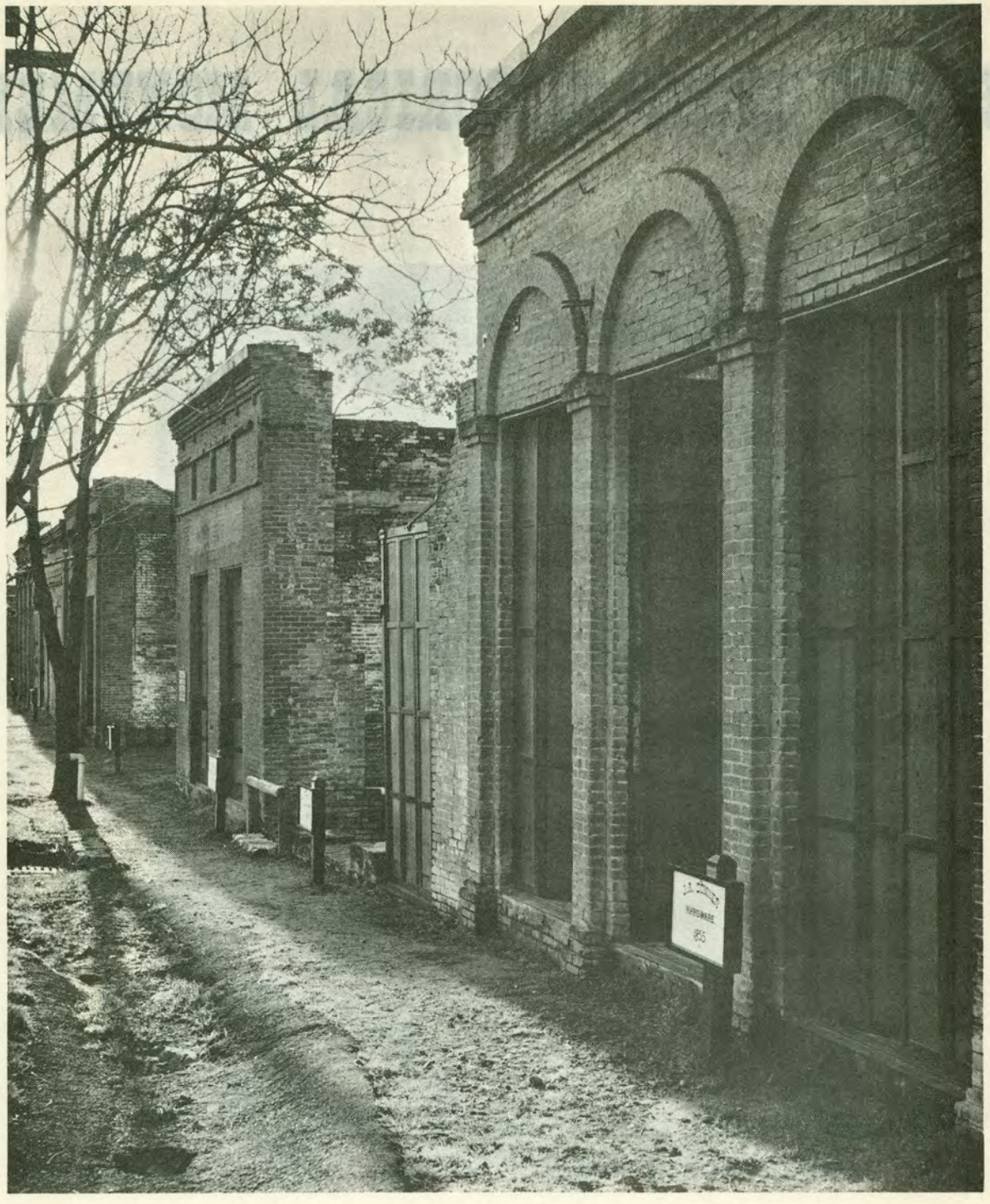
Since the filling of the Lake, the City of Elsinore has begun an economic revival evidenced by rising land costs, higher retail sales and other fine changes reflecting the area's new vigor and vitality as a recreation center and resort.

SHASTA STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENT

Location:	The old town of Shasta, six miles west of Redding on Highway 299W.
Hours:	8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Open daily throughout the year.
Fees:	There are none. It will be our pleasure to have you and your friends as guests for an enjoyable visit into the days of the past.
Weather:	Seldom unpleasant. Mild winters with an occasional light snowfall. Average rainfall is 37.76 inches.
Elevation:	1026 feet.
Visitor Attendance:	1961 — 48,571 1962 — 67,321 1963 — 83,104
Staff:	A Supervising Ranger II and Park Attendant.

STAFF

Elmer J. Pool, State Park Ranger II
Carl E. Palmquist, State Park Attendant



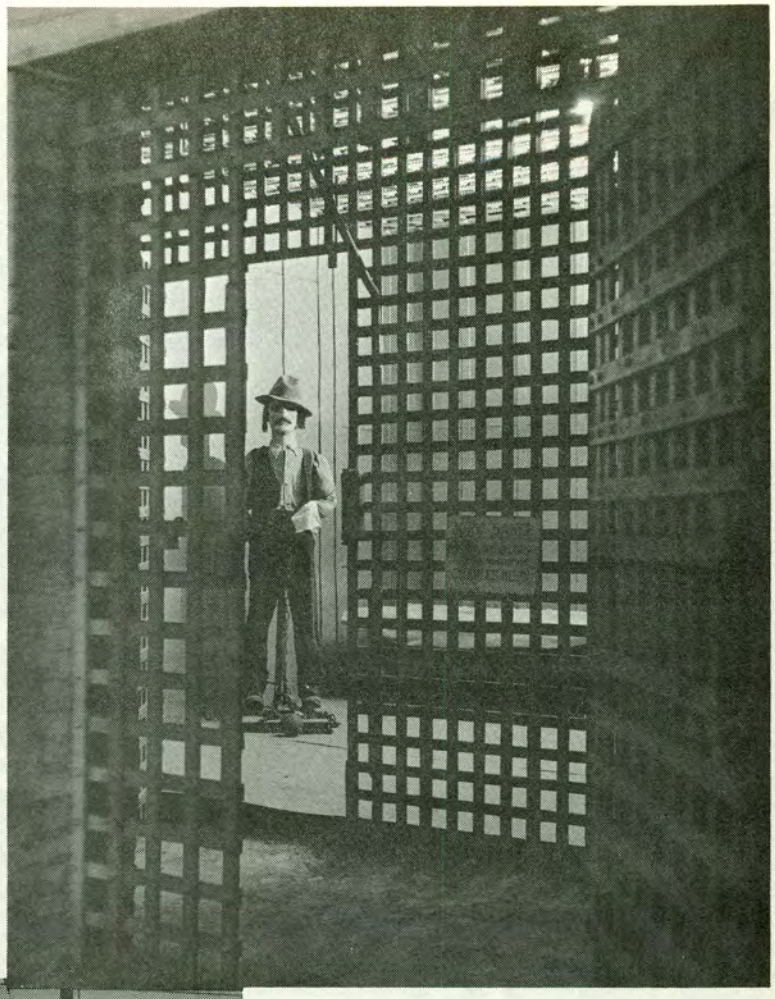
The historic town of Shasta, nestled in the rolling foothills west of Redding, stands as a fascinating reminder of the roistering days of the early gold rush period. Founded as Reading's Springs in 1849 and renamed Shasta in 1850, it soon became known as the Queen City of the north and virtually all travel and commerce flowed through the mud or dust of its teeming streets.

Following the disastrous fire of 1853, the town was rebuilt, principally of brick, the ruins of which now comprise the State Historical Monument. The state has acquired approximately eight acres in the heart of Shasta and is endeavoring to preserve and restore the historic values of this once thriving outpost.

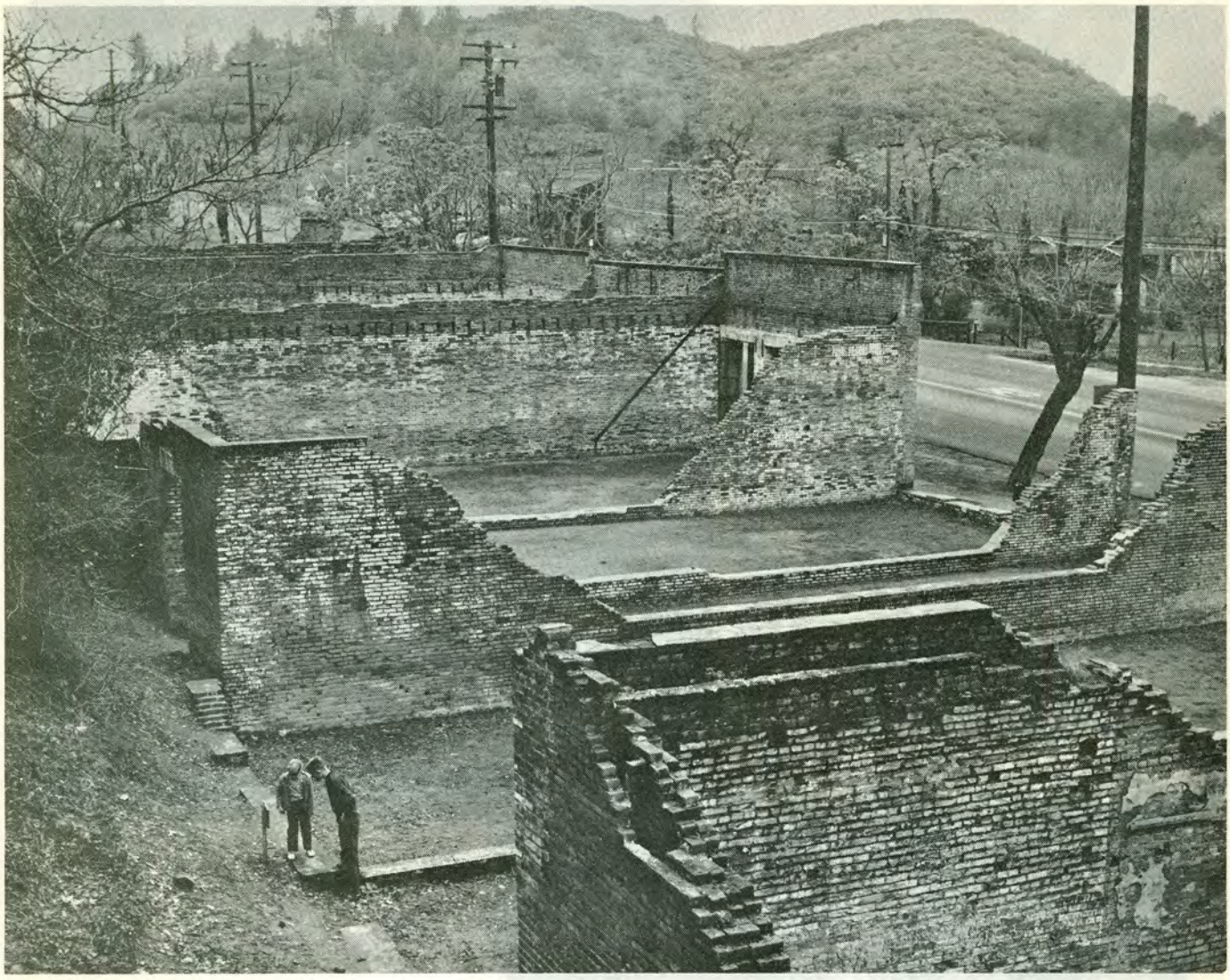
The Loag building constructed as several stores in 1855, was remodeled in 1862 to become the courthouse and first County Seat of Shasta County. It was a colorful and busy place until the advent of the railroad in 1872 which became the breath of life to the town of Redding and the kiss of death to Shasta. The County Seat was moved to Redding in 1888 and the rapid decline of the Queen City began.

On June 12, 1950, the restored courthouse building was dedicated as a museum. It has been faithfully reproduced under the watchful eyes and with the able assistance of "Old Timers" who had been "there" and remembered the old courthouse as it was in its heyday. Chief among the Old Timers was George Albro who had worked for the county of Shasta for 75 years and who, as a boy, carried food from the kitchen of the old Empire Hotel next door to the prisoners in the impregnable jail within the massive walls of the courthouse basement. George Albro, as jailer and friend in the past, has carved a well-deserved niche in the annals of Shasta. He was respon-

A great amount of effort and research has gone into making this one of the most outstanding, authentic, and fascinating exhibits to be found anywhere in the country. No commercialism exists, there is nothing to buy, no ballyhoo, no regimentation. One may spend an hour or a week just slipping back through the years. The exhibits are many and varied. They include an outstanding art exhibit, an excellent library of early California history and arts, an early stage coach in all its glory, mining exhibits, Indian artifacts, bottles, utensils, papers, pictures, and records of people and events. The jail is complete as in the past, with its cells, bars and chains, leg and neck irons, locks, keys, all the ghosts of the past, and the 13 stairs up the gallows. The only thing one regrets is that five o'clock is closing time.



There is a certain fascination in the row of brick ruins across the street. It was once the longest row of brick buildings in the state —— business houses of the past. It is impossible to wander among the ruins without reminiscing of the days when the streets were bustling with activity.



Once a town of 3,000 residents, several hundred transients in the many hotels and perhaps a thousand Chinese, it has dwindled to a mere handful of residents, no hotels, and no Chinese. The colorful camps, such as Piety Hill, Jack's Backbone, Whiskeytown, Poverty Ridge, One Horse Town, Kettlebelly, Mad Ox Gulch, and Jackass Flat are now ghosts of the past. Little imagination is required to picture the long trains of pack animals plodding along the trails under their heavy loads, headed for the diggin's; to hear the creaking freight wagons, or see the dashing stage coaches. That was Shasta, gold was king. Today, the trails are all but gone. The manzanita, buckbrush, oak and pine trees, the toyon berry, and a thin, dry grass have healed the scars and covered the monumental efforts of thousands of men.

By preserving these mementoes of the past, the State Division of Beaches and Parks has made it possible for many thousands of people to enjoy this historic locality at the Shasta State Historical Monument.

by Eric Palmquist
State Park Attendant

Photos by Peter E. Palmquist

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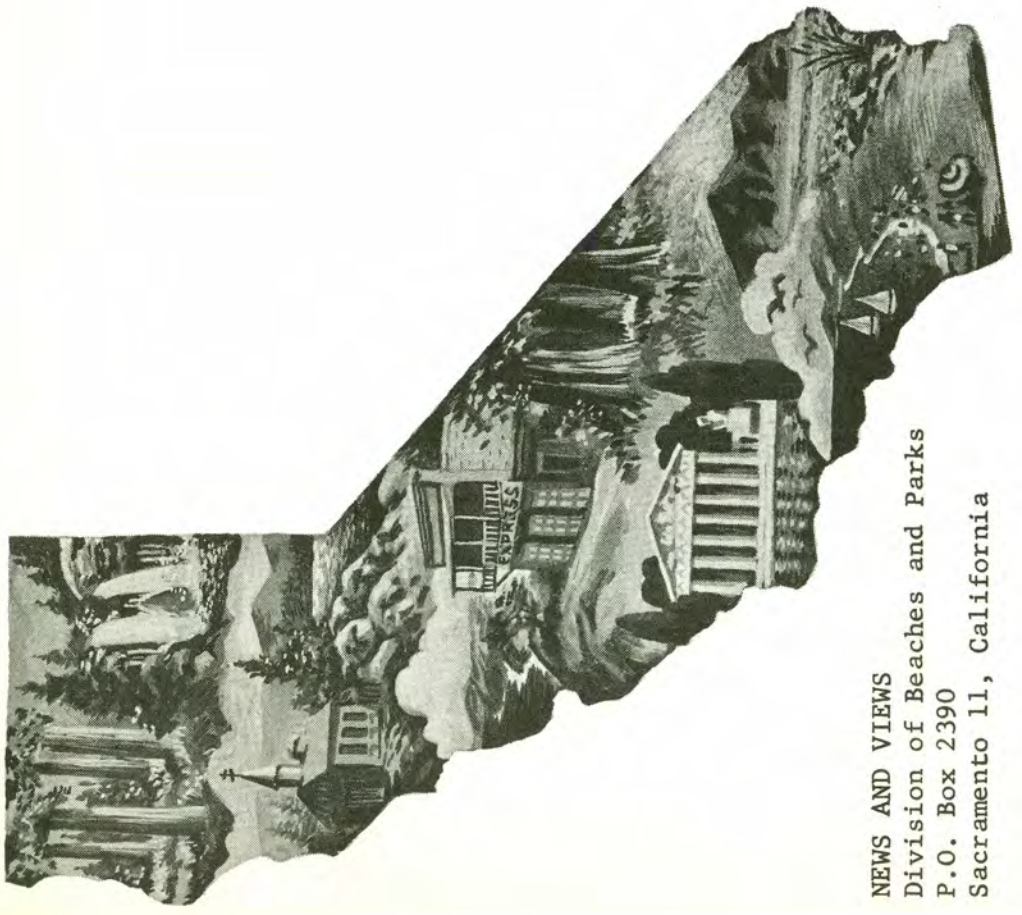

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
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NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

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JUNE, 1964

News and Views

BENBOW LAKE STATE RECREATION AREA

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 21 NO. 6

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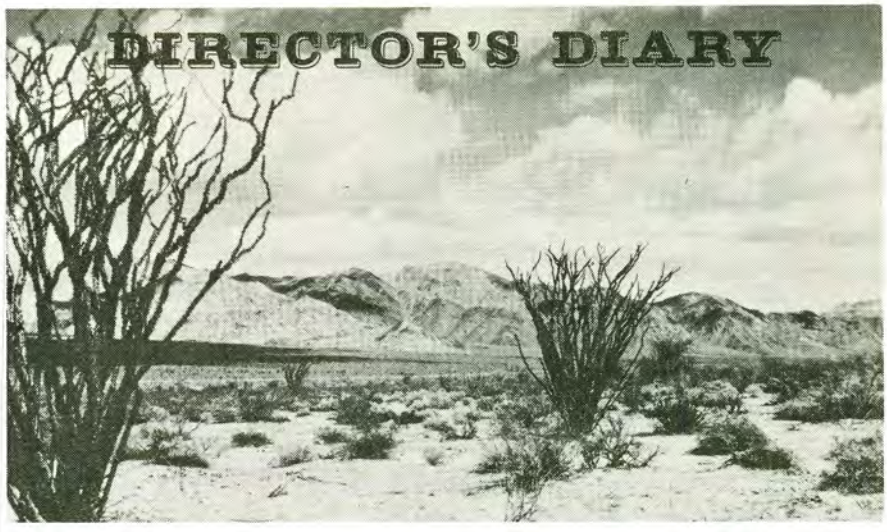

"Opportunity knocks but once", "the opportunity of a lifetime", and "golden opportunity" — these are familiar phrases to all of us, rich in meaning as guideposts to action along life's way.

Now "Golden Opportunity" has taken on new meaning as the title of a brand-new Walt Disney film. There is always something magical and delightful in any Disney film, and this one is no exception.

The master himself appears at the beginning of the film to explain briefly why more open space and parks and recreation areas are so badly needed in California. Shots of beaches in Southern California looking like a 4th of July picture of Coney Island in New York -- mile after mile of buildings spreading across the landscape, cars jammed bumper to bumper, fishermen elbow to elbow at the mouth of the Klamath when the salmon are running — these symbolize the pace and the panorama which has become commonplace in California.

"Golden Opportunity" goes on to show some of California's beauty spots and historic areas within the State Park System as only Disney can capture them. There are Lake Tahoe, the Redwoods, La Purisima Mission, Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park, Sutter's Fort and scenes from Disney's nature films of beaver, deer and bear, all woven together in a colorful tapestry. Breathtaking scenes of surfing and skiing add to the picture as it moves toward the climax — the closing plea for action now — before time runs out — to save more of the outdoor California we cherish.

Having had a "sneak preview" of this 14-minute sound-color film, my staff and I are enthusiastic about it. Of course, we are somewhat prejudiced in favor of the subject matter, but we believe Mr. Disney has done an excellent job not only of making the film itself but in his personal endorsement of its message. We hope the movie will be shown on all California television stations during the next few months, in many of our State Park naturalist programs this summer, and before clubs and business groups at luncheon or evening meetings.

Interested parties may arrange to borrow prints of "Golden Opportunity" by contacting Californians for Beaches and Parks at these addresses:

San Francisco — 445 Sutter Street; telephone DOuglas 2-5909
Los Angeles — 1717 North Vine Street, Hollywood; telephone HOllywood 3-5693
Sacramento — Department of Parks and Recreation, P.O.Box 2390; telephone 445-7006.

For service in the cause of keeping California beautiful, Disney's movie deserves our own version of the Academy Award!

Family Snow Sports at Calaveras Big Trees State Park

Big Trees parking area.

Snow hill.

Start of toboggan run.

Children's area.

Toboggan run.

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Edward F. Dolder, Chief

This month I wish to use my column to formally introduce to the employees of the State Park System a vital new staff unit to the Planning and Control Section of the Division of Beaches and Parks. This is the Recreation Contract Services Unit which, within this Division, carries out all of the recreation planning functions of the State Department of Water Resources by means of the standard service agreement between the Department of Water Resources and the Department of Parks and Recreation, through this Division, with the funds being provided by the Department of Water Resources.

William (Bill) Haussler is the Unit Supervisor — a man who has come up through the ranks of the Division of Beaches and Parks and whose former classification was State Park Ranger V. His immediate assistant is Henry (Hank) Hjersman, whose former classification was Game Manager III in the Department of Fish and Game. Supervisor Haussler is located in our central office in Sacramento, and the balance of the unit staff is quartered with the Department of Water Resources and within the geographical or functional office wherein their assigned workload lies. The men of this unit are a fine, new addition to our staff, and I can think of no better way of introducing them individually to their new fellow workers in the Division of Beaches and Parks than by listing hereafter a brief sketch on each of them:

William J. Haussler - Unit Supervisor, 1125 Tenth Street, Sacramento.
Job - Over-all responsibility for workload of unit; satisfying recreation planning needs of Water Resources and coordinating the unit product within Parks and Recreation and with other concerned public agencies. Serving as staff recreation advisor on matters of water project planning.
Parent Agency - Division of Beaches and Parks. Former Classification - State Park Ranger V.
Educational Background - Forestry; U. C. Berkeley.

* * * *

Henry A. Hjersman - Assistant Unit Supervisor, 1108 Fourteenth Street, Sacramento.
Job - Routine supervision of unit personnel; quality and production control of individual assignments; budget preparation; recreation staff specialist for Division of Resources Planning, Department of Water Resources.
Parent Agency - Fish and Game. Former Classification - Game Manager III.
Educational Background - Zoology; U. C. Berkeley.

* * * *

Ed V. Dwyer - Recreation Planner III, 1108 Fourteenth Street, Sacramento (Resources Planning).
Job - Lead Planner, Central Planning Unit. Provides contract services for Coordinated Statewide Planning. Will probably take over planning for Delta Studies Unit in 1964-65.
Parent Agency - Fish and Game. Former Classification - Fisheries Biologist III.
Educational Background - Fisheries Biology; U. C. Berkeley.

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George Reiner - Recreation Planner III, 1108 Fourteenth Street, Sacramento (Northern Branch).
Job - Lead Planner, Northern Branch. Provides contract services for Upper Sacramento and Sacramento Valley East Side investigations and reviews of federal reports and Davis-Grunsky applications.
Parent Agency - Fish and Game. Former Classification - Fisheries Biologist II.
Educational Background - Fisheries Biology; U. C. Berkeley.

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Paul R. Meier - Recreation Planner III, 1320 K Street, Sacramento (Delta Branch).
Job - Lead Planner, Delta Branch. Provides contract services for Upper Feather River and Oroville Reservoir Areas.

(continued on the following page)

CHIEFLY SPEAKING (continued from the previous page)

Parent Agency - Beaches and Parks. Former Classification - State Park Ranger V.
Educational Background - Forestry; U. C. Berkeley.

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Stanley J. Thompson - Recreation Planner III, 1320 K Street, Sacramento (Bay Area Branch).
Job - Lead and sole recreation planner for the Bay Area Branch. Provides contract services for North and South Bay Aqueduct projects, local area investigations and reviews federal reports and Davis-Grunsky grant applications.
Parent Agency - Fish and Game. Former Classification - Game Manager and Warden.
Educational Background - Biology; San Jose State.

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Wm. J. Emrie - Recreation Planner III, 1725 Fulton Way, Fresno (San Joaquin Valley Branch).
Job - Lead Planner, San Joaquin Valley Branch. Provides contract services for the California Aqueduct and San Luis Reservoir; local project investigations and reviews federal reports and Davis-Grunsky grant applications.
Parent Agency - Division of Forestry. Former Classification - Forest Technician.
Educational Background - Forestry; U. C. Berkeley.

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J. Warren Gardner - Recreation Planner III, 909 S. Broadway, Los Angeles (Southern District).
Job - Lead Planner, Southern District. Provides contract services for Castaic, Cedar Springs and Perris Reservoirs and the portion of the California Aqueduct in Southern California; reviews federal reports and Davis-Grunsky grant applications.
Parent Agency - Department of Water Resources. Former Classification - Assistant Civil Engineer.
Educational Background - Forest Recreation; Colorado State.

* * * *

Ralph McCormick - Recreation Planner II, 1320 K Street, Sacramento (Delta Branch).
Job - Reviews federal reports and Davis-Grunsky application.
Parent Agency - Fish and Game. Former Classification - Fisheries Biologist II.
Educational Background - Biological Science; U. C. California.

* * * *

Robert Hagy - Recreation Planner II, 1320 K Street, Sacramento (Delta Branch).
Job - Provides contract services for the Delta Studies Group.
Parent Agency - Fish and Game. Former Classification - Fisheries Biologist II.
Educational Background - Biological Science; Washington State.

* * * *

Norman Hongola - Recreation Planner II, 1108 Fourteenth Street, Sacramento (Central Planning Group).
Job - Provides contract services for San Luis Reservoir and the California Aqueduct.
Parent Agency - Fish and Game. Former Classification - Game Manager II.
Educational Background - Biological Science; U. C. Berkeley.

* * * *

James McDade - Recreation Planner II, 1108 Fourteenth Street, Sacramento (Northern Branch).
Job - Provides contract services for the North Coastal Area.
Parent Agency - Beaches and Parks. Former Classification - State Park Ranger I.
Educational Background - Mathematics; San Jose State.

* * * *

William Johnson - Recreation Planner II, 1108 Fourteenth Street, Sacramento (Northern Branch).
Job - Provides contract services for the Box Canyon Investigation.
Parent Agency - Fish and Game. Former Classification - Fisheries Biologist.
Educational Background - Biological Science; Oregon State.

* * * *

Ronald Rawlings - Recreation Planner I, 1725 Fulton, Fresno (San Joaquin Valley Branch).
Job - Working on California Aqueduct planning.
Parent Agency - Beaches and Parks. Former Classification - State Park Ranger I.
Educational Background - Education; Fresno State.
(continued on page 11)

* * * *

For California's Future -- Treasure Open Space

An address by William L. Pereira, Planner and Architect, William L. Pereira & Associates to The Commonwealth Club

Planning cannot afford to ignore the human, the philosophical, the spiritual values that have informed and illuminated our civilization.

Several things have happened to bring the master planner and businessman closer together. One is the growing importance of the city planner, the men who prepare the framework for political decisions concerning land uses, the distribution of utilities, the movement of people and the like — political decisions made within the workings of democracy. These are the designers of official "master plans", of laws and ordinances, and, above all, the technical administrators of the actions and interactions of such planning.

Translate Needs Into Land Uses

The abuse of our land, and the disastrous economic consequences of urban blight and unplanned and uncontrolled development outside our cities, have focused attention on the "master planner", — who works with a landowner to create a development plan for areas which usually have not been given any official attention.

Our success is measured in how well we can translate the human needs into land uses, how shrewdly we can anticipate the needs to come, and how knowledgeably we can interpret the lessons history has left us. The land we study is an equation, made up partly of geography, topography, geology and climate — and partly on the effects of the uses and abuses of previous and current urbanization — a mix of nature and the physical manifestations of man's labor.

Quest for Destiny

But it is not until we seek and find the role any piece of land can play that we know its destiny. It is this quest for destiny that should be the domain and responsibility of the master planner. As the forces created by the population explosion flow across the landscape its destiny will be its "ultimate design", while today it is nothing more than "sprawl". What is happening here has happened throughout the centuries. No great catastrophe is necessarily in the making — no new and disastrous multiple experience in the history of urbanization is on our hands. It is all perfectly natural and consistent with the pattern of history.

The urban pattern of centuries ago was very much the function of the means to move — the efficiency, or inefficiency, of the available vehicles. But in more recent times transportation has developed faster than our ability to cope effectively with it.

Lag Between Technology and Planning

This lag between the sophistication of our technology and our planning has resulted in traffic congestion, jet airports farther and farther away from metropolitan destinations, the tentacle-like freeway colonization that represents the worst kind of urban sprawl. We are so busy trying to correct our mistakes of yesterday that we don't seem to have time to worry about tomorrow. And yet this is the definition of intelligent planning — to have roots in history and to be living always in the future, thinking and working — yes, and dreaming — ten, twenty, fifty years ahead.

No state has made more use of the automobile nor do many others find themselves approaching more rapidly the point of its potential diminishing returns than California.

Automobile Basic to Land Equation

What we can do, will do, should do, or want to do about the automobile is basic to how we deal with our equation. By building more roads, expressways and freeways — just in time: taking them through our open spaces (for more colonization) and ripping through our traditional communities and places — we carry on. But until we decide that that is not the answer we cannot take our equation out of the status quo. If we do not — then we will perpetuate the "sprawl". One cannot take more than thirty years of ideas and contemplation and bring forth a marvelously synthesized set of commandments — but here is my best for California's future:

(continued on page 10)

Are we running

Strange as it may seem to some readers, we could, and are, running short of space and facilities for outdoor recreation in the areas where we need it most . . .

But how could the United States – this big, open country of ours – run short of the open spaces that lie so deep in our tradition and on which so much of our outdoor recreation activity depends? How can we speak of a space shortage when 283 *million acres* of land have been designated as public recreation areas? And when the recreational potential of another 500 million acres, under the Bureau of Land Management, has not yet even been explored?

Those 283 million acres already designated, spread as they are over 25,000 individual recreation areas from giant national parks to one-table roadside rest areas, would seem to provide plenty of space for our 185 millions, even if they all decided to go out on the same Sunday afternoon.

Unfortunately, the space situation isn't as good as it seems on the surface. And it's a good thing we don't all decide to go out at the same time, though sometimes, on a weekend or holiday near a big city, it looks like everyone has done just that.

That's part of the problem – the open land and the people who would use it are thousands of miles apart. Of

out of outdoors?

all those acres of public land, one whole sixth is in Alaska, and 72 percent of the rest is in the West – where only 15 percent of our population lives. But 25 percent of our people are in the crowded industrial Northeast, where only four percent of the recreational land is. The North Central and South, with 30 percent of the population, have only 12 percent of that acreage.

To complicate the problem, our cities are sprawling ever outwards, building up and filling over what little open space is left in and around them. Many are reaching toward each other and joining into super-cities covering hundreds of square miles of land – more and more people, and less and less space for them to get outdoors. Even in the spacious West, where most of the land is available, city-dwellers are forced to drive farther and farther afield to get away from it all.

So we *are* running short of outdoors. And we *can* "run out" of it. Not in the great wild areas of the West (though if our population continues to grow and spread westward, the problem will spread there, too), but in the vitally-important areas near population centers that are most important to the most Americans. We are using up that valuable space at an astonishing rate, and we are failing to save some of it for recreational use.

Recreational facilities are already inadequate in most populated areas. If, as predicted, our population doubles by the year 2000, the increase in users (and their increased leisure time, spendable income, and mobility) will triple the demand for outdoor recreation, and will really swamp what little space is left. The over-crowding we have now is only a sample of what may come.

The kind of outdoor activities that are most popular don't require expensive, complicated equipment or fancy installations. They're fairly simple things like walking and driving for pleasure, games and sports, swimming, picnicking, fishing, cycling, boating, and hunting. Their big-best requirement is space – and access to that space for everyone to use.

Where do we start? Congress recognized the growing problem, and appointed the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission in 1958 to look into the situation and recommend some action before it's too late. The commission, made up of eight members of Congress and seven private citizens, submitted a massive report in 1962. Their findings, "based on a conviction that outdoor recreation is essential to the well-being of the American people", boiled down to this:

- We need a national outdoor recreation policy, to assure the conservation and wise use of resources in order that our people can enjoy the physical, cultural, and spiritual benefits of outdoor activities.

- We need to set guidelines for the management of our recreational resources to make the best possible use of those available. The commission suggested classifying resources in six categories:

We are already dangerously short of space in the industrial Northeast

1. High-population-density recreation areas for mass use.
2. General recreation areas to be developed for specific uses.
3. Natural environment areas suitable for recreation without greatly developed facilities, usually combined with other land and resource uses.
4. Unique natural areas, "of scenic splendor, natural wonder, or scientific importance".
5. Primitive areas – undisturbed, roadless natural areas, including "wilderness areas".
6. Historic and cultural sites of local, regional or national significance.

• We need to expand, improve, and intensify present outdoor recreation programs to meet growing public needs. This includes planning future development, acquiring more facilities where needed, protecting existing facilities, and developing public access to them. Biggest job in this area will be providing adequate funds to meet the cost.

• We need to establish a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to lead and coordinate the many federal, state and local programs. (The Bureau was established in the Department of the Interior in 1963.)

• We need a federal grants-in-aid program to stimulate and help states in meeting their recreational demands. Proposals to establish a "Land and Water Conservation Fund" are currently before the Congress. If approved, the Fund would channel from 1.5 to two billion dollars into Federal and state recreation programs over the next ten years in the form of grants for planning, acquisition, and development.

What can we do now? The commission's report was surprisingly hopeful, despite the growing demands on our resources. They concluded that the need can be met, but pointed out that some things are going to need doing – and soon. They recommended:

• More space should be set aside and protected before it's too late. Critical types of space are around recreational water, along ocean and Great Lakes shorelines, the free-flowing rivers, wetlands important to waterfowl, and areas in immediate danger of loss to other incompatible uses.

• More money must be provided for planning, acquisition and development of recreation facilities; much more than is now available. Possible sources are federal and state aid, bond issues, fees from users, funds from taxes on recreational items, and donations from individual and groups. Also, governments can help by stimulating the investment of private funds for commercial recreational facilities.

• The recreational potential of other programs should be exploited. Recreational facilities can be a byproduct of water projects, highway construction, land-use planning, and agricultural and educational development programs.

• We should make better use of the space we already have. More efficient management, better facilities, and easier access will help existing recreational areas to accommodate many more people.

• We should encourage land owners and developers to leave some land open, and to allow public access to it.

• We should organize and plan to get the most out of our efforts and for our money.

What can a private citizen do? Plenty, but personal effort is best spent in group action. Some of the most effective local action to date has been initiated and carried out by groups of interested citizens, either as members of clubs or as citizens' committees. Not only sportsmen's, conservation, garden and recreation groups, but also civic, service, women's, business, labor and veterans' groups have worked to get action at local and state levels. Some examples:

After voters in Huntington, Long Island, had rejected a $2.5 million bond issue for park sites, a vigorous campaign by a citizens' action committee, sparked by the local League of Women Voters, put the issue through at the next election by a large majority.

Citizens of Sacramento County, California, organized as the Save the American River Association, helped their county obtain a Federal grant for acquiring 262 acres of American River shoreline for recreational development.

When a local Soil Conservation District built three small reservoirs near Plain Dealing, Louisiana, the local Lions' Club suggested a bond issue to develop the reservoirs for multiple use – both as a water supply source and for recreation. The bond issue carried, and local organizations pitched in with help from both Federal and state agencies to make the project an outstanding success.

Just as important as private action, every citizen can help local and state agencies do their job by recognizing the need for space and facilities and by supporting legislation providing for present – and future – needs. □

The Better Ranger

FIELD REORGANIZATION

At a meeting held earlier this month at which Chief Dolder, Deputy Chief Warren, Chief Miller of the Division of Administration, and I were present, the report of the Task Force on Reorganization, headed by Superintendent Gordon Kishbaugh was reviewed and discussed and certain determinations were reached.

CREATION OF RANGER DISTRICTS

Management Survey #1300 proposes to develop an organizational structure for field operations which will eliminate the district level of supervision and establish geographically related park groups reporting to the area operation. Under the present district organization, it has, in some cases, been deemed essential to explore means whereby the span of control could be reduced to the establishment of Areas. In these instances, several operating parks have been consolidated into an area operation under an Area Supervisor. The results of these operations and proposals for future adoption of this process on a statewide basis resulted in a recommendation by the Task Force that there be developed 28 Ranger Districts, each managed by a District Ranger of the Class III, IV, or V. These Ranger Districts would be composed of a number of parks with a lead ranger in charge of the individual park unit, but the general management being under the supervision of the District Ranger. He would be responsible for the distribution and use of the personnel, equipment, and operating funds for the entire Ranger District.

For the most part, this phase of reorganization which could be implemented in the near future would draw from existing operational personnel now in the present district and park offices. One of the parks in each Ranger District would serve as the Ranger District headquarters.

This would have the effect of reducing the span of control whether the present district system is continued or whether a regional system is established. It would also permit a consolidation of reports and records; provide for establishment of a better control of expenditures program; permit a more effective assignment of personnel and equipment within each Ranger District and relieve the unit supervisor of most of the present clerical work-load so they could operate as line supervisors.

This phase of the reorganization would require a minimum movement of personnel except perhaps for one or two positions in the present district offices; therefore the District Ranger system could be instituted at any time in the immediate future as we already have the start of such a system which we designate as Area Supervision.

REGIONAL OFFICE

Another determination reached was to endeavor to establish one region and operate for one year to gain some experience with regional operations. This region would be created from two of the existing districts without jeopardizing the classifications and general functions performed in the district offices at the present time. There would be an attempt to finance the Regional Supervisor's position out of seasonal or some other funds rather than out of existing positions.

This program, however, will take considerable doing as it is still in the preparatory stages at the Sacramento headquarters office. The program for the establishment of the Regional office and the

(continued on the following page)

THE BETTER RANGER (continued from the previous page)

Ranger Districts does not have all the necessary approvals. It is doubtful that the regional program can begin within the 1964 calendar year. None of the proposed reorganization is financed. This matter would have to be worked out with the appropriate fiscal authorities, only after program approval.

YOUR PERSONAL CONCERN

Whatever your concern may be with respect to the effect field reorganization will have on your status and location, I hope you will understand that no moves are contemplated until we can announce what the program will be. When it is approved, reasonable notice will be given to all concerned. In carrying out any phase of reorganization, your personal relationship to the Division will be carefully considered.

We certainly appreciate the loyalty you have shown to the Division and your faith in its officers.

SEASONAL INTERPRETIVE PERSONNEL

May I call your attention to Mr. Michael's memorandum to the field dated May 20, 1964, in which he points out that all Interpretive personnel working in individual units of the State Park System will be known as Seasonal Naturalists and the supervising personnel will be known as Supervising Naturalists. This is to avoid confusion in the mind of the public as to who is to lead the trail walks, museum tours, etc. There will be no designation of seasonal historian for the 1964 season. We will reconsider the administrative titles of the Interpretive Services unit for adoption in the 1965 calendar year.

EARL P. HANSON
Deputy Chief, Park Management

FOR CALIFORNIA'S FUTURE —— TREASURE OPEN SPACE
(continued from page 5)

1. Start by treasuring your open spaces — master planning is a matter of determining not only what is built upon the land but also, perhaps even more so, what is not. Open space is the fourth dimension of planning. The history of a civilization can be traced more accurately in its treatment of and respect for open space than in its three-dimensional architecture and building.

2. Next, put your road or highway not where it costs the least — but where it preserves the most.

3. Transcend every kind of political boundary and property division when you think of the land. I can think of no land anywhere that has a destiny independent of the land around it.

4. Dedicate yourself to the balanced community idea — the neighborhood idea. Think of the grand plan up and down the coast as made up of places, within the city and outside, where a man and his family can truly live, work, learn, play and worship without wheels to make it possible.

Reverse What We've Done

5. Next — reverse what we have done in recent years. We have become rather expert in abusing our land and resources. We have ruthlessly exploited our flat land and needlessly destroyed much of our agriculture. And now the unskilled planner-engineer and untalented developer are turning their attention to our mountains.

6. Finally, encourage "and use" master planning on a regional basis, where the mix makes sense, politically and economically as well as esthetically.

Good planning is good business. For those who pay taxes, it means maintenance of values. For those who develop the land it means more money and, for those who lend money, a safer and better investment; above all, for the average citizen, a better world to live in. What is really impractical is to misuse our land, for what man has done with the land he has inhabited is the record of his achievement on earth.

CHIEFLY SPEAKING (continued from page 4)

James M. Doyle - Recreation Planner I, 1108 14th Street, Sacramento (Central Planning Group).
Job - Providing data analysis for Delta Studies Group.
Parent Agency - Beaches and Parks. Former Classification - State Park Ranger I.
Educational Background - Biological Science; San Diego State.

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Orrin Beckwith - Recreation Planner I, 1725 Fulton, Fresno (San Joaquin Valley Branch).
Job - Working on California Aqueduct Planning.
Parent Agency - Beaches and Parks. Former Classification - State Park Ranger I.
Educational Background - Forestry; Purdue University.

* * * *

Jack Bechtel - Recreation Planner I, 909 S. Broadway, Los Angeles (Southern District).
Job - Working on California Aqueduct Planning in Southern District.
Parent Agency - Fish and Game. Former Classification - Game Manager I.
Educational Background - Wildlife Conservation; U. C. Berkeley.

* * * *

Henry Lang - Associate Landscape Architect, 1108 14th Street, Sacramento (Resources Planning).
Job - Preparing land use plans - estimating costs of recreation facilities; consulting services to recreation planners in the area of land use and capability and location of recreational facilities at water projects.
Parent Agency - Beaches and Parks. Former Classification - Assistant Landscape Architect.
Educational Background - Landscape Architecture; U. C. Berkeley.

* * * *

Philip Smith - Assistant Landscape Architect, 1108 14th Street, Sacramento (Resources Planning).
Job - Preparing land use plans - estimating costs of recreation facilities; consulting services to recreation planners in the area of land use and capability and location of recreational facilities at water projects.
Parent Agency - Beaches and Parks. Former Classification - Assistant Landscape Architect.
Educational Background - Landscape Architecture; Pennsylvania State University.

PRESENTATION OF MERIT AWARD ANNOUNCED ON PAGE 8, MAY, 1964 NEWS AND VIEWS

Left to right:

Ronald E. Miller, Chief, Division of Administration; Leslie Balala, Accounting Officer III; Charles A. DeTurk, Director; Walter V. Addobati, Intermediate Account Clerk; Lorraine H. Lynn, Supervising Clerk; Harry W. Beddig, Fiscal Officer

memories

WILL ROGERS SHP . . . On March 17, 1947, a couple who had just met visited Will Rogers State Historic Park on their first date.

To observe the anniversary of that occasion, they have returned again and again in March of each year. Twelve years ago with their first-born son and with their second son 8 years ago.

This year on their 18th visit, they brought another first time visitor, their third son.

Guide Gary J. Luttrell

a find

ANZA-BORREGO DESERT SP . . . Ranger I Merle Beckman has received a letter from Dr. Theodore Downs, Chief Curator, Earth Sciences Division of the Los Angeles County Museum, informing Merle that fragments of mammoth tooth were found in the Borrego Badlands where Merle had suggested they look as his investigations showed it to be a good area for artifacts. This is a new record as this beast has not occurred anywhere before in the Park area.

Other bone fragments found in the area were several horses, camels, antelope, one dire wolf, three birds, one rodent, two sloth, and several fish and turtles.

Supervisor Clyde E. Strickler

what next?

DOHENY SB . . . Ranger Galli is pretty shook up. He registered a large pickup camper with a brick fireplace. He is certain, and I agree, that camping is going to pot.

Supervisor O. G. Short

mystery ship

SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME SHP . . . Lady and kid visit Ferry EUREKA at Hyde Street Pier. Lady and kid go home. Lady reads handout sheet on historic ships. Lady notices message written on back: "HELP, I'M A PRISONER IN THE HOLD OF THE EUREKA"!!! Lady calls police. Police call Ranger at Hyde Street Pier; say "Hey, bud, you'd better have a quick look around"...Ranger looked. No prisoner. . . Maybe the "Munchkins" got him? ? ?

Maintenance Supervisor Harry Dring

a live cartoon

MORRO BAY SP . . . Ranger Ken Martin while on duty in the museum, watched two men in a boat on Morro Bay with a poorly running outboard motor which eventually stalled. One of the men, after several unsuccessful attempts, stood up to start the motor. The outboard "took" immediately and apparently with the throttle wide open, catapulting the standing gentleman with a complete flip into the water. His companion enjoyed a short ride before realizing that he was alone with no driver. Although quite damp, no apparent damage was done to the man who ignored one of the basic safety rules of small boat operation.

Assistant Supervisor Lewis L. Myer

from the mouths of tot's

OROVILLE DAM SITE OVERLOOK . . . Three nice elderly ladies from New York State visited the Dam Site Friday. They had toured Shasta, Whiskeytown, Folsom and Oroville Dams. They intend to tell their neighbors when they arrive back home that they had "a dam good time" while touring California.

Ranger E. Bradley

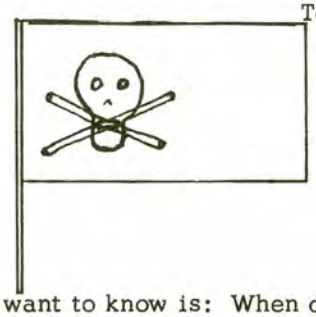
YIELD FROM THE FIELD

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

ahoy there

FOLSOM LAKE SRA . . . On vehicle patrol one Saturday, an unidentified motorist stopped me and handed me an article rolled around a stick. He said someone had dropped it. I said I would turn it in to "Lost and Found". The visitor said, "That's all right" and drove off. Subsequent investigation revealed the article to be a pirate's pennant complete with skull and crossed bones.

Attached to it was a note:



To Mr. Brown's Boys
Dyke 8 Entrance Station
Folsom Lake State Recreation Area

For service above and beyond the call of duty.
In failure to refund entrance fees, you are
hereby recognized as official members.

Signed,

THE JOLLY FOUR

What I want to know is: When do we get our CUTLASSES issued?

Ranger Jack S. Evans

automation

CLEAR LAKE SP . . . While working at the office, I could hear a radio going very loudly. Listening, I could hear two children describing our Indian Nature Trail in detail by Walkie-Talkie radio to their parents who were back in camp. Every once in a while, the father would come on and tell the children to behave themselves and stay on the trail.

Supervisor Edward A. Griggs

smells good

SAMUEL P. TAYLOR SP . . . Strange and delicious gourmet smells wafted through the redwoods of the group campground at the park as the Boy Scouts of Troop 510, San Francisco, worked for their cooking merit badges.

Not ordinary scout cooking, this, like burned hot dogs and under-done hamburgers. This was real gourmet stuff like one-half spring chicken sauteed in Chablis, chicken cacciatori, Chinese pork fried rice with French cut green beans and chocolate pudding.

"It's just as easy for these boys to learn to cook <u>good</u> food over a campfire as it is to fix hot dogs and canned beans", Charles Cheevers, the scout leader, said.

None of the adult leaders with the boys were professional chefs. Maybe their cooking merit badges will come with bay leaf clusters.

Ranger Bill Brown

nice words

WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE SHM . . . Recently I conducted a church group through the Temple. This group was of a dogmatic faith and I was not sure how it would be received, and certainly was not prepared for this comment: "Ranger, the Temple and the tour were wonderful. Except in a church of my own faith, it is the only time I have actually felt as if I were in the presence of God".

Are we putting TOO much into our tours?

Supervisor William Hill

Valuable Rejects

"THERE IS A BETTER WAY TO DO IT, FIND IT"
Thomas Edison

Suggestion #29504 — Recommended that a grab rail or hand rail be installed in showers in combination buildings.

* * * * * *

Now why didn't we think of that before? We are all concerned with visitor safety and in some locations a hand rail might save a painful slip or fall. How many of us have ever used the shower facilities in our own parks to see if something was needed for safety or comfort?

Maybe the floor is slippery when wet. There are non-slip paints on the market that will help correct this condition.

What about the electric light switch? Is it safe from water, and grounded?

Take a good look around and see if there are any other hazards.

Neil Power, Supervisor
Samuel P. Taylor SP

Food for Thought

The following is a quotation from an article written by Thomas R. R. Stebbing entitled "Curiosities about Crustacea" which appeared in the August publication of THE NINETEENTH CENTURY 1897.

"With every game, be it chess or cricket, lawn-tennis or football, golf, or any other, the incidents described or witnessed excite a lively interest pretty much in proportion to the practical knowledge of the game possessed by the readers or onlookers. It is the same with the game of natural history. To the ignorant, the players seem wonderfully fond of wasting their time. The objects with which they amuse themselves are regarded as disagreeable to look at and unpleasing to touch, possibly dangerous, certainly disgusting. Whether scuttling, crawling, wriggling, or jumping, the unexpected movements of these odious animals give a shock to the nerves. Happily, as a rule, they are as eager to be quit of us as we are of them. The tender hearted, who in practice detest what in theory they feel bound to admire, are thus relieved from measures of active hostility by the reciprocity of repugnance. For all that, there is no being so homely, none so venomous, none so encased in slime or armed with sword-like spines, none so sluggish or so abrupt in behaviour, that it cannot win our favour and admiration — The more, the better we know it. However it may be in the human society, with the naturalist it is not familiarity which breeds contempt. On the contrary, with every step of his advancing knowledge he finds in what was at first indifferent, unattractive, or repulsive, some wonder of mechanism, some exquisite beauty of detail, some strangeness of habit. Shame he feels at having so long had eyes which seeing, saw not; regret he feels that the limits of his site should be continually contracting, while the boundaries of his science are always expanding; but so long as he can study and examine, he is so far contented and happy."

Ranger Kirby R. Morgan
Anza-Borrego Desert SP

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

reservoir recreation development program

by Harmon Rowe

Several years of experience at Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Millerton Lake State Recreation Area clearly indicate the magic attraction new bodies of water have for recreation enthusiasts. Water and outdoor recreation have become inseparable. By virtue of this newfound source of recreational opportunities, the Department of Parks and Recreation is busily engaged in a new reservoir recreation development program.

California is now in full stride in accomplishing the largest project ever undertaken by any state. The State Water Plan and related recreation activities are products of a multitude of economic forces created by pressures of a continuously expanding population. Not only are there more of us, there are also many more demands for water, particularly for recreation.

The State Legislature recognized the importance of recreation and fish and wild life enhancement as primary purposes, along with other purposes, in the formulation of state water development projects. The people of California and the Legislature approved many enabling acts resulting in this unique project. In 1961, the Legislature passed the Davis-Dolwig Act which gives increased recognition to recreation and places the responsibility for development of recreation facilities of the State Water Plan with the Department of Parks and Recreation.

In fulfilling the requirements of the Davis-Dolwig Act, the Department of Parks and Recreation has a threefold responsibility that is delegated to separate units of the Division of Beaches and Parks.

The Recreation Contract Services Unit under Planning and Control provides specific services for the Department of Water Resources. These services are: (1) preparation of studies on recreation for evaluation of project purposes, (2) preparation of land use and acquisition plans, and (3) preliminary recreation planning related to preparation of cost estimates as a basis for appropriation requests for development of recreation facilities.

This unit was previously a part of the Department of Water Resources. After approval of the Davis-Dolwig Act and subsequent policy decisions regarding planning as a responsibility of the Department of Parks and Recreation, personnel transferred to the Division of Beaches and Parks and now perform work for the Department of Water Resources under contract.

The Recreation Contract Services Unit is comprised of 20 people who are, for the most part, Recreation Planners attached to various branches of the Department of Water Resources. William J. Haussler, with headquarters in Sacramento, is supervisor of the unit.

The Reservoir Development Planning Unit under Park Management is responsible for (1) working with and advising the Recreation Contract Services Unit in the preparation of development planning reports, (2) preparing plans, estimates and justification for budget submissions for reservoir recreation capital outlay construction projects, (3) providing the design drawings, specifications, and contracts for projects under $50,000 in cost, (4) providing the Office of Architecture and Construction with design and preliminary plans for construction of recreation facilities at projects over $50,000, and (5) are generally responsible for the construction of all recreational facilities at State Water Projects.

The Reservoir Development Planning Unit is principally comprised of Landscape Architects and Civil Engineers. The personnel complement is six at the present time, with nine more positions

(continued on the following page)

scheduled for July 1, with approval of the proposed budget. This unit, under the supervision of Harmon Rowe, is located in the Capitol Mall Building in Sacramento.

The Reservoir Recreation Management Unit is charged with negotiating and arranging for the operation of water project recreation facilities by Federal or local agencies or planning the organization and operation of the facilities by the Division of Beaches and Parks and preparation of standards for the operation and maintenance of recreation facilities at water plan projects. This unit is supervised by Robert Hiller with headquarters in Sacramento.

The Davis-Dolwig Act and various Orders issued by the Resources Agency Administrator declare that the Department of Parks and Recreation in fulfilling its obligations for development of recreation facilities will maintain close liaison with all agencies which have responsibilities in the field of recreation planning associated with the Act and that the Department of Parks and Recreation will coordinate its planning with local governmental agencies having jurisdiction within the area involved and will also submit such plans and designs to the Department of Water Resources for approval in relation to other project uses.

The Recreation Contract Services Unit in preparation of its reports for the Department of Water Resources, estimates the demand for recreation at each water project by decades and also the facilities required to meet the demand. Those facilities needed at the end of the first decade of operation are designated as initial facilities. By policies heretofore determined, the initial recreation facilities are to be constructed and available for public use at the time each water project is completed.

To meet this requirement, an accelerated development program and an accelerated funding program is necessary. The five-year budget program from 1964-1969 calls for a capital outlay construction program of $24,886,500 for initial recreation facilities and carries the program only through the Feather, Sacramento, and San Joaquin projects. The Southern California developments, as they are planned, will greatly increase the capital outlay construction program.

Development of recreation facilities at Frenchman Reservoir State Recreation Area in the Upper Feather is virtually complete. Facilities at Antelope Valley Reservoir, also in the Upper Feather, are scheduled for construction this summer. Grizzly Valley dam and reservoir are scheduled for construction this year with construction of recreation facilities planned for the following year.

The Oroville-Thermalito complex will have a total of 13 recreation areas varying in size from a small primitive camping area of 12 acres to a complex park development of 1,275 acres. The Oroville project will have an interpretive-visitor center complex that will combine the interests of the Departments of Water Resources, Parks and Recreation, and Fish and Game. It is anticipated it will be a very extensive and an outstanding development in itself. The first construction is to take place in the Thermalito areas where water is to be available for recreation uses in 1967. Other construction will follow rapidly to provide recreation facilities in the Oroville areas where water for recreation uses is to be impounded in 1968.

The San Luis Dam and Forebay recreation development are to be quite extensive but will not approach the magnitude of those at Oroville. Both of the San Luis projects will have water impounded for recreation uses in 1968.

Many of the reservoirs are to be located in areas that are by no means park-like in character, which will require an extensive tree planting to provide usable shade. This phase of the development program began this past winter at San Luis Forebay where 3,500 trees were planted. All of the reservoirs from Oroville to Perris, the terminal reservoir in Riverside County, will require tree plantings to develop enjoyable and park-like day use and camping areas.

Perris Reservoir in Riverside County is scheduled for completion in 1973. After that, the North Coastal areas are scheduled to be brought to a second phase of the State Water Plan which will, by a series of tunnels and other works, provide water for consumptive uses in other parts of California as well as additional recreation areas in the northwest.

With the attraction new bodies of water have for recreation enthusiasts, the Division of Beaches and Parks is certain to have a Reservoir Development Program for many years to come.

B O O K S

Dr. Dana Abell, who heads the Park Management curriculum at Sacramento State College, provided a list of books which are used in the Park Management courses.

State Park employees may borrow the books coded "R" from the Resources Library. Those coded "S" are in the State Library and will be loaned to your local library at your request. The others may possibly be found in public or college libraries.

BASIC REFERENCES IN PARK MANAGEMENT

R Brockman, C. F., Recreational Use of Wild Lands, McGraw-Hill, New York, 364p., 1959.

R Calif. Committee on Planning for Recreation Park Areas and Facilities, Guide for Planning Recreation Parks in California, SPO, 78p., 1956.

R Calif. Public Outdoor Recreation Committee, California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan, Part I & II, State Printing Office, 81 & 204p., 1960.

Carhart, A., Planning for the Recreational Use of Wildlands, Philadelphia, 90p., 1962.

R Dasmann, R. F., Environmental Conservation, Wiley, New York, 307p., 1959.

Doell, C. E. and Fitzgerald, G. B., A Brief History of Parks and Recreation in the United States, The Athletic Institute, Chicago, 129p., 1954.

S Doell, Charles E., Elements of Park and Recreation Administration, Burgess Publishing Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 340p., 1963.

S Hjelte, G. and Shivers, J. S., Public Administration of Park and Recreational Services, Macmillan, New York, 356p., 1963.

Hubbard, H. V. and Kimball, T., Introduction of the Study of Landscape Design, Hubbard Foundation, Boston, 1929.

R Huth, H., Nature and the American, University of California Press; 1957.

R Huth, H., "Yosemite the Story of an Idea," Sierra Club Bulletin, Vol. 33, pp. 47-78, March, 1948.

R Ise, J., Our National Park Policy: A Critical History, John Hopkins, Baltimore, 701p.,

R National Advisory Council on Regional Recreation Planning, A User-Resource Recreation Planning Method, Loomis, California.

R Olmsted, F. L. (Jr.), Report of State Park Survey of California, SPO, 72p., 1929.

R U.S. Outdoor Recreation Resources Review, Outdoor Recreation for America, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington, 246p., 1962.

S Robinson, J. and Calais, A., State Parks of California, A Sunset Book, Lane Book Company, Menlo Park, California, 94p., 1961.

Shankland, R., Steve Mather of the National Parks, Knopf, New York, 326p., 1951.

S Tilden, Freeman, The National Parks: What They Mean to You and Me, Knopf, New York, 417p., 1951.

R Tilden, Interpreting Our Heritage: Principles and Practices for Visitor Services in Parks, Museums, and Historic Places, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 110p., 1957.

R Tilden, The State Parks: Their Meaning in American Life, Knopf, New York, 496p., 1962.

THE PARK BENCH

To the Editor:

Since writing about extension courses, I have been informed by Dr. Max Rafferty that the correct person to address such requests is Dr. Glenn S. Dumke, Chancellor of the California State Colleges, 2930 West Imperial Highway, Inglewood, California.

I personally have written both to Dr. Dumke and to Sacramento State College and as yet have received no reply from either. But I feel sure that if a sufficient number of employees evidence their interest in the course that it can eventually be provided.

Park Attendant L. M. Emery
Hearst San Simon SHM

To the Editor:

Many of our Park Attendants and Rangers are called upon to give talks and show slides to various groups on as many varied subjects as there are varied groups. How many, I wonder, fall short of having the right type of slide, location, animal, park, etc., when the need arises? Visual aids have been long recognized for their value plus making a public presentation more enjoyable and vivid.

My suggestion would be rather simple and inexpensive. First, have all units take 35 mm slide shots of their unit, a minimum of 10 pictures per unit. To cut down on costs, take two shots of each view, one to be retained by the unit and one sent to District Headquarters. These slides would have to be labeled, and accompanied by a letter explaining each view. Who knows, we might even find out where Bodie is!

Secondly, each district could type up the lists from each unit and mail them to other district offices. These lists could then be made available to each unit in that district.

Usually the speaker has a week or more advance notice. I say usually! If, for instance, his talk was on a certain unit or locale, he could write that unit's headquarters requesting slides of that specific unit, to be returned after his talk. I realize the possibilities of two or more requests for the same set of slides at the same time. Although remote, it could happen.

This situation could eventually be relieved by having the negatives sent to the requesting unit during the winter months, when things are normally slow, and have copies made.

Ranger Russell H. Michael
Silver Strand SB

To the Editor:

I have just retired from Division of Beaches and Parks, Humboldt Redwoods State Park unit. Personnel of District I and other personnel I have known during my years of service, arranged a retirement party and gave me a most beautiful gift. I have no way of knowing all who contributed for the gift and would like to ask if it would be possible for you to publish in News and Views a "thank you" note, so that those who did contribute and who read News and Views will have my acknowledgement and thanks for the gift.

Gladys M. Watson

To the Editor:

Readers of BAILEY AND THE BEARCAT by Gene Olson (Westminster Press, Philadelphia $3.25) will come to know Orville N. Putt State Park on the banks of Sacramento River. Moreover, they will learn of the park's historic attraction, the Leon J. Musbarker, State of California's historic car ferry preserved for posterity.

To this state park came Bill Bailey in a Stutz Bearcat, leading a caravan of Horseless Carriage Club cars. As a publicity gesture, he arranged for a ferry crossing. When the Leon J. Musbarker was midstream, a rotted cable post gave way, setting adrift the ferry loaded with antique cars.

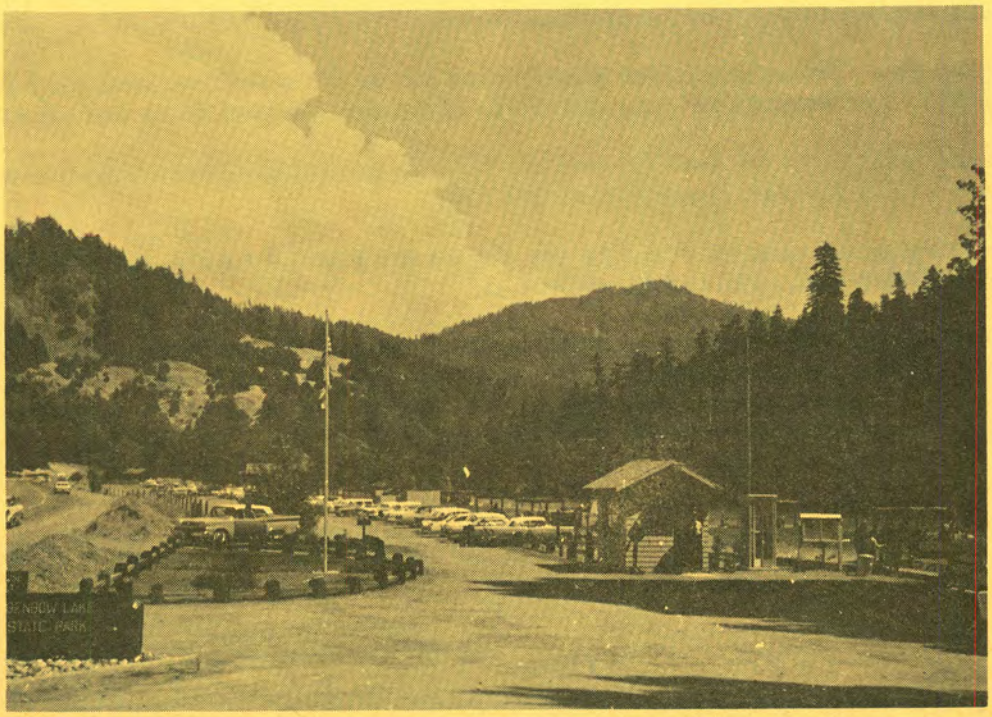
Such an incident is just one of a series of delightfully, hilarious happenings besetting Bill Bailey, a modern Harold Lloyd with that guileless faculty of always doing the wrong thing at the inopportune moment, thus setting in motion chain reactions of madcap whirls reminiscent of the old Harold Lloyd movies. That BAILEY AND THE BEARCAT is indeed movie material is attested by Walt Disney's tentative acceptance of the story while still in galley sheet proofs. Furthermore, it was made a book club choice. It pleases yours truly very much to close on this note — this unique story is dedicated to 'Martin Cole'.

Curator Martin Cole
Pio Pico SHM

Ranger Paul Minton of Will Rogers SHP asks: "Incidentally, who demolished THE PARK BENCH?"

THE PARK BENCH appears only when we have sufficient material to fill a page.

Editor



Benbow Lake State Recreation Area is located in Humboldt County on U. S. Highway 101, six miles north of the Mendocino-Humboldt County line, and is three miles south of the small community of Garberville. The large population centers of Fortuna, Eureka and Arcata are 55 to 90 miles to the north.

the story of a lake

This recreation area lies in the valley of the South Fork of the Eel River at the confluence of its East Branch. The river has cut deeply into the earth to form steep-sided valleys, with wide flats on the inside of the large bends, and at its junction with large tributaries. It is on such a bend that a dam at the downstream extremity of the arc forms a long, narrow horseshoe-shaped lake. Within its bight are two wooded flats, separated by a ridge. From these flats the area is heavily wooded, sloping up steeply several hundred feet. The upstream flat of approximately 20 acres predominates in second growth Douglas fir, with a few large virgin Redwoods. The lower flat is approximately 25 acres, of which 20 acres are second growth Redwoods, with about five acres of virgin Redwood trees.

The significant resource of this unit is the lake, which is created each year by the erection of a dam. On the east side of the lake a 300' wide meadow runs to the east boundary, which is U.S. Highway 101. With the pleasant setting of forest and meadow, the lake offers excellent opportunities for public recreational experiences. Almost all of the visitors' experiences will be closely related to its principal feature - Benbow Lake. The weather is mild and sunny in this area, when most of the populous areas to the north are cold and fog-bound. The combination of warm lake water and sunny weather encourages swimming, sailboating, canoeing, power boating, water skiing, fishing and sunbathing. The lakeshore meadow offers the experience of picnicking, with an enhancing view of the lake with its forest background and the activities on its surface. In areas on the west side of the lake, visitors can venture into a bit of an age-old forest of virgin Redwoods, see the remnant of the logging era of the early 1920's, and visit a fish counting station at the dam.

The mild fall, winter and spring allow many fine week-ends of picnic use. Annual rainfall, during the winter, approximates 50 inches a year. Steelhead and salmon fishing is exciting, generally from December through February.

In the spring, wildflower enthusiasts may find trillium, clintonia, milkmaid, Redwood sorrel, Redwood violet and the Solomons. Many ferns are found in the Redwood grove. The common native trees found are the Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens), Douglas fir, big leaf maple, tanoak, black oak

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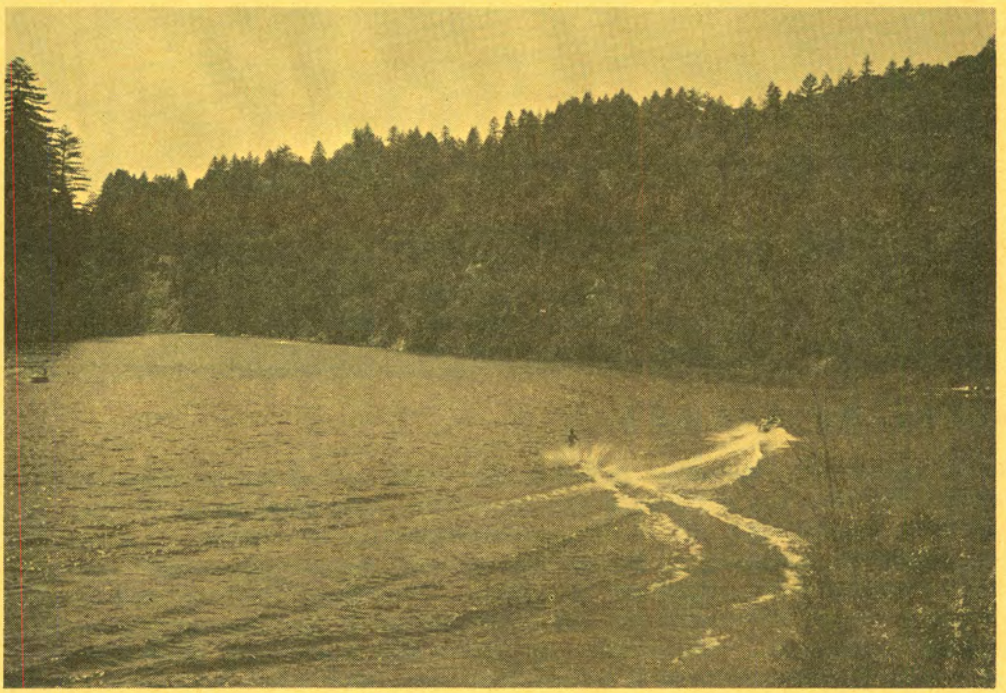
and Coast live oak. Through the years the following non-native trees have been planted on the east side of the lake: Lombardy poplar, Japanese pine, arborvitae, red leaf maple and liquidambar.

Familiar animals to the Redwood area are deer, racoon, spotted skunk, squirrel and gray fox. Some visitors may be fortunate to observe a river otter.

The usual birds seen in this area are the junco, robin, swallow, phoebe, Steller's jay, osprey, red-breasted merganser and the mallard.

In early days, Indians residing in the neighborhood of the South Fork of the Eel River were of the Sinkyone tribe of the Athabascan family. A village site was discovered in the park, one-half mile upstream of the mouth of the East Branch. It appears that there is not a single full-blooded Sinkyone living today; they were not able to adjust to the white man's way of life.



The lure of gold attracted the white man to Humboldt County. He arrived by ship in Humboldt Bay. Overland travel in southern Humboldt was slow because of the hostile Indians and the numerous dangerous grizzly bears. The first recorded party of white men in the South Fork area was composed of Thomas Sebring of Illinois, David A. Buck of New York, Isaac Wilson of Missouri and L. B. Wood of Kentucky, who in late December of 1849, traveled up the South Fork of the Eel River for three days until the depth of the ravines forced them to ascend the slopes in the vicinity of the East Branch. This party stayed on the ridges and reached Sonoma on February 17, 1850. This route became advertised as a fine trail to the northern mines and was called the Sonoma Trail, as it began in that town.

The trail slowly brought settlers into the area at the confluence of the East Branch and the South Fork. A man named Davis built a log cabin and homesteaded this area in the 1880's. In 1889 George W. Benton, his wife Louisa and eight children, came in wagons from the San Diego area and moved into the crumbling log cabin. The following year they completed building a two-story house near the cabin. The property was later acquired by Ernest Linser, who truck-gardened on the meadow land east of the river. On the west side of the river the land was heavily timbered with huge Redwoods. Two brothers named Pratt purchased cutting rights from Mr. Linser and constructed a steam
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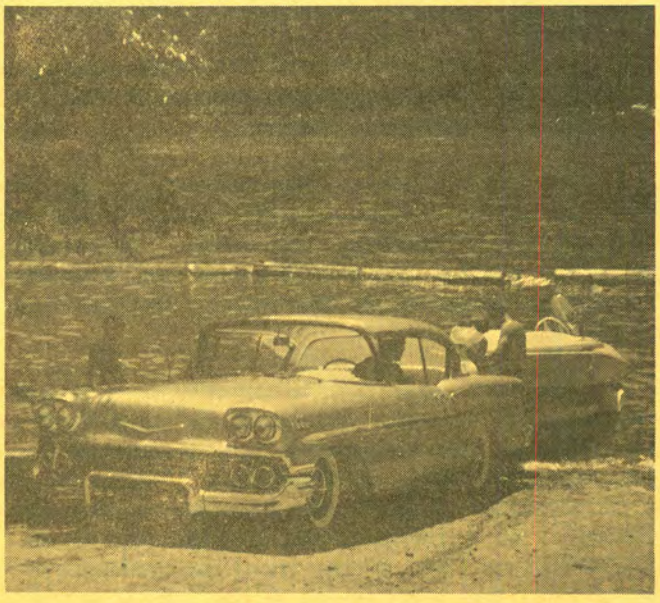

mill on the Redwood flat, across the river from the mouth of the East Branch. They logged the large trees, using a steam double-spool winch to haul the logs to the mill. These logging relics are still in place.

During the early 1920's the Benbow family became interested in the river drainage area in the vicinity of the East Branch. They formed a corporation named the Benbow Development Company, and in the fall of 1922 purchased Ernest Linser's property, completing their holdings with purchases of land from John Kemper, Jack Bowden and a man named Pierce. The company was enthused with the potential value and the great scenic vistas. They developed homesites, constructed a 44 room hotel, stables, a garage, an 18 hole golf course and all the utilities to serve this community.

In providing power for the development in 1928, a concrete dam was constructed across the South Fork of the Eel River approximately one-half mile below the mouth of the East Branch. This dam created Benbow Lake which provided power and enhanced the recreational value of the area. It became very popular as a summer resort; many rowboats and canoes were seen on the lake. During the war years travel was restricted and the resort use dropped off tremendously. The hotel, stables and part of the lakeshore were sold to George T. Thompson.

The Benbow family were greatly interested in the preservation of the natural scene of this portion of the South Fork of the Eel River. Through the years of their ownership they had done an outstanding job, but now upon dissolving their holdings the Benbows became concerned with the perpetuity of the scene. They made great efforts to place their land and adjacent properties under State protection as a park.

Authorization for the acquisition of the Benbow Project by the State of California for a State Park was in the Budget Act of 1956. Through a resolution of the State Park Commission on April 18, 1958, the Division of Beaches and Parks were authorized to enter into negotiations and purchase the properties within the project, within the $250,000 available. A State Park Commission resolution adopted May 15 authorized the acquisition of the Thompson and Alston properties through condemnation process. The State Park Commission, on September 19, 1958, amended their resolution of May 15, changing the name to Benbow Lake Park. The 207 acre property of Burtis W. Benbow was acquired November 7, 1958. A letter dated November 24, 1958, from Earl P. Hanson, at that time Deputy Chief of Operations, gave authorization that Benbow Lake Park was to be administered by Richardson Grove State Park. Two other parcels were acquired — ten acres from George T. Thompson on February 25, 1959 and .73 acres from Marie E. Brix on March 17, 1959. This made available a total of 217.73 acres for an operating unit for the season of 1959.

In the acquisition of this park unit the State acquired the dam which creates Benbow Lake, a high line and winch which is used in the installation and removal of the dam, a swinging cable bridge which was severely damaged in the 1955 flood and a large stucco building which was the former Benbow stables.
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The high line, dam and swinging bridge were inspected January 16, 1959 by T. H. Batterton, Inspector for the Division of Industrial Safety and they were found to be in an unsafe condition. He recommended that the bridge be removed.

In order to have the dam in place for the 1959 season, temporary repairs were made, using $4,000 supplement to maintenance funds. It was necessary to re-rig the high line, using more trees for dead-men for existing tree anchors. The installation of a dam was a new experience for park men. This project required five men from Richardson Grove State Park, as no personnel had been assigned to Benbow Lake State Park. The facilities were found to be sub-standard, requiring much maintenance.

The dam consists of a concrete base stretching across the river approximately 300'. In the base there are 55 holes or sockets 42" deep on 5' centers, into which 16' "H" beams are inserted into the dam. These support 2 tiers of redwood flashboard panels and closing planks. The bottom 52 panels are 7' x 5', constructed of 4" redwood, weighing approximately one-half ton each. The top 52 panels are 4' x 5'. It is necessary that the dam be removed and the holes plugged each fall because of the heavy rains and the high river levels. Before replacing these facilities in the spring, flood debris — logs, trees, brush and gravel have to be cleaned from the upstream side of the dam. The removal and installation of the dam requires a high line spanning the canyon, and a 2-drum electric winch which carried the "H" beams and panels in and out.

Through the action of the State Park Commission on May 15, 1959, this unit was named Benbow Lake State Park, a land-use plan was approved and a crash development program was requested. To accomplish this development, it was necessary to curtail programs, and to draw man-power from Richardson Grove, Standish-Hickey and Humboldt Redwoods State Parks, as no personnel were allotted to the unit. Through the extra efforts of these men, picnicking, parking, swimming and boat launching facilities were constructed and opened to the public on July 1, 1959.

The lake formed by the dam is approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and an average of 400 feet wide. This narrow width would not allow the use of high speed boating under existing regulations. A special State Park Commission ruling sanctioned the zoning of the lake, dividing the lake into two zones defined by buoy lines. The downstream zone was for power boating and water skiing. A launching ramp, a take-off beach and a boat trailer parking area were constructed on the upstream end of this zone. A maximum of 15 operating boats are allowed on the lake at one time. This is controlled by the issuing of a colored tape sticker to the boats, and by the flying of colored flags to match the colored sticker. Lake use is limited to two hours, if boats are waiting. Boater picnic areas, reached only by boat, were constructed in the Redwood grove on the west side of the lake.

The upstream end of the lake was zoned for quiet water use; swimming, sailboating, canoeing and fishing. Parking for 200 cars, 40 picnic tables, 27 barbecue stoves, six fire rings, a 200 foot shaped beach, dressing rooms and three sets of chemical toilets were available this first year in the meadow on the east side of the lake. A refreshment stand was constructed, and Mr. Wayne Dinnell was awarded the concession operation — vending ice cream, soft drinks, candy, fishing tackle; and renting umbrellas, beach chairs and rowboats.

No personnel, equipment, tools or operational funds were allotted to Benbow Lake State Park in 1959. To protect the area and control the operation, Rupard Parker, State Park Attendant at Richardson Grove State Park was moved to the area. His personal house trailer was placed adjacent to the contact station. Four Park Aids were provided for the summer operations. Administration, assistance in supervision, and patrol were also given by Richardson Grove State Park personnel. A pickup, tools and supplies were furnished from Richardson Grove State Park; and a rowboat and outboard motor were borrowed from Humboldt Redwoods State Park. Services elsewhere were curtailed to provide this extra coverage at Benbow Lake State Park. A shop area and housing for the Park Aids were arranged in the old stables acquired with the Thompson property.

The new day-use facilities brought an increase in the visitor attendance to the already popular lake. The first year the attendance from June 28 to December 31 was 19,655 visitors, of which 8,164 were picnickers. Benbow Lake State Park was opened to one-night camping from 6 p.m. to 10 a.m. on July 27 to accommodate some of the overflow of campers from Richardson Grove State (continued on the following page)

Park. One night camping only is permitted if all campsites are full at Richardson Grove State Park. The B-rate of $1.50 is charged. A total of 819 boats were on the lake during the 76-day period. The Park operation this year was successful even with the many deficiencies encountered.

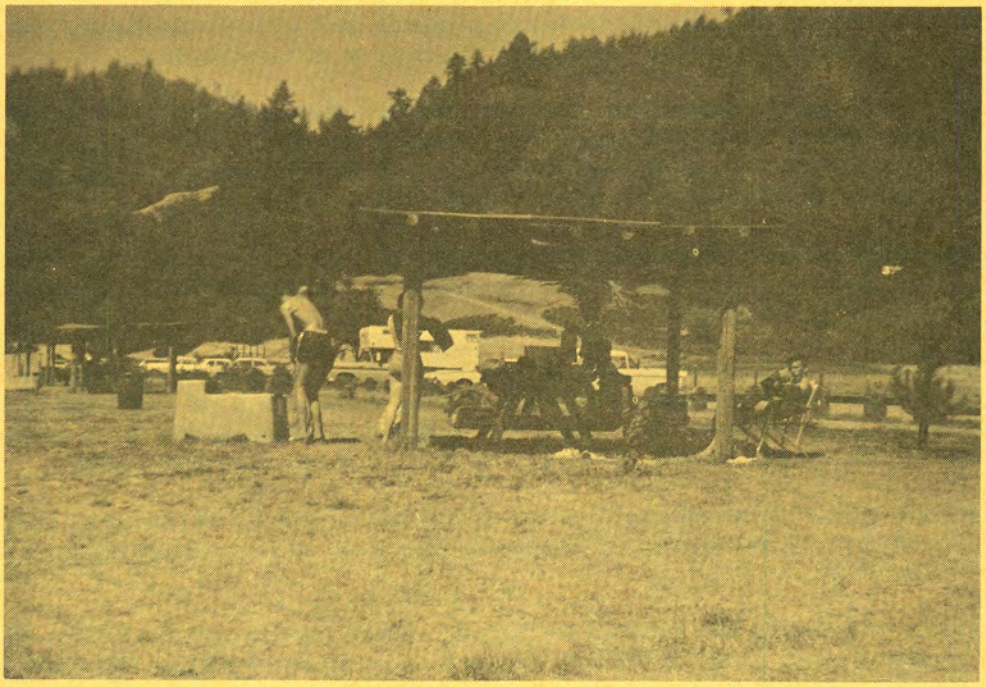
On August 31, 1959 the dam was inspected by D. S. Cleavinger, Supervising Inspector of Dams of the Department of Water Resources. He found it to be in a critical condition, which would necessitate major repairs. The dam was removed, and the lake was drained on September 24. All movable day-use and aquatic facilities require removal above the high river flood level each fall, and installation in the spring.

A Ranger I was assigned to Benbow Lake State Park, and Norbert Maddox was transferred in from Standish-Hickey State Park on October 1, 1959. A one-bedroom apartment was renovated in the upper part of the old stable building for the Maddox family.

On October 8, 1959 the Helen and Loleta Benbow property, 2.72 acres, was acquired. With this property were two residences in which the previous owners reserved tenancy for five years.

Heavy rains during February 6 to 8, 1960 brought the South Fork up to flood stage, and all of the use-areas were flooded. Park Attendant Parker's house trailer, all movable facilities, and equipment were moved out just in time. The concession building was pushed off its foundation, the dressing rooms were destroyed, and the fencing was lost. Much silt, logs and debris were deposited in the use-areas. The Conservation Camp crew and a park crew from Richardson Grove State Park cleaned up the flood damage; rebuilt the damaged buildings, installed two sets of flush toilet restrooms which had been transferred from Patrick's Point State Park, installed two septic tanks and leach line systems, installed barrier fences along the highway around the traffic islands, parking and picnic areas, installed a water system, an irrigation system and an underground electrical system, constructed 25 picnic tables, 26 picnic ramadas, a lifeguard tower, two sets of pit restrooms for the East Branch area, 22 replacement flashboard panels for the dam, and set out 500 trees and shrubs during the winter and spring of 1960.

An old civilian defense Chrysler Hale fire pump was acquired from Calaveras State Park for use in the irrigation system. A pickup, 15-foot patrol boat, and a 40 hp outboard engine were successfully budgeted for and were acquired for the 1963 season.



BENBOW LAKE SRA (continued from the previous page)

On April 6, 1960 Benbow Lake State Park acquired the Sidney Alston property, some 3.57 acres at the mouth of Fish Creek.

The dam was inspected by John Thorpe, Associate Civil Engineer, on April 6, and was found to have accrued considerably more damage from the flood waters of February.

Rupard Parker, State Park Attendant, was moved out of Benbow Lake State Park during May, and Stanley Mitchell, State Park Attendant, was assigned from Richardson Grove State Park two days a week to relieve the Ranger I.

The dam, aquatic and picnic facilities were reinstalled and the lake was filled on June 26, 1960. Starting June 26, the Southern Humboldt Coordinating Council sponsored Red Cross swimming classes at the park. 146 children completed this two-week course.

On July 13, D. S. Cleavinger again inspected the dam and found that it was badly undermined and unsafe. He recommended that the water be released behind the dam. Then Superintendent James Tryner ordered the removal of the dam for public safety, and the lake was completely drained on July 15. The day-use attendance dropped to almost nothing with the loss of the lake.

Funds were allotted for the repairs of the dam, and the firm of Hasting and Roades Construction Company were awarded the contract. They started work on September 7, 1960. Most of the work on the south end of the dam was completed when heavy rains on November 24 flooded them out and brought the project to a halt.

On November 10 the old Benbow stable building burned. This was a hard blow to the park, as this building contained the Ranger I's apartment, the dormitory rooms for the seasonal help, the workshop, equipment storage, and a large material storage area. The park lost almost all of its tools, 60 picnic tables, Rainbird sprinkler heads, lumber doors, windows, cement, paint, pipe, pipe fittings, fertilizer, lake buoys, ropes, cables, restroom supplies, and most of the park's signs. Many of Richardson Grove's tools, being used here, were also lost. The cause of the fire was unknown.

The visitor attendance for 1960 was 17,558 persons. This attendance was supported by the 906 cars of overflow campers, as the day-use was practically nil with the lake being drained most of the summer.

The concession operation during the two-year operation was not successful, and on December 12, 1960, Deputy Chief Earl Hanson authorized the removal of the building.

50 picnic tables were donated from the eight northern Redwood parks to assist Benbow Lake State Park as a replacement of the fire loss. The Conservation Camp crew cleaned away the fire debris, renovated the destroyed building's basement for a shop, extended water, irrigation and electrical systems, and set out 300 trees and shrubs during 1961.

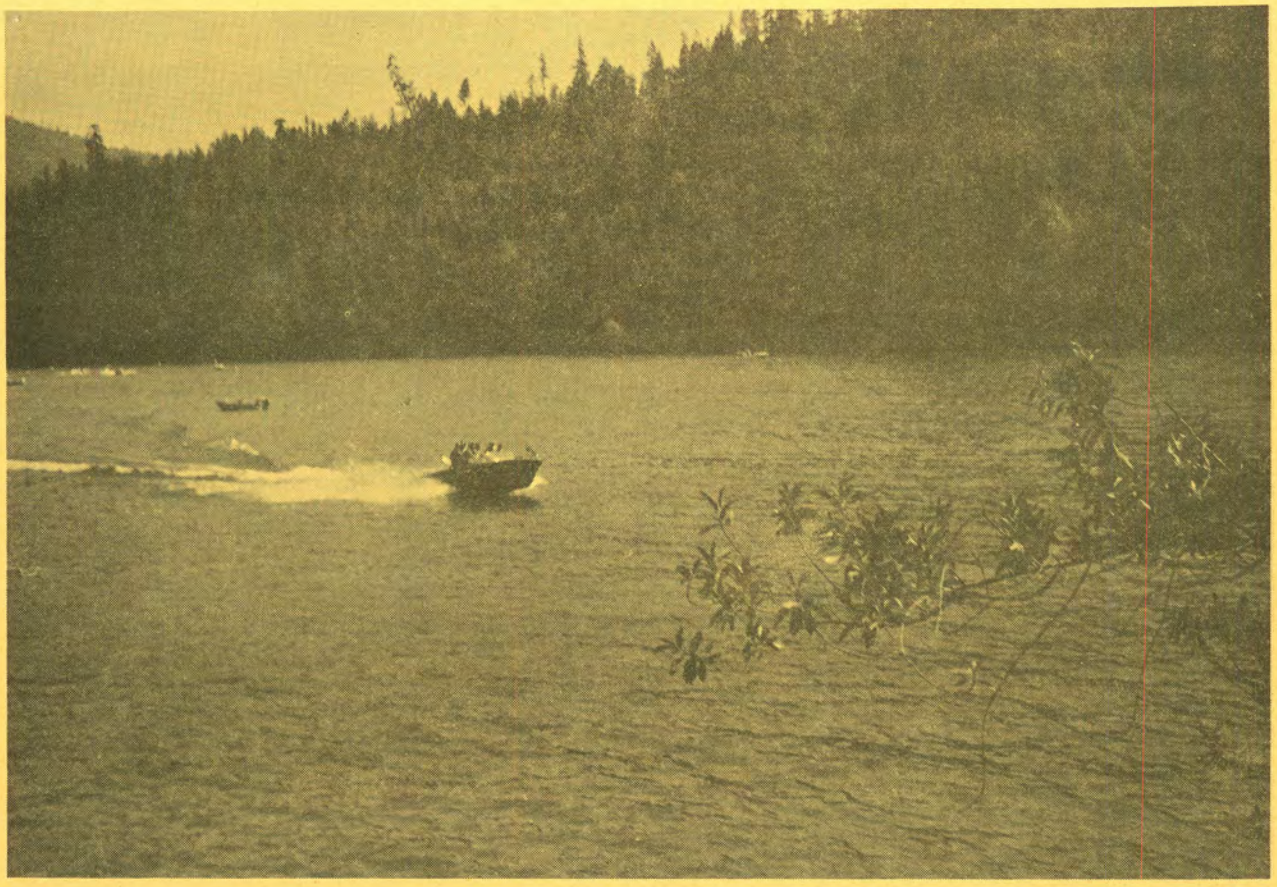
The Department of Water Resources maintenance crew moved in on July 5, 1961 to complete the repair project on the dam. This was completed on July 13. A total of $196,000 was expended on the repairs during the 1960-61 period.

The Humboldt County Department of Agriculture discovered a large infestation of Johnson grass in the picnic area. They requested a program of eradication. This was initiated in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture. The grass was chemically sprayed, the area plowed, and the roots were removed and burned. It will take many years to complete this eradication.

The dam and aquatic facilities were installed late because of the construction at the dam and this cut the use period short, allowing only 50 days of lake use, as the lake was drained on September 20 for the winter season.

Money was provided in the 1961-62 fiscal year budget for lifeguard service. Benbow Lake State Park was greatly handicapped in 1961 by the lack of personnel with only one Ranger assigned to the park and with a cut of five man-months from the Park Aid allotment.

The visitor attendance showed some increase over 1960 with a total of 21,119 persons for the year. Overflow camping was eliminated this year.



During the spring of 1962, the Conservation Camp crew and park personnel improved the water system, replaced the temporary log docks with lumber-constructed docks and piers. 100 trees and shrubs were set out. Sand was hauled in and spread, improving the swimming beach. The Johnson grass eradication program was continued with chemical spraying and the grubbing out of 50 cubic yards of roots.

Mr. Cleavinger inspected the dam on May 3, 1962. He was concerned over the condition of the south abutment and fish ladder and he recommended repairs in those areas. Proposals were submitted for this work in the 1963-64 fiscal year budget.

The dam and aquatic facilities were installed and the lake was filled on June 16, 1962. All types of recreational use increased better than 100 percent. Overall visitor attendance for 1962 was 50,581 persons, an increase of 139 percent over 1961. The Southern Humboldt Coordinating Council again sponsored a Red Cross swimming class at the park, starting on July 9. 181 children learned to swim during the two-week period.

On November 16, 1962 the State Park Commission adopted a joint regulation which classified certain units in the State Park System as State Recreation Areas. This park was one of those reclassified and is known as Benbow Lake State Recreation Area.

The park was successful in budgeting the replacement of the picnic tables lost in the fire, and acquired 25 additional tables.

During the spring of 1963 the Conservation Camp crew and park personnel extended the water and irrigation systems, improved docks, the boat launching ramp and channel buoys, installed 300 feet of fence in the Fish Creek area, and set out 100 trees and shrubs. The Johnson grass eradication program was continued.

The park was allotted funds in the 1963-64 fiscal year budget to replace the high line cableway at the dam. A contract for the project was awarded to John Northrop Company. This much needed replacement was completed July 5, 1963 with $37,466 expended on the project.

The 1963 visitor season opened with the filling of the lake on June 23. This first day's attendance was 729 persons. The total visitor attendance for the year was 52,543 of which 23,540 were day use and 5,547 were overflow campers.

The present facilities include the following: contact station, shop and storage (concrete basement), house trailer (seasonal hookup). Main beach area — parking for 200 cars, picnic area of six acres irrigated grass, 26 picnic ramadas, 40 picnic tables, 22 stoves, six fire rings, 2 sets restrooms (flush toilets), one set dressing rooms, piped water, 800 feet of sandy beach, lifeguard tower, three finger piers buoyed for non-swimmers, one diving raft, one sailboat dock, 200 feet of beach for power boats and skiers. Fish Creek area — parking for 20 cars, 100 feet of sandy beach, 10 picnic tables. Boat launching area — parking for 20 cars and boat trailers, one concrete boat launching ramp, 100 feet boat docks, six picnic tables. East Branch boaters' area — one set toilets (pit type), five picnic tables, five stoves, piped water. Redwood Grove boaters' area — four picnic tables.

The California Division of Highways is relocating U. S. Highway 101 and upgrading it to full freeway status within the next three years. The proposed location of this freeway will bisect the existing Recreation Area. The Division of Beaches and Parks has deferred development planning until the definite freeway location is determined.

An acquisition of 181 acres has been proposed in the 1964-65 fiscal year budget. This program would increase the river frontage 9,000 feet and give a location at the head of the lake for a river crossing. This would allow access to an existing area and the proposed acquisition area which can be developed extensively for overnight use.

With the addition of camping facilities, Benbow Lake State Recreation Area will be one of the most popular units in the State.

Leonard R. Fisher, Ranger III
Supervisor, Richardson Grove SP

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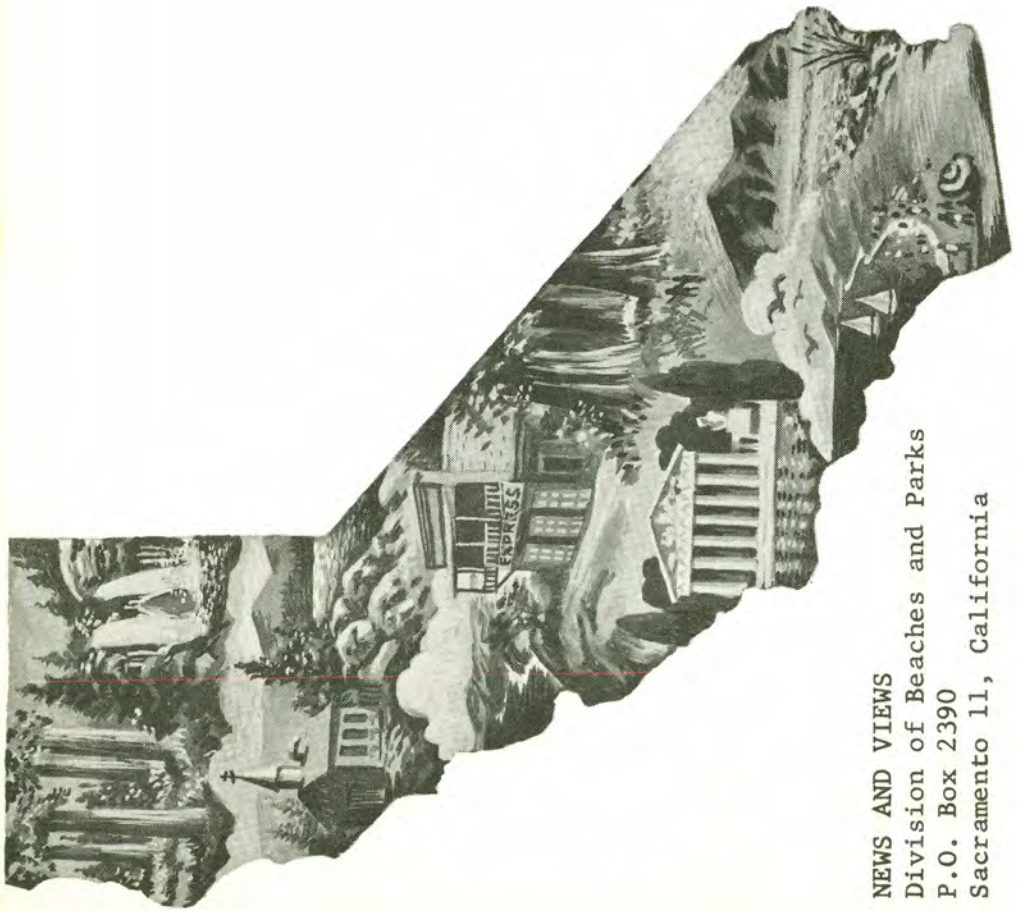

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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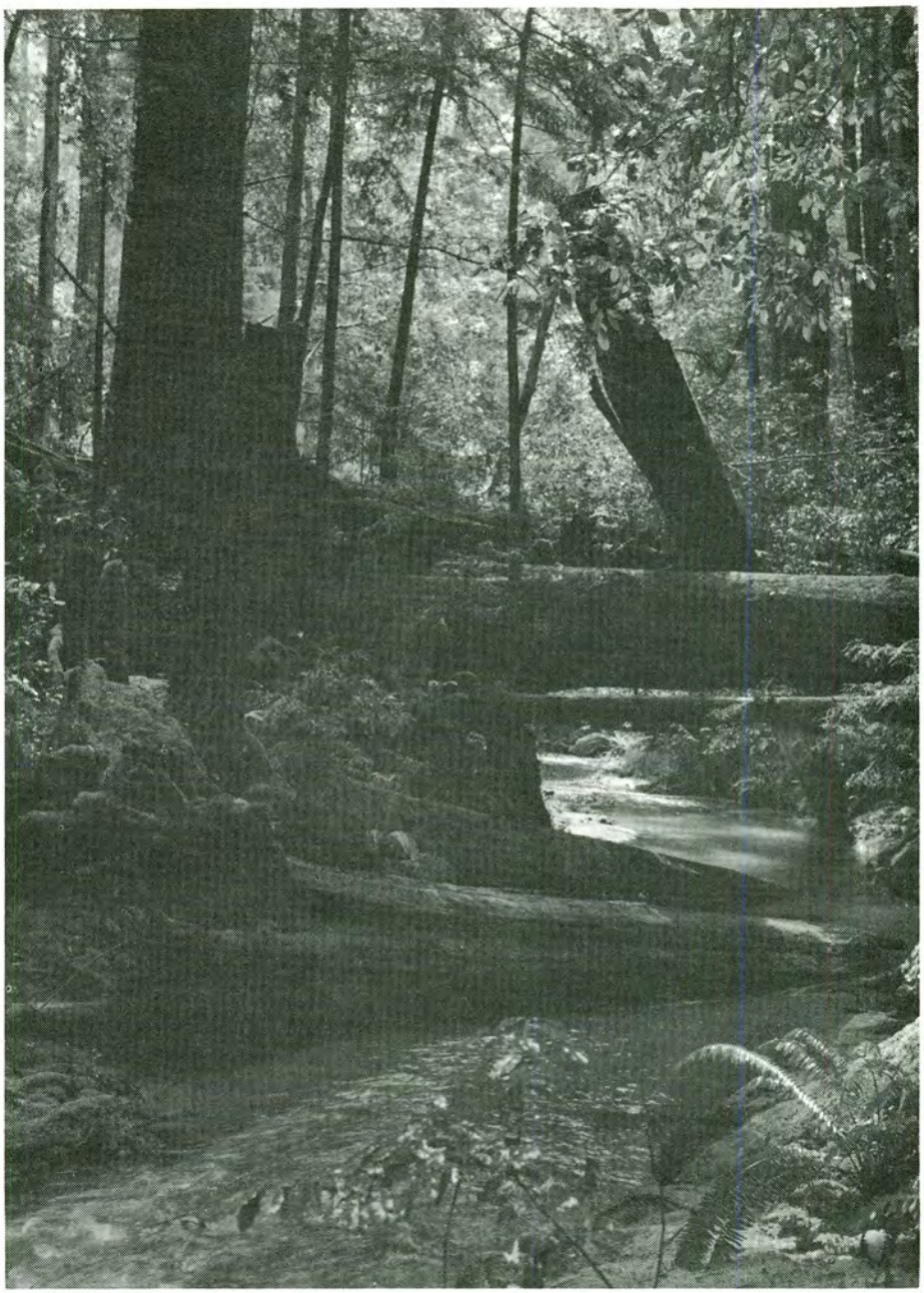
JULY, 1964

NEWS AND VIEWS



BIG BASIN REDWOODS STATE PARK

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 21 NO. 7

COVER: BIG BASIN REDWOODS STATE PARK

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PHOTO CREDIT

HOWARD KING . . . . . PAGES 1a-4a

GROVER HOT SPRINGS STATE PARK

When John C. Fremont and Kit Carson struggled for their lives in the first winter crossing of the Sierra, they could not have guessed that the area presenting the greatest challenge to them would someday appeal to visitors from all over the nation for its scenic and recreational features, and be known as Grover Hot Springs State Park.

The park is presently the only representative of a high Alpine meadow and surrounding woodlands in the State Park System. Grover Hot Springs State Park lies on the eastern slope of the Sierra, four miles west of Markleeville, the County Seat of Alpine County. The elevation of the meadowland of the park is 5,800 feet with sheer granite cliffs and peaks reaching nearly 10,000 feet and encompassing the basin on three sides.

As its name implies, mineralized hot springs surface in the park and are collected to flow into a pool 20' x 50' with an average depth of three and one-half feet. The hot spring water temperature is 145° F as it bubbles to the surface under pressure from deep in the earth, but it is cooled to approximately 110° F for use in the pool. People have used this fount of hot water for centuries for both recreational and therapeutic purposes.

Hot Springs Creek bisects the meadow and affords excellent trout fishing. A temporary campground of 31 campsites is located east of the

(continued on the following page)

GROVER HOT SPRINGS STATE PARK
(continued from the previous page)

meadow along the creek in a stand of aspen and pines. A day use area is near the pool and although small, it accommodates many visitors.

75 new campsites are presently under construction and should be in operation by late 1964. Upon completion of the new campground the present temporary campground will be converted into a day use area and will consist of 28 individual sites

All lands surrounding the 518 acres making up Grover Hot Springs State Park are under the ownership of the United States Forest Service. Miles of trails lead through this area back into the high country with its many lakes, providing good fishing and scenery of outstanding beauty.

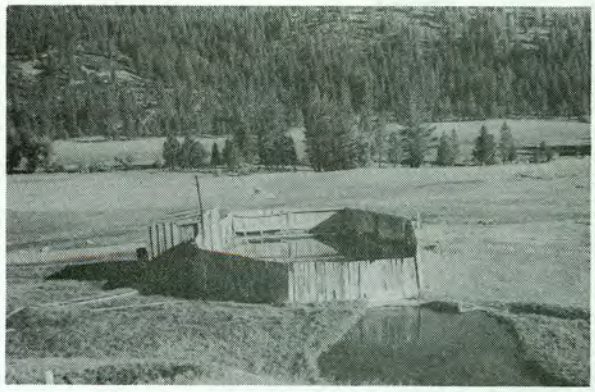
During the early days most of the incense cedar of this area was cut and transported to the mines of Virginia City for use as shoring and firewood. However, many cedars remain and are mixed with ponderosa and Jeffrey pines, white fir, quaking aspen and Sierra juniper.

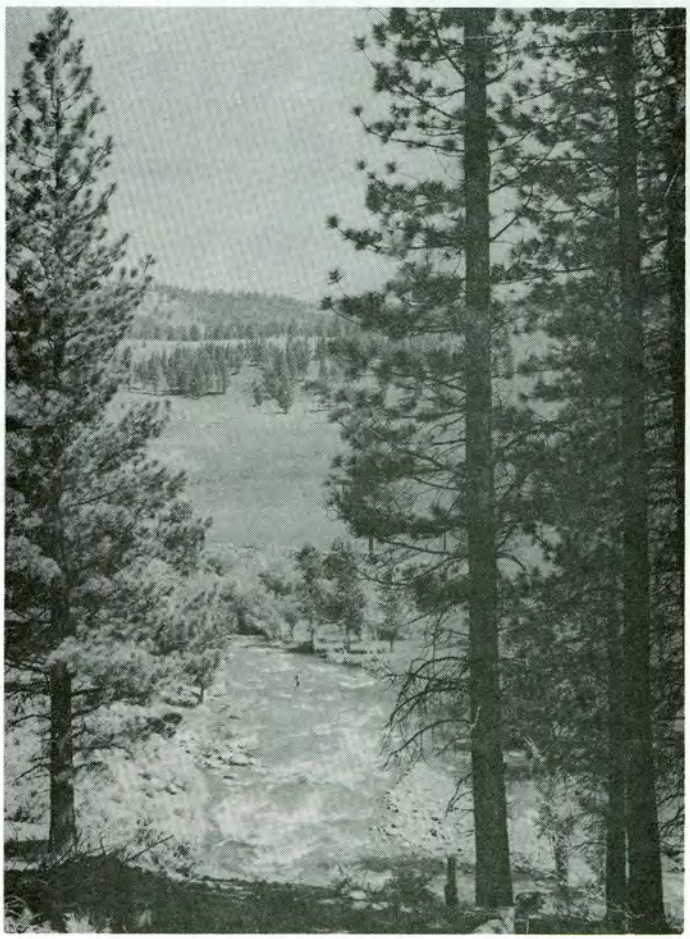
A natural salt lick formed by the overflow of the hot springs into the meadow invites many deer with some outstanding specimens of mule deer. Coyotes feast all winter on the many small rodents that live where the water temperature keeps the meadow from freezing. Beaver and bobcat tracks have been seen and mountain lions have been reported in the area.

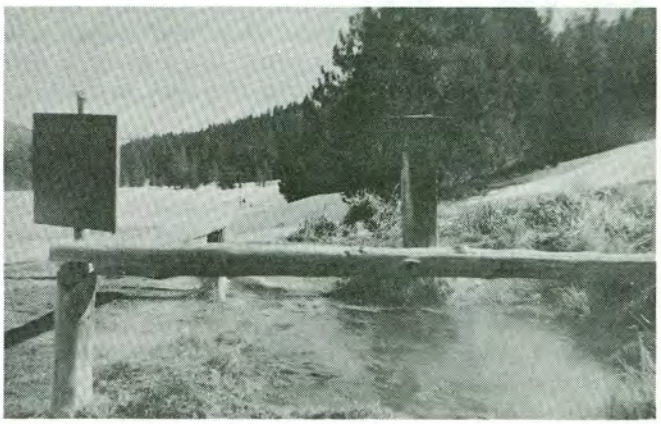
Birds common to the high Alpine meadowland are observed nesting in the meadow grasses and surrounding woodlands each spring and remain for most of the summer. Flocks of Clark's nutcrackers arrive in the fall to harvest the crop of pine nuts and soon move out before winter begins. On rare occasions the bald eagle has been sighted soaring from the granite cliffs surrounding the park.

For many years, the Hot Springs area was operated by private interests and used by local cattlemen for recreational purposes and grazing land until the area was purchased by the Division of Beaches and Parks in the fall of 1959. Presently two permanent positions are assigned to Grover Hot Springs State Park.

R. A. Laret
Park Supervisor







The Better Ranger

RATIONED VACATIONS

A recent newspaper article contained the statement "if population trends in the United States continue, by the time the national population reaches 250 million persons, vacations will have to be rationed".

The article suggested that at that time in the future, visitors could go to Yosemite only once in five years and, in subsequent decades, the intervals would be increased to 10, 15, 20, etc.

At first glance, this appears to be an alarming and extravagant statement, particularly to the general public, for lo these many years, no one has been denied admission to a national park, at least to my knowledge. If the facilities were filled, the visitor would leave, of course, of his own free will.

In our State Park System, however, we have no vacation rationing since the days we limited stays in our more popular campgrounds to 15, 10, or even seven days. Fifteen day limits are in effect in national park campgrounds now.

We have even gone so far in the State Park System as to time zone, as well as space zone recreational activities in order that competing uses may be provided for, particularly in small areas. This is particularly true at Benbow Lake State Recreation Area in Humboldt County. There, boaters are limited to a specific number of hours daily, and to an assigned portion of the lower lake.

Some of us believe that the period of "first come, first served" camping privilege is fast drawing to a close. It is quite possible that reservations may have to be imposed on camp units as they are for hotel and motel rooms. Our success with the reservations system for tours at Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument has given us confidence in operating a reservation program and we believe a reservation system may well be applied to camping in state parks in the not too distant future.

The state of New York has a reservation system for its public campgrounds. Reservations are opened early in the calendar year and usually are taken up by residents of New York or neighboring states to the exclusion of some transient campers. The New York state situation presents a different problem, however, since their State Park System is operated on a regional basis with each region having its own operating control. Each region has some camping areas that are not as attractive to vacationers as they are to transient campers. Such campsites are usually not usurped by local people; therefore, they take care of many of the campers from distant states. Some of the advantages of a reservation system are that

1) It would reduce the need for the present cumbersome checking station function.

2) It would result in fewer turn-aways since people aware of the reservations system would not expect to be accommodated.

3) It would permit a better public information program of informing people to the extent to which campgrounds are taken up with reservations for the summer.

(continued on the following page)

THE BETTER RANGER (continued from the previous page)

Some of the disadvantages of a reservations system are

1) Transient campers, or those coming from distant out-of-state places, might never be able to camp in the most popular campgrounds.

2) There may be some problems in holding campsites, particularly for tardy campers, or in denying them a facility if they are tardy.

3) It would increase the amount of clerical work necessary in handling the reservations.

4) It would disappoint many others who are now aware of the reservations system.

To me, it appears unfortunate that public funds are expected to provide for the great bulk of the outdoor recreational needs of the general public. This might not be so, and private enterprise might properly provide it were it not for the exorbitant land values and the large tax burden thrust upon private developments.

Reservoirs and other recreation areas will undoubtedly provide recreational opportunities for myriads of people who will not be able to get into our national parks, state parks, or other outstanding scenic areas. There is still but one Yosemite, one Grand Canyon, one area of giant Sequoias of coastal redwoods, and only one Emerald Bay. Visitors will still come to see these for what they are and it may well be in the not too distant future that their visits will be rationed.

EARL P. HANSON
Deputy Chief, Park Management

Frank's Tract State Recreation Area

Gateway to over 1,000 miles of Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta waterways.

The only known lake that is surrounded by water.

Majestic Mt. Diablo forms a scenic backdrop for the area.

This is one of the units of the California State Park System — Frank's Tract State Recreation Area.

Consisting of approximately 3,500 acres, this unit is principally water. Over 3,000 acres comprise the area known as Frank's Tract Lake. At the westerly end of the lake lies the 330 acre island or semi-dry land portion. The island is protected from the surrounding waters of the lake, Piper Slough and False River by levees. Public access to this unit is by boat and is most easily reached from nearby Bethel Island, off State Highway 4 in Contra Costa County.

The significant physical resource of the unit is closely related to its main feature, Frank's Tract Lake. It provides an excellent opportunity for fishing, boating and all related water sports. Remnants of old levees make ideal small beaches for picnicking, sunbathing or just relaxing.

The semi-dry land portion of the unit is a typical peat island found throughout the Delta country. Willows, cottonwoods and other smaller types of associated vegetation cover the island floor. Thick clumps of tules line the banks of the drainage canals and levees, offering ideal home-sites for the muskrat. Beaver and mink are seen occasionally along these canal and levee banks. The whole island is an ornithologist's paradise. Many species of ducks rest here. Pheasant and quail take refuge on the island escaping the hunters' gun, thus forming breeding stock for future years. Two pairs of white-tailed kites also make their home on the island. The marsh hawk can be seen daily flying just above the island floor. Several families of barn owls have made homes in the five old abandoned farm buildings on the island. An occasional skunk is encountered while walking around the island. For the ardent Izaak Walton fan, one can try his hand at catching the wily striped bass, or try for a mess of catfish along the banks of the numerous waterways or in the lake.

There are no developments at the present time for the park visitor. A temporary office building, primitive sanitary facilities and an old residence used for shop and storage make up the existing facilities. A ferry serves the island to transport park personnel, contractors and equipment. All

(continued on the following page)

FRANK'S TRACT STATE RECREATION AREA (continued from previous page)

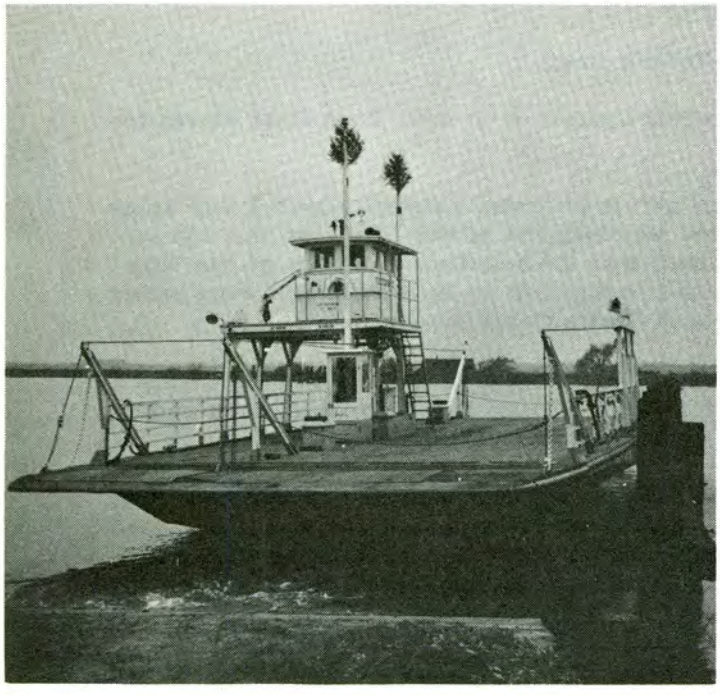
public access to the island is by way of private boat or rentals with many marina facilities at Bethel Island. In the past few years repair work and stabilization of the levees and opening up of drainage canals have been accomplished. With contracts awarded, work will soon start on continuation of the levee maintenance and interior damage.

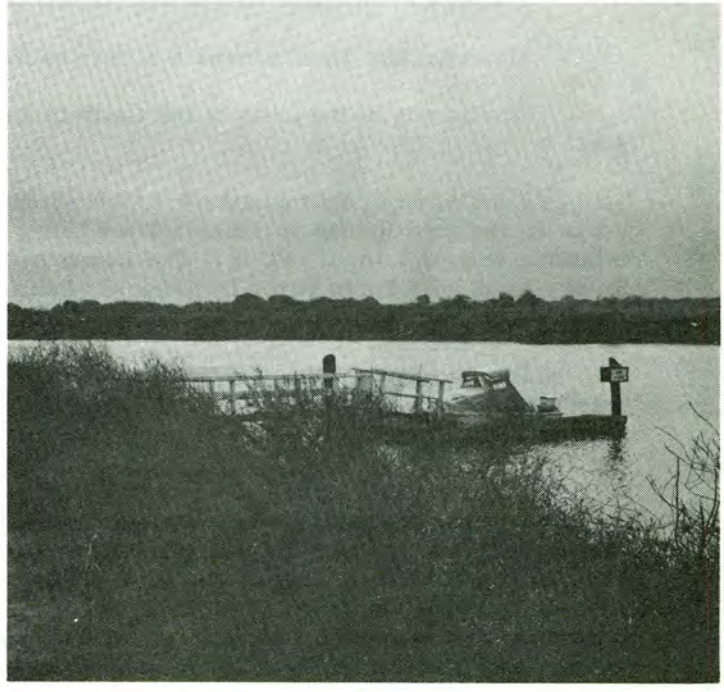
Future plans for the development of Frank's Tract State Recreation Area call for approximately 100 campsites for boaters, a small marina area with docking facilities and access to nearby campsites. This marina area will contain about 40 of the campsites with the additional 60 located in several small areas along Piper Slough. A large day use area on the shore of the lake is planned with swimming and water sports area. The service area and park headquarters are planned for the west end of the island where temporary facilities are now located. Although the expected heavy use period of the unit is during the summer months, large usage of the facilities can be expected on any weekend that permits. Fishing on the weekends is heavy all year long.

Present duties for the staff of two are varied. Patrol of the levees and drainage canals is maintained, in the summer months for fire protection, and during the winter for high water, leaks and damage to the levees, which could cause serious flooding of the island if not detected and repaired in time. Patrol of the lake and the old levee remnants is carried out during periods of high visitor usage and assistance given to those in distress. During the pheasant and duck hunting seasons a vigil is kept to discourage the hunter who might stray. Routine administrative and maintenance duties are also carried out. For the safety of boaters using the lake, a program of snag removal is underway. Snags which are too large to be removed have been signed with warnings.

Prior to the mid-thirties the lake portion was a thriving farmland. Little did the residents of Frank's Tract know that after the 1938 disaster of the levees breaking and the consequent flooding of most of the Tract, that this area would become one of the State's finest water recreation areas.

Supervisor Eric H. Leffingwell





Richard Humphrey, who is a fairly recent appointee to the Regional Supervisor position for the Sacramento Region, tells us of some of his observations in revisiting the scene of an earlier assignment. Mr. Humphrey's experiences are most helpful to us in taking stock of the progress which has been made over the past few years.

The spring scope meetings with the Department of Finance are behind us. In a few days the field will receive information reflecting decisions made or which were conveyed to us by the Department of Finance. In substance, we submitted a $15,000,000 capital outlay budget for the year 1965-66, but we find ourselves in essentially the same situation which confronted us one year ago with approximately $8,000,000 in projects approved for additional budget preparation work. At the scope meeting, budget planning assignments were made, some to the Office of Architecture and Construction, some to our Division, with a few going to the Department of Water Resources and perhaps to one or two other agencies with particular skills or responsibilities. Project selections were made largely on the basis of priorities as submitted by the Division, although some questions regarding policy and program were raised and will require clarification or revision.

As the end of the fiscal year approaches, the Development Section submitted a program for utilization of all reverting funds in the 1961-62 fiscal year appropriations, including both major and minor projects. However, because of the very substantial augmentations which have been necessary to projects of the Division in recent months, it was decided that all major funds from this year would be allowed to revert unless they are obligated on the originally budgeted project prior to the fiscall cut-off date. Some minor funds were authorized for redistribution for accomplishment of particular projects before the reverting date. In general, it can be said that no damaging reversions will occur at the end of this fiscal year.

Probably most of you know we lost both Earl Vandercook and Mitch Finberg in promotions and transfers to other agencies. Earl accepted a well-deserved promotion as a Construction Inspector with the Department of Water Resources, and Mitch accepted assignment as Senior Civil Engineer with the Division of Forestry. We wish them every success in their new work, but will miss them sorely.

Next month, "God willing and a fair wind", we will talk to you about plan preparation and approval procedures, so that you may know the steps necessary to achieve final approval of a general development or other development or construction plan. Now, on to Mr. Humphrey!

James P. Tryner
Supervisor of Development

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

In the fall of 1963, it was my pleasure to visit District 1 after an absence of four years. The intent of this article is to make some useful and/or interesting observations on what has taken place during that period.

Nostalgia creeps into my reflections because I was involved in District 1 planning for several years. Projects that were on the drawing boards when I moved from Eureka in 1959 have since materialized into completed developments.

At Jedediah Smith a campground extension fits into this category. The same applies to Patrick's Point; and there, a new entrance is in use. I walked the alignment many times, but this time I drove it.

The initial developments (day use facilities) have been completed at that little jewel, Trinidad Beach. The Division just consummated acquisition of adjacent lands at Trinidad which will provide a rounded-out development. Large numbers of people will enjoy this unit with its highly scenic coastal features. Four years ago, this acquisition seemed remote. Moral: Move around, things move faster when you're not "waiting for the pot to boil".
(continued on the following page)

At Fort Humboldt, restoration has begun. This is a giant step forward. Here the people can see evidence that Beaches and Parks is pushing ahead and doing something with the properties entrusted to it.

At Humboldt Redwoods, the Hidden Springs Campground had one addition and another is under construction for 100 campsites.

At Standish-Hickey, the Rock Creek and Redwood Campgrounds have been added. I haven't seen either since construction was completed, but I'd venture that the Redwood Campground is one of the choicest in our system due to its location. It is on the bank of a river with a high bluff on the other side of the river that separates the camp from the noises of traffic on the Redwood Highway. In passing, I should mention that camping and other developments were in the mill or completed at parks like McArthur-Burney and Woodson Bridge which were not part of District 1 as I knew it, hence my impressions at these were not on the order of "revisits".

As important as these activities are, I think the most dramatic progress has been recorded in the Bull Creek Basin of Humboldt Redwoods State Park. When I was working in District 1 in 1959, we put out land use studies and special reports relating to the adverse use in the watershed above the Rockefeller Forest and the effect of heavy traffic through this portion of Humboldt Redwoods along Bull Creek. Massive gravel deposits were smothering giant virgin Redwoods. Unchecked runoff from denuded lands was scouring its way through the Rockefeller Forest, taking trees with it, undermining others. The solution was control of the upper watershed, which was outside the park. There were about 19,000 acres to be acquired. Many thought it was unrealistic to acquire at this scale.

Through superlative efforts on many fronts — the District and Park fighting its political brush fires, the Save-the-Redwoods League joining with the Legislature to provide funding; through individual efforts too numerous to list, the bulk of the acquisition has been achieved. Inmate crews and contracted forces are working, and by this season, BULL CREEK WAS RUNNING CLEAR AFTER RAINSTORMS. It was possible because of (1) dams that trapped debris, (2) upstream cleanup, and (3) revegetation that has come with good management. A large amount of stream bed shaping and replacement of rock rip-rap along Bull Creek within the forest was accomplished. To have had results in both acquisition and physical controls in such a short span of time is amazing.

These doings at Bull Creek required big thinking, big doing, faith and guts. More of the same is needed to finish the job. Another impossible job is ahead. Heavy traffic continues to crash through the Rockefeller Forest where people should be offered the opportunity for quiet reflection, to fully enjoy the forest setting, to be recreated, to enjoy the optimum change of pace for the restoration of peace of mind.

In conjunction with this need in the Forest is the need to make recreational use of the large acreage of cutover land above the Forest. There is a tremendous recreation opportunity here to comlement the passive use of the Forest, providing overnight facilities and many forms of day use. To realize this potential, other routes must be developed for the through traffic that now passes through the Basin, connecting areas west of the Basin to the main north-south artery, the Redwood Highway. Roads must be developed that skirt the Basin, generally riding the ridges, to carry the logging, lumber, and all traffic around the Basin. This is a multi-million dollar concept, but it is related to a multi-million dollar Forest and to unique potential for combining passive recreation resources and active resources into a unit of immeasurable value, financial and otherwise. After seeing what has so recently happened in the Bull Creek Basin, I don't doubt that the whole job can be done.

In these days when it seems we are eternally rushing to meet the public need for park system facilities, it was most refreshing to return to this scene of an earlier assignment and see the progress which has been made; something which we often cannot see because of "the smoke of battle" around us.

A Reprint...

AMERICAN FORESTS

MAY 1964

One of the first conservation leaders in America to interest himself in saving redwoods was Henry Solon Graves, former President of The American Forestry Association. Since that time many members of AFA have contributed substantially to the effort that to date has set aside some 75,000 acres of these giants in state parks. These contributors, who acted anonymously for the most part, only asked that the State of California regard these groves as a trust to be preserved for posterity.

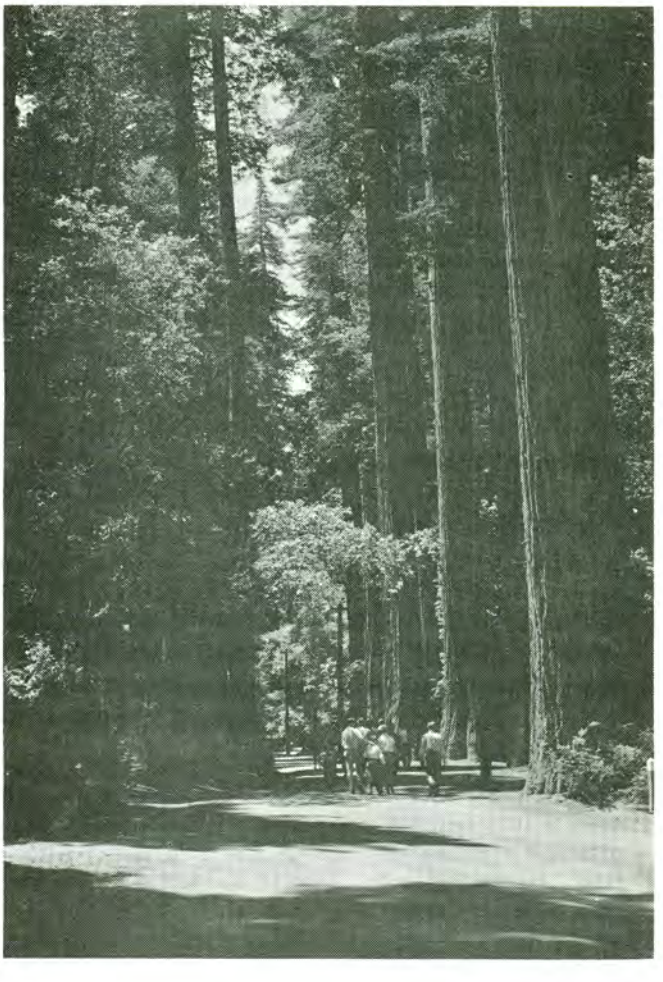
To these Americans from Boston to San Francisco a trust is a trust and some are now pointedly asking if that trust is being violated. Principal catalyst in this widespread concern for redwoods is a proposal by state highway engineers to build a north-south freeway through some of the groves including the National Tribute Grove dedicated to World War II dead. Foresters, much less highwaymen, have experienced their share of trouble with sun scald and windthrow in opening up redwood groves on private land. Entry into these comparatively small park parcels could be disastrous. The fact that Governor Brown gave the project his blessing several years ago disturbed conservationists further although there have been indications since that he may have had a change of heart. One thing is clear. The intent to invade the parks is there. Members would be well advised to make their wishes known to the Governor's office in Sacramento.

In view of Forest Service estimates that 250,000 remaining virgin redwood acres may be gone in several decades (some say by 1980), members are also asking how much more redwood should be set aside for posterity and, in view of this highway situation, by whom. Newton Drury, of the Save-the-Redwoods League, has indicated he would like to see at least 125,000 acres saved — or 50,000 of the estimated 250,000 remaining. Others say this is too much or too little depending on the point of view and some want to save it all. Current studies by both the State of California and the Department of the Interior will shed new light on this subject. Costs are substantial. To purchase the 75,000 acres already set aside at today's prices would be around $250 million. Ten million dollars in contributions matched by the state bought the bulk of the parks to date. To preserve all the virgin redwoods would probably cost at least half a billion.

In view of the cost and time factors some are now proposing that a National Redwoods Park be established. Others in California say that in view of past road building propensities of the National Park Service this would be like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. In all probability, AFA members will give considerable weight to the recommendations of Mr. Drury, a prudent man with long experience in the parks field. Most AFA members will want to see sufficient redwoods set aside under a management that will give assurance the groves will be truly preserved. At the same time a move to go too far might create a "Western Appalachia" and work great hardship on some 200,000 people dependent on the redwood industry for their daily bread. Tax structures and school systems could also be adversely affected by extreme measures.

The situation calls for good judgment and Mr. Drury may well prove to be the man of the hour.

(J.B.G.)



YIELD FROM THE FIELD

all in one hour?

NATURAL BRIDGES SB . . . The attached was picked up while policing the beach area. A new use for visitors to State Parks - Scavenger Hunts! The group probably had difficulty finding a used beer can opener and should have substituted the little metal tabs off the new "flip top" cans. These little items can be found all over the beach and are an annoyance as people continually suffer small cuts when the aluminum tabs are accidently stepped on while barefoot.

"Greetings and Salutations:

Believe it or not, your associate advisor has fallen desperately in love, but -- the fair lady does not return his love. He will pine away unless he drinks a dose of my patent "falling-out-of-love" potion. For this I shall need the following items within an hour from the moment you read this:

three smooth white stones or pebbles
a handful of trash left by some careless person
one old bottle opener (not a new one)
a sea gull feather
a raw carrot
two leaves
one match book
a pencil with lead broken
a picture of the beatles or of your date
one dime dated between 1960 and 1964
a man's pair of sunglasses
4" of kelp or seaweed
unbroken sea shell
one pine cone
any towel with a hotel name on it
four bottle caps
a surf board or an air mattress
any living sea animal
a piece of driftwood with a funny design or shape
sand crab or hermit crab
funniest thing you can find
an address book
an explorer knife
an I support A.F.S. button or KYA Kash Kard or KLIV Big Furry Card

Good Luck and May The Best Team Win!

THE SPRING ACTIVITIES CHAIRMAN AND HIS STAFF

Supervisor Robert L. Perkins

rules are rules

DISTRICT 6 . . . Dateline: Sequoia National Park. While camping in this beautiful region with abundant wildlife, Park Supervisor Short of Doheny State Beach was minus his morning meal by marauding bears who invaded his campsite during the wee hours. Note: Ranger Short was given, upon registering, a notice to be wary of the bears and not to feed them. PLEASE OBEY THE RULES!

Asst. Supt. William A. Weatherbee

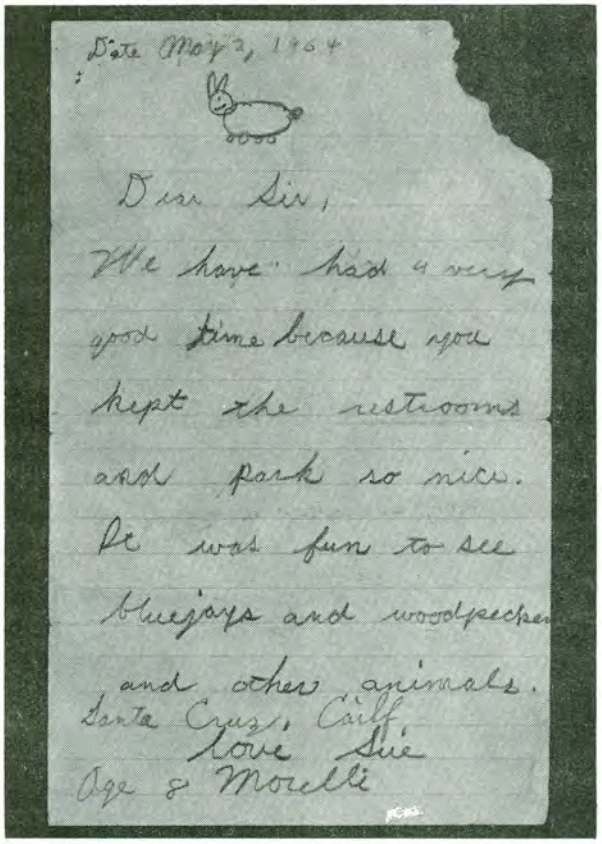
dusty who?

SILVER STRAND SB . . . Everyone has undoubtedly, at one time or another, sent a greenhorn after a left-handed monkey wrench. State Park Attendant George Zwingman has improved on this old gimmick. Being our "unofficial gardener", when a pesty greenhorn gets in his hair, he sends them to find "Dusty Miller". This is the plant's common name, but it sure keeps the greenhorn busy trying to find "Dusty Miller".

Ranger R. H. Michael

someone cares

MILLERTON LAKE SRA . . . Please note attached letter received by Ranger Pat Watkins. It was left at the North Shore checking station on the way out of the Park. We sometimes feel the adults do not take time to express their feelings, and it is refreshing to note a very young girl's expression.



Date May 2, 1964

Dear Sir,

We have had a very good time because you kept the restrooms and park so nice. It was fun to see bluejays and woodpecker and other animals.

Santa Cruz, Calif.

Love Sue

Oge & Morelli

Supervisor Bill Reinhardt

a friend for life

NATURAL BRIDGES SB . . . The father of a teen-age female reported his daughter lost one of her contact lenses in the sand and requested a piece of window screen with which to sift the immediate area. Some time later the screen material was returned with a warm word of personal thanks as the desperate hunt for the $125 item had been successful. As a side note, the father commented that the park bond issue was sure to receive his support.

Supervisor Robert L. Perkins

a whopper

FRANK'S TRACT SRA . . . While making an inspection tour of Fourteen Mile Slough, a solid thump was felt at the motor. Thinking we had hit a submerged stump, we stopped the boat for a closer inspection. To our great surprise we had hit a squawfish, almost beheading it. We don't recommend this method of fishing for the amateur fishermen. It could cause damage to the motor and you ought to see the poor fish. If anyone doubts this story, it can be verified by Ed Kress of the Sacramento office and John Fehling of the District 3 staff.

Supervisor Eric H. Leffingwell

never noticed...

SHASTA SHM . . . On Wednesday, June 10th, I noticed a woman standing in the doorway, holding the door open. She said, "You don't mind if I hold the door open, do you"? I said, "Yes, I do. We have four floor furnaces on trying to get the building warm". I asked her why she wanted the door open. She said, "I can't stand that smell in there". I asked, "What smell"? She said, "That old smell".

Monument Supervisor Elmer J. Pool

SQUAW VALLEY'S CHIEF ENGINEER

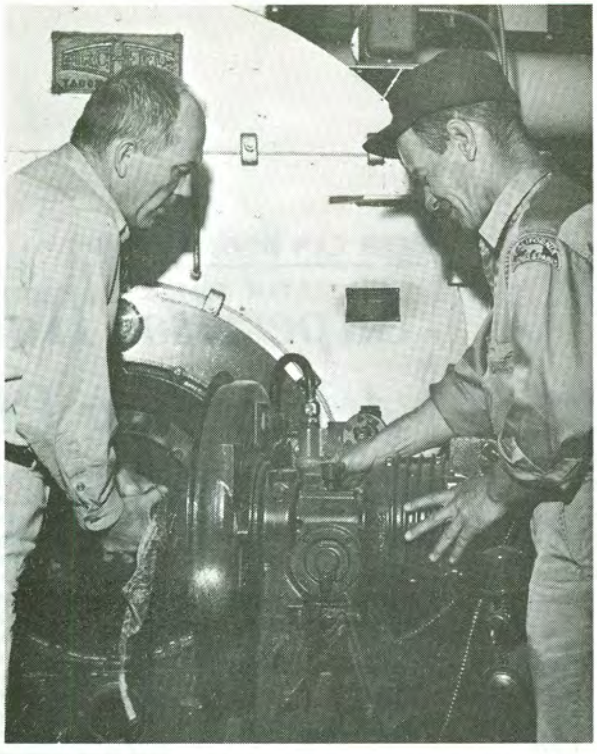
Lee Cannon, a native son, raised in Mexico, Kansas and Arizona, a veteran of the United States Submarine Service, must have had his blood transfused with oil and steam. His section is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the heating, refrigeration, water and sewage plants 24 hours each day and seven days each week. Along with these simple chores they accomplish plumbing, wiring, welding and other miscellaneous maintenance.

His gentle, tender, loving care of boilers capable of generating 21,700,000 BTU's of heat and a refrigeration compressor with 800 tons per hour ice producing capacity, the largest of its kind in the world, keep Squaw Valley State Recreation Area in business.

Lee's Engineering Section must keep on its toes all year. Annual consumption for the Valley is: three million kilowatt hours of electricity, and 180,000 gallons of fuel oil; they pump 72 million gallons of water and process 54 million gallons of sewage.

The engineering staff consists of six Stationary Engineers, two Refrigeration Enginemen, one Electrician, and one Water and Sewage Plant Supervisor.

Cannon and Stationary Engineer Frank Caldwell welding on prototype of camp stove to be used in Siberian Bowl primitive camp project.



Cannon and Kolodziej removing ignition points from 5.5 million BTU boiler.

Refrigeration Enginemen Pat O'Dea, Ben Keechler and Cannon review surface temperature chart in front of refrigeration control panel at Blyth Arena.

Cannon checking head temperature on 1000 HP refrigeration compressor in Blyth Arena.

Cannon and Stationary Engineer Frank Kolodziej filling underground storage tank with PS300 fuel oil at one of the boiler plants.

Cannon and Kolodziej making chemical analysis of water from one of the three boiler plants.

letters to the editor

Dear Editor:

If the enclosed suggestion by Supervisor Harold Henry of King City, California could be parlayed into an actuality, it would be the greatest advent in litter clean-up since ancient man.

The kitchen middens, scattered along the European shores provide a wealth of information on our prehistoric ancestors who were apparently more tidy than ourselves. These middens are composed of huge piles and dikes of waste material discarded by the primitive fellows. They, not like ourselves, piled their refuse in a common dump instead of dropping it bit by bit as they travelled along.

All spoofing aside, the Supervisor's suggestion deserves close scrutiny and a lot of thought. This idea of "turning the tide" such that the litter will flow back to the source (some of which will find another useful purpose) is a good one.

Revolutionary as it may sound, the better way to turn the tide is on a national basis whereby all containers of packaged food materials would carry a small bounty, thus hastening its return to the maker or to a common garbage dump for destruction.

This is a workable self-sustaining suggestion and one that has abused many a sympathetic ear. If one plants a little seed some grass is bound to grow. One of the satisfying features of a plan of this nature is that the "litterbug" pays the cost of the clean-up.

Park Attendant William J. Hill
Point Lobos State Reserve

BEER CAN DEPOSIT FROM: POINT LOBOS
WILLIAM J. HILL, ATTENDANT

Supervisor Has A Litterbug Plan

SALINAS — Monterey County Supervisor Harold Henry of King City said Monday he will seek support of his fellow supervisors for a state-wide self-supporting anti-litterbug program.

Henry's plan is pointed toward cleaning beaches, parks and roadsides of beer cans.

"Each liquor store, grocery store or other business which has an off-sale license for beer should charge one-cent deposit on beer cans," Henry said.

"The money collected by the dealers as a deposit would be forwarded to the state. The state would refund this amount to dealers for every beer can collected and deposit returned. The difference between the cans sold and those returned should give the state a tidy profit on the program."

Henry said he felt many children would collect used beer cans returning them to grocery stores for the deposit.

"We could also have central collecting points where children or anyone could bring the used beer cans. The state or dealers could dispose of the cans to junk yards.

"When large amounts of cans were involved, the state could probably sell the cans to junk dealers for additional profit.

"Children looking for spending money would sweep every beach, park, camping site and roadside clean of cans. To keep them out of liquor stores the youngsters could use the central collecting stations."

Henry said he planned to introduce a resolution at the May 25 meeting of the county board of supervisors, asking for state consideration of his plan.

Dear Editor:

Recently while on a field trip in Van Damme State Park, Dr. Donald V. Hemphill of Pacific Union College made a botanical discovery. Approximately three miles up the canyon on Fern Canyon Trail Drive, Dr. Hemphill discovered several specimens of the Twayblade orchid, Listera convallarioides (SW) Torr. This plant has not previously been listed in the Redwood Forest community. All records indicate that it normally inhabits the Montane coniferous forest region. Dr. Hemphill stated that in his 17 years of botanizing on the coast and in the Redwood region this is the first Twayblade orchid he has seen.

Asst. Supervisor Donald Mowrey
Van Damme State Park

THE PARK BENCH

Oldest Park in The System

Big Basin, as a park began at the turn of the century. At that time hardly any one dreamed that we would have a state preserve of redwoods and 170 unit State Park System up and down the State as we have today.

Just mention Slippery Rock, Wastahi, Governors Camp or The Chalks and immediately you arouse nostaligia in so many of our old time and even younger Rangers from one end of the state to the other. This nostalgia stems from past associations and those virile years of their young lives spent at Big Basin. And what associations some of them were. You should hear Clyde Newlin or Mel Whittaker reminiscing about "their good old days" at The Basin. Or Jess Chaffee, Tiny Philbrook, Knobby Knoefler, Bill Weatherbee, Lloyd Lively, Al Salzgeber, Wayne Cox or Jim Chaffee tell some of the stories. Everett Powell, too, was included in this lot. We must not forget our Deputy Chief, Earl Hanson. He, too, cut a sophomoric swath as a young Naturalist here. The same for smiling George Hagens and so many, many more, too numerous to mention. They all cut their park career eye-teeth in The Basin.

In so many cases this was their first assignment where they received their basic training. Here they absorbed the park philosophy and were indoctrinated into a way of park life that was never to leave them. Times and park practices may have changed but the time spent here left an indelible mark on them, eventually it helped shape the destiny of our Park System.

Until the turn of the century, redwoods were trees — lumber trees to be cut down and worked into split stuff like pickets and posts and rails and shakes, or hauled to a mill and cut into lumber. However, a new era, a dawn as it were, of conservation was about to break. Preservation of these majestic giants that in their pristine grandeur were already giving solace and inspiration to those who viewed them through other than axemen's eyes, was about to take place. Far-sighted men were beginning to sound the clarion call of preservation.

A pioneer and stalwart character in this movement was Andrew P. Hill. Hill had been denied access to a magnificent grove of giants (now Henry Cowell Redwoods) to photograph them. He wanted to record their God-given beauty before the slaughter by axe and saw that soon would topple them from their centuries old majestic stand.

Andrew Hill was incensed over this incident and vowed to do something about it. He was the man with a camera, a mission, and a determination. He heard of the slaughter at a nearby place called Big Basin and visited it.

Shortly thereafter he arranged for a group to journey to see what could be done about it. Included in the group was Dr. Dudley and Professor Wing of Stanford University. They camped overnight and from that meeting the Sempervirens Club was born. The original idea of the group was to

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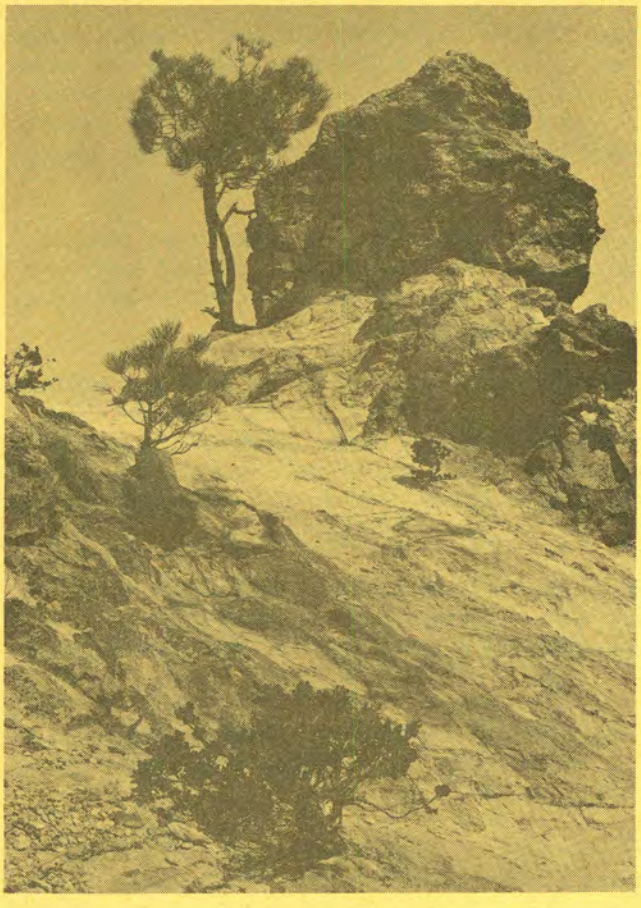

CALIFORNIA'S FIRST STATE PARK
(continued from the previous page)

have the federal government buy the land and set it up as a national park. They even had the local congressman draft a bill to that effect, but the bill never was presented in Washington.

The zeal and enthusiasm of these men spurred others to join the cause, including Rev. Father McKenna, President of Santa Clara University. These and other influential far-sighted Californians persuaded the legislature in 1902 to appropriate $200,000 for 3800 acres in Santa Cruz County at a place locally known as Big Basin. And so our first park was born. Its official name was simply California Redwood Park. Moved by the initial success, the Sempervirens Club sought other places to preserve. In due time the Save-the-Redwoods League evolved.

During the negotiations for the purchase of Big Basin for park purposes, Governor Gage thought it advisable that he personally acquaint himself with the area. Friends arranged for and built a three-room cottage for the Governor. It was located on the banks of Opal Creek in the very heart of The Basin where park headquarters is located today. Governor Gage used the cottage that summer and the following year Governor Pardee, who succeeded Gage, spent three weeks at the cottage. During his stay, Governor Wells of Utah visited for a while at the cabin. For quite some time and occasionally even today the park headquarters area is referred to as the Governors Camp.

Many other parcels were acquired, bringing the total acreage up to 11,500 acres. The most recent acquisition is the Berry Creek Falls area and acreage along Waddell Creek.

Bis Basin, or we should say the California Redwood Park, even though it escaped the woodsman's axe, was in jeopardy several times thereafter. Devastating fires threatened to wipe it out. A bad fire started on September 7, 1904 and burned for 20 days before it was brought under control after stupendous efforts by the first Park Warden, J.H.B. Pilkington and his small group of men put it out. One of the giant trees smouldered inside and burned for 14 months after everything else was put out. The burning created a flue or chimney effect that formed a perfect chimney as all the heartwood in the inside burned away. Yet this very same tree is a living, growing redwood, entirely hollow from base to top. It is on the Redwood Trail and is aptly named the Chimney Tree.

Other fires struck The Basin and caused major damage, the worst fires other than the one in 1904, took place in 1919, 1936 and a major one
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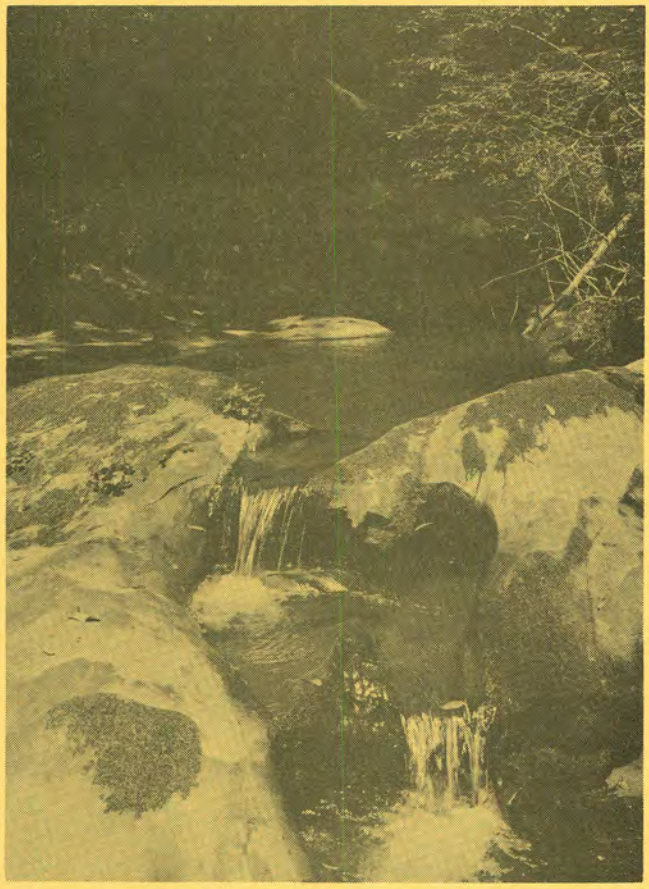
Waddell Creek

End of Sunset Trail



CALIFORNIA'S FIRST STATE PARK
(continued from the previous page)

on Pine mountain and its environs in 1948. Scars of these early day fires are noticeable in many areas of the park and can be seen by hiking the 30 miles of trail in the park.

As mentioned earlier, Big Basin has long been known as an excellent training park. At one time serious thought was given to setting up a "basic training school" here. Young recruits would be sent here and taught the park way of doing things. They would be taught how to clean toilets, dig a trench, make split stuff and learn about parks. Even though no school was ever established, personnel who do put in a stint here leave with a well-rounded and varied park experience. They are the better for it, no matter how far or where they go.

The parks facilities and installations are such that to operate them is to gain a broad knowledge of a cross-section of the state's operational problems in general. It has a rather large sewage disposal plant with several miles of sewer mains serving the 14 campgrounds and picnic areas. It could serve a city with a population of 15,000 people. The park water needs are supplied by a reservoir that covers several acres with a capacity of over 300 million gallons. A new modern water treatment plant was added to this facility this past year.

Another challenging and unique operational problem at Big Basin is the power system. All of the power system within the park, including six miles of primary overhead and underground lines and all the secondaries, as well as the substation, the transformers, air-switches and such appurtenances, are maintained by park personnel.

Campsites numbering 260 were installed and have been in heavy use ever since they opened. This usage has been popular but it has taken its toll of The Basin. Ravages of over-use are especially apparent in the picnic areas and campgrounds. These evils, this "human erosion", has spurred efforts to relocate most of these facilities away from the virgin trees. Budget funds are being considered at this writing that will accomplish the first stage of a Master Plan redevelopment. Proposed plans call for new concession-built overnight cabin accommodations, a lodge and coffee shop, a store and even a swimming pool. All of this will be located in the Sky Meadow area which is approximately two miles east of the present location. Most of the campgrounds will eventually be built in the Elk Paddock area, just east of Sky Meadow.

Supervisor Anton J. Trigeiro

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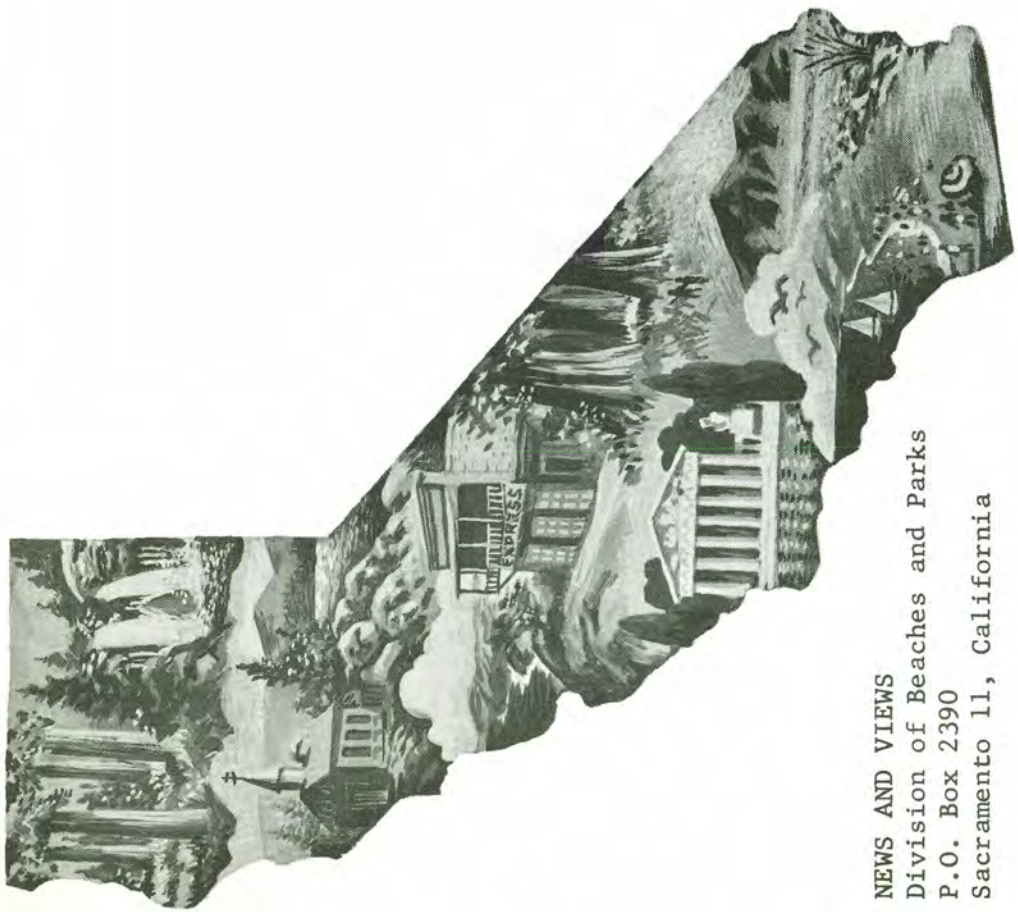

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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Edmund G. Brown

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BIG BASIN REDWOODS --- Significant to this park unit and unique in personnel staffing is the fact that Daryl Crawford, who is now employed as a Park Aid here, is the third generation of Crawfords to work at Big Basin. The first Crawford to work at Big Basin was Daryl's grandfather, Elmer Crawford, who started either in 1905 or 1906. After that it was Daryl's father, Bob, who is now at Hearst Castle. Now Daryl is taking over for the Crawford clan.

CARPINTERIA SB --- from Supervisor George W. Lynn: "On June 19th, Frances, my youngest daughter, graduated from high school, and although I don't feel any older, thinking back over the years, it makes some people I know like Saddler, Philbrook, Lively, Chaffee, Tryner, and Anderson seem old".

RICHARDSON GROVE SP --- Park Attendant Terrance Pearson and Mrs. Pearson are the very proud and happy parents of a baby girl, Tracy Lynn, born June 17th, weighing 5 lbs. 12 oz.

HUNTINGTON SB --- Park Attendant Caleb Smith was passing around cigars this week, and proudly announcing the arrival of a nine-pound grandaughter. It is the first child for his daughter, Mrs. Barbara Cummings.

ROSTER CHANGES

APPOINTMENTS	CLASSIFICATION	LOCATION	DATE
Brownlie, Thomas	State Park Attendant	Forest of Nisene Marks	6-18-64
Bryant, Shirley M.	Bookkeeping Mach Opr II	Sacramento	5-19-64
Carpenter, Robert W.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-15-64
Carriker, Loretta A.	Jr Typist Clerk	Sacramento	6-16-64
Carver, Richard E.	State Park Attendant	Folsom Lake SRA	6- 1-64
Cavett, Sam S.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-15-64
Chipman, Stephen C.	Groundsman	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-15-64
Correia, Dorothy P.	Acct Tech II	Sacramento	5-19-64
Crandall, Thomas A.	State Park Ranger II	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6- 9-64
Engler, Donald R.	State Park Ranger I	R & H Trails - Marin Co.	6- 8-64
Garrett, Francis P.	Inter Typist Clerk, Range B	District 5 Headquarters	5-14-64
Getty, Chester C.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6- 1-64
Guidera, Victor L.	Engineering Aid I	Sacramento	6-15-64
Haley, Frederick A.	Engineering Aid I	Sacramento	6- 8-64
Harlow, James D.	State Park Ranger I	Hendy Woods SP	6- 1-64
Jenkins, Ray L.	State Park Attendant	San Buenaventura SB	6- 1-64
Larson, Robert W.	Jr Landscape Arch	Monterey Regional Office	6-15-64
Mason, Leo H.	State Park Attendant	Castle Crags SP	5-28-64
Mayfield, Penelope	Inter Steno	Folsom Lake SRA	6-15-64
Mercer, Theodore L., Jr.	Jr Landscape Arch	Goleta Regional Office	6-17-64
Murray, Norbert J.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-16-64
Parkhurst, William F.	Property Inspector	Sacramento	6-22-64
Potthast, Charles O.	State Park Ranger I	Turlock Lake SRA	6- 1-64
Rider, China C.	Janitor	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-15-64
Rotanzi, Ann B.	Supvr Hskpr & Custodian	Hearst San Simeon SHM	5-11-64
Sewell, Jessie B.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-17-64
Smith, Dorotha B.	Senior Cashier Clerk	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6- 1-64
SEPARATIONS			
Forbes, Robert E.	Groundsman	Hearst San Simeon SHM	5-14-64
Gallagher, Louise M.	Inter Typist Clerk, Range B	District 6 Headquarters	5-29-64
Gilmont, Patricia L.	Delineator	Sacramento	6-18-64
Guthrie, Clara F.	Inter Typist Clerk, Range B	Lake Elsinore SRA	6-12-64
Hudson, Glenn E.	State Park Attendant	Calaveras Big Trees SP	6- 7-64
Johnson, William C.	Rec Planner II	Sacramento	6-12-64
Vogeli, Richard K.	Dispatcher Clerk	Folsom Lake SRA	6- 5-64
TRANSFERS			
Kashiwahara, Fred Y.	Delineator	from Sacramento to Water Resources	6-22-64
LEAVES			
Henretty, Lorraine	Inter Steno	Sacramento	6- 8-64
Weeks, Nicholas E.	Jr Landscape Arch	Goleta Regional Office	5-15-64
LOCATION CHANGES			
Alvey, Arvil L.	State Park Attendant	from San Mateo Coast SB to Mount Diablo SP	6- 1-64
Bier, James F.	Asst Civ Engr	from Monterey Regional Office to District 3 Headquarters	5-25-64
Cobb, William A.	Asst Landscape Arch	from Monterey Regional Office to Sacramento Regional Office	6-15-64
Plimpton, John H.	State Park Ranger I	from San Francisco Maritime SHM to Big Basin Redwoods SP	6-15-64
Prouty, Charles D.	Asst Landscape Arch	from Sacramento to District 2 Headquarters	6-15-64
Sleppy, Lydia A.	Inter Steno	from District 6 Headquarters to Humboldt Redwoods SP	6- 1-64
RETIREMENTS			
Watson, Gladys M. PO Box 107, Weott, Calif.	Inter Steno	Humboldt Redwoods SP	4-30-64

PERSONALS

ARMSTRONG REDWOODS SR --- Reserve Supervisor Jack Savage entered Palm Drive Hospital in Sebastapol, California, for an appendectomy, on May 28th.

PIO PICO SHM --- Supervisor Martin Cole returned to work May 31st after a two and one-half month sick leave absence. Ailment: Asian flu and complications.

WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE SHM --- Supervisor Auburn Rose's father-in-law died at Los Angeles on May 30th; the funeral was held on Tuesday, June 2nd.

DOHENY SB --- Supervisor Orville Short and former District 6 secretary Louise Gallagher were married on June 5th. Our best wishes go to the new couple.

The Park held a potluck supper send-off for Park Attendant Don Engler and his family who are moving north.

SAN CLEMENTE SB --- A son, Mark Knut, weighing 6 lbs. 14 oz. was born to Lifeguard and Mrs. Knut Skjonberg on May 28th.

DISTRICT 4 --- May 29, 1964

Dear Mr. Chaffee,

My wife and I wish to express our most sincere and hearfelt thanks to you and your personnel in locating our boy Randy. He was missing from Monday until yesterday evening when he was located at one of the Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park campsites by Ranger Don Royer.

We would also like to have you convey our thanks to Mrs. Royer. While Don was waiting my arrival, she gave Randy loving comfort and fixed him a hot dinner.

The personnel at Big Sur have always been helpful and considerate in our camping experiences. Their effective help now reinforces our high opinion of your organization.

Again, thank you.

Charles H. Walter

ANZA-BORREGO DESERT SP --- April 10, 1964

Dear Mr. Strickler,

My husband and myself wish to express our gratitude to you and your staff for the four hour search and rescue you conducted Tuesday night, April 7th, to come to our aid.

We are deeply grateful to Clarence and Helen Pratt, who notified George Leetch who, in turn, notified you.

We wish to thank George Gillette and Art Richter, who were the Rangers that towed our jeep and drove it to a spot that would enable us to continue on our way.

Since this search was made at night when the men were off duty, I think we feel a deeper appreciation and a more secure feeling in that when we venture on the desert, if we inform others the approximate area we are driving to, we will know we are going to be rescued in the event any difficulty occurs.

Our thanks to the other Rangers whose names we have not mentioned but who so willingly gave of their time to join in the search.

The public should be informed of your concern for others with no tangible reward received. May God bless each of you.

Gratefully yours,

Leonard and Allene Grape
P.O. Box 474
Ramona, California

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—RESOURCES AGENCY

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

P. O. BOX 2390

SACRAMENTO 95811

July 15, 1964

TO READERS OF "NEWS AND VIEWS":

Attached for your information is a copy of the recommendation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), concerning the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites, which was adopted in December 1962 at the 12th session of UNESCO's General Conference in Paris.

I am sending this to you as a supplement of "NEWS AND VIEWS" because I believe you should know of the full details of the recommendation and of the earnest efforts of men of many nations to safeguard the beauty of the earth.

Sincerely,

Edward F. Dolder

EDWARD F. DOLDER, Chief

encl.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE BEAUTY AND CHARACTER OF LANDSCAPES AND SITES

Adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session, Paris, 11 December 1962

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 9 November to 12 December 1962, in its twelfth session:

Considering that at all periods men have sometimes subjected the beauty and character of landscapes and sites forming part of their natural environment to damage which has impoverished the cultural, aesthetic and even vital heritage of whole regions in all parts of the world,

Considering that by the cultivation of virgin land, the sometimes ill-regulated development of urban centres, the carrying out of extensive works and vast plans for industrial and commercial development and equipment, modern civilizations have accelerated this trend whose progress was relatively slow up to the last century,

Considering that this phenomenon affects the aesthetic value of landscapes and sites, natural or man-made, and the cultural and scientific importance of wildlife,

Considering that, on account of their beauty and character, the safeguarding of landscapes and sites, as defined in this recommendation, is necessary to the life of men for whom they represent a powerful physical, moral and spiritual regenerating influence, while at the same time contributing to the artistic and cultural life of peoples, as innumerable and universally known examples bear witness,

Considering furthermore that landscapes and sites are an important factor in the economic and social life of many countries, and are largely instrumental in ensuring the health of their inhabitants,

Recognizing, however, that due account should be taken of the needs of community life, its evolution and the rapid development of technical progress,

Considering, therefore, that it is highly desirable and urgent to consider and adopt the necessary steps with a view to safeguarding the beauty and character of landscapes and sites everywhere, whenever it is still possible to do so,

Having before it proposals concerning the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites, this question forming item 17.4.2 of the session's agenda,

Having decided at its eleventh session that proposals on this item should be the subject of an international instrument in the form of a recommendation to Member States,

Adopts, on this eleventh day of December 1962, this recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should apply the following provisions by adopting, in the form of a national law or in some other way, measures designed to give effect in the territories under their jurisdiction to the norms and principles embodied in this recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should bring this recommendation to the attention of the authorities and bodies concerned with the protection of landscapes and sites and with regional development, and of bodies entrusted with the protection of nature and the development of the tourist trade, together with youth organizations.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should, on dates and in a form to be determined, submit to it reports concerning the implementation of this recommendation.

I. DEFINITION

1. For the purpose of this recommendation, the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites is taken to mean the preservation and, where possible, the restoration of the aspect of natural, rural and urban landscapes and sites, whether natural or man-made, which have a cultural or aesthetic interest or form typical natural surroundings.

2. The provisions of this recommendation are also intended to supplement measures for the protection of nature.

II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

3. The studies and measures to be adopted with a view to the safeguarding of landscapes and sites should extend to the whole territory of a State, and should not be confined to certain selected landscapes or sites.

4. In choosing the measures to be adopted, due account should be taken of the relative significance of the landscapes and sites concerned. These measures might vary in accordance with the character and size of the landscapes and sites, their location and the nature of the dangers with which they are threatened.

5. Protection should not be limited to natural landscapes and sites, but should also extend to landscapes and sites whose formation is due wholly or in part to the work of man. Thus, special provisions should be made to ensure the safeguarding of certain urban landscapes and sites which are, in general, the most threatened, especially by building operations and land speculation. Special protection should be accorded to the approaches to monuments.

6. Measures taken for the safeguarding of landscapes and sites should be both preventive and corrective.

7. Preventive measures should be aimed at protecting sites from dangers which may threaten them. These measures should include, in particular, the supervision of works and activities likely to damage landscapes and sites, for example:

a. The construction of all types of public and private buildings. These should be designed so as to meet certain aesthetic requirements in respect of the building itself and, while avoiding a facile imitation of certain traditional and picturesque forms, should be in harmony with the general atmosphere which it is desired to safeguard;

b. The Construction of roads;

c. High or low tension electric lines, power production and transmission plant and equipment, aerodromes, broadcasting and television stations, etc.;

d. Petrol filling stations;

e. Advertising hoardings and illuminated signs;

f. Deforestation, including the destruction of trees contributing to the beauty of the landscape, particularly those lining thoroughfares or avenues;

g. Pollution of the air and water;

h. Working of mines and quarries and the disposal of their waste products;

i. Piping of spring water, irrigation works, dams, channels, aqueducts, river regulation works, etc.;

j. Camping;

k. Dumping of worn-out material and waste, and domestic, commercial or industrial scrap.

8. In safeguarding the beauty and character of landscapes and sites, allowance should also be made for the dangers resulting from certain forms of work and certain activities of present-day life, by reason of the noise which they occasion.

9. Activities likely to mar landscapes or sites in areas that are scheduled or protected in some other way should be sanctioned only if the public or social welfare imperatively requires it.

10. Corrective measures should be aimed at repairing the damage caused to landscapes and sites and, as far as possible, restoring them to their original condition.

11. In order to facilitate the task of the various public services responsible for the safeguarding of landscapes and sites in each State, scientific research institutes should be set up to co-operate with the competent authorities with a view to the alignment and codification of the laws and regulations applicable in this matter. These provisions and the results of the work carried out by the research institutes should be published in a single administrative publication brought periodically up to date.

III. PROTECTIVE MEASURES

12. The safeguarding of landscapes and sites should be ensured by use of the following methods:

a. General supervision by the responsible authorities;

b. Insertion of obligations into urban development plans and planning at all levels: regional, rural and urban;

c. Scheduling of extensive landscapes "by zones";

d. Scheduling of isolated sites;

e. Creation and maintenance of natural reserves and national parks;

f. Acquisition of sites by communities.

General Supervision

13. General supervision should be exercised over works and and activities likely to damage landscapes and sites throughout the whole territory of the State.

Town Planning and Rural Planning Schemes

14. Urban and rural planning schemes should embody provisions defining the obligations which should be imposed to ensure the safeguarding of landscapes and sites, even unscheduled ones, situated on the territory affected.

15. Urban and rural planning schemes should be drawn up in order of urgency, specifically for towns or regions in process of rapid development, where the protection of the aesthetic or picturesque character of the town or region justifies the establishment of such schemes.

Scheduling of Extensive Landscapes "By Zones"

16. Extensive landscapes should be scheduled "by zones".

17. When, in a scheduled zone, the aesthetic character is of prime importance, scheduling "by zones" should involve control of plots and observation of certain general requirements of an aesthetic order covering the use of materials, and their colour, height standards, precautions to be taken to conceal disturbances of the soil resulting from the construction of dams and the operation of quarries, and regulations governing the cutting down of trees, etc.

18. Scheduling "by zones" should be publicized, and general rules to be observed for the safeguarding of scheduled landscapes should be enacted and made public.

19. Scheduling "by zones" should not, as a rule, involve payment of compensation.

20. Isolated small sites, whether natural or urban, together with portions of a landscape of particular interest, should be scheduled. Areas which provide a fine view, and areas and buildings surrounding an outstanding monument should also be scheduled. Each of these scheduled sites, areas and buildings should be the subject of a special administrative decision of which the owner should be duly notified.

21. Scheduling should mean that the owner is prohibited from destroying the site, or altering its condition or aspect, without permission from the authorities responsible for its protection.

22. When such permission is granted, it should be accompanied by all the conditions necessary to the safeguarding of the site. No permission should be needed, however, for normal agricultural activities, nor for normal maintenance work on buildings.

23. Expropriation by the authorities, together with the carrying out of public works in a scheduled site, should be subject to the agreement of the authorities responsible for its protection. No-one should be able to acquire, by prescription, within a scheduled site, rights likely to change the character or aspect of the site. No conventionary rights should be granted by the owner without the agreement of the responsible authorities.

24. Scheduling should involve a prohibition on the pollution of the ground, air or water in any way whatsoever, while the extraction of minerals should likewise be subject to special permission.

25. All advertising should be forbidden in a scheduled area and its immediate surroundings, or be limited to special emplacements to be decided by the authorities responsible for the protection of the site.

26. Permission to camp in a scheduled site should, in principle, be refused, or granted only within an area fixed by the responsible authorities and subject to their inspection.

27. Scheduling of a site may entitle the owner to compensation in cases of direct and definite prejudice resulting therefrom.

Natural Reserves and National Parks

28. When conditions are suitable, Member States should incorporate in the zones and sites to be protected, national parks intended for the education and recreation of the public, or natural reserves, strict or special. Such natural reserves and national parks should form a group of experimental zones intended also for research into the formation and restoration of the landscape and the protection of nature.

Acquisition of Sites by Communities

29. Member States should encourage the acquisition by communities of areas forming part of a landscape or site which it is desired to protect. When necessary, it should be possible to effect such acquisition by expropriation.

IV. APPLICATION OF PROTECTIVE MEASURES

30. The fundamental norms and principles governing the protection of landscapes and sites in each Member State should have the force of law, and the measures for their application should be entrusted to the responsible authorities within the framework of the powers conferred on them by law.

31. Member States should set up specialized bodies of an administrative or advisory nature.

32. The administrative bodies should be specialized central or regional departments entrusted with carrying out protective measures. Accordingly, those departments should be in a position to study problems of protection and scheduling, to undertake surveys on the spot, to prepare decisions to be taken and to supervise their implementation. They should likewise be entrusted with proposing measures designed to reduce the dangers which may be involved in carrying out certain types of work or repairing damage caused by such work.

33. The advisory bodies should consist of commissions at national, regional or local level, entrusted with the task of studying questions relating to protection and giving their opinion on those questions to the central or regional authorities or to the local communities concerned. The opinion of these commissions should be sought in all cases and in good time, particularly at the stage of preliminary planning, in the case of large-scale works of public interest, such as the building of highways, the setting up of hydro-technical or new industrial installations, etc.

34. Member States should facilitate the formation and operation of national and local non-governmental bodies, one of whose functions would be to collaborate with the bodies mentioned in paragraphs 31, 32 and 33, particularly by informing the public and warning the appropriate departments of dangers threatening landscapes and sites.

35. Violation of the rules governing the protection of landscapes and sites should involve payment of damages or the obligation to restore the site to its former condition, as far as possible.

36. Administrative or criminal prosecutions should be provided for in the case of deliberate damage to protected landscapes and sites.

V. EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC

37. Educational action should be taken in school and out of school with a view to arousing and developing public respect for landscapes and sites and publicizing the regulations laid down to ensure their protection.

38. Teachers to be entrusted with this task in schools should undergo special training in the form of specialized courses in institutions of secondary and higher education.

39. Member States should also facilitate the work of existing museums, with a view to intensifying the educational action they have already undertaken to this end, and should consider the possibility of establishing special museums, or specialized departments in existing museums, for the study and display of the natural and cultural features of particular regions.

40. The education of the public outside schools should be the task of the press, of private associations for the protection of landscapes and sites or for the protection of nature, of bodies concerned with the tourist trade and of youth or popular education organizations.

41. Member States should facilitate the education of the public and promote the work of associations, bodies and organizations devoted to this task by the supply of material assistance and by making available to them and to educationists in general appropriate publicity media such as films, radio and television programmes, material for permanent, temporary or mobile exhibitions, pamphlets and books suitable for wide distribution and planned on educational lines. Wide publicity could be provided through journals and magazines and regional periodicals.

42. National and international "days", competitions and similar occasions should be devoted to encouraging the appreciation of natural or man-made landscapes and sites in order to direct public attention to the fact that the protection of their beauty and character is of prime importance to the community.

The foregoing is the authentic text of the Recommendation duly adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization during its twelfth session, which was held in Paris and declared closed the twelfth day of December 1962.

In Faith Whereof we have appended our signatures this eighteenth day of December 1962.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

PAULO E. DE BERREDO CARNEIRO

The Director-General
RENE' MAHEU

Certified copy
Paris,

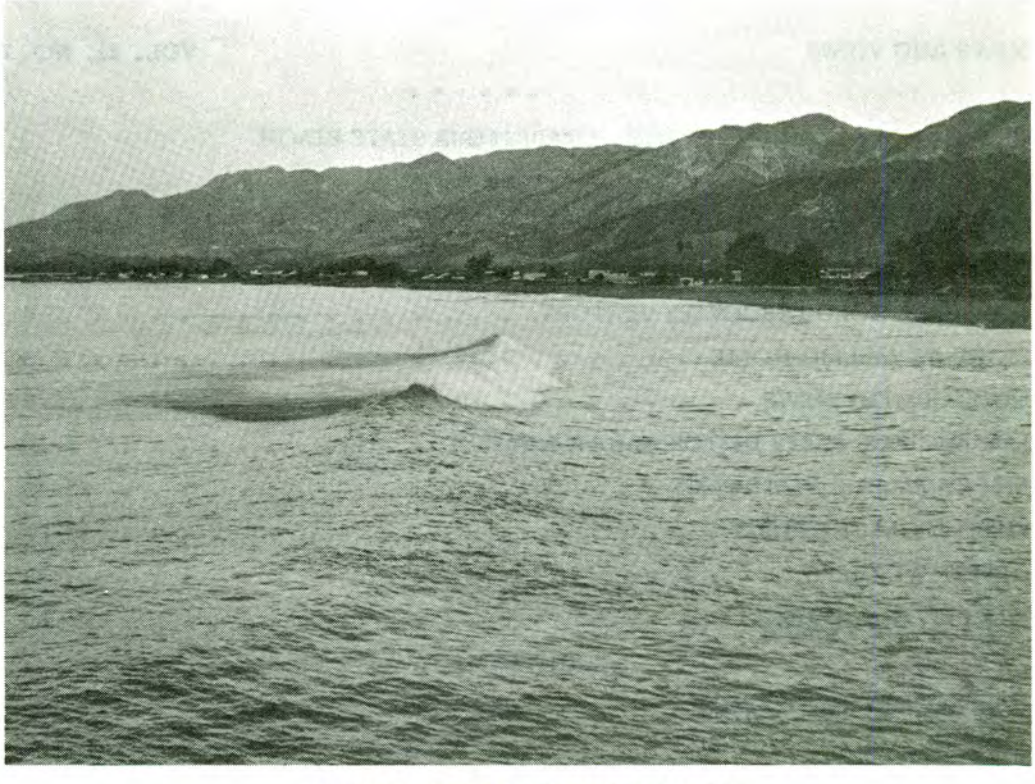
Legal Adviser of the United Nations
Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization

ROSTER CHANGES 5-28-64

APPOINTMENTS	CLASSIFICATION	LOCATION	DATE
Barclay, Robert K.	Instrumentman	Sacramento	4- 1-64
Bryce, Allen F.	Engineering Aid I	Sacramento	5-25-64
Burden, Carol A.	Inter Typ Clerk	Sacramento	5-27-64
Espinosa, Carlos A.	Jr. Ldscp Arch	District 1 Headquarters	5-18-64
Estabrook, Norman B.	St Pk Attendant	Carpinteria SB	4-28-64
Felty, Richard E.	St Pk Ranger II	Hearst San Simeon SHM	4-20-64
Foote, George F.	St Pk Attendant	Cuyamaca Rancho SP	4-11-64
Iwamoto, Glenn S.	Engineering Aid I	Sacramento	4-24-64
Johnson, Max A.	St Pk Attendant	Sunset SB	5-19-64
McKinney, George S.	Groundsman	Hearst San Simeon SHM	5- 1-64
Normann, Jerome M.	Asst Civil Eng	Monterey Regional	4-27-64
Pohl, Richard A.	St Pk Attendant	Hearst San Simeon SHM	5-21-64
Radcliff, Donna M.	Inter Typ Clk	Sacramento	5- 1-64
Schlerf, Herman E.	St Pk Ranger I	Angel Island SP	4-10-64
Siddons, Louise R.	Inter Typ Clk	Sacramento	4-28-64
Smith, Virginia C.	Inter Typ Clk	Sacramento	5- 4-64
Warren, H. Lee	Asst Ldscp Arch	Sacramento Regional	5-11-64
Wasley, Edgar M.	St Pk Attendant	Big Basin Redwoods SP	5-10-64
Williams, Roger D.	Jr. Ldscp Arch	Reservoir Development	5-13-64
SEPARATIONS			
Denney, Delbert L.	Engineering Aid I	Sacramento	4-30-64
Finberg, Mitchell B.	Assoc Civil Eng	Sacramento	4-30-64
Gant, Harry H.	St Pk Attendant	Bolsa Chica SB	4-30-64
Gillilan, Ward D.	Special Rep, Div of B&P	Sacramento	5-31-64
Goodell, Barbara T.	Inter Steno	District 5 Headquarters	5-13-64
Grinager, Holly A.	Engineering Aid I	Sacramento	4-30-64
Mosteller, Charles S.	St Pk Ranger III	Silver Strand SB	4- 7-64
Stille, Maria L.	Inter Typ Clerk	Cuyamaca Rancho SP	4-17-64
Thompson, Hollis D.	Prop Inspector	Sacramento	5-31-64
Vandercook, Earl B.	Civil Eng Tech I	Sacramento	4-24-64
Willison, Andrew, Jr.	Engineering Aid II	Sacramento	4-23-64
LEAVES			
King, Charles D., II	Lifeguard Supervisor	San Diego Coast SB	4-17-64
Deal, Ruby E.	Key Punch Operator (IBM)	Sacramento	5-15-64
RETIREMENT			
Wells, Jack R.	St Pk Attendant	Mount Diablo SP	4-30-64
TRANSFERS			
Mylar, William E.	Engineering Aid II	from Sacramento to Water Resources	5- 3-64
Andersen, John D.	Lifeguard Supervisor	from San Diego Coast SB to Silver Strand SB	4-17-64
Brown, William L.	St Pk Ranger I	from R&H Trails - Marin Co. to Samuel P. Taylor SP	5- 1-64
Neal, James E.	St Pk Ranger I	from Anza Borrego Desert SP to Big Basin Redwoods SP	5- 1-64
Neider, James E.	St Pk Ranger I	from San Francisco Maritime to Bidwell Mansion SHM	4-24-64
Tubbs, Melvin E.	Lifeguard Supervisor	from Silver Strand SB to Bolsa Chica SB	4-17-64

AUGUST, 1964

NEWS AND VIEWS



CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 21, NO. 8

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COVER: CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH

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Director's Diary

Charles A. DeTurk

STATEMENT BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, PLANNING AND PUBLIC WORKS, IN ARCATA, CALIFORNIA, JULY 24, 1964.

In 1939 the Legislature adopted Section 5003 of the Public Resources Code which reads:

> "The Department of Parks and Recreation shall administer, protect, and develop the State Park System for the use and enjoyment of the public. . .and it may expend all moneys of the Department from whatever source derived, for the care, protection. . . of the State Park System."

In 1961 another Legislature adopted Section 5001.5 of the Public Resources Code which reads:

> "State Parks. . .consist of relatively spacious areas of outstanding scenic or wilderness character, oftentimes containing also significant historical, archeological, ecological, geological, and other scientific values, preserved as nearly as possible in their original or natural condition and providing opportunity for appropriate types of recreation where such will not destroy or impair the features and values to be preserved. Commercial exploitation of resources is prohibited."

It is well established in law that the actions of one Legislature are not binding on those that follow. Yet a score and two years later an almost entirely new California Legislature, expressing new ideas, concepts, aspirations and intentions, continues to insist that the values and integrity of the State Park System remain the responsibility of park personnel, and that these persons remain charged with a solemn responsibility -- the preservation of that tiny portion of our scenic landscape retained as it is and was for us and those who will follow.

It is apparent that the intent of the Legislature is clear.

It is obvious that any attempt to violate the trusts placed with the State Park Commission and the Department of Parks is an expression of disdain for the actions of the Legislature. This becomes even more manifest when I state that there are now 20 areas in California where the Department feels that it must invoke the ringing words of Verdun, "They Shall Not Pass."

In May of this year, the United States, most concerned with the bulldozing efforts and effects of highway departments in almost every state of the Union, issued a regulation making it mandatory on state highway departments to give full consideration to the overall interests of the public. These interests are defined to include both their own program and programs of public recreational resources, including parks and historical sites. If the park officials do not agree with the highway planning, park reasoning for non-concurrence is to be forwarded by the highway department to the Bureau of Public Roads in Washington for final determination by the Secretary of Commerce.

We ask that approval for any encroachment onto State Park lands be made mandatory and that the matter be determined by the State Park Commission.

You have listened to considerable testimony.

You have been apprised of the feelings of Californians through the editorials of the State's newspapers, nearly all of whom express especial concern about the activities of the Division of Highways.

You will hear further testimony today and will conduct further hearings.

(continued on the following page)

I do not intend to take up your time with attempts to out-engineer the engineers. I will say that I do not feel they have any business telling us how to run a park, how to design a park. . . or what is a park. That is our business.

And that is why I state that if a bridge and approach roads are constructed across Emerald Bay, that if the sacred groves of Prairie Creek are trespassed or if its adjoining Gold Beach is desecrated, or if specific portions of a score of other State Parks are violated, there no longer truly exists a park -- in theory, by legislative definitions or in fact!

Californians and their friends from throughout the world visit the State Parks or the great Yosemite, the nation's first State Park, because of the grandeur, the splendor, the magnificence. When a rollicking, ill-conceived freeway is constructed through the heart of a park, the whole purpose of the park is destroyed, as well as the reason for anyone visiting it. These can never be replaced.

I have given considerable thought to recommending to Governor Brown that if and when the Division of Highways exercises its alleged legal authority to condemn the magnificence of California and construct a freeway through Prairie Creek, or any other great State Park -- which time I trust will never come -- that area be abandoned for park purposes, the properties sold and the moneys reinvested.

The subsequent purchase will of course be of less quality. There just are not great, wonderful opportunities remaining.

It is not easy to stand before this committee and express the firm conviction that there is no alternative. But that is the fact.

Section 5012 of the Public Resources Code permits the Director of Parks, and no other person, to grant permits and easements of public roads across State Park properties. Section 5003 and 5001.5 specifically instruct that I protect the park values and unless those park values are protected, I cannot grant an easement. A freeway through Prairie Creek or an expressway across Emerald Bay is a destruction of, not a protection of park values.

Section 506 of the Public Resources Code vests in the State Park Commission the responsibility of establishing policies to guide my direction of the department. That commission has been equally firm in its charge to me, and my predecessors, to protect the integrity of our parks from all encroachments.

The grave disasters which threaten at Prairie Creek and Emerald Bay are the responsibility of the Division of Highways. The issue most surely will go into the courts if the Division of Highways makes any effort to proceed with the beach route or enlarge the present route at Prairie Creek. It is not inconceivable that a law written in 1937 and yet to be tested in the courts insofar as State Parks are concerned will resolve in favor of parks.

But in the meantime we ask that you initiate legislation to preclude further invasions -- including those presently being discussed. But the duty of this committee and of the next Legislature as I see it is not alone one of legal authority. It is a moral obligation as chosen representatives of human beings to represent human beings.

I am shocked by the planning report submitted in the City of Los Angeles relative to that community's redevelopment project in the old downtown section. The corruption of spirit is no more truly attested than in this paragraph:

"The pedestrian remains as the largest obstacle to free traffic movement."

Simply restated, that means the machine first, the human second -- the motor first, the human spirit second.

I would like to quote here the viewpoints of two eminent Americans. The first, Dr. Sebastian de Grazia, a political scientist at the Eagleton Institute of Political Science at Rutgers University, and a visiting professor at the University of Florence, and at Princeton.

". . .The American's concept of his country (is) as a land of infinite natural resources. The very word 'resources' conjures up in his mind something waiting to be used. He never thinks

(continued on Page 11)

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

...THANKS...

To The Editor:

I appreciate the assistance through your paper, the Board of Supervisors of Nevada County, the Nevada County Historical Society, William B. Meek-William M. Stewart Chapter No. 10 of E Clampus Vitus and numerous citizens of Nevada County which resulted on Saturday, May 23, 1964 in the formal dedication of a State Historical Landmark bronze plaque at the covered bridge across the South Yuba River at Bridgeport.

Sincerely
Verna Wood Dunshee
Ross, Calif.

Edward F. Dolder,
Chief

NEVADA COUNTY NUGGET

SIERRA BYWAYS

A FINAL TRIBUTE

AN ADOPTED NEVADAN.....Verna Dunshee (see letters to the editor) and her husband have devoted the major portion of their recent years to the development and preservation of parks, beaches and historical sites..... Mrs. Dunshee is continuously paid tribute by Beaches and Parks personnel for the numerous major tasks that she has performed as though they were of minor importance. She brushes off these tributes and goes on to the next tribute, making friends at each stop.....This Ross, Calif., woman is the great-grandaughter of David I. Wood, who built the covered Bridgeport Bridge.....Therefore, I took time from vacation to attend the dedication of a plaque (which she graciously described as the most beautiful in California, and thanked Road Commissioner Bob Graham) at the bridge.....But it seems to me that the story of this woman will someday be cited as an example of outstanding service to her state, and it seems to me that the tributes paid her are too often verbal and not of public record.....Therefore, as my last official act before vacating my Nevada City Council press seat, I hereby proclaim that Verna Dunshee is an adopted Nevada Cityan.....And I'm sure Mayor Arch won't mind.

---Dean Thompson

After reading the above editorial, I stopped short. Have we been remiss by publicly ignoring two very dedicated people? After some soul searching, it may be that "Mrs. Dunshee is continuously paid tribute by Beaches and Parks personnel for the numerous major tasks that she has performed as though they were of minor importance."

Mr. and Mrs. Dunshee have labored quietly but so devotedly in the interests of the State Park System and all Californians that we may have looked upon this team much as children tend to regard their parents -- kind actions are taken for granted.

Let me speak for the Division of Beaches and Parks and publicly acknowledge our appreciation for the devotion of the Dunshees; for the many Rangers who have received special considerations, such as attending the Audubon Camp (Paid for by the Dunshees) so that they may better interpret their area for the enjoyment of visitors; for the many fine photographs in park background files; for the special encouragement in many cases when it counted the most; and especially for the gift of land which is now part of Samuel P. Taylor State Park which they purchased when it was in danger of being logged and the State had no funds.

I have named just a few instances that come readily to mind, but for all the kindness and devotion throughout the years, Mr. and Mrs. Dunshee, our humble THANKS.

Edward F. Dolder

EDWARD F. DOLDER, Chief

FOREIGN VISITORS ENJOY PARK

On March 28, 1963, the North American Continent Cross-Country Hiking Party from the Waseda University near Tokyo, Japan, arrived at Marshall Gold Discovery State Park. It was a very wet trip for them, as they had hiked up from Folsom in the rain. However, one public spirited individual had brought their packs up ahead of them, but the Japanese boys refused all offers of rides on their cross-country tour.

The five students, from a student body enrollment of 35,000, represent various sections of Japan, and their names and addresses are as follows:

Noboru Tajima (group leader), 156 Nakajima, Odawara, Kanagawa; Katsuyuki Takahashi (deputy leader), 821 Kamuenjaki, Mitaka, Tokyo; Shichiro Ohnishi (treasurer), Higashisakamoto, Hekison Ohtsu-Gun, Yamaguchi-Ken; Mitsuo Shida (rapporteur), Nagahama, Akaski-cho Ohfunato-Shi, Iwate-Ken; Takashi Yagi (director of public relations), 2855 Yoshimien Itsukaichi, Hiroshima.

They were very interested in our park, as they had studied the history of this area before leaving Japan; however, our history and historical sites are quite modern to some in Japan which date back to about 700 A.D.

They stayed overnight and toured the area with Supervisor Dixon the following morning. Because of a scheduled meeting in Placerville at 1:00, they left Coloma about 10:00, their packs on their backs, happily waving and shouting as they disappeared from view. Each boy was carrying approximately 45 pounds, which included equipment for almost any kind of weather condition.

This trip was their own idea, and before coming to San Francisco to begin their "walk" to Washington D.C., they spent a year in training, and going through the usual "red tape" of getting the approval and backing such a trip as this would entail.

The students were having language troubles but hoped to have this all under control in about three months. We are sure they will make out all right. When they left here they headed for Lake Tahoe to have lunch with Governor Sawyer in his mansion at Carson City, Nevada.

Just recently this card arrived:

Dear Mr. Dixson, March 10, 1964

It is our great pleasure to inform you of our safe arrival here in Tokyo on February 11th after the successful trip of more than ten months in your country.

We really got so much impression in the kindness of American people, the high living standard and the great nature. We extend our sincere thanks to your warm welcome and hospitality.

In these days since we got here we have been very busy with reporting to the people in public about the experiences while on the journey on T.V., newspaper or and so many monthly and weekly magazines.

Our sincere thanks again and best wishes for good health and happiness always.

Katsuyuki T. Shichiro O. Takeshi J. Noboru T.

CROSS-COUNTRY HIKING PARTY
WASEDA UNIVERSITY, TOKYO

signs of interest

Close up, west entrance

Visiting hours sign, west side

Close up, east entrance sign

Speed limit sign, east side

The signs were designed by Landscape Architect Robert Hines and constructed in the District 2 shops in the Sonoma State Historic Park.

VALLEJO HOME

Your Master Plan Review Committee continues its efforts toward the achievement of approved Declarations of Purpose for all units of the State Park System as the first step in the overall effort of master planning for the various units. At its meeting in June, the State Park Commission approved several Declarations, and it is expected that the Committee will be able to keep a substantial flow of Declarations moving to the Commission for consideration in the coming months. We will try to reproduce one approved Declaration each month so you may follow the progress. This month we quote below the approved text for Emerald Bay and D. L. Bliss State Parks.

> The purpose of Emerald Bay and D. L. Bliss State Parks is to make available to the people forever, for their inspiration, enlightenment, and enjoyment, the most spectacular portion of the Lake Tahoe shoreline and its attendant upland, from and including the Cascade Creek watershed north to Rubicon Creek, in an essentially natural condition, together with all related scenic, scientific, historic, and appropriate recreational resources of the area.
>
> The function of the Division of Beaches and Parks at Emerald Bay and D. L. Bliss State Parks is to manage and protect its resources and values in such a way as to perpetuate them for the permanent benefit of the people in accordance with the declared purpose; to defend these resources and values against misuse and deterioration; to interpret them effectively; and to provide such facilities and services, consistent with the purpose of the parks, as are necessary for full enjoyment by the people.

The make-up of the Master Plan Review Committee has changed in recent weeks, because of the press of urgent assignments State Park Landscape Architect Steve Wardwell has been relieved and has been replaced on the Committee by Deputy Chief James Warren.

* * * * * * * * * * *

This month's article by Regional Supervisor Robert Deering of the Goleta Region is particularly timely, because it describes the development project for San Elijo Beach, a unit of the San Diego Coast State Beaches. In recent months, San Elijo Beach has been the center of a raging controversy over the proposed use of the area as an overnight campground. Bob Deering's story gives much of the background for the project and describes much of the thinking and effort that went into the making of an outstanding campground design under extremely difficult conditions.

James Tryner, Supervisor of Development

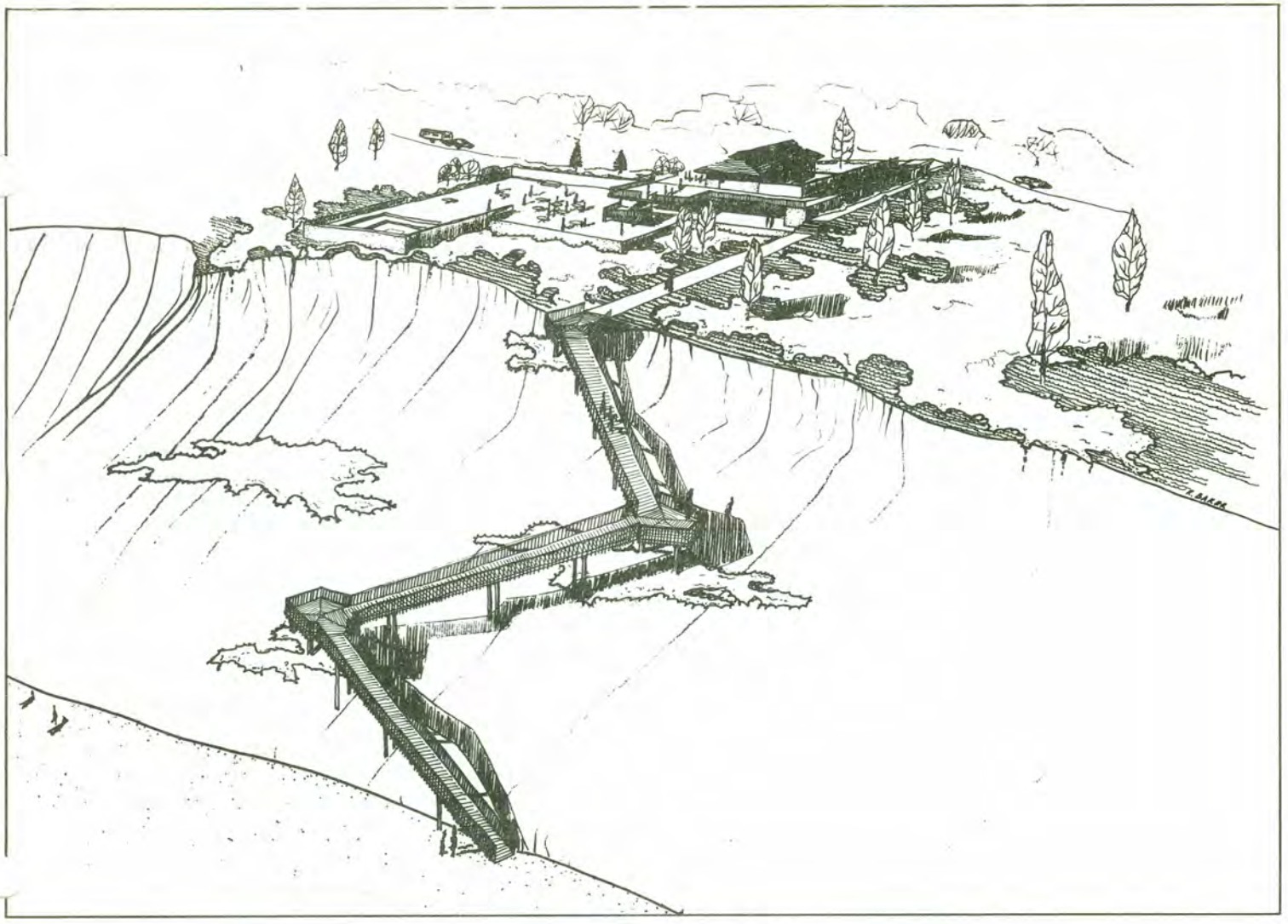
San Elijo Beach

San Elijo Beach is situated at Cardiff-by-the Sea on Highway 101 approximately 100 miles south of Los Angeles and 15 miles north of San Diego. San Elijo has a mild climate making it an important year-round recreation area.

San Elijo (San Alejo) meaning Saint Alexius, Beach consists of about 24 acres of land stretched out into a long, relatively flat messa elevated some 60 to 90 feet above the beach, having almost vertical bluffs made up of well compacted gravel resembling conglomerate. Practically no natural vegetation exists on the site and any that did exist was probably denuded over the years by human use. At present, the beach, with the exception of gravel parking areas, is totally undeveloped. Access is from the very heavily traveled Coast Highway. Safe access was one of the most important factors to be considered in the planning program.

It seems that the demand for coastal camping in Southern California far exceeds any possibility of meeting the need. It is estimated that each year over 100,000 people are turned away from the existing camping facilities in the coastal area between Doheny and La Costa Beaches. To alleviate this need, camping facilities and beach use facilities are planned for San Clemente, San Onofre, La Costa and San Elijo. Surfing and beach use are popular here where the ocean and weather are warm.

Because of the nature of the topography, the land is divided into two areas, the mesa area at the top of the bluff and the beach area stretching along the foot of the bluff. The mesa provides the only area suitable for camping where it widens sufficiently to permit this kind of activity. The narrow areas located at both the north and south ends seem to lend themselves better to the development of parking for day-use, the best surfing area is at the north end, and the best and largest beach is located at the south end.



Of great concern among those in the community and the planners is the visual effect from the highway and especially the community since most of the residential area is situated on a low hill just behind the beach. Originally it was felt that the entire campsite area could be depressed some eight to ten feet to help obscure the development. But through studies it was found to be impractical. It was determined that by depressing the area approximately three to four feet and, with extensive landscaping, a fine park-like atmosphere could be developed in which the campsites would be nearly lost in a camouflage of foliage. Being adjacent to a residential area, this project has received considerable attention from local residents. There were those who wanted day-use only facilities and others who wanted camping developments. Because of local interest our planning staff, joined by the Supervisor of Development, the Chief, and the District Superintendent made three public presentations of our plans and are working closely with the local people on the various phases of the development.

A study was made to determine the feasibility of depositing soil over the bluffs by the Department of Water Resources. Also involved in the study was the State Lands Office, the Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Corps of Engineers. The results of the study revealed the fill material to be excavated should not be deposited over the bluffs as it would interfere with the lobster fishing industry. It was found this material could be used to a good advantage at Torrey Pines for a proposed beach parking development.

Consultations with the Division of Highways engineers helped determine the proper location of the entrance and the design of acceleration and deceleration lanes. Construction of the project will be handled by the State Office of Architecture and Construction.

The designers for this project are Richard M. Paine, Associate Landscape Architect, Robert F. Reiland, Assistant Landscape Architect, and Robert M. Baker, Junior Landscape Architect. All buildings and lifeguard structures were designed by Marvin Schweigert under the direction of Robert F. Uhte, Senior Architect in charge of the Architectural Section, Division of Beaches and Parks.
(continued on the following page)

An excellent design and a very workable plan were developed in which the access to the camping facilities is located so that one-half of the unit may be closed to camping and the other half used for picnicking, or both parts used for camping. In addition, the loop development permits closing of portions of the campground without any disruption of the operations. A total of 172 campsites will be constructed, five sanitary buildings in the camping area, and three comfort station-dressing room buildings for beach use.

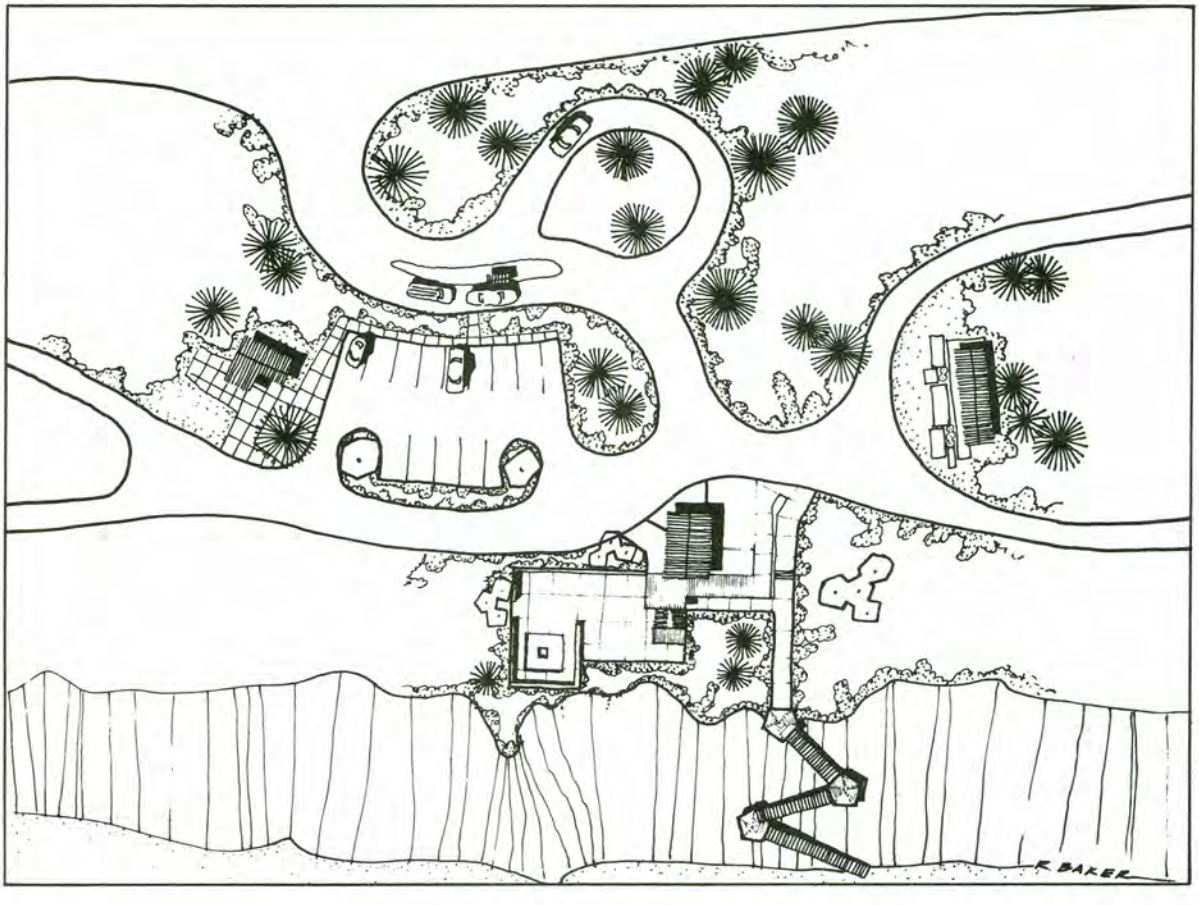
Centrally located will be a small concessions facility to provide necessary staples, soft drinks and snacks. It will also serve as an activity center for the campground with benches and outdoor fireplace as a center of interest. A small park office with adjacent parking will be located nearby and close to the main campground entrance.

A service area and utility building is shown on the plan, however, it has been determined that this land is too valuable for this use and that all service facilities should be located on property away from the valuable shore. Parking space for approximately 200 cars will be provided for surfers and beach users with entrance to the parking areas by means of pay gates using a card key system for employees.

Access to the beach from the camping and north parking areas is planned to be by means of elevated stairways attached to piles driven into the slopes. Landings will have benches to rest and enjoy the views. Lifeguard facilities will be provided with a major lifeguard control tower located on the bluff overlooking the south beach where most beach users will congregate. Smaller lifeguard stands will be located at other points along the beach.

Richard E. Dowd, Associate Civil Engineer, assisted with many engineering aspects of the project.

Total construction costs are estimated at $883,100. Annual operating costs are calculated at $68,000 for ten permanent personnel, 24 man months of park aid assistance, and 12 man months of lifeguard help. Water and sewer lines will be connected into the local water and sewer systems. All gas and electrical lines will be underground.



HISTORICAL LANDMARK NO. 689

Don Gaspar de Portola's party of discovery arrived at the foot of the north side of the Santa Monica Mountains on the afternoon of August 5, 1769, very tired no doubt from their journey through the brush and up the hillsides in their crossing by way of the Sepulveda Canyon. They rested briefly among the oaks at a point between present day Sherman Oaks and the town of Encino. Before them lay a large level basin, the San Fernando Valley.

In this advance party was Don Gaspar de Portola, Captain Fernando de Rivera y Moncado, Father Juan Crespi, Lieutenant Pedro Fages, Sergeant Ortega and six soldiers. Father Junipero Serra was not with them at the time as it had been necessary for him to stay behind in San Diego to receive treatment for an infected foot. They were probably still stained and smelling of tar, as the pathfinders had the day before nearly foundered in an oily marsh. Regarding that experience, Father Crespi observed, "a certain substance like pitch steamed and bubbled on the ground". They called the place the Alders of Saint Estevan. Today it is known as the Brea Tar Pits. Although unaware of it, they had made the first discovery of California petroleum.

After a short pause at the foot of the mountains, the explorers moved up the valley about a mile where they came upon warm springs and a body of water. These springs are now a part of the Los Encinos State Historical Monument. The famous diarist Crespi noted: "We reached a very large pool of fresh water where we met two very large villages of very friendly tractable heathens, the men, women and children must amount to nearly 200 souls, and at the same time there must have been 12 heathens at the camp. They all stood with basins full of their sorts of pine-oil drink and sage tea ready to be given us for our refreshment. We drew off a little into the shade of a great white oak tree to make camp, and told them to bring it to us at the camp, and so they did. On a hot August afternoon it was a pleasant place to stop".

About 25 years after the visit by the explorers, Francisco Reyes, who had been the Alcalde (mayor) of the then small pueblo of Los Angeles, was granted 4,460 acres of Mission land to raise his cattle. Reyes built a stone hut as a shelter for the cattlemen. This hut still stands on the Monument grounds today. After three years of occupancy the Mission Padres objected claiming the Indians were being deprived of their rights, so Pio Pico, Governor of California at the time, gave the 4,460 acres to the three Indians, Francisco, Ramon and Roque. Reyes was given another piece of land in exchange. During the time the Indians stayed on the land they raised cattle and some corn, using water from the springs to water their crops. In time the Indians tired of the Rancho and sold it to Don Vicente de la Osa. The U. S. Land Commission approved title for patent on January 8, 1851.

Vicente de la Osa built an Adobe in 1849, the first Adobe in the southwest portion of the San Fernando Valley. This fine old Adobe is now 115 years old and still stands in a good state of preservation. Vicente de la Osa married Rita Guillian, a native of California. They raised 14 children.
(continued on the following page)

HISTORICAL LANDMARK NO. 689 (continued from the previous page)

The Spanish people were very hospitable. Travelers were always welcome to spend the night, be they rich or poor. As was the custom, a plate containing some coins was placed on a night stand beside the traveler's bed. He could take some coins if needed, or if able, leave a few of his own to pay for his lodging.

Rancho Los Encinos became a stage station as early as 1858 when the stage lines entered the San Fernando Valley. This ranch station served both Santa Susana Pass and the Calabasas route of Camino Real. In 1867 the Rancho was sold to James Thompson who held it for two years and then sold it to the Garnier Family.

Eugene and Philippe Garnier acquired the Rancho in 1869 and built a two story limestone house in the French Provincial architecture of their native land. The limestone was quarried on the ranch. They had the lake constructed in the shape of a Spanish guitar. This original guitar that the lake was fashioned from is now on display in the furnished Osa Adobe. The continuous warm running water from the lake and springs is still an all year source of water into the Los Angeles River. The muddy marsh land around the lake was believed by the Indians to have curative powers and they came for miles around to soak in the mud. The two Garnier brothers made extensive improvements to the property and engaged in the sheep business on a large scale. The Rancho enjoyed the reputation of producing some of the finest wool in Southern California. Due to the drought and other unfortunate circumstances in ranch operations, the interests of Eugene and Philippe Garnier were conveyed to a basque named Gaston Oxarart on May 28, 1878.

Gaston Oxarart controlled the Rancho for 13 years, continuing in the sheep business on a large scale. When ill, he made a disposition and left the Rancho to his nephew, Simon Gless. Simon Gless was not a rancher and he deeded the place to his father-in-law, Domingo Amestoy. Domingo was not active in the operation of the ranch and placed his son, John, in charge.

The Amestoy Family owned the ranch for 55 years until 1945, when it was sold to Clarence Brown. Property values were rising in the Valley and the area was subdivided. The State of California bought the heart of the Rancho in 1949, a five acre plot which contains the original Osa Adobe, the Garnier Home, the Reyes Stone Hut, the Springs and Lake. The five acres now comprise California Historical Landmark No. 689.

M. E. Hayes
Monument Supervisor

DIRECTOR'S DIARY (continued from Page 2)

of the country's resources in terms of art, manners, beauty, music or poetry. Resources are to be enjoyed in the present -- if not at this moment, then in the next generation's moment, which is perhaps, the limit of the hereafter. One raises children and sees grandchildren whom one would like to have a happy life. He spends much money on insuring that those who live immediately after him have money. But that is almost as far as his practical vision extends."

The second, the President of the United States in a speech at the University of Michigan, on pursuing "a great society" --

"For a century we labored to settle and subdue a continent. For half a century we called upon unbounded invention and untiring industry to create an order of plenty for all our people. The challenge of the next half-century is whether we have the wisdom to use that wealth to enrich and elevate our national life -- and to advance the quality of American civilization.

"Your imagination, your initiative, your indignation will determine whether we build a society where progress is the servant of our needs, or a society where old values and new visions are buried under unbridled growth. For in your time, we have the opportunity to move not only toward the rich society and the powerful society but upward to the Great Society.

"The Great Society rests on abundance and liberty for all."

Quality, Not Quantity.

"The Great Society is a place where every child can find knowledge to enrich his mind and enlarge his talents. It is a place where leisure is a welcome chance to build and reflect, not a feared cause of boredom and restlessness. It is a place where the city of man serves not only the needs of the body and the demands of commerce but the desire for beauty and the hunger for community. It is a place where man can renew contact with nature. It is a place which honors creation for its own sake and for what it adds to the understanding of the race. It is a place where men are more concerned with the quality of their goals than the quantity of their goods.

"But most of all, the Great Society is not a safe harbor, a resting place, a final objective, a finished work. It is a challenge constantly renewed, beckoning us toward a destiny where the meaning of our lives matches the marvelous products of our labor.

"In the next 40 years we must rebuild the entire urban United States. It is harder and harder to live the good life in American cities. Open land is vanishing and old landmarks are violated. Worst of all, expansion is eroding the precious and the time-honored values of community with neighbors and communion with nature. Our society will never be great until our cities are great.

"A second place is our countryside. We have always prided ourselves on being not only America the strong and America the free but America the beautiful. Today that beauty is in danger. The water we drink, the food we eat, the very air we breathe are threatened with pollution. Our parks are over-crowded and our seashore over-burdened. Green fields and dense forests are disappearing. A few years ago we were concerned about the Ugly American, today we must act to prevent an Ugly America. For once our natural splendor is destroyed, it can never be recaptured. Once man can no longer walk with beauty or wonder at nature, his spirit will wither and his sustenance be wasted."

I shall close with these remarks, paraphrased from an editorial in one metropolitan newspaper, which echoes those enunciated in many score other California newspapers. The verbiage may be different, but the fact, the truth remains the same. It is not a new truth. America appears to be so preoccupied with creating a material world that it has lost sight of the vastly important fourth dimension for the good life. It seldom has been put so succinctly as by Edward Stone, one of the great living architects:

"Ugliness is sinful; ugliness reflects a grossness of mind and a poverty of spirit, a robotlike materialism that implies a denial of a bridge to the angels, a glimpse of perfection. Great art is the result of peace, prosperity and leisure. We have all of these things but our country hasn't yet reached the philosophical point where we want to leave a heritage of loveliness to future times."

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DIRECTOR'S DIARY (continued from the previous page)

The nation should be turning to that common task of creating and retaining America as a thing of beauty. The evidence that we are not is all about us. It is found in the monotonous strip zoning which is blighting our American cities.

It is found in the way we are peppering the countryside with billboards.

It is found in the engineers' invasion with their freeways of the remaining cathedrals of beauty in the wilds and along the beaches.

The hope in this sad situation is that more and more one is beginning to hear tiny voices of protest. By heritage and by circumstance we are an imaginative people -- and there is growing a spontaneous rebellion against the look alike, do alike, think alike, be alike, live alike, talk alike, die alike life we have come to live.

State Parks Get A Tough Defender

STRONG TALK FROM the state director of parks and recreation promises that there will be no unnecessary carving up of California's heritage from Nature to provide sites for super-highways.

Director Charles DeTurk says only the man who holds his job has authority to grant a right-of-way for roads through the parks. And as long as he's in office, park values come first, he pledges.

THIS IS NOT to deny routes for freeways where overriding need exists. But if it's feasible to go around instead of through the redwood groves of Humboldt County, let us go around.

The same for the expressway at Tahoe's Emerald Bay. If it's practical for roadbuilders to avoid adding to that blight of the Lake Tahoe area already caused by commercial exploitation, let us avoid the blight.

As Director DeTurk says, there's a rebellion afoot against the "look alike, do alike, think alike, live alike, talk alike, die alike life."

LET THIS not be twisted into an indorsement of those who refuse to change one square foot of San Francisco to improve freeway communication.

A city is not a work of Nature. It is constructed by human hands, is subject to change, and indeed is under constant change to make it more comfortable and useful to the people who build it.

San Francisco Chronicle

MT. TAMALPAIS STATE PARK

Almost 15 miles, as the crow flies, from the civic center of San Francisco in a northwesterly direction, the 2,571 foot east peak of Mount Tamalpais rises sharply from sea level to dominate the landscape of the western portions of the Bay region.

The park is accessible from U.S. 101 via Mill Valley or State Highway 1 to Panoramic Highway and by following the signs to Mount Tamalpais. From the "Twenty Minute" trail around the summit a vast panorama of near and distant mountains can be seen. During the day a living map of most of the Bay region is revealed and at night multi-colored shimmering lights of the cities create a magnificent mosaic of color.

From 1896 to the summer of 1930 "THE CROOKEDEST RAILROAD IN THE WORLD" was in operation from Mill Valley to the summit. 281 curves made 42 complete circles in its eight and one-quarter miles of track.

Mount Tamalpais, for the most part, is made up of Franciscan hard gray sandstone, dark shale, chert of many colors, basalt and greenstone, glaucophane schist, limestone, and serpentine (altered peridotite). This wide variety of minerals has had direct bearing upon the topography and plant growth of the area.

The meaning of the name Tamalpais is somewhat controversial as the following indicates. Bulletin 154, Geologic Guidebook of the San Francisco Bay Counties, Division of Mines, Page 33: "Tomales Bay and Mount Tamalpais were named for the Tamal Indians, who in turn might have received their name from the Mexican tamal, originally a dish similar to the pinole". The Crookedest Railroad in the World, T. G. Wurm and A. C. Graves, Page 11: "The mountain got its unusual name from the Miwok Indian, Tam-al (bay country) and Pi-is (mountain). Another version might be Tamal (the name of an Indian tribe) and pais (Spanish for country); hence the country of the Tamal Indians.
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MOUNT TAMALPAIS STATE PARK
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Fortunately for the people of California, the mountain and most of the adjacent land is publicly owned, which insures protection against desecration. All of it is open to the public for recreational purposes with certain necessary restrictions.

Two sections, Muir Woods National Monument and Mount Tamalpais State Park, have been definitely set aside as park areas. The third section, by far the largest of the three, is owned by the Marin Municipal Water Company; and from it is derived much of the water used in the county.

Mount Tamalpais State Park comprises a tract of approximately 2,400 acres owned by the State of California and administered by the Division of Beaches and Parks. The State was assisted in the acquisition by gifts of lands and money from Mr. and Mrs. William Kent and heirs, The Tamalpais Conservation Club and Marin County. Many public spirited hiking and improvement clubs along with leading citizens have aided materially in the acquisition and development of the area.

The Mountain Theater property was a gift of the Mountain Theater trustees and additional property has been acquired to extend and round out the area. It might well be said that the entire Mount Tamalpais State Park, with a few exceptions, is an undeveloped area. The topography of the Park prevents its being treated as a park unit with an entrance, exit, and controlled traffic. The park area can be so treated only if and when it is incorporated as a component part of the entire south slope of Mount Tamalpais. Parking areas are provided for campers and picnickers at Boot Jack and Pan Toll. It is not possible to drive to the individual camp and picnic sites, but future proposed acquisitions may provide areas suitable for extensive development.

An examination of the topographic map of the Park will show that its main area is on the side of the mountain — literally a wedge filling the gap between the land of the Marin Municipal Water District on the top of the mountain, and the world famous Muir Woods National Monument.

The more westerly portion of the Park, known as Steep Ravine is a deep ravine covered with a dense growth of fine Redwoods (Sequoia sempervirens) typical of the northern California Redwood canyons, extending from the ocean to the hills.

The undercover is that typical of Redwood forests. The area is undeveloped except for a foot trail which extends through the entire ravine for a distance of 1.5 miles.

The main body of the Park is chaparral covered mountainside mostly unusable for development purposes and has remained unutilized to the present time, except for hiking. The Redwood forest extends fingerlike to Muir Woods into the State Park up Fern Creek, Rattlesnake, Boot Jack, and Spike Buck Creeks almost to Panoramic Highway, the east-west road bisecting the Park.

Developed areas include the Mountain Theater, Boot Jack and Pan Toll camp and picnic grounds, Alice Eastwood group area, a viewpoint parking area, and picnic grounds near the summit. Boot Jack and Pan Toll areas are equipped with standard rock stoves, tables and comfort stations. The summit picnic ground has tables and restroom facilities. No fires are permitted in this area. Alice Eastwood group camp is available on a reservation basis to organized groups for camping or
(continued on the following page)

MOUNT TAMALPAIS STATE PARK
(continued from the previous page)

picnicking. Stoves, tables, and restrooms are available. Address reservation requests to Mount Tamalpais State Park, 801 Panoramic Highway, Mill Valley.

The theater is the only amphitheatre of its kind in the world. The stage is over 2,000 feet above sea level and the players have for their background a vista which includes the Bay of San Francisco and is bounded by the mountain ranges of the Pacific Coast 100 miles away. The site of the theatre was presented by the Honorable William Kent to the Mountain Play Association for the purpose of the yearly festival. The gift was made as a memorial to Sidney B. Cushing. The Mountain Play Association has since deeded the theatre site to the State of California for park purposes. Natural stone seating, convenience stations, and buildings were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps under direction of the National Park Service. The massive natural multicolored serpentine and peridotite stone seating area accommodates more than 5,000 spectators. Each year Mountain Plays are presented on the second and third Sunday of May.

Access roads to, and the circulation roads within the Park, are mostly high gear, two lane and hard surfaced. From the many vantage points on the roads, parking areas, and trails, unsurpassed vistas of the rugged San Francisco Bay region may be obtained and on clear days distant peaks and ranges in the Cascades and Sierras may be seen. At certain times the Farallon Islands, some 25 miles offshore, stand out with startling clarity.

There are many miles of good trails within the Park which connect with a large network covering the whole mountain and its slopes.

Because of the altitude and exposure variations, precipitation amounts to over 50 inches in places and only 35 inches in others. The rainy months are October through March. On Mount Tamalpais snow seldom lasts overnight; in many years not a trace of snow falls all winter. January 1922, however, was different — a "real" snowfall occurred necessitating the use of special snowplow equipment on the railroad locomotives. Fog may be expected on the windward side of the mountain during June, July, and through August 15th. Temperature extremes are seldom experienced.

Supervisor George E. Holmboe

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

nice plants

MT. SAN JACINTO WILDERNESS SP---Continually we tell people not to cut switchbacks as they hike the trails from the tramway. Sunday a lady came up to Frank Monroe, Park Aid, and asked him to show her the little plant called a switchback that she isn't suposed to cut. This is quite typical of the type of questions we are asked at the tramway as it seems many people have never seen a forest before nor have they ever walked through the woods.
D. Keith Caldwell, Supervisor

ah youth

MT. DIABLO SP---The youth group from the Mt. Diablo YMCA were reported lost. A search party left park headquarters about 4:30 p.m. and searched section 5, the last reported position. No trace of the party was found. At 7:00 p.m. one of the lost group walked out and was met at the North Gate checking station. I walked back in with the leader to guide the lost party out. Before we could get out of the canyon, darkness overtook us.

The party consisted of 26 children ranging from five to eight years old with two junior leaders, one 18 and one 20 years old. I walked out, organized a group to take in food and blankets, and at midnight Ranger Bill Frazier, Park Attendants Dave Rawlins and Arvil Alvey, and three fathers of the kids walked back with food and bedding. We got back to camp at 3:30 a.m., fed the kids and bedded them down.

At daylight we walked down into Curry Canyon where a truck met us and hauled the group to park headquarters. As we were unloading the group of youngsters, one six year old came over to the leader and asked: "Are we going to have camp today?"
Robert E. Stewart, Supervisor

high adventure

HENRY W. COE SP---When making the camp check Sunday morning, a camper and his family were found sleeping on top of a ramada. They explained that a mountain lion and two cubs circled their camp all night. From the description it could very well have been a lion. The campers turned a flashlight on the animals and said they were clearly visible.
W. King, Supervisor

does the regulation apply?

CASTLE CRAGS SP---A visitor at the entrance station seeking a campsite with a dog in the rear of the car was informed of the dog regulation. The visitor replied that the glassy-eyed dachshund in the rear was not alive, but their little pet who had died and had been mounted by a taxidermist and now traveled with them.
James Harrison, Ranger

headpiece scatters elk

TULE ELK SR---A young bull elk caused excitement to no end this morning. It seems he had somehow gotten a large tumbleweed entangled in his horns. This gave the animal a rather strange appearance. Each time he would try to join up with the herd, the other elk would take off for all parts of the reserve. Guess they were not used to upswept hairdos. About 45 minutes of struggling the young elk lost his crown and things settled back to normal.
John P. Anderson, Supervisor

maybe the garden looked dry

LA PURISIMA MISSION SHP---Some prankster turned on a garden faucet, unnecessarily flooding some of the garden paths. Ranger Vander Haar just about ruined a pair of greens while getting the water turned off.
A. W. Sill, Supervisor

would your wife believe it?

CLEAR LAKE SP---Two men drove up to the office about midnight on Thursday and handed Ranger Jones the camping fee and said they wanted to register for Camps 22 and 23. Ranger Jones explained that Camps 22 and 23 as well as all the rest of the camps were already full. They said that their wives had the camps and were expecting them. After checking their names against the register, Ranger Jones found something amiss. The men handed a post card from the wives to prove the point. It came as a shock to the two men when Ranger Jones read the card aloud and told them their wives were in Camps 22 and 23 in Van Damme State Park.
Edward A. Griggs, Supervisor

a ranger is a ranger is a ranger

ANGEL ISLAND SP---Our three and one half years at Big Basin Redwoods State Park must have left some indelible perceptions with my husband. The other evening he was engrossed in a magazine article about Coast Redwoods. Neither the interest of the article nor the splendor of the pictures had moved him to utter a sound until he came to a picture of the author and his family camping in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park.

Only a State Park Ranger's eyes would be drawn to the little pile of twigs beside the stove as he remarked -- "Hey, looks like he's been gathering fire wood in a State Park."
Mrs. H. E. Schlerf, Wife, Assistant Park Supervisor

all for $2.00

PFEIFFER BIG SUR SP---Since the increase in camping fees became effective, I am certain that all units where fees were increased must take a few more minutes registering the campers and explaining what facilities are available than in the past.

Take our case, Type "A". This happened several nights ago when a lone middle-aged gentleman drove up to register at Park Headquarters. After listing all the facilities available, I ended by saying "every other building is a 'combo' with hot showers." This must have been the deciding factor as he glady paid his $2.00 and headed for the campground.

A half hour later the same gentleman returned. As he stood on the porch with wet hair and an occasional drop of water running down the side of his face, he exclaimed "your showers don't have towels!!!"
Bob Robles, Ranger I

in the wilds of Los Angeles

WILL ROGERS SHP---Today Park Aid Tom Augustine's daily work report carried notation: "Looking at mountain lion - 15 seconds." Actually this 15 seconds was on his own time since he spotted the lion enroute to work about 7:40 a.m.. The animal was noted on the bank about 12 feet above our entrance road, near a spring and entrance gate. Almost since starting work, 18-year old Tom has been tracking the mountain lion in the park area between the Polo Field and Sunset Blvd; sometimes arriving as early as 5:00 a.m. hoping to catch a glimpse of the animal. Arriving at the park office, perspiring and out of breadth from a seven-mile bicycle ride to work, and the excitement of sighting the lion in our natural park surroundings, Tom said it was worth a month's pay -- it was such a big moment. When he started to work on May 15th, he planned to major in Biology next fall, last week he changed to Forestry, now we believe it may be to Park Management.
Wendell T. Davis, Supervisor

DESERT WILDLIFE PAST AND PRESENT

BY DALTON E. MERKEL
Naturalist
Anza-Borrego Desert State Park

For the visitor, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park offers excellent desert scenery and landscape. The park harbors a diverse wildlife population from the stately Desert Big Horn sheep to the lowly horned lizard. Visitors with desert "know how" look for the interesting wildlife of the arid regions and spend fascinating hours seeking it. Because all animal life is protected within Anza-Borrego, some of the animals have lost their fear of man and allow visitors to take desert wildlife pictures more easily.

What few visitors see, and what adds to the uniqueness of this unit, are the diverse and interesting forms of life of the past that have been found in Anza-Borrego. Under special permit from the California Park Commission, Dr. Theodore Downs of the Los Angeles County Museum, and his assistants, have been working in areas of the park for many years. Their findings, summarized each year, have added much to our knowledge. As new information about ancient animal life comes to light, it is made available to the public through campfire programs, auto tours and walks to places of interest in the park. These findings will be most valuable and interesting for a museum that might be erected in the future in Anza-Borrego.

Left to Right:
Dr. John A. White, Biologist
Mr. Harley J. Garboni, Paleontogist
Dr. Theodor Downs, Curator
Dalton E. Merkel

Perhaps the most easily found fossil life in the park are the shell reefs in the ancient sea beds around the Fish Creek region. By walking, or four-wheel drive vehicle, the visitor may see whole or parts of oysters, clams, snails, scallops and corals that lived in a shallow, muddy sea nearly five to seven million years ago. Attesting to the fact that once there was water in the desert are the fossil fragments of large turtle plates.

Fossil bones of water and shore birds have been found in the park areas that give a clue to the conditions that must have existed in the dim, prehistoric past. Bones of grebes, geese, ducks, quail, turkey, coot and other shorebirds have been found and identified. Perhaps the most spectacular bird find was a new species of condor-like vulture aptly called Teratornis incredibilis or the incredible teratornis. It is estimated to have a wing spread of nearly 18 feet.

Fossil remains of extinct horse, camel, large ground sloth, mastodon, tapir and four-tined antelope speak of grassland conditions and much more annual rainfall long ago. Diligent search has turned up remains of large cat-like animals, wolf and short faced bear. Some of these must have preyed upon the horses and camels that roamed the grasslands.

A person must condition himself to look out over the desert landscape of the park today and think in terms of what he sees now and what could have been seen from the same spot many millions of years ago. Patrol Rangers in the outer areas of the park are alert to find new evidence of ancient animal life. These findings are important to increase the visitor's knowledge about this unique park.

Today, within the California Division of Beaches and Parks, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park preserves and protects not only living wildlife, but remains of wildlife of the past.

The Better Ranger

My column titled "The Better Ranger" should well be "The Better Ranger and The Better Lifeguard." We are proud of all our personnel! This month there can be no better way to tell you about our dedicated lifeguards than to reprint a memo I received from James Whitehead, Superintendent, District 6.

July 17, 1964
Subject: Huntington State Beach
Lifeguard Rescue Activity
July 11, 1964

Earlier, I notified you by telephone of the difficult day at Huntington State Beach on Saturday, July 11, 1964, as a result of riptides in that area. Attached, I am sending you reports by the Beach Supervisor Ranger Wesley E. Cater, by Jack A. Buck, Lifeguard Supervisor, by each of the lifeguards involved in the mass rescue operations of that date, by our lifeguard rescue boat, and by others. Also, I attach missing persons report by the Orange County Sheriff's Department and one Juvenile Investigation Report by the same department.

I am sure you will find the attached reports thorough and enlightening. I am particularly impressed with the thoroughness of the reports in each case in the light of the happenings of that day. Certainly, under the conditions described in these reports it would be absolutely impossible to expect more detailed or better explanations of what happened on that particularly difficult day. As you know, in the course of the great hazards and confusion of the time of the day three persons are believed to have lost their lives. All of us, deeply regret this fact but, it is my unqualified opinion that the people involved in rescuing some 204 known victims acted in such a way as to bring great credit upon themselves, the Lifeguard Service of the Division, and the Division of Beaches and Parks.

I have, in my short period of assignment in District 6, developed a great admiration for these young people who regularly risk their lives to save the lives of others. I have found in the course of my contacts with them that their activities are more than just a job to them, but rather a very special opportunity to make a real contribution to the welfare of their fellow man.

I shall not attempt to elaborate further on the attached reports, I feel they are more than adequate under the circumstances. It is not necessary for anyone to dramatize the situation described by these reports or by the other attached material. The conditions prevailing that day and the actions taken by the Lifeguard Service at Huntington State Beach were much more dramatic than fiction.

I would like to mention especially here also, as many of the reports have already done, the effectiveness of the Lifeguard rescue boat, "Surf Watch" recently assigned to the Huntington State Beach complex. It is the unqualified opinion of everyone concerned from the Beach Supervisor through the Seasonal Lifeguards that without the presence of the boat and its personnel, the losses in these serious riptide conditions would have been appalling indeed. It is our opinion that the "Surf Watch" more than justified its cost initially and for some time to come. It has equally justified the judgment of those who earlier saw the need and finally succeeded in acquiring the equipment.

I would like to close my letter of transmittal by again repeating, to some extent, what I have said above regarding the tremendous job the Lifeguard Service has done, and is doing, for the visitors to our State Beaches. Their actions on this particular day did, most certainly,

THE BETTER RANGER (continued from the previous page)

bring great credit upon themselves and the Division of Beaches and Parks and I recommend that a commendation be given to the Lifeguard staff at Huntington State Beach with recognition being given to the Supervisors of that staff since, without the diligent and capable training provided by those Supervisors, the results of this day may have been much more tragic indeed.

J. Whitehead
Superintendent, District 6

DAILY PILOT EDITORIAL PAGE Tuesday, July 21, 1964

"THEY WENT IN ANYWAY"

Heavy surf and terrifying riptides along the Orange Coast recently kept lifeguards busy saving exhausted and panicky swimmers at a 300-per-day clip. One busy day, Seal Beach lifeguards hauled 150 to safety. Newport guards saved another 127 and the Huntington Beach crew rescued 50 or so.

Typical, too, were the remarks of Seal Beach lifeguard Lieutenant Jerry Hughes: "We made announcements every 20 minutes over the loudspeakers, warning people about dangerous surf and that they should keep their children out of the water. It was like they didn't hear us. They went in anyway."

In Newport, Lifeguard Chief Robert Reed's men used loudspeakers both ashore and aboard city rescue boats to "talk in" 5,000 swimmers one day of whom 1,500 would have required rescuing without this amplified vocal assistance.

The real wonderment, however, is why thousands of beachgoers, in their abysmal ignorance, shrug off lifeguard warnings and trip lightly into a churning ocean that could mean a watery grave.

Some people say lifeguards should simply prohibit swimming under such conditions. But in most areas, lifeguards aren't given police power. If they had it, this would create new problems. Where do they draw the line? Fatal conditions for a weak swimmer might just be fun for a hardier soul.

Others suggest when conditions warrant lifeguards should declare the water unsafe and quit their posts. Then if swimmers dive in, they do so at their own risk on an unguarded beach.

Despite these and other views, an interesting paradox on lifeguard advisories occurred recently in Laguna Beach when guards warned swimmers that the ocean might be contaminated with sewage. There was practically a stampede as swimmers leaped out of the water.

We can only conclude that the sight of mountainous surf is less fearsome to swimmers than the threat of little invisible germs. MAYBE OUR LIFEGUARDS SHOULD CHANGE THEIR WARNING PITCH TO SOMETHING LIKE. "THAT ROUGH WATER OUT THERE, FOLKS, IS CONTAMINATED WITH INVISIBLE RIPTIDES."

Recreation for many is a quiet stroll on the beach and revelling in the rumble of the surf, the solitude of a sunrise, the tranquil glory of a sunset, the mystery of a shrouded night. At Carpinteria opportunities to reminisce with nature abound.

Throughout the morning hours, the oblique radiance of sun creates ever changing pageants on the backdrop of mountains; in the evening the sky touches the sea with a diffusion of color; at night the moving waters play hide and seek; like fleeting thoughts, with countless stars and myriad phosphorescent diatoms.

When asked by Park Supervisor George Lynn if I might be interested in preparing an article on Carpenteria State Beach for News and Views, the opportunity was eagerly accepted. Being familiar, to some extent, with all of the beach areas between San Francisco and San Diego, it is my candid opinion that the variety of outstanding recreational values to be found at Carpinteria State Beach are not to be found in any single place elsewhere on the California coast.

Much appreciated during the preparation of this article was the cooperation extended by the park staff, which includes: Park Supervisor George Lynn; his assistant, George Kafka; Ranger Ron McCall; Park Attendants George Johnson and Harry Willson; and Lifeguard Supervisor Paul Hodgert.

Michael J. Henry
Aquatic Supervisor, District 5

Carpinteria State Beach

Carpinteria State Beach, located in Santa Barbara County, within the community of Carpinteria, lies nearly equidistant between the cities of Santa Barbara and Ventura on the famous El Camino Real. In keeping with its historical past, Carpinteria remains on the main coastal route of travel, U. S. Highway 101, readily accessible from both north and south.

Almost three-fourths of the population of the State of California is housed within four hours driving time of Carpinteria State Beach. The largest percentage of park visitors are from the Los Angeles metropolitan area, where the rapidly growing population insures immediate demand for every public use facility provided. Summer's search for the ocean's coolness brings an additional influx of visitors from the hot inland areas, particularly from the San Joaquin and San Fernando Valleys.

Sheltered on three sides by the enchanting Santa Ynez Mountains, and seaward by the Santa Barbara Island Group, Carpinteria State Beach is unique along the California coast for its beautiful vistas, moderate climate and inviting surf conditions. Sawtoothed mountain ridges, extending in a picturesque, crescent-shaped backdrop, present an unbroken barrier to summer's hot desert winds and winter's cold northern blasts. Splotched diagonally in bold relief on the offshore horizon are the islands Anacapa, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa and San Miguel. This island group is especially attractive during the fall and winter months, when it serves as a setting for unsurpassed sunsets. During the

summer months the same islands give protection from the trade winds and the heavy southern swells which often endanger surf bathers in other areas on the California coast.

These natural features result in a mild, year around climate enticing visitors to return time and again throughout the year. Daytime beach temperatures during both summer and winter range between 60 and 80 degrees, while the ocean water temperature rises from a short duration low of 58 degrees in the winter to 72 degrees in the summer and fall. The average annual rainfall is 17 inches, most of which falls sporadically between the months of January and April. The warm, sparkling clear

months of fall and early winter are markedly captivating for visitors who wish to avoid the summer hordes.

The park proper occupies a choice stretch of Pacific coastline. Fifty acres of upland support grassy turf and a wide variety of ornamental shrubs and trees. Ice plant, sand verbena and yellow primrose help to stabilize the dunes paralleling the picnic and campground areas. Fringing the sand dunes are cypress, acacia, and eucalyptus trees, which afford welcome shade during the summer months. Palms, olive trees, pines, pittosporum, oleander, bottle brush, myoporum, pampas, eugenia, hibiscus and Christmas berry enhance the attractiveness of picnic and camping sites.

A mile of ocean frontage features a gently sloping, white, sandy beach skirted by planted dunes, rock outcroppings containing tidal pools and a wealth of marine life, and tar seepages that have proved highly valuable from archaeologic and paleontologic standpoints. Bisecting the park and emptying into the ocean is Carpinteria Creek, a water shed drainage course from the Santa Ynez Mountains. Littoral sand drifts at the mouth of the creek form a protected lagoon and a valuable habitat for an abundant variety of bird life.

Throughout the year, but particularly after the summer beach crowds have diminished in number, Carpinteria State Beach is an unusually favorable place from which to observe and photograph the avifauna of the shore area. Sandpipers and curlews are a familiar sight, searching and probing the wet sand for food; snowy plovers can be found nesting on the open dry sand all along the beach; least terns, dowitchers, willets, herons, blacknecked stilts, avocets, and numerous other species of resident and migratory shore birds have been signted by qualified observers and ornithologists.

Carpinteria's beach has a history as interesting and colorful as the bikinis that adorn it on any warm afternoon. Three distinct civilizations have been located here and as many as half a dozen flags have flown over the area.

The written history of the area may be said to have begun when Juan Rodrigquez Cabrillo wrote in his diary on October 9, 1542, of landing at Rincon Point, adjacent to what is now known as Carpinteria State Beach. The Indians found here by Cabrillo, and other early explorers and missionaries, were the Canalion Chumash, a friendly people whose finest art lay in the making of their canoes. Their canoe making activity was so analogous to the work of a carpenter shop that the name La Carpinteria was given the area by Spanish soldiery as early as 1770.

Lacking big trees for dugout canoes, the Chumash split and smoothed planks from driftwood and tied them together with fibre cords. The seams and holes of these planks were then calked and made watertight with asphalt taken from the now famous asphalt pits located within the present park boundaries.

The method used by the Indians for calking their canoes was ingenious. Chunks of asphalt were thrown into a new canoe and covered with hot rocks from a fire. When the asphalt became sirupy the Indians would rock the canoe until the weight of the rocks forced the soft asphalt into every hole and crack. The Chumash were experts in handling their finished product and are known to have made trips across the channel, not only to Santa Cruz Island, but to far away Catalina.

The location of the asphalt pits mentioned in early Spanish diaries and historical documents, begins in the eucalyptus grove in the eastern section of the park and extends for a mile downcoast. Springs of pitch, renewed constantly by underground gas pressure, still ooze from the ground. The area is considered highly valuable from a scientific viewpoint as it contains fossils of early flora and fauna of this region. Paleontologists have reported that the Carpinteria fossil deposit was the only one in California which yielded abundant plant remains. Excavations of the asphalt pits have also uncovered the remains of mastodon Americanus, Aenocyn Dirus and a host of prehistoric birds and other animals that met death in the black pools centuries before the first California Indian set up housekeeping on Carpinteria's shores.

Present park properties are located on a portion of an original Mexican grant made to Teodore Arrellanes by Jose Castro, then interim Governor of Upper California, 129 years ago in the year 1835. This grant was described as containing "one square league, a little more or less", known as El Rincon. Since the time of the original grant, a number of parties have held title to some part of the property which was later deeded to the State of California for park purposes. The park officially opened to the public in February, 1932.

Park property, acquired slowly over the years, now approximates 50 acres. Facilities include 125 camping sites, an organized youth group camping area which accommodates 100 individuals, overnight camping for 50 to 75 trailers and 83 picnic sites. Year around climatic conditions are so mildly temperate that these facilities are in use every day of the year.

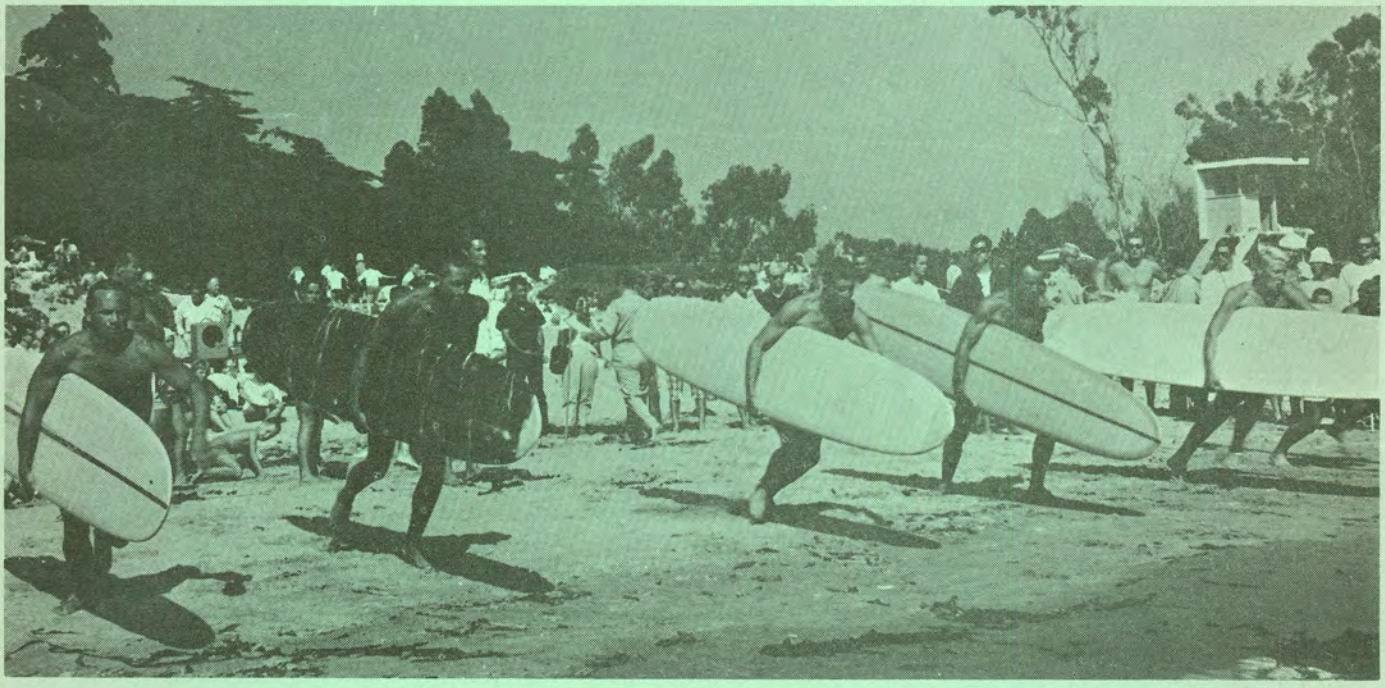
Since its dedication, the park has had a continuing problem of finding room for all of its visitors. Revenue increases covering the past dozen years amount to almost 500 percent, a

positive indication of attendance increases, although this figure conceals the fact that at least 50 per cent of the persons using Carpinteria State Beach avail themselves of free access from community streets. Official tabulations show that on any holiday weekend there may be as many as 5,500 turnaways of persons in search of camping areas.

It is hoped that major redevelopment and accretions planned for the near future will help alleviate the pressures for camping, picnic and parking facilities. An exigency has also arisen for expeditious acquisition to fill the demands being made by today's public and the inherent values of this pre-eminent recreation area can be preserved for posterity.

There is no beach comparable to Carpinteria along the entire California coast that exhibits such a variety of outstanding recreational values both desirable and suitable for extensive development and exploitation. Those qualities of the park that attract the spirit are amply supplemented by opportunities to commune physically and competitively with nature.

The generally accepted water contact sports are embellished at Carpinteria by water carnivals, surfing contests, dory races, paddleboard competitions and lifeguard festivals, which yearly attract thousands of competitors and spectators.



The ocean is a special kind of recreation facility which must be understood and respected for its moods at different times and places.

During the summer the gentle, rolling surf softly bathes the sands, her winter surf speaks a different cadence, as green water, waves up to 20 feet in height, thunders vociferously against the shore. It is at these times that throngs of board and body surfers arrive to test their skill against some of the biggest waves to be found on the California coast.

In the past few years skin and scuba diving have become favorite recreational pastimes for thousands of Californians. Above is Lifeguard Supervisor Paul Hodgert with some of the more tangible and tasty rewards of diving at Carpinteria. The spiny lobsters which frequent local waters are a gourmet's delight.

Two park visitors proudly display a halibut catch. The larger fish weighs 45 pounds. The surfline and offshore reef and kelp beds abound at different times of the year with halibut, corbina, bonita, pompano, mackeral and a variety of bass and perch. Shore angling and small boat trolling are both very popular. For the less industrious, the silvery grunion come right up on the beach many nights each spring and summer. The reef is the site annually of several spearfishing tournaments.

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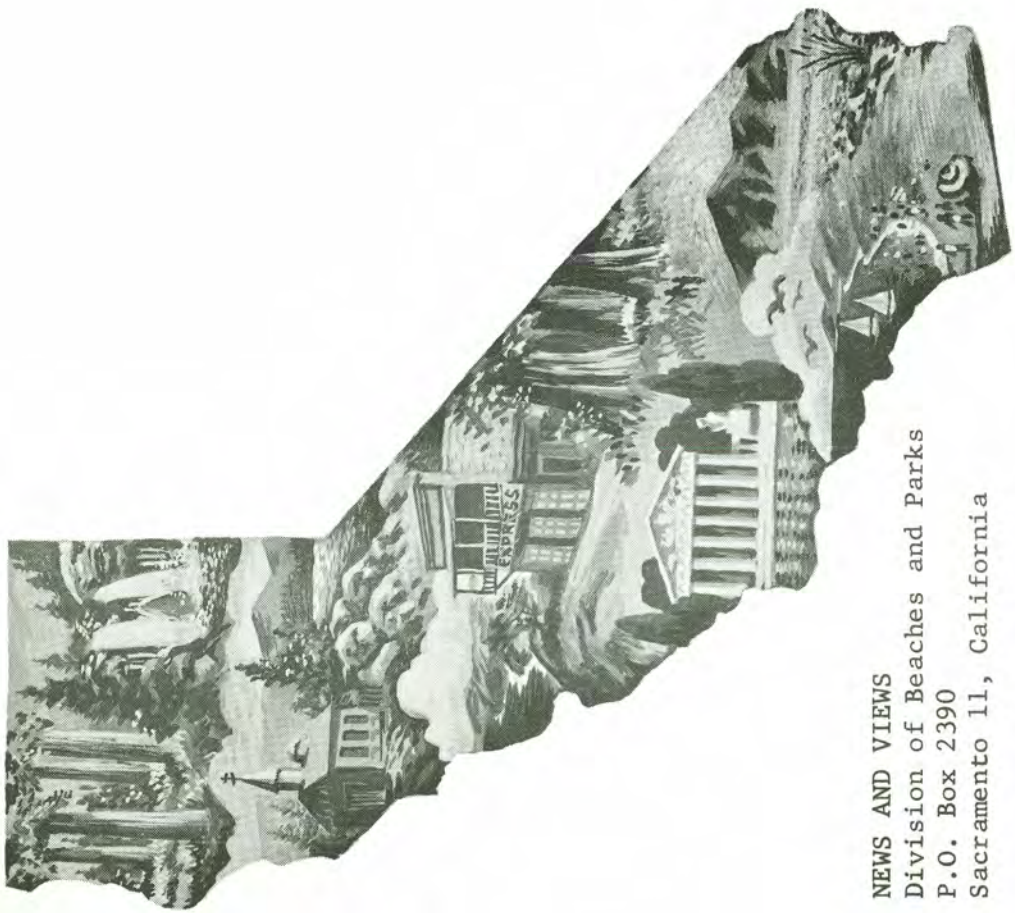

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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ROSTER CHANGES

APPOINTMENTS	CLASSIFICATION	LOCATION	DATE
Alden, Flora A.	Janitor	Hearst San Simeon SHM	7-8-64
Allen, Elvin W.	State Park Attendant	Bolsa Chica S.B.	7-15-64
Berri, Elmer V.	Janitor	Hearst San Simeon SHM	7-1-64
Blackburn, Owen	Recreation Planner I	Sacramento	7-20-64
Booth, Kathryn L.	Junior Stenographer	Sacramento	7-20-64
Boren, Allan	State Park Attendant	Hearst San Simeon SHM	7-1-64
Burnett, Wayne E.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	7-1-64
Callas, Milton K.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	7-20-64
Carr, Russell A.	Delineator	Sacramento	7-13-64
Carson, Stanley R.	State Park Ranger I	Emma K. Wood SB	7-1-64
Comport, Edward R.	Junior Landscape Architect	Goleta Regional Office	7-1-64
Crawford, Robert C.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-22-64
Denton, Vernon E.	State Park Attendant	Portola State Park	6-15-64
Deren, Raymond	State Park Attendant	Bolsa Chica SB	7-15-64
Dewey, Charles E. III	Junior Landscape Architect	Sacramento	7-1-64
Drake, Jesse E.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-22-64
Duke, Darrell D.	Civil Eng. Technician I	Sacramento	7-1-64
Eldridge, Earle F.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-26-64
Ellis, David L.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	7-6-64
Erba, Eugene F.	Delineator	District 2 Headquarters	7-1-64
Felt, David	State Park Attendant	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-22-64
Flatt, W. A.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-29-64
Getty, Maurice H.	State Park Ranger II	San Francisco Maritime State Historic Park	6-1-64
Glass, Charles R., Jr.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-23-64
Grolla, Lance M.	Associate Planner	Sacramento	7-1-64
Hanks, Irene M.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-26-64
Harlow, James D.	State Park Ranger I	Hendy Woods SP	6-1-64
Hudson, Glory M.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-30-64
Jacobsen, Jane P.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-22-64
Jensen, Robert W.	State Park Ranger I	San Mateo Riding and Hiking Trails	5-25-64
Kennedy, Anita E.	Intermediate Typist Clerk	Dist. 6 Headquarters	6-22-64
Larsen, Linda A.	Intermediate Typist Clerk	Dist. 6 Headquarters	6-16-64
Larson, Mervil C., Jr.	Lifeguard	Leo Carrillo SB	7-1-64
Logan, Paul M.	Property Clerk I	Dist. 2 Headquarters	6-1-64
Lutken-Brotby, Cecilie	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	7-6-64
Maddox, Lester V.	Jr. Landscape Architect	Dist. 6 Headquarters	6-30-64
Mayfield, Penelope	Intermediate Stenographer	Folsom Lake SRA	6-15-64
McMeen, George R.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	7-19-64
Miles, Roger Q.	State Park Attendant	San Mateo Coast SB	6-29-64
Nelson, Billie J.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-29-64
Nuttall, Clifford R.	State Park Attendant	Doheny State Beach	6-29-64
O'Brien, William R.	Property Clerk I	Dist. 5 Headquarters	6-1-64
Petty, Charles W.	State Park Ranger I	San Francisco Maritime State Historic Park	7-15-64
Pringle, Dwight	State Park Attendant	Pismo State Beach	7-27-64
Ramsdell, Gerald H.	Recreation Planner I	Sacramento	7-20-64
Rider, Winfield P.	Janitor	Hearst San Simeon SHM	6-23-64
Sheehy, Edward J.	Associate Construction Analyst	Sacramento	7-1-64
Terwilliger, F. Adele	Intermediate Stenographer	Sacramento	7-6-64
Townley, Alfred	Deckhand, Historic Ships	San Francisco Maritime State Historic Park	7-22-64
SEPARATIONS			
Lopez, Edward J., Jr.	State Park Ranger I	Benicia Capitol SHM	7-12-64
Potter, Norma J.	Intermediate Stenographer	Folsom Lake SRA	6-30-64
Radcliff, Donna M.	Intermediate Typist Clerk	Sacramento	7-23-64
Tramel, Wanda R.	Junior Stenographer	Sutter's Fort SHM	7-18-64
Wright, Ivan W.	State Park Attendant	Silver Strand SB	6-30-64
Wright, Raymond E.	State Park Attendant	San Buenaventura SB	7-14-64

LEAVES

Moulton, Gladys D.	Intermediate Typist Clerk	Silver Strand SB	6-30-64

LOCATION CHANGES

Avant, James R.	State Park Ranger III	from Bolsa Chica SB to Silver Strand SB	7-1-64
Brownlie, Thomas	State Park Attendant	from Forest of Nisene Marks to Sunset SB	7-20-64
Dunn, Glen M.	State Park Attendant	from Millerton Lake SRA to Plumas Eureka SP	7-1-64
Fialho, Gerald A.	State Park Ranger II	from Dist. 6 Riding & Hiking Trails-San Diego	7-1-64
Folmar, Robert A.	State Park Ranger II	from Carlsbad BSP to San Diego Coast SB	7-1-64
Hermann, Louis W., Jr.	Delineator	from Dist. 5 Headquarters to Sacramento	7-6-64
Lee, Charles E.	State Park Attendant	from Lake Elsinore SRA to Salton Sea SRA	7-1-64
Martin, Roy L.	State Park Attendant	from Lake Elsinore SRA to Millerton Lake SRA	7-1-64
Smith, Clarence E.	State Park Attendant	from Hearst San Simeon SHM to San Simeon SB	7-1-64
Stratton, David L.	State Park Ranger I	from Henry W. Coe SP to Richardson Grove SP	7-20-64
Watson, Lyle E.	State Park Ranger II	from Lake Elsinore State Rec. Area to Dist. 6 Riding and Hiking Trails-San Diego	7-1-64

RETIREMENTS

Bolk, Elmer H.	Janitor	La Purisima Mission SHP	6-30-64

PERSONALS

SUTTER'S FORT SHM--Supervisor Carroll Hall, underwent surgery on July 20, 1964. No further information.

RICHARDSON GROVE SP--A pot luck dinner and sing-together was held by employees and their families of Richardson Grove, Benbow Lake and Standish-Hickey, as a going away party for the Blackburn family who are transferring to Sacramento. A wedding cake and card were presented to Park Aid Jay Smart and his new bride, Ann.

MILLERTON LAKE SRA--We are pleased to announce a new member to our happy park families: Robert Castro White, 8 lbs., born at Kingsburg Hospital, June 23, 1964, parents: Mr. and Mrs. George White, Park Attendant.

SQUAW VALLEY SRA- Lee Cannon is hospitalized at Stead AFB Hospital, with a heart condition.

RICHARDSON GROVE SP--Mr. and Mrs. Jay Smart were married in Carson City, July 6, 1964. The new Mrs. Smart is the former Ann Petray of Windsor.

LA PURISIMA MISSION SHP--The Purisima staff held a retirement party for Elmer Bolk at Loops Restaurant in Lompoc. He was presented with a transistor radio. Elmer was Janitor at La Purisima for more than nine years.

SEPTEMBER, 1964

NEWS AND VIEWS

MOUNT DIABLO STATE PARK

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 21, NO. 9

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COVER: MOUNT DIABLO STATE PARK

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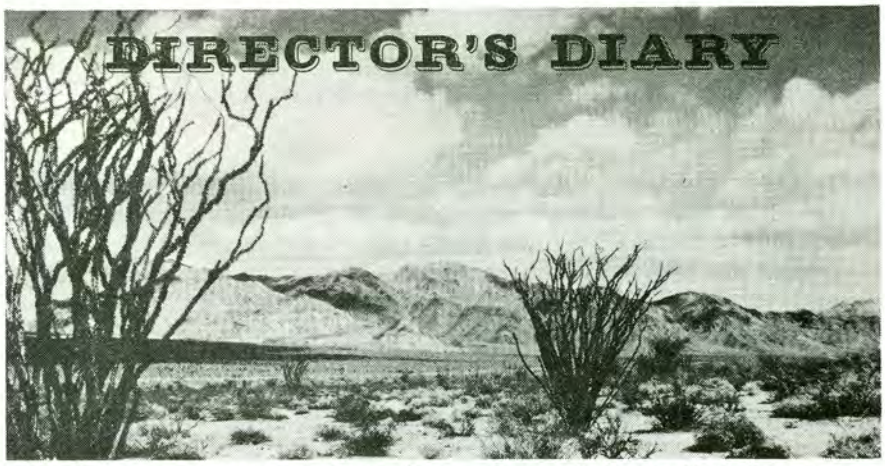

I would like to introduce to all of you, and particularly to those who work in the Department of Parks and Recreation, my assistant, Mr. Paul Brace, formerly the Planning Coordinator for The Resources Agency. Mr. Brace is a trained landscape architect and an urban planner with considerable experience in the State of California as well as other parts of the country.

With the job in front of us to accomplish the park and recreation section of the State Development Plan, and at the same time produce a master plan for the State Park System, I have asked Mr. Brace to join this Department to oversee that program, the excellent boating plan recently sponsored by the Division of Small Craft Harbors, and the overall State recreation planning which has been and will continue to be done by the Division of Recreation. Mr. Brace will coordinate the planning by the Divisions into one forward program for the State of California.

Briefly, Mr. Brace was educated in France and continued his education at the University of Michigan where he acquired a bachelor's degree in landscape architecture and a master's degree in urban planning. He brings a wealth of educational background and experience to our Department.

I will expect him to assist me, the three commissions, and the four division chief by reviewing and outlining the general scope and specific areas to be studied, the methods to be followed by Department and Division planning staffs in preparing and keeping current long-range, comprehensive plans in the field of statewide outdoor recreation. There will be many other duties, but the primary job will be to produce our section of the State Development Plan. When this has been accomplished, we hope to retain Mr. Brace to review all planning programs and activities in our Department, to help identify problems and needs for coordination, and to initiate new, and revise old, programs to the end that we have the best park and recreational atmosphere and environment in this State that can be produced.

I have long been, and I am still, deeply concerned with the rapid deterioration of our outdoor environment here and in other states. Whether we are directed by law or not, it seems that upon the shoulders of the people engaged in park and recreation activities, and when I use this term it must include our work in the field of small craft harbors and water-based recreation, that upon these shoulders fall the real responsibility for the preservation of whatever outdoor environmental assets we wish to keep. To this end, our entire planning in the field of parks and recreation must point beyong the mere provision of recreational facilities, the establishment of campgrounds, fishing sites or boat launching ramps. We must completely understand our responsibility in the development, preservation and protection of the outdoor environmental resource to make available to the California public the use of as much of the out-of-doors as is humanly possible and at the same time to protect it so that tomorrow, next week, next month, and for years and years to come it remains usable.

We have had many discussions on whether or not outdoor beauty is a saleable item. In a country whose very basis, progress, and even life depends upon solid economic theories and upon the majority of our programs based on sound economics, it is important that we discuss beauty in this term. You know, I know, and I believe everyone feels deeply that beauty is not valuable because it is saleable, but because it is saleable makes it much easier for us to protect and develop beauty in the out-of-doors.

We are aware of one fact: recreation as such, and outdoor recreation is a great portion of the total recreation package, does, according to eminent research authorities, account for 16 per cent of the gross national product in dollars; it accounts for 24 per cent of the gross personal consumption in dollars; and to translate this to a dollar figure, it amounts to $76 billion in the United States, and approximately $8 billion in the State of California. I believe, therefore, that our program of preservation, protection, development in the field of outdoor recreation, in the field of State Parks, recreation areas, access to water, providing good environment in the field of riding, hiking, camping, picnicking,

(continued on the following page)

recreational travel, sightseeing, benefit not only us culturally and in the production of a better environment but also in a great measure, and I believe truly, in an overmeasure, pay for themselves while so doing. I believe that this holds true in our entire field of management and development of the out-of-doors and of our natural resources. The great work that goes on in California's forests, both public and private, the work that is carried on by the California Department of Fish and Game and by its other arm, the Wildlife Conservation Board, the management of California's waters, the great thought that is given to the protection and development of recreational assets in the California Water Plan, and indeed all facets of California's life which are affected by California's resources, tend to help us reserve, protect, and better our entire outdoor environment.

BETTER RANGERS

During the summer months more people visit our parks, beaches, monuments, and reserves than at any time of the year. It is a busy time of the year for all Beaches and Parks personnel but it seems our Better Rangers always have a mite extra strength and find an extra minute or two to make each visitor feel that he or she is a VIP.

In the course of the year, many letters come across my desk commending Better Rangers and their families for courtesies extended, help given, kindnesses shown, and so forth. Today there are four such letters on my desk to which I shall refer. I would like to mention each Ranger who has received a letter of praise, but space does not permit and these letters seem quite typical of all that I have received.

Deputy Chief Earl Hanson deserves much credit for the devotion our Rangers have for the California State Park System and the attitude toward the visiting public.

Having just returned from two weeks active duty with the United States Marine Corps at Camp Pendleton, we were privileged to camp at San Clemente. I would like to take this opportunity to thank your division for a most enjoyable week and to compliment the park service for the high calibre of park personnel which are located within this park.

Since I was gone during the entire day, each day we were there, Mr. Anderson, the park supervisor, and all his rangers in general and Mr. Hanson and Mr. Rushing in particular were most helpful in dropping by our camp site for one reason or another just to make sure everything was all right. Since we had four children with us, it was nice to see this type of interest.

Thanking you once again for a pleasant time in sunny California.
David G. Lawson, Lt. Col. USMCR, Roosevelt Military Academy, Aledo, Illinois

My family has just returned from our vacation in the Plumas Eureka State Park. We feel that the prevailing attitude of courtesy and friendliness by the park staff in general, and by two rangers in particular, is so outstanding that we feel an official letter of commendation is in order.

Past camping excursions throughout the State Park System have convinced us that courtesy and diligence are to the park service like wheels are to a car. Mr. M. J. Mason and Mr. Douglas Speegle, rangers at Plumas Eureka State Park, exhibit in good measure all the fine attributes of the park service, then add their own particular spark of an indefinable ingredient possessed only by the best in their field.

It is remarkable that men like Mr. Mason and Mr. Speegle, charged with the responsibility for millions of dollars of park land, and the lives and safety of people living and camping there, will make time and expend extra effort to insure strangers a successful camping trip.
Delmar B. Osborne and Family, Walnut Creek, California

The other day at Johnsville a park employee, Doug Speegle was most courteous to Mrs. White and myself. In spite of the fact that the museum was about to be closed for the evening, he made no mention of the late hour and let us look around as much as we desired.

Later that evening when we were leaving the area, he noticed that we had a flat tire. He immediately offered to change the tire and did so and refused to accept anything for the cleaning of his clothing.

As a twenty-year retired F.B.I. man and presently a college professor I want you to know that the public really appreciates this type of "civil servant". As employees usually reflect the organization and its Director, I expect some credit should also go to yourself and to Mr. Mason.
Nate White, Sattley, California

On June 14th, my family consisting of my wife Jacqueline, my 8-year old son Christopher and myself, were hiking on one of the trails at Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park. At approximately 1:30 p.m. Mrs. Sturgis tripped and fell and the resultant injury was later diagnosed as a spiral fracture of both bones of the right leg, immediately above the ankle.

After the fall I left my son to comfort his mother and proceeded down the trail to Park Headquarters. I contacted Ranger Gerald J. Ramsdell and acquainted him with the mishap. Ranger Ramsdell exhibited a coolness and efficiency that was outstanding, quickly arranged a rescue party by taking the following steps:

a. He notified the Red Cross Volunteer Ambulance Service at Carmel
b. Summoned park attendants who were on duty
c. He supervised the gathering of the necessary rescue equipment; blanket, pillow and stretcher
d. By showing me an enlarged map of the trail area, he pin-pointed the exact location of the mishap.

Upon arrival of the volunteer ambulance crew and Sergeant Tom Gibson of the Salinas Office of the Monterey County Sheriffs Department, he led the rescue party to the scene of the mishap. Ranger Ramsdell then supervised the placement of Mrs. Sturgis upon the stretcher and designated stretcher bearers, as well as instituting a schedule of relief for the bearers.

Ranger Ramsdell then led the rescue party down the trail to Park Headquarters where Mrs. Sturgis was subsequently transferred to the ambulance and driven to the Monterey Community Hospital.

I want to take this opportunity on behalf of Mrs. Sturgis and myself to gratefully express our appreciation for the calm, deliberate and efficient manner with which Ranger Ramsdell coped with an unusual emergency situation. His forceful, deliberate assumption of command in this situation is certainly in keeping with the highest traditions of public service, and I am certain is an outstanding vindication of the intrepid devotion to service that is part of the State Park Rangers Code of Conduct.
James F. Sturgis, Major, Deputy Provost Marshall, Fort Ord

YOU CAN TOO SAVE THE WILDERNESS!

Nicholas Roosevelt has been a resident of Big Sur since 1946. Governor Brown appointed him a member of the State Recreation Commission in 1962. An author by profession, and formerly a journalist, Mr. Roosevelt has been actively interested in problems of conservation for the last fifty years.

Most Californians are unaware that they are the victims of a race for space. The contenders are not astronauts or scientists. They are certain commercial and residential operators who are fighting for land, leveling hills, uprooting orchards, paving pastures, polluting streams, filling bays and marshes, cutting thousand-year-old redwoods, despoiling California's once beautiful countryside--all in the name of progress. Almost unheard and unheeded are the Californians who believe their state's remaining unscarred mountains, the stretches of coast not yet made hideous by shoddy builders, the few unravaged and uncut forests, the rolling pastures and rich ranch lands--these remnants of a magnificent scenic heritage--are California's greatest assets, whether measured in present or future dollars, or in terms of sentiment, health, pleasure, and the community's well-being. These people are convinced that unless the reckless desecration of scenic resources is curbed, California will, in effect, commit social suicide by destroying the things that made it great.

What can individual Californians do to help halt the plundering of the state's landscape and the destruction of its scenic resources?

Certainly if those who want to save the countryside assume that they are impotent--that even if they raise their voices they will not be heard--the battle will be lost.

What, then, is the alternative?

First: When you hear of a threat to destroy scenery that you cherish in your neighborhood, find out about it: precisely what the developers plan; whether the destruction is avoidable; what the project will mean to the neighborhood. When you have checked the facts, prepare to fight--and don't give up when the would-be destroyers denounce you, malign you, and ridicule you, as they surely will. They have dollars at stake. You are only fighting for a cause. If you quit, your cause will lose. This is what the destroyers want.

Second: See your local newspaper editor. He will listen to you with interest. If your case is good, chances are that he will help you. Your cause will need publicity--and the best publicity usually has its origin in conflict. Most editors relish conflicts. In fact, they thrive on them.

Third: Talk with your local officials. They want to know what you think about their problems. Only the cynical and selfish among them like apathy on the part of their constituents. Most members of your county board of supervisors and your county planning commission hail the active interest of ordinary citizens. This is often a useful counterfoil to the organized pressures of groups having selfish interests. If you convince officials that a proposed project is bad for the community, all they will ask you is that you attend their public hearings and stand up for what you believe--stand up, literally, and say what you think should be done. In other words, if they take up your cause they will want your continuing help.

Fourth: Get to know your assemblyman and your state senator. Even though neither is directly responsible for local affairs, both know the local political leaders, and are of course most interested in local problems. Do not underestimate their influence.

Let's get down to cases. In 1959 a group of citizens of Monterey County, of which I was one, learned that the Division of Highways was planning to replace several bridges on the Coast Highway (continued on the following page)

south of Big Sur with fills. These would have brutally scarred a stretch of famous coastline. We protested to the local Division of Highways superintendent, and were asked to meet with the highway engineers. These engineers are, for the most part, able and dedicated men, charged with carrying out policies which embody sound engineering practices based on safety, speed, and volume of traffic. Nothing in the statutes authorizes them to sacrifice these standards in the interest of preserving scenery. Furthermore, experience has convinced them that each project for widening or realigning an existing road or building a new one meets with almost unanimous objections on the part of affected landowners. Unless the engineers stand pat against their critics, their work would be unconscionably slowed. Quite naturally, therefore, they tend to ignore opposition and criticism. Our meeting was cordial, but it was clear that the engineers had made their plans and did not intend to change them. Theirs was a politely veiled 20th-century version of the 19th-century railroad tycoon's rough phrase: "The public be damned!"

I left the meeting more outraged than ever at the Division's policy. When I told my wife at lunch she countered dryly: "Why don't you do something about it?" Petulantly I asked: "What can I do?" "Go and talk to Ed Kennedy," she said. Ed was the editor of our Monterey paper, and had been feuding with the Division of Highways over an unnecessary and unsightly expansion of the road between Monterey and Carmel. He not only was sympathetic, but asked me to supply a couple of articles. Through a series which The Peninsula Herald played up with fine photos, support began coming from all sources--not only support for our immediate objective of preventing the substitution of fills for bridges (we now have those bridges where the engineers had indicated fills), but also for our longer-range program of getting a master plan adopted for the 75 miles of the Monterey County coast area between Carmel Highlands and the San Luis Obispo County line. Such a plan would make it easier to prevent devastating destruction by the Division of Highways and to forestall unguided and unchecked real-estate developments.

This proposal aroused the rage of all who hoped to subdivide their land. The proponents of the plan were fortunate, however, in having the support not only of members of the Monterey County Planning Commission, but also of the then chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, battling "Tom" Hudson, and of the farseeing, conservation-minded state senator, Fred S. Farr. We formed committees, held meetings, were reviled and misrepresented by real-estate operators, and became the victims of the kind of bitterness common in a small community--a brand which, fortunately, disappears quickly when the fighting is over. It took a lot of time and a lot of doing, but we won. We won not only because we fought hard, but because we were riding the wave of the future. Throughout the nation there is a growing awareness that what is not saved for recreation and public enjoyment in the next few years will be utterly destroyed by bulldozers and builders. Even our enemies sensed this. As I look back, though, I realize that had it not been for the vision and tenacity of a handful of private citizens, our cause would have been lost. These individuals had nothing personal at stake--although reckless charges were made against some by their foes. The citizens succeeded because their cause was sound.

Let me tell you of another case when an outsider was able to further a good cause. I know whereof I speak because I happened to be this outsider--at the time a resident of New York and a member of the editorial staff of The New York Times. I had never before been in California. The time was February, 1928. My aim was to see the Big Trees in the Sierra, and the redwoods along the coast. I went first to Yosemite National Park. At the suggestion of the park superintendent I joined two rangers on a snowshoe trip into the High Sierra to measure the season's snowfall. We were gone two days. During this time the rangers told me that the National Park Service was concluding an arrangement with a big lumber company to turn over one of the finest stands of sugar pines inside the western boundary of the park in exchange for other parcels of land which the lumber company owned inside park limits, and which the park needed for immediate use.

My reaction was one of disbelief that such a thing was possible. The rangers suggested I talk with the superintendent who explained that the park service needed areas long owned by the lumber company. As it had no money with which to buy them, he continued, it had no choice but to trade good cutting timber for these strategic areas. When I said that such a course was unthinkable, he passed me along to the head of the park service, who had fortuitously arrived to attend a conference in Yosemite. I found the man despondent. He had no choice, he said. There was nothing he could do about it. He did agree, though, to an interview which I thought would be effective. The next day--it was a Sunday--the article appeared on the front page of The New York

LOS COCHES RANCHO S H M

Located adjacent to U. S. Highway 101, two and one-half miles south of the town of Soledad in Monterey County at the intersection with the road to Arroyo Seco is Los Coches Rancho. Added to the State Park System in 1958, this 121-year old, famed Mexican-Early American era adobe was a roadhouse and stage-stop.

The Old Soberanes-Richardson Adobe is a well preserved, two-story adobe and wood building. Ten oak-studded acres of land, donated by Miss Margaret Jacks of Monterey and Palo Alto is all that remains of 8,994 acres of land granted in 1841 by the Mexican Governor Alvarado to Maria Josefa Soberanes de Richardson. Maria, daughter of Don Feleciano Soberanes, the administrator of nearby Mission Soledad was born in 1841. The grant was confirmed to her by the U. S. Land Commission in 1855. She was the first child baptized in the new baptistery of the Royal Presidio Chapel in Monterey. Her maternal grandfather, Manuel Rodriquez, was the "maestro carpintero" of Monterey and had supervised the construction of the Presidio Chapel.

Maria's husband, William Brunner Richardson, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, came to California in 1832 and built the adobe in 1843 on the rolling land which was also known as Rancho los Coches because of the wild boars that roamed there.

Captain John C. Fremont quartered his troops at this site in the fall of 1846 and spring of 1847. An unpaid bill of $580. against the U. S. Government for supplies to U. S. soldiers and fodder for their horses still remains to be paid and is recorded in the Monterey County Court House.

Between 1848 and 1854 Richardson maintained the adobe as a station for the San Juan and Soledad stage. The roadhouse-store became a stopping place for passengers, mail and express for the Bixby Overland Stage which ran between San Francisco and Los Angeles in 1854 and operated under contract for changes of horses up to 1868.

Besides acting as a manager and postmaster-merchant, Richardson was also on the election board and maintained a section for official polling.

In 1846 Richardson beautified the adobe by planting flowering locust trees around it. The seeds for these trees were sent to him by his family in Baltimore. Today they are fine, old trees which tower above the adobe.

In addition to serving as a home, ranch house, stage stop, post office, and store, Los Coches has also seen the day when it was a dance hall.
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LOS COCHES RANCHO (continued from the previous page)

According to an elderly resident of the adobe, in the late 1800's and early 1900's sheep were driven past the adobe and the sheepherders would hand her the lambs which had been born along the way -- cattle were branded where the nearby U.S. 101 interchange is located.

The following is from the first assessment roll of Monterey, taken in 1850, for the year 1851:

William Richardson		
7447 acres of pasture land	.50	$3723.50
1000 do do arg do	2.50	$2500.00
Joining Stephen de LaTore on the south and bounded by the Salinas River.		
House on same		500.00
50 heifers and cows	10.00	500.00
5 milche cows	20.00	100.00
		$7325.50

From the second assessment roll of Monterey County, entitled "Assessment Roll of Taxable property in the County of Monterey A. D. 1853"

Richardson, Wm. Rancho (los Coches) containing 2 leagues, bounded on the N. by the "Soledad" on the S. by "la Posa", on the E. by Monterey River, on the W. by the hills.

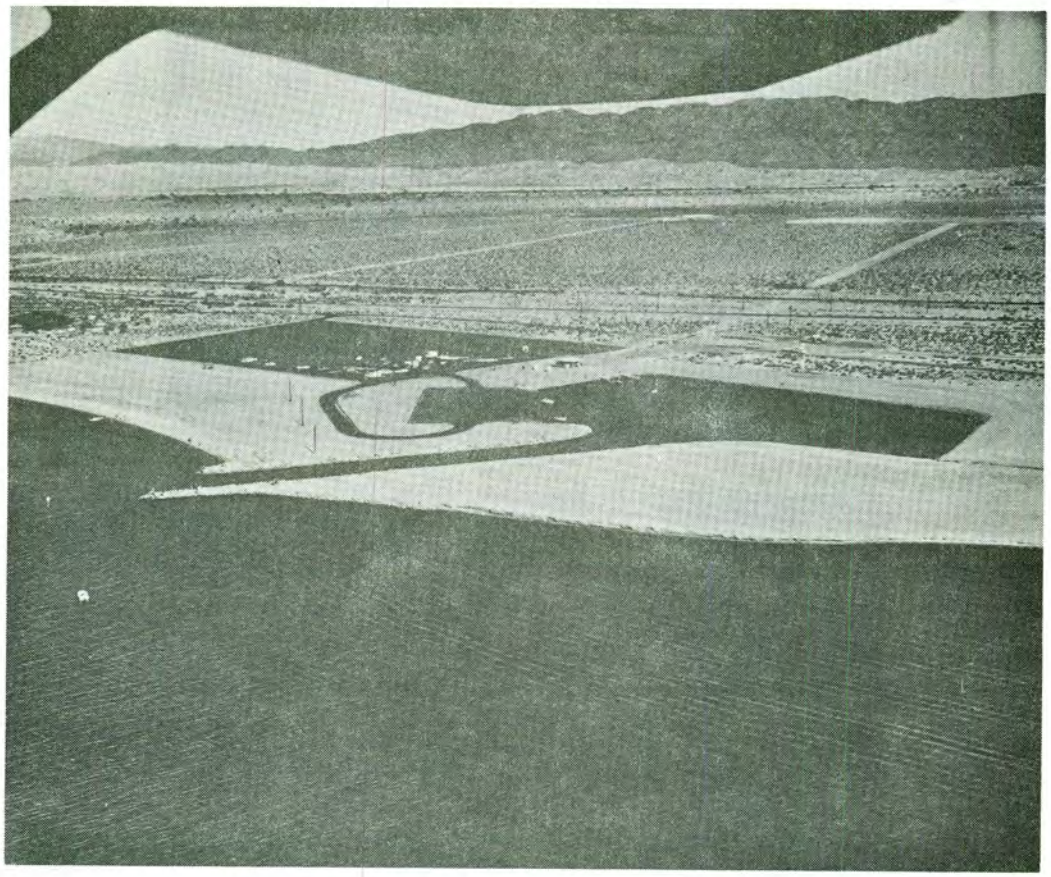
Value of land		$5000.00
10 tame cows at	$40. ea.	400.00
4 yoke of oxen at	$75.	300.00
22 head of wild cattle at	$25. ea.	550.00
4 tame horses at	$40.	160.00
6 wild mares	$20.	120.00
other personal property		100.00

Louis Soberanes, nephew of Josefa Richardson, lived at Los Coches with his family for several years in the 1890's and often spoke of the good times they had in this adobe. They liked to entertain and would have their friends come to parties and cascaron balls. Spread out on the dining room table were cold roast meats, salads, and many large cakes with fancy icings. He also told about the treasure hunts that went on year after year. The fact that Oak Grove (Los Coches) used to be a stage station, and because of the many highway robberies that occurred during that time, the people were led to believe that buried treasure could be found in the vicinity.

The fine appearance of Los Coches today is due to the hard work and tender care of Rangers Bob Perkins, Dick McKillop, and Tom Galli. These dedicated men and their families have all lived at Los Coches and have put a large amount of themselves into the preservation and development of this interesting, romantic, and important segment of California's past. Tom Galli and his charming wife, Audrey, are now living in this historical old adobe.

Soledad Mission is located very close to Los Coches Rancho and many people visit the Mission after having rested under the oaks at Los Coches.

Robert W. Reese, State Park Historian I
Monterey State Historical Monuments



SALTON SEA
STATE RECREATION AREA

No story of Salton Sea State Recreation Area could be complete without a quick glance back into the past geological and human history of this interesting area. Geologists tell us that millions of years ago the Salton Sea was part of the Gulf of California. The shores of the Gulf extended into Borrego Valley and up to the city limits of what is now Palm Springs. Since the last Ice Age (back 20,000 years) the winding Colorado River began depositing untold amounts of silt into the delta region which lies South of the present International border. As the deposits continued, the delta enlarged, rose in elevation, and eventually blocked out the water of the Gulf. The trapped water within the pocket, the area now known as the Coachella Valley, eventually evaporated creating extensive beds of salt deposits. In more recent years flooding from the untamed Colorado River placed millions of gallons of fresh water into this pocket, or sink, creating a vast inland lake called Cahuilla, which received its name from the nomadic Indians that inhabited its barren shores.

Today one can visualize the immensity of this ancient lake, 100 miles long and 35 miles wide, by observing the high water mark on Travertine Rock along the Northwest shore of the Salton Sea. The subsequent evaporation of Lake Cahuilla reduced it to little more than a brackist salt sink. However, established historical records show that flood waters from the Colorado flowed periodically into the 'Salton Sink' from 1840 to 1867 and varying amounts of water may have reached the sink every year thereafter.

The first people to gaze upon the water of the fluctuating ancient lake were the wandering Cahuilla Indians. No doubt as they gathered seeds and herbs and fished along the

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shoreline from time to time, they were aware of the continuing drop in the lake's surface. The first white men to pass near the sink were the Spanish soldiers of De Anza's Expedition of 1774-1775. They probably saw an inhospitable salt marsh of little value as they traveled in a northwesterly direction toward Los Angeles.

The year 1853 saw the appearance of a party of U. S. Army Topographic Engineers under the able leadership of Lieutenant R. S. Williamson. Blake, a geologist of this party, records in his surveyor's diary that they traveled and camped along the shore of an inland lake of fair size in which fish abound. Some 15 years later we see the advent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, as road gangs labored to extend ribbons of steel past the edge of the salt sink. Visionaries in the 1890's dreamed of converting desolate desert into productive farmland in the Imperial and Coachella Valleys. During the turn of the 20th Century, land in the Imperial Valley was brought under cultivation and irrigated by means of a dirt canal which extended from the Colorado River to the Valley.

In 1905 nature intervened. The Colorado flooded once again and pushed vast amounts of water through this man-made canal into the sink. It took over two years of combined effort by the Southern Pacific Railroad and local farming interests to stem the flooding and redivert the Colorado River to the original river bed. Within these two flood years the Salton Sea was born, the lake crested at about minus 195 feet below sea level and its shores lapped at the edge of the present town of Mecca. Soon the water of the Salton Sea would recede to about minus 245 feet below sea level. However, in the 1940's and 1950's the Sea gradually rose, to some extent from canal seepage, and increased irrigation and leaching of farmland in the Imperial and Coachella Valleys. In the past four years we have witnessed an alarming rise of the Salton Sea, in which State and private lands have gone under water. Efforts are now being made by the Division of Beaches and Parks in cooperation with the various public agencies to study and answer the question of the continued rise in the Sea.

The official sign near the Recreation area office indicates that Salton Sea State Recreation Area is the only unit of the California Park System below sea level, and up until 1963 carried the title of Salton Sea State Park. When Salton Sea State Park was officially dedicated on
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February 12, 1955, the total park acreage was 1,152 in both Riverside and Imperial Counties. The park frontage on the Sea was 12,500 feet. Through the years since the official opening the park boundaries have expanded. The rapid growth has been accomplished through contracted leases with government agencies, the Imperial Irrigation District, and by land purchase from private interests. Today land within the boundaries of the Recreation Area comprise a total of 16,486 acres, and water frontage amounts to 80,120 lineal feet.

Development within the Recreation Area has gone forward in the past nine years. In 1959 an additional 25 campsites in Los Frijoles Campground were added to the already existing 25 campsites in the headquarters area. Again, early in 1963, the Mecca Beach Campground with 164 campsites was opened to the public. Today the total number of campsites is 214. Other facilities of equal importance to the operation of the recreation area have come into existence. A spacious 20-capacity boat launching ramp at the marina, and a large parking lot were completed by mid-1962. In 1963 the park water system was enlarged and modernized to handle about 200,000 gallons of chlorinated water for domestic use; three sewage pump stations and two oxidation ponds were completed in this same year.

Future plans call for another 150 campsites at Mecca Beach, one and one-half miles south of headquarters, also 100 campsites of limited facility at Bombay Beach, 16 miles to the south.

The fiscal year of 1962-63 was a year of high visitor attendance; nearly one-half million persons passed through the gates seeking recreation -- skiing, fishing, swimming, picnicking, camping.

Improved highways to and from the Los Angeles metropolitan area have made it possible for thousands to enjoy water sports throughout the winter and summer months.

Within the past five years, sport fishing has become an important activity at the Sea. During the late 1940's several species of game fish were introduced into the Salton Sea, transplanted from the Gulf of California. The project was carried out by the Department of Fish and Game with the cooperation of the University of Southern California with the expressed desire to establish a sport fishery. A
(continued on Page 14)

BOOK REVIEWS

"My Life With Animals" by Carey Baldwin, Lane Publishing Company, $4.95, is delightful.

For the past 23 years Mr. Baldwin has lived in the San Francisco Zoological Gardens--as Director. His book is divided into two parts--the first, devoted to his experiences at the San Simeon Zoo and the second, the San Francisco Zoological Gardens Fleishhacker Zoo.

In the preface, he states, "Thus what I thought would be a two-month vacation employment stretched into a job that lasted more that 12 years". Many interesting and amusing incidents are recalled, "At one time on the Hearst Ranch we had a young leopard that the boss wanted me to walk each day on collar and leash. . .The leopard grew, as baby animals will do, but I still had to take him for a walk."

The book shows warmth and understanding for animals. It is filled with amusing and interesting adventures.

* *

A new book, entitled "OLD TIME CATTLEMEN AND OTHER PIONEERS OF THE ANZA-BORREGO AREA, by Lester Reed, has recently been published. We found the poem by Mr. Reed, which is at the end of his book, very lovely and sincere, and felt others might like to read it.

Supervisor Clyde E. Strickler, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park

EARLY MORNING IN BORREGO

One early morning in Borrego, when the flowers were damp with dew,
I looked toward the Eastern sky, and saw the sun just peeking through.
From out toward Butler Mountain, came a coyote's lonesome wail,
And from a nearby mesquite thicket, I heard the call of Gambel quail.

I could hear a desert roadrunner giving forth its mating call,
This call you do not hear in the winter, nor hear it in the fall.
I could hear another call from wildlife, one I most dearly love,
This call came from not too far away — that of the white-winged dove.

The desert fox had almost disappeared, as had the burrowing owl,
No doubt the heedless poisoners had recently been on the prowl.
Thoughtless persons had been collecting snakes, and other reptiles, too,
Disregarding other people's interests, as thoughtless persons often do.

As I walked along this early morning, looking closely at the ground,
I saw the signs of Indians; broken pottery was scattered all around.
The Indians were the Borrego pioneers, with their primitive ways of life,
Perhaps happier than white men, with our mad rush of speed and strife.

I thought back to the days of the cowman, and his hardy desert cows,
Much of the range is now under irrigation, cultivated by the plows.
I remember when flowers were used as cow-feed, important in cowman's plans,
Now these flowers are still important to the many camera fans.

Cowmen and prospectors were the old-timers of this arid desert land,
They were a rugged type of people, making the best of what lay at hand.
I knew many of these fellows, and was here when the homesteaders came,
The cowman's day was over, and life in Borrego will never be the same.

I thought of another morning in Borrego, not so very long ago,
When I rode up the Hellhole Indian Trail, an interesting trail to know.
I rode to the top of a hill, and sat for a long while on my horse,
I noted the change of Borrego, but not entirely with remorse.

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

Forour "Development News" item this month we turn to James Hommon, Division Engineer, for an introduction of his staff and a brief review of the history and functions of the Engineering Section.

MASTER PLAN REVIEW COMMITTEE - ACTIVE

While Declarations of Purpose for four units of the State Park System were presented to the Park Commission for approval during the month of July, by far the most controversial was that for Humboldt Redwoods, which necessitated several special meetings of the Committee before agreement could be reached with the District on the wording which would achieve our goals for this unit. The final product, as approved by the Chief and the Park Commission and adopted by the Director, follows, as our "Declaration of the month."

> Humboldt Redwoods State Park is established to make available forever to the people, in an essentially natural condition, for their inspiration, enlightenment, and enjoyment, the Coast Redwood forests in the basin of the Eel River and its lower South Fork from Stafford Flat to Phillipsville, chiefly characterized by pure stands of Redwood on the alluvial flats; together with all collateral scenic, historic, scientific, and recreational values.
>
> The function of the Division of Beaches and Parks at Humboldt Redwoods State Park is to establish a permanent boundary which provides adequately for the management, protection, and use of the primeval Redwood forests and related park values; to establish and defend a major zone of unimpaired ecological integrity from Rockefeller Forest to Children's Forest; so to manage all the varied and interdependent resources of the park as to perpetuate them for the unending benefit of the people in accordance with the declared purpose of the park, basing such management on sound principles substantiated by research; to interpret the park resources fully and effectively for public understanding and enjoyment; and to provide such facilities and services, consistent with the purpose of the park, as are necessary and appropriate for the full enjoyment of the park by visitors.

The Division Engineer's Function

First, let me introduce myself and my three associates.

I came to the Division in October, 1955 and worked under L. D. Ewen and with Tom Davis until June, 1956. At that time Mr. Ewen and Mr. Davis transferred to the Department of Water Resources and left me with the engineering responsibilities for the Division.

Earl Vandercook came to work for us in July, 1956. The two of us comprised the engineering staff for some months. In those years recruiting engineers was difficult. I can recall talking with some prospective engineers with a bit of chagrin when their approach was, "what can the Division of Beaches and Parks offer me?," rather than "what do I have to offer the Division of Beaches and Parks?"

As the months rolled by, we recruited a few engineers. Mitch Finberg, John Thorp, and Jim Bier came to work for us, and Bud Murrill returned to this Division.

1956 was the year of the first large capital outlay budget for the Division--about $6,000,000. With the turnover in staff that occurred in July, 1956 Earl Vandercook and I were left somewhat high and dry, so to speak, with regard to administrative procedures in handling Public Works

Board approvals, Form 23 approvals, Interagency Agreements, Letters of Understanding, TBA's, Budget Revisions, and many other details of the work. Earl worked for us as an Engineering Aid II, but he never complained about any assignment given him. We tackled the job with a will and gradually we, but primarily Earl, began to make sense out of a pretty confusing situation.

In 1956 and in the years shortly thereafter all engineering work done by the Division was handled by the Division Engineer's staff.

Two policies which I advocated immediately, which were accepted, were:

1. Whenever possible, obtain utility service from local utility districts or companies; and

2. Farm out the roads and parking projects to the Division of Highways.

With the limited engineering staff available to our Division, I could see no possibility of accomplishing a major roads and parking construction program with our own staff. Some objection was encountered on this policy from within and from without. There have been complaints about Highways' engineering charges. What was not considered was that Beaches and Parks have engineering charges also, but because our engineers were paid from a support budget these charges did not go against the project.

On utility projects I always opposed development of utilities when we could purchase the service. I reasoned that my job was not to build utility systems, but to help in the development of parks. Our end product is service to the public, and it is more efficient to purchase water supply or sewage disposal service than to operate our own utility service.

Through the last nine years the Division Engineer's responsibilities have changed a number of times. With each reorganization new duties have come about. As we employed more engineers in our field offices, less engineering was done in Sacramento. Review of projects became the job rather than supervising work. Special staff assignments became more common.

The second member of the Division Engineer's staff is Paul Roberts. Paul has been with us a year. He oversees the work of the Survey Section, handles duties that relate to beach erosion control work, and performs special staff assignments.

With the departure of Mitch Finberg and Earl Vandercook we were very fortunate to employ Ed Sheehy and Darrell Duke. Ed has taken over Mitch's job, and Darrell, Earl Vandercook's work. Ed comes to us from the Office of Architecture and Construction. His title is Associate Construction Analyst. Darrell comes to us from a field assignment with the Department of Water Resources. His title is Civil Engineering Technician I.

We have a good crew in the Division Engineer's staff, and we are proud to be "part of the team."

FLAG RAISING AT CUSTOM HOUSE

CUSTOM FLAG FLIES AGAIN

Literally at the peak of the 175th anniversary celebration of the U.S. Customs Service, the flag of that Treasury Department branch flies again with the national and state colors at Monterey's Custom House for the first time in 97 years. Distinguished by its vertical red and white bars, the banner last fluttered here in 1867, when the federal government discontinued use of the historic building.

HISTORIC CUSTOMS FLAG

Curator Barbara Burdick of the Monterey Custom House points to a circa 1867 photo showing the U.S. customs flag flying over the landmark for possibly the last time before its days as a federal agency ended. She holds a replica of the banner that was raised over the building Sunday when the 175th anniversary of the Customs Service was celebrated there. The original flag is displayed inside, too fragile to be flown.

YOU CAN TOO SAVE THE WILDERNESS ! (continued from the previous page)

Times. It was taken up by the press all over the country. Within a few months Congress had passed the necessary legislation; Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had offered to give a sum of $1,500,000 if Congress would match it--and the heroic sugar pines still stand within the old park boundaries.

All of which is another way of saying: "You can save the wilderness!" But time is running out. There are still unspoiled areas--some of them as near as Marin County is to San Francisco and the Santa Monica mountain area is to Los Angeles. The state is making an inventory of desirable park sites in connection with the $150,000,000 park bond issue passed by the legislature last year, and which will be presented to the voters in the coming election for ratification. We need more parks and wilderness areas, large or small. In particular we need them within an hour's drive of our big population centers. It's now or never. If you know of any desirable areas, see your newspaper editors, local authorities, and legislative representatives. You will feel frustrated when you run up against indifference and opposition. At times, you'll need the tenacity of a boa constrictor and the durability of Old Ironsides. But you will be doing much for your fellow citizens--and when you meet with success you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you've helped a great cause.

Reprinted from THE AMERICAN HOME, June, 1964

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SALTON SEA SRA (continued from Page 9)

second attempt in 1950 and 1951 by the Department of Fish and Game and the University of California at Los Angeles was made by transplanting such valuable stock fish as the Gulf Croaker, Orangemouth Corbina, and the lively Sargo Perch. Indeed, Corbina and Sargo adapted to their new environment, multiplied in great numbers, assuring a good continuing fishery in the Sea for years to come. Along with fishing the Salton Sea area offers a varied opportunity to the small game hunter. There are several spots around the Sea where water and field birds can be taken in season.

Bird life at the Recreation Area may be observed at any time throughout the year. In the fall and spring months, it is not difficult to spot migratory ducks and geese that follow the course of the Pacific Flyway, or watch the Wilson's snipes and Gull-billed terns as they busily search for food along the shore. In the warm summer months, the swift Pallid bat may be sighted in erratic flight as it catches insects in mid air, or the Western flycatcher similarly occupied. Wildlife on the desert floor holds fascination along with that in the air or along the beach. Antelope ground squirrels and desert iguana lizards scurry to and from underground dens. The long-legged jack rabbit and Audubon's cottontail may occasionally be seen feeding on low growing vegetation. Occasionally the venomous sidewinder puts in an unwanted appearance, usually to its own misfortune.

Desert trees and shrubs make their presence known by putting on an annual show of color. Yellow blossoms of the Palo Verde appear in May and the smoke tree which has a profusion of a royal blue mantle in June. Not to be surpassed are the daisy-like petals of the Encelia, which after sufficient spring rains burst forth and add a vivid contrast to the vermillion blossoms of the creeping verbena.

In 1955 two permanent positions were authorized for Salton Sea State Park. The Salton Sea State Recreation Area now has 11 permanent positions, four of Ranger classification and seven Park Attendants, plus 36 man months for seasonal Park Aids.

Carl G. Whitefield, Recreation Area Supervisor

MOUNT DIABLO STATE PARK

Geologists claim that about 300,000,000 years ago, the land now known as Mount Diablo was under water and was a vast sea in which marine life and other materials settled, were covered and fossilized, creating a rock mass of sedimentary nature. During that era of millions of years, pressures from underneath the ocean floor caused extrusive masses of submerged rocks to rise above the water and eventually create the mountains and plains. Geological findings show that as the masses rose, some beds tilted almost straight upward and this condition is found in the vicinity of the Devil's Slide along the south road.

Away from the mountain, the beds became less tilted and almost level in the neighborhood of Livermore. Strangely, the beds on the east and north sides of the mountain do not match with beds on the south and west sides. Fossils have been found upside down, which apparently were caused by the bed's being completely turned over. The cuts that were made to build the roads clearly prove this, showing deposits in irregular and highly disturbed positions. Along the north road, about four miles from the base, there is a spot where the rock is folded over itself and twisted into the most unique and interesting formations on the mountain. The rock masses around Rock City, inside the park, are almost identical to those of the Black Hills of South Dakota. Views of the various layers of rock may be examined from excavations along the base to the top of the present 3,849-foot summit.

After the mountain had risen above the water, the various elevations and variations in temperatures produced a great variety of trees and other plant life. At first, sea animals or small mammals lived on the land. As time went on, these small animals adapted themselves to the land and grew (continued on the following page)

Campsite in Juniper Campground

Curry Point Area looking Northeast at the Summit

South Gate looking Northeast

MOUNT DIABLO STATE PARK
(continued from the previous page)

larger and larger, later becoming huge prehistoric land animals and creatures which have long been extinct.

The first known inhabitants of the Mount Diablo area were the Costanoan Indians of Central California. Evidences of Indian occupation still exist in and around Ceremonial Spring and Council Oak near Rock City. When Indians were in possession, signal fires burned frequently from the top of Diablo.

In 1772, Don Pedro Fages, Spanish soldier and Father Juan Crespi became the first explorers to view what is now Contra Costa County and they sighted Mount Diablo on their trip. In 1776, Juan de Anza and Father Font, another Spanish soldier and padre, following the same trail, explored the mountain, made maps and kept diary records of their findings. They found Indians all along their journey, and made friends with them. During the Spanish and Mexican occupation large herds of cattle wandered the slopes of Mount Diablo.

Early settlers soon realized the importance of the mountain as a starting point for surveys. In 1851, after California became a State, Federal surveyors established the summit as a base meridian and in 1876 erected a signal station on the top. The Mount Diablo Base Meridian serves as the initial point for the largest portion of our present surveying system in California.

In 1873, private landowners built a north road from Walnut Creek to the Summit. Shortly afterward, a mountain-house hotel was constructed half way up the mountain and another road from Danville to the south was built to connect near the site of the mountain-house hotel. These attractions produced a flourishing business for years. Stagecoaches came from Martinez, Pacheco, and Danville and the resort became so famous it attracted visitors from all over the world. Fire destroyed the hotel in 1891 — it was never rebuilt and the mountain was temporarily closed to all sightseers. In 1915, Robert Burgess, real estate operator, acquired the property for development and reopened the toll road called the Mt. Diablo Scenic Boulevard. One road came from Ygnacio Valley and the other from Danville.

Public-spirited individuals and organized groups soon clamored to have the entire mountain turned into a State Park. In 1931, its crown and west and south slopes were acquired. Residents of Contra Costa County raised $70,000 to aid in acquiring, developing and opening the State Park. Recent further acquisitions have brought the park's total to 2,967 acres.

The Division of Beaches and Parks has constructed 255 picnic sites, 55 campsites, and five group campsites, with stoves, tables and sanitary facilities. During the course of a year over 250,000 persons visit
(continued on the following page)

MOUNT DIABLO STATE PARK
(continued from the previous page)

Mount Diablo State Park. The visitor has approximately 20 miles of primary and six miles of secondary roads. Both are surfaced. Also available are ten miles of foot and horse trails.

The park is located about 35 miles from Oakland and just a few miles from Walnut Creek, Concord, and Danville. It is situated in the approximate center of Contra Costa County. Many persons from the bay area and elsewhere spend weekends in the park camping or picnicking.

Mount Diablo State Park's heaviest visitor attendance is presently in the springtime, with many persons no doubt enticed by the blankets of wild flowers on the slopes. Found among these are poppies, wallflowers, wyethia, trillium, shooting star, monkey flower, fairy lantern, pink fairy, wild rose, Indian warrior, paintbrush, fiddleneck, and ceanothus.

About 130 different species of birds have been found on the mountain, seen either commonly or rarely, and include the turkey vulture, hawks, both golden and bald eagles, road-runners, valley quail, horned owl, flicker, woodpeckers, yellow-breasted sapsucker, Say's phoebe, horned lark, crow, Steller's jay, scrub jay, plain titmouse, common bushtit, and hummingbirds.

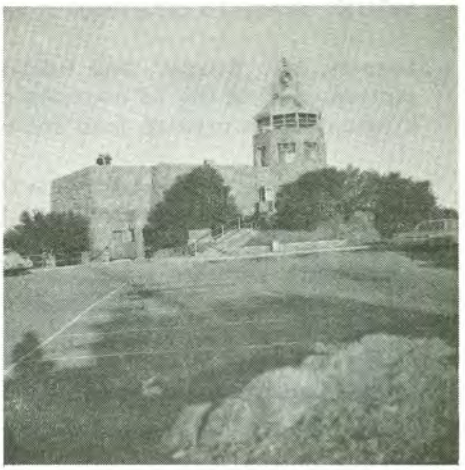
Visitors to Mount Diablo may experience seeing some or all of the following animals which reside in the park: raccoons, Columbian black-tailed deer, fox, bobcat, mountain lion, skunk, rabbits, ground squirrel, chipmunk, weasels. Those which have nocturnal habits are, of course, seen only infrequently.

The most common trees in the park are oaks (nine species including both live oaks and deciduous), digger pines, California laurel, hop, madrone, buckeye, maple, alder, sycamore, and cottonwoods.

Ranger III, Robert E. Stewart is Park Supervisor, coming to Mount Diablo after wide experience in parks on the Mendocino coast and in the redwood parks of District 1. The rest of the staff is made up of Donald Boeff, Ranger II; William Row, Delbert Williams, and Gordon Sears, Rangers I; and Jack Wells, Emmett Leath, jr., and David Rawlinson, Park Attendants.

Wilbert Frazier, Ranger I, in charge of the portions of the California Riding and Hiking Trail in Alameda, Contra Costa, and Santa Clara Counties, is also based here at Mount Diablo, for the trail passes through the park as it crosses the mountain.

There is a magnificent view from the summit. On a clear day, one may see the great Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys; view 600 miles of the Sierra range, Mt.
(continued on the following page)



The Summit Building

Rock City Picnic Area

Barbecue Terrace Horse Camp

MOUNT DIABLO STATE PARK (continued from the previous page)

Lassen, Mt. Shasta, and Half Dome in Yosemite, over 200 miles away. One may see at least a portion of 38 of the 58 counties of California. It is reputed that, with the exception of Africa's Mt. Kilimanjaro, a greater land and water mass is visible from the top than from any other spot on earth.

It is a wonderful place to get away from the rush of everyday life and out into the quiet of natural surroundings. It would be difficult to imagine a more enjoyable way to spend an afternoon, a day, or several days, than in relaxation among the breath-taking and incomparable views of this noted park with its scenic beauty, a true recreational wonderland. Because of the prominence of Mount Diablo in the landscape of central California, it has attracted interest from the first Indians to the present population. Diablo will continue attracting people for many years to come. As people have more time for recreation, more time to study and enjoy and learn about the geological and historical background of Mount Diablo, it will be more and more appreciated.

Text by Don Boeff, Ranger II
Pictures by William Row, Ranger I

"THERE IS A BETTER WAY TO DO IT, FIND IT"
Thomas Edison

Suggestion #32170 — Recommended that tire pressures be spray-painted on vehicle fender with a simple stencil made by punching holes in stiff paper with a paper punch. It was found advantageous to the suggester to have the pressure shown so that temporary help in summertime would know correct pressure. Stencil to read "TP 30", or whatever pressure needed.

* * * * * *

No doubt we have all experienced trouble remembering the tire pressures and weight of oil for each vehicle. This information will usually be found in the vehicle record book, but lets face facts -- the handier the information is to find and read, the better for all. So, if you have trouble with figures, try some of these ideas.

1. Stencil or print the tire pressure on the fender, bumper, tire, or hubcap.
2. Stencil or print vital information under the hood. Most vehicles have some flat area under the hood which is usable for writing information, oil type, tire pressures, anti-freeze added, etc. This keeps information handy and off sides of vehicle.
3. Type essential information on card and enclose in plastic under hood.

One of the interesting parts of this suggestion was the clever way the stencil was made. The suggester took surplus file folders and punched out the outline of the letters with a hand hole punch. He used spray paint, but a stencil brush would also work. The stencil looked like this:

This type stencil has to be made in small sections unless you can punch holes in the center of a large sheet of paper. Such stencils are easy to make, can be used in many places around a park, and are easy to read.

Supervisor Neil Power
Samuel P. Taylor SP

A report on the restoration of the Mission Aqueduct by the Division of Beaches and Parks, Department of Corrections, and the Division of Forestry.

LA PURISIMA MISSION AQUEDUCT

On October 7, 1963, a 15-man crew from the Cuesta Conservation Camp near San Luis Obispo began uncovering the remains of the old aqueduct which, during the Mission period, carried spring water from a large reservoir down to the Mission area, a distance of more than one-half mile.

Arrangements for accomplishing this project with inmate labor were worked out between the California Department of Corrections, the Division of Beaches and Parks, and the Division of Forestry. The La Purisima Mission Advisory Committee, administering a County contributed contingent fund for special projects at the Mission, approved an expenditure of $4,000 for the labor, and $3,250 for the material.

Although the aqueduct had been traced through the field and its location shown on some of the CCC maps, its condition could not be known until it was uncovered. In some areas it lay near the surface, while in other places it was buried as much as three feet. Because of the deep plowing and subsoiling methods of some of the former property owners, it was a foregone conclusion that extensive damage would have been inflicted on any portions lying within a foot of the surface.

As the area was stripped of overburden it became apparent that while the sidewalls were missing in much of the aqueduct, somewhat more of the original tile bottom remained in place than was expected. Even the sidewalls were intact over a portion totaling approximately 1000 feet. Just what became of the material in the sparce sections is not known.

As the workmen uncovered a section opposite the tannery on the hillside to the east, they encountered the tile pipeline shown on CCC drawings as originating at or near the lone pillar farther up the field and connecting with the distribution box along the edge of the road below the tannery. Although both the aqueduct and the pipes were quite badly broken up at this point, it seemed evident that the pipes had originally been on the same level as the bottom of the aqueduct. When this section was later restored, joints of tile pipe were cemented into the sidewalls in line with the old pipes but raised approximately three inches off the bottom of the aqueduct to permit water to flow down the ditch without escaping through the pipes.

Since it had always been assumed that the Mission had two entirely separate water systems — one for irrigation and the other for domestic use — the evidence that came to light at the intersection of these two lines poses something of a mystery. The pipeline could not have been extended across the bottom of the aqueduct without interfering with the flow of water down the ditch. And if the pipe did not extend across the aqueduct then it must have opened into it. If this was the case, then it possibly nullifies the assumption that the two systems functioned separately.

There is, of course, the possibility that the pipeline was installed first, that it became inadequate and was abandoned when the aqueduct was built. In this event, the pipes may have led into the aqueduct to add any water that might have trickled in from either side.

Farther down, just below the filter house, a similar line was encountered. At this point, however, the pipe, while broken out, could have extended across the aqueduct with ample room for water to flow underneath it. The original pipes were not disturbed when the aqueduct was restored.

As the aqueduct made a rather abrupt turn near the filter house and headed into the home stretch, less and less of the original structure was found due to the fact that it lay near the surface.
(continued on the following page)

THE MISSION AQUEDUCT (continued from the previous page)

Only an occasional tile remained in place to establish the location and grade of the old ditch. But as the line approached the storm drain northeast of the Residence Building somewhat more of the original aqueduct was encountered. This continued underneath the old country road where a trench four feet in depth was required to reach it. Once across the road, a connection was made with a section that had been restored during the CCC period. A flume made of redwood planks was installed to carry the aqueduct over the flood channel.

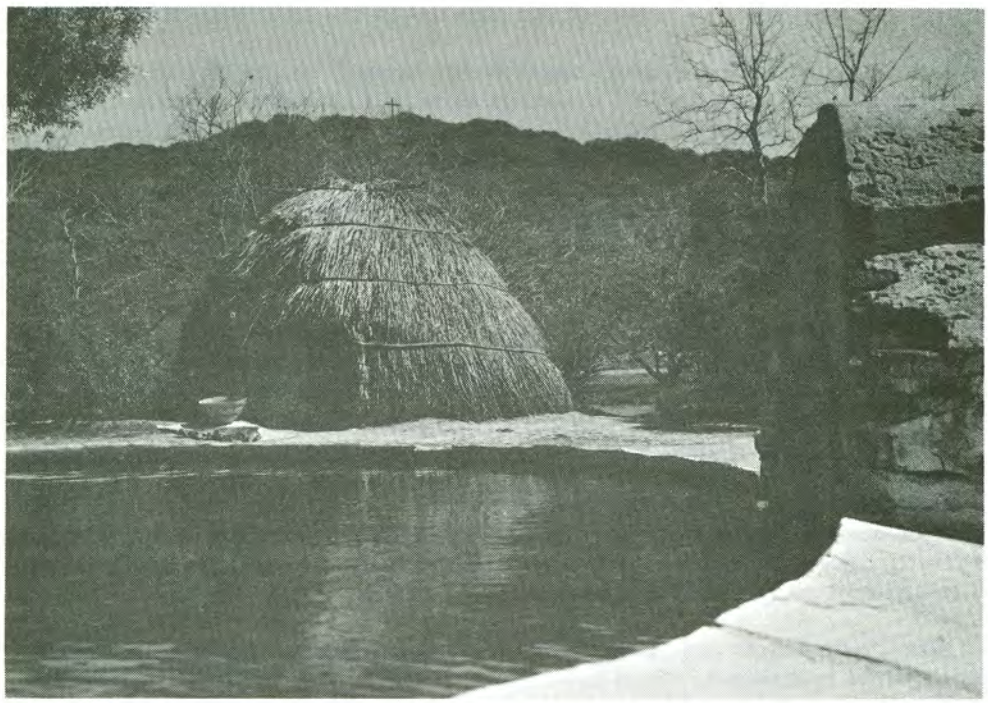
Stones for restoring the aqueduct were obtained from two quarries in the range of hills south of Lompoc. One, known as dolomite, is extremely heavy and very hard. The other is a lighter flagstone. Both types had been used around the Mission originally to some extent. Approximately 140 tons were used in the restoration. Also 40 tons of sand and 150 sacks of cement.

The actual amount of material used was somewhat above the original estimate which was little more than a guess because of the unknown factors involved. On the other hand, it took much less time to uncover the aqueduct and prepare it for restoration than was originally estimated.

Restoration of the aqueduct was completed on December 27, 1963, with the installation of the stone capping underneath the old country road and the trench backfilled. The only task remaining was the final dressing up of embankments to facilitate future maintenance.

Water was turned into the aqueduct on December 28, 1963, to flush it out and test it for possible leaks. It is probably safe to assume that this was the first time in more than a century that water had flowed the entire length of this aqueduct. Father Payeras and his Neophytes may have looked upon the original accomplishment with greater elation because of its economic value, but certainly with no greater satisfaction of a job well done than did those who restored it.

Supervisor Art Sill
La Purisima Mission SHP



YIELD FROM THE FIELD

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY

NATURAL BRIDGES SB---The Ranger I while making the day use fee collections at "Observation Point" parking area, accidently dropped all the currency tucked away in a folder. The prevailing westerly wind promptly scattered the bills in all directions. After scampering around all the currency was accounted for except one $10 bill. The shortage was reported to the Beach Supervisor on duty collecting at the main parking area near headquarters. Late in the afternoon after traffic subsided, Park Aid Mielke and myself lowered ourselves over the side of the bluff on ropes. Mielke recovered the ten spot lodged in the ice plant at the brink of the drop off. Must be an easier way to collect fees.
Robert L. Perkins, Supervisor

GOOD IDEA, BUT IT JUST WOULDN'T WORK.

MONTEREY SHM---In checking over the Public Opinion Survey on "State Park Regulation #4310: Dogs, I noticed the following comment under remarks: "I would like a separate area set aside for wives who think they would like camping out -- then change their minds".
Alvin F. Whittington, Jr., Supervisor

THE LOL'S ARE AT IT AGAIN

PALOMAR MOUNTAIN SP---After scraping, sanding, and scrubbing half of the tables in our picnic area and placing signs reading, "PLEASE USE OTHER TABLES, THESE TO BE PAINTED", we were jolted to find only one table in use the following morning, the one that had the most carvings and grease on it. Going up to the group of senior ladies I asked them why they had not used the other tables and pointed to the sign. I noticed a big quart bottle of vodka in the center of the table and they were very friendly and explained that they had used this same table for years at their annual get together. I told them to have a good time, but please not to get grease spots on the freshly cleaned wood. The next day there sat the bottle of vodka with about a half inch of vodka left and a note reading, "DEAR FRIENDLY RANGER -- THIS IS THE WORLD'S BEST SPOT REMOVER."
James Morton, Ranger I

MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME SHP---People swimming near the Hyde Street Pier are a common sight but it was a little surprising to see a black Labrador Retriever swimming past our office heading out into the Bay chasing a crippled gull. A small frantic boy followed the dog's progress by running along the pier. The dog swam almost the whole length of the pier before it gave up the chase and heeded the cries of its anxious owner. The dog, exhausted, and evidently confused by this time, tried to find a way to get out of the water. The dog was finally wooed over near the work floats. Three park personnel and a city lifeguard on a surfboard finally pulled the dog up onto the work float, where he was received by a very happy boy.
Jack W. Hesemeyer, Supervisor

ALL IS WELL THAT ENDS WELL

LEO CARRILLO SB---A couple arrived in a camper much enthused about camping and fortunately there was a camp site available. As they were about to register, they looked for their two boys, ages ten and 15 years, who had been riding in the camper part of the truck. The parents thought the boys had alighted while they were talking to us about camping and perhaps were over on the beach. A thorough search of the entire area didn't turn up either boy. Evening was rapidly approaching, so they decided to backtrack and continue the search. When they eventually stopped back at a service station in Anaheim where they had purchased gasoline, there were the boys. The boys were no worse for wear but they did have frayed nerves. It seems they got out of the camper to use the restroom and the parents drove off without them. The family was happily reunited and returned the following day to enjoy camping at the Park.
E. Norman Berg, Park Attendant.

THE PARK BENCH

Dear Editor:

Our thanks to the staff for the photo story on our Vallejo Home entrance signs in the August issue of News and Views.

Visitor comments -- favorable: local folk -- complimentary. Incidentally, that one at the upper left in the layout is in Russian -- just in case the Fort Ross or Bodega colonists drop by for a chat with Commandante Vallejo. Translation: Visiting Hours 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.
Supervisor Cliff M. Bisbee
Sonoma State Historical Monument

Dear Editor:

Recently we reported, and carried in the Personals Section of the July, 1964 issue of News and Views was the story that Daryl Crawford employed at Big Basin this summer was the third generation of Crawfords to work here. As we said before, Daryl's grandfather, Elmer Crawford started here sometime about 1906. Then it was Bob, Daryl's father who is now at Hearst Castle.

Now we find out that we were wrong. Daryl is the fourth. His great "Grandpappy" Archibald Crawford also worked here after the turn of the century with grandfather Elmer.

"Grandpappy" was Archibald Borland Crawford, known locally as "ABC".
Supervisor Anton J. Trigeiro
Big Basin Redwoods State Park

Dear Editor:

At the close of church services last Sunday, I was asked about services in other State Parks and I couldn't think of any parks that had regularly scheduled services. Are there any?

Possibly it might be worth a short article in News and Views. There surely aren't many State Parks with church services.

Services were held in the morning, 9 a.m., for many years, but for the past two years have been scheduled for 7 p.m. Attendance has increased and there are frequently between 50 - 100 campers, picnickers, and local residents attending.

The Marin Council of Churches has had many thanks from visitors from all parts of the country. We all feel that the program is very worthwhile and a fine addition to the other services offered by the park.
Supervisor Neil Power
Samuel P. Taylor State Park

Let those who use parks pay

To the editor:

The recent letter by Mr. Boswell suggesting that a vote against the $150 million bond issue for the California State Park System, would automatically reduce the present fees charged overnight campers, would appear to be fallacious. It sounds like King Solomon's offer to cut the live baby in half to satisfy the two mothers who claimed the child as their own.

It is true that the Division of Beaches and Parks presently pays about one third of its operating expenses by fees charged to users of its facilities. The other two thirds is paid by you, the taxpayer. The legislature, representing all the taxpayers, has requested, and rightfully so, that the Division raise its charges for services rendered, so that eventually at least 50 per cent and hopefully that 100 per cent of the cost of operating these out of doors recreation areas shall become self supporting. Nothing is free. By charging the user, who gains the benefit, the full cost of the facility used, that amount is removed from the tax bill of every non-user, and user.

To blame Beaches and Parks for implied piracy in raising these use rates, when they are, albeit as a result of Legislative and Department of Finance pressure, trying to stop a drain on the average taxpayer, by making those who actually use out-door recreation areas pay their own freight, is obviously unfair. To assume, as suggested by Mr. Boswell, that a reduction of camping fees "would indicate that the public would be served in a more efficient and thoughtful manner" leads me to ask. Which Public? This reduction would most certainly please the camper user who is getting the average taxpayer and particularly the non-user, to pay two thirds of his overnight camping fee. I am also sure that the camper would be overjoyed if he was charged nothing and given Blue Chip Stamps as well. But this would not reduce the amount that you, the taxpayer would have to pay. Someone has to pay. Why should it be anyone other than the persons who get the benefit?

Admittedly, out of door recreation is a growing need. Just as certainly is the need for budget balancing and decreasing the tax requirement. It would appear that rather than castigate the bureaucrats who are trying to reduce the drain on the taxpayer generally by fair charging the user, that rather the Legislature, the Division of Finance and Beaches and Parks should be credited with an honest attempt to try to get on a pay as you go basis. This I admit is a phenomenon in this day and age. But it still is certainly commendable.

If campers feel that the charges are exorbitant, why don't they buy up a few hundred acres of out door recreational area. Then put in the required facilities and charge half the rates of Beaches and Parks. Certainly they would be well thought of by the users. Of course the operation would be bankrupt inside of a year. But just think of the pleasant memories. Or would Mr. Boswell suggest that the average tax payer make up the deficit so that the campers would appreciate our foolishness, pardon me, generosity. This is fully as practical as asking the taxpayers to pick up the tab for the cost of operation above the amount paid in fees by the users now.

Let us face the fact that no governmental operation is ever the most efficient. This is part of the price of democracy. Yet it is in my humble opinion worth it. Democracy with all its faults is a thousand time better than controlled rents and the salt mines of Russia. And who says that Communism is efficient?

Yes, I work for Beaches and Parks. I have also worked for six other public organizations. It is my considered opinion that this organization is far more efficient and far more interested in the public welfare, that of the average tax payer, as well as the patron of the out of door recreation, than any of the other six. The interests of all the taxpayers must be considered, not just that of the camper user.

You alone must decide how to vote on the proposed bond issue for parks and recreation. But it does seem unreasonable to try to penalize a state agency for trying to save the average tax payer money.

L. M. Emery
San Simeon

Telegram-Tribune
San Luis Obispo
June 25, 1964

A DESERT FLASH FLOOD

Ranger George W. Leech
Anza Borrego S. P.

The rain which was drumming down on the roof of the Fish Creek Ranger Station had all the earmarks of a genuine "gullywasher." During the years my wife and I occupied an outpost in the Anza Borrego Desert State Park we learned to anticipate seasonal storms. However, the present downpour was the hardest we had yet experienced. The desert had been without rain for over a year now and there was every possibility of a flash flood. Frequently we would peer through the streaming glass of the trailer window, watching as the dust of a long summer washed away.

Tiny rivulets of water were already trickling along the dirt road that leads from the ranger station down into the normally dry wash of Fish Creek. There, joining myriads of other streamlets which drained countless arroyos and ravines--water was collecting in all of the canyons in the higher back country, starting its swift rush down the steeply graded washes into the major drainage of Fish Creek.

Rain mist concealed the lower reaches of the creek bed and, as the ranger station sits back from the edge of the bank, we were unable to see if any run-off had started. Quite abruptly, however, we were no longer in doubt. Through the noise of the rain an ominous roar reached our ears. I might

have been hearing it for several seconds without realizing the source--I wasn't sure. But once my listening became attuned to the sound, there was no mistaking it--Fish Creek was in flood.

Rain on the desert is a chancey, almost accidental event. Local cloudbursts are the rule rather than the exception. Almost invariably they are violent and destructive. The total season's precipitation for an area can come in the short space of a few hours and tons of water unload onto the parched mountains and desert slopes. As the water sweeps down the bone-dry canyons, it accumulates a tremendous burden of sediment and mud. Gathering power as it goes, the flash flood either pushes aside, or carries with it, any obstacles which stand in the way.

We pressed our faces against the trailer window in an effort to see the deluge as the rumble of rolling boulders and surging water increased in volume. In times such as this, when nature is on the rampage, the excitement is irresistible. Seizing my camera and throwing protective tarpaulins over our heads, we dashed out into the drizzling rain and hurried to the near bank of the Fish Creek Wash.

My first impression was of intense, racing movement. The dry, passive river bed which I knew so well was no longer to be seen. It had come alive into the form of a truculent, liquid giant. The body of the flood heaved and writhed, breaking into foamy crests when the water struck yielding boulders, sucking into whirlpools as bits of sandy bank caved off to melt in the silt-laden current. Snags of broken smoke trees and desert willows underlined the swiftness of the flood as they sped by, alternately thrusting ragged branches above the surface and then being engulfed by the muddy waters.

Once Dorothy shouted out over the noise of the grinding stones and leaping water to direct my attention to one of the State Park's fifty-gallon trash barrels. It sailed majectically by, buoyant as a bubble, before smashing into some underwater obstruction and sinking from sight. Shortly after, a park informational sign bobbed along. For one insane moment I thought of trying to rescue it. This was certainly the same sign which was returned several weeks later by a helpful camper. He had found it a good ten miles from its point of origin.

A crash of sound riveted our attention to the opposite bank. There, where a smaller tributary wash joined Fish Creek, a great splashing fountain of water came spilling down. Apparently there had been a sudden heavy downpour, high above, in the precipitous Vallecito Mountains. The rocky soil, saturated past its meager capacity, was unable to check the torrent as it tore downhill. As it cut into the main course of the flood, the new freshet caused the water to undulate wildly. For a short while it seemed as if there were danger of overflowing the bank of the wash where we stood. However, this was the storm's last thrust and it was soon apparent that the flood waters would subside. Although the turbulent water continued to roll by, the rain stopped and the sky was brightening as the clouds gave way to the ambitious sun. Although we were marooned, this was of no

great consequence. In a few hours the torrent would lower enough to permit crossing and in the meanwhile the ranger station was well stocked with supplies.

The storm which had just sent a ripping flood through the region was costly in property damage. Two cars belonging to miners who worked in a nearby gypsum quarry had been swept downstream. The vehicles were later recovered, battered and filled with silt, a half mile from where they had been left. Large sections of highway were washed out and the desert community of Ocotillo Wells suffered damage to homes and trailers.

In a great flood similar to this one, Fish Creek lost its fish less than 50 years ago. In 1915, after a long period of drought, the City of San Diego contracted Charles Hatfield, a professional rainmaker, to fill the Moreno Reservoir. It was agreed that, if this were accomplished within a year's time, the city would pay "Rainmaker" Hatfield the sum of $10,000. On the 27th day of his rainmaking efforts, the dam level rose over the spillway. Such torrential rains followed that two dams and 110 railway bridges were washed out in the San Diego area. The upshot of the affair was that the city council refused to pay Hatfield the stipulated fee, maintaining that the flood was an act of God. Whether Hatfield actually caused the rain or not was the subject of much argument.

Up until that time Fish Creek was a slowly moving stream, its sandstone floor pitted with large potholes, full of water and containing small fish. The flood of 1916 laid a carpet of rock and sand which completely filled in the potholes and left the wash as it is today - without either water or fish.

The hard, desert rains, if they are coming, usually fall in the middle or late summer months and provide a crashing climax to the scorching spell of dryness and heat. During this time of year a watchful eye is kept on gathering thunderheads. Lightning storms may pass over, growling and muttering threats, but leave the country undampened. A wayward storm may unload its moisture over the desert on a blistering hot day and have it all evaporate before it touches the ground. But, at other times, when atmospheric conditions are in proper balance, the result is drenching rainfall and violent flood.

Despite the havoc and destruction, the capricious storms are the basis for all desert life. Large numbers of creatures perish in these demolishing floods. Yet, for each animal or plant which is lost, ten more are assured of another season of survival. The flash floods which bring death to some living things, are essential in releasing new life.

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NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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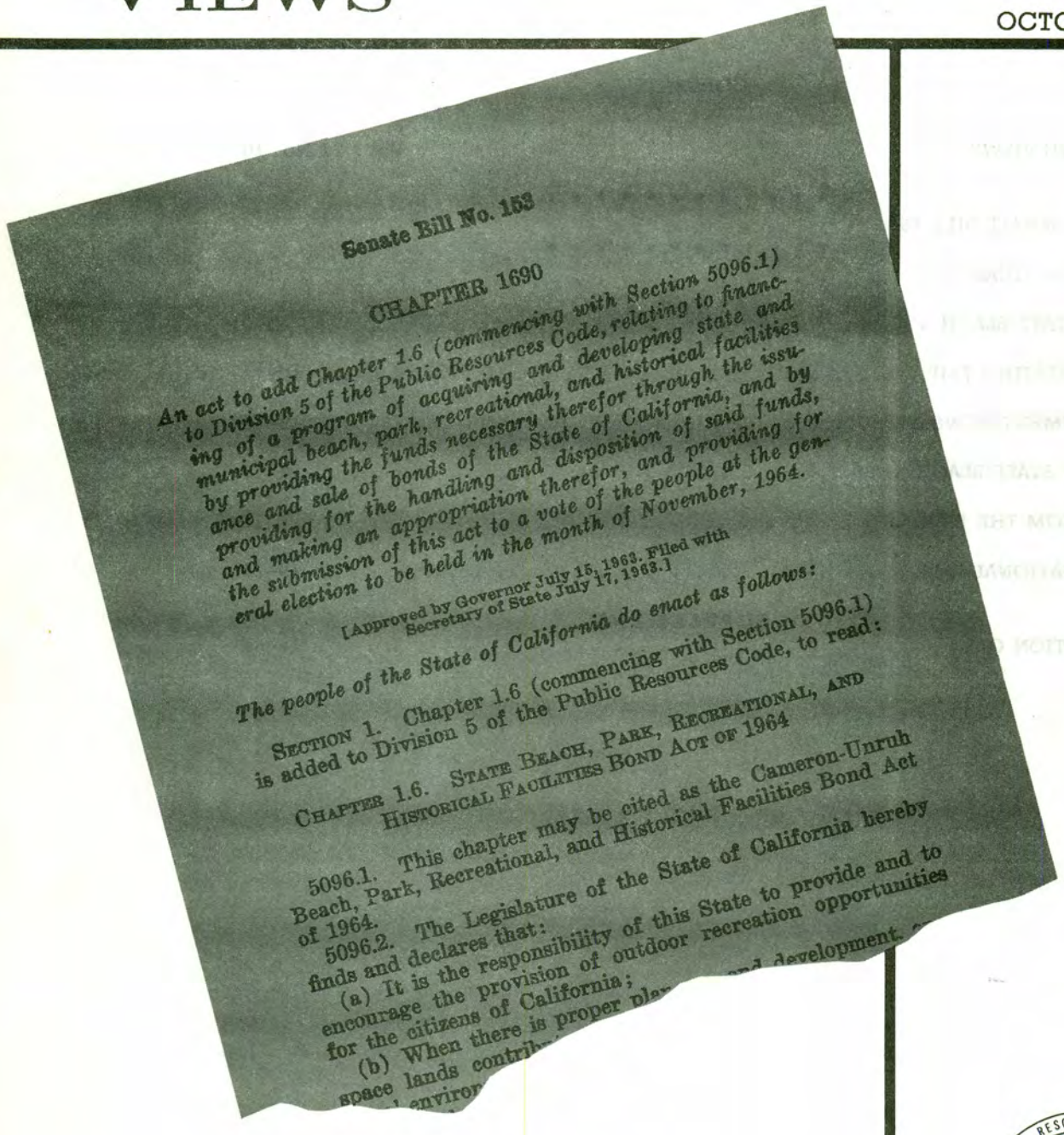
NEWS AND VIEWS

OCTOBER, 1964



Senate Bill No. 153

CHAPTER 1690

An act to add Chapter 1.6 (commencing with Section 5096.1) to Division 5 of the Public Resources Code, relating to financing of a program of acquiring and developing state and municipal beach, park, recreational, and historical facilities by providing the funds necessary therefor through the issuance and sale of bonds of the State of California, and by providing for the handling and disposition of said funds, and making an appropriation therefor, and providing for the submission of this act to a vote of the people at the general election to be held in the month of November, 1964.

[Approved by Governor July 15, 1963. Filed with Secretary of State July 17, 1963.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 1.6 (commencing with Section 5096.1) is added to Division 5 of the Public Resources Code, to read:

CHAPTER 1.6. STATE BEACH, PARK, RECREATIONAL, AND HISTORICAL FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 1964

5096.1. This chapter may be cited as the Cameron-Unruh Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964.

5096.2. The Legislature of the State of California hereby finds and declares that:

(a) It is the responsibility of this State to provide and to encourage the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities for the citizens of California;

(b) When there is proper pla[illegible] development. [illegible] space lands contrib[illegible] environ[illegible]

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

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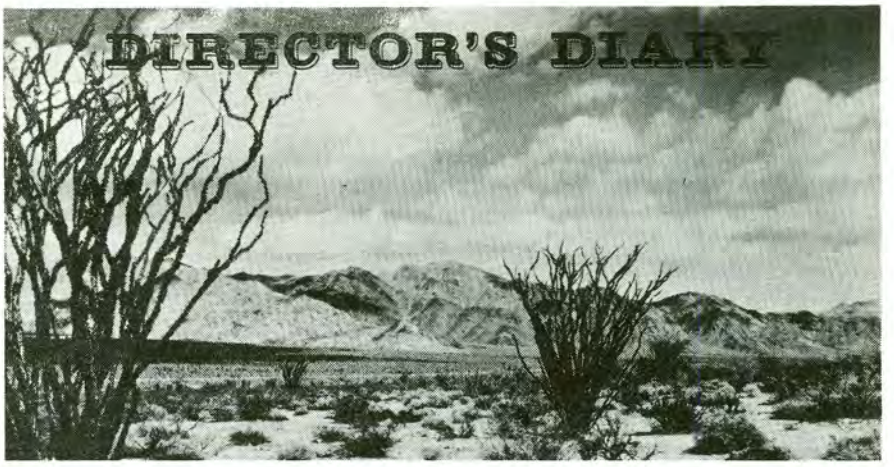


During the past few years, the exploding population has carried us to a crisis in the field of outdoor recreation. This is especially true here in California. Many things combine to make the problem acute. It is true that increased leisure time, rising income, greater mobility of people and finer highways all combine to increase the recreational demand as it applies to places to go and things to do. The fact that the climate in California is incomparable, the landscapes magnificent and the mode of living perhaps the finest in America--these make the State of California one where millions upon millions of people want to live. Lumping these factors together presents a relatively clear picture as to why there is a crisis in the field of outdoor recreation, particularly in Southern California.

Studies have been made to determine the outdoor recreational needs of the people of California as long ago as 1927. Since the Olmstead studies of 1928 and 1950, there have been studies in this related field done as a part of the California Water Plan in 1958, the Freeway Plan of the same year, the 1963 Scenic Highway Plan, the California Boating Plan and the Commercial Forestry Study, both in 1963, the California Fish and Wildlife Plan, and various studies pointing toward environmental quality, urban-metropolitan open space, and other studies under way on resources policy and economic evaluations of recreation. The most comprehensive of these was the California Outdoor Recreation Plan of 1960.

All these plans pointed up various definable needs for certain outdoor recreation activities. Most of them were related to the California State Park System, although the majority of them were not specific in the State Park field. For instance, the need for camping has increased from 4,316 sites available in 1961 to a minimum of 60,000 campsites in 1980, of which approximately 30,000 will be provided by the State Park System. The need for family picnic units has increased from 5,250 to a minimum 1980 requirement of 117,200, with the State Park System providing 27,000. The 1980 minimum requirement for effective feet of beach shore to provide swimming alone, is for 500,000 shoreline feet; we now have 277,000. In 1960 there were 70 State-owned boat launching units; the 1980 minimum requirement is 3,000 with 1,050 to be provided by the State. The need for fishing areas, riding and hiking trails, winter sports areas, historic preservation, archeological interpretation, and many other outdoor activities, all show an increased need in about the same proportion as the examples given.

Although California is blessed with 156,573 square miles of surface area, and its people lightly distributed at the rate of 100 plus persons per square mile as against the 600 per square mile occupying New Jersey, nevertheless half the present 18 million Californians live in five Southern California counties at a rate somewhat approaching that of New Jersey, to say the least. We know that there is a great need for freshwater lakes and reservoirs to supply the phenomenal search for space for water skiing. We know that the average amount of beach per person in California -- that is public beach maintained for public use -- is less than a half inch per capita. We know that areas for fishing, areas for hunting, areas for boating, areas for water skiing, are so heavily over-used that sometimes they are no longer pleasant. places to take the family.

The truth of the matter is that each shortage I have mentioned is caused by a shortage of the proper kind of land or landscape or water to accommodate the sports or activities with which people like to occupy their spare time.

I want you to know that the present State Park System is approximately 700,000 acres in extent. Proposition One will provide approximately 450,000 additional acres. Of the 700,000 present acres in the System, 73.65 per cent was public land before it was acquired for State Parks and consequently was

(continued on the following page)

never on the tax rolls of any county. As nearly as we can estimate at the present time, the lands under consideration for study under Proposition One will be approximately 37 per cent private and now on the tax rolls, and 63 per cent public land and not now on the tax rolls.

Although much has been said about the vast size of California's recreational resources, presently the State Park System is approximately 7/10 of one per cent of the total surface of California, and when our program is accomplished under the bond issue, we hope that this will be increased to one and 1/10 per cent.

It might be interesting to know, too, that the State has spent $49,000,000 for land acquisition since the Park System was founded. Public gifts of land and money, have made available another $33,000,000 for land acquisition. The unimproved land and water areas that have been acquired with this $82,000,000 are today appraised conservatively at $425,000,000.

Although many millions of Californians were accommodated in the public park and recreation areas in California last year--I suppose 75-80 million visitor days would be conservative--it is still true that many hundreds of thousands of people were turned away from public beaches, parks, campgrounds, and even picnic areas in some cases, simply because there was no room for them. Many areas are already under study in compliance with the language of the Cameron-Unruh legislation providing for Proposition One. At least 20 of these sites under study are in Southern California. They cover beach land from San Luis Obispo County into and including San Diego County. From the preliminary studies it appears that there are opportunities to acquire beach frontage for swimming, fishing, surfing, beachcombing, sunbathing. Also there are upland areas near the beach frontages which can accommodate camping, parking, hiking, horseback riding, natural history study, sightseeing.

In addition, we are trying to work out an approach of multiple use of federally owned beach frontage, which will alleviate some of the ocean front shortage from which we now suffer. We are exploring every avenue to find ways to make more beach land and water-front land available. Negotiations are under way for lease arrangements for land in San Diego County at Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base. If this is accomplished, it is anticipated that well over a million visitor days will be recorded in this location alone. To name a few, some of the studies being made are:

Santa Monica Mountains
Beach and Upland Areas in Orange and Los Angeles Counties
Old Sacramento
Salton Sea
Whipple Mountains
Old Town, San Diego
Red Rock Canyon
Protection of the Spanish and Mexican Heritage of California and the interpretation of the founding growth and evolution of Los Angeles
Lake Tahoe
Golden Gate Headlands
Santa Barbara Presidio
Cima Dome Area
The Lower Colorado River
Fox Hills
American and Sacramento River
Crystal Springs
Recreation Reservoirs (statewide)

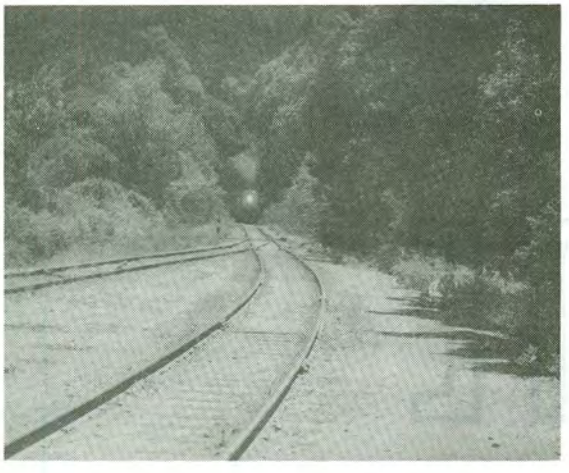
The outcome of the crisis facing outdoor recreation in California depends upon passage of Proposition One. Studies are proceeding as quickly as possible, recognizing the fact that no additional staff was provided to the Department and 57 studies have been assigned .

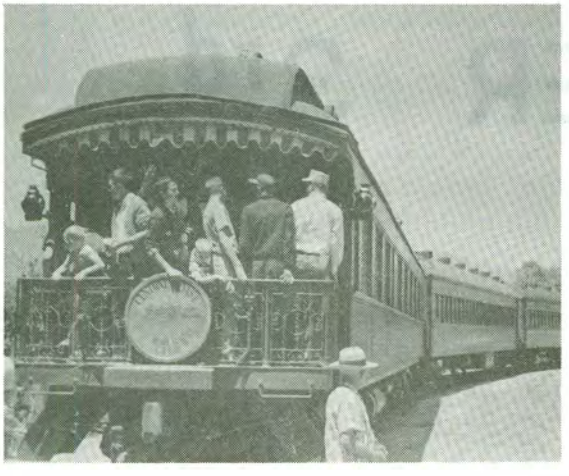
The urgency of acquisition is manifest. It amounts to a now or never situation. In the Santa Monica Mountains, on the Southern California beaches, in the Sierras, or on the Colorado River, if we fail to acquire park lands now, the outcome will be a loss forever of prime potential park and recreational sites.

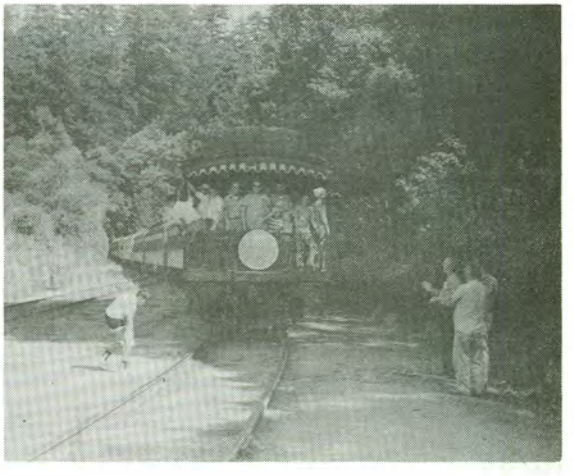
A Trip To The Redwoods

A train trip is sponsored each year by the Bay Area Electric R.R. Association. This train left Oakland at 8 a.m. and arrived at HENRY COWELL REDWOODS STATE PARK at 12:45 p.m. and departed at 4:45 p.m.

Photographs by Leo W. Dennis, Supervisor







REMEMBER !!

VOTE

NOVEMBER 3rd

PISMO STATE BEACH

Pismo State Beach is located on State Route 1, three miles south of the city of Pismo Beach and one mile north of Oceano in San Luis Obispo County.

The word "Pismo" applies to both an area and the large clams which are found along this section of the Pacific Coast. It may have been derived from an Indian word "Pizmu" meaning tar.

The Indians of the Santa Barbara and the San Luis Obispo Coast were of the Chumash group. They made excellent baskets of a variety of forms and designs. They also were good craftsmen with things acquired from the sea, such as beads from crab, ornaments from abalone shell and shark's teeth. To remind us of these people of the past you may, although rarely, encounter signs of shell middens, flaked stones, and arrow points in the park.

On side trips from the park there are several early California Missions that may be visited. Beginning from the north are San Miguel, San Luis Obispo, La Purisima, Santa Inez, and Santa Barbara where you may read and see some of the works of the courageous padres who brought Christianity and civilization to the Pacific Coast.

This unit was acquired by the State in 1934 and now consists of more than 960 acres. The original park acquisition was 140 acres, and it is on this plot that the first park improvements were begun in 1947. The park now consists of 42 trailer units, with water and electrical hookups, 40 units in type A and 103 in type B campgrounds. The first two being of original improvements begun in 1947. The 103 type B campsites, located in the South end of the City of Pismo Beach, is a new development completed and opened to the public in June of 1963 for the first time.

There are at least two natural features at Pismo State Beach which qualify it as a unit of the California State Park System which are of statewide significance:

1). The more than five and one-half miles of flat sandy beach with an unlimited variety of aquatic recreations, namely digging for the famous Pismo clam, fishing, swimming, wading in the surf, surfing and beachcoming. Tides permitting, which is for at least three hours each day, it is permissible to drive your car out on the beach. This factor is undesirable in that some visitors cannot resist the temptation of trying out the old buggy, endangering themselves and visitors who are on foot enjoying the ocean front.

2). Considered by some as the most outstanding feature of the park are its primitive sand dunes that attract visitors from all over the state. Individual dunes reach more than 100 feet in elevation. Hiking in the sand dunes gives a feeling of being in the Sahara Desert. The solitude creates a feeling of being a million miles away. The dunes offer the opportunity for basking in the sun, hiking and other

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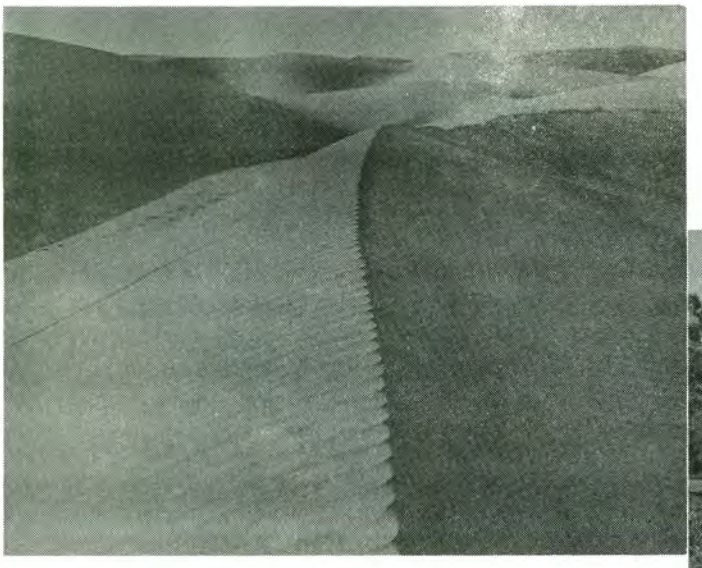

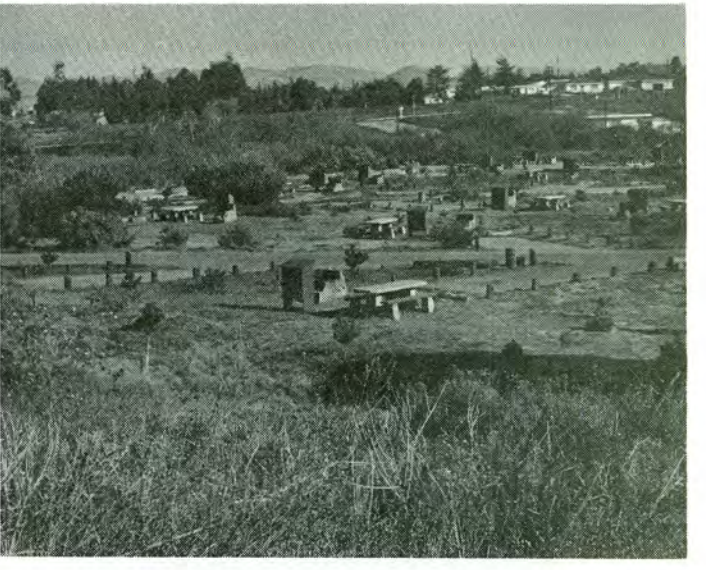

PISMO BEACH STATE PARK (continued from the previous page)

recreational desires. The climate of the area is moderate in the winter and cool in the summer. This provides the visitors with a retreat from the colder, higher elevations and inland fog of the winter, and the discomforts of heat in the summer. Temperatures rarely exceed 80° even in summer, and water temperatures are generally below comfortable swimming range. The average yearly rainfall is around 15 inches.

Pismo State Beach is subject to winds especially during the spring months. When the wind blows from the ocean, the fine sand rides with it creating a sand blasting effect and carrying sand toward the developed areas of the park. This factor may account for the willow being the only native tree in the area. To counteract sand erosion that is encroaching upon park developments, burying trees and covering roadways, filling in natural marsh areas; this unit has an annual Capital Outlay Project in progress to stop or at least retard the erosion. This consists of planting European beach grass, followed by shrubs, trees and other vegetation capable of withstanding this particular climatic element. To accomplish this we have a nursery where we raise several varieties of plants. Purchases of seedlings from Division of Forestry Nurseries also supplement our nursery stock. The park staff gets an opportunity to become farmers. The staff sets up irrigation sprinkling lines in the dunes, waters, weeds, and transplants nursery stock, builds basins and waters stock in the field until it has established itself well enough to survive on its own.

When the nursery stock is two or three years old it is transplanted to locations throughout the dunes and in the developed areas of the park. This affords the park visitor some protection from the wind and a more scenic and esthetic environment. Because of this planting program, we have native willows and a large variety, some of which are Monterey pine, Monterey cypress, Torrey pine, eucalyptus, and toyon. Some of the many shrubs introduced are myoporum, acacia, melaleuca, callistemon, and coprosma. Other vegetation consists of beach grass, marsh grasses, tules, and creeping plants such as ice plant and sand verbena. The most prominent and colorful is the yellow lupine that blooms in the spring and throughout July and August.

A fresh water lagoon and marshland are incorporated in the park. The lagoon offers the park visitor fishing, boating (no motors) and a beautiful setting for overnight camping. Fishing is excellent during the spring months with catches of bluegill, crappie, and black bass. Muskrats swim and dive in the still water and create a great interest among the visitors. Ducks and coots have made the lagoon their home, and are seen wandering through the camp areas searching for food. Other wild
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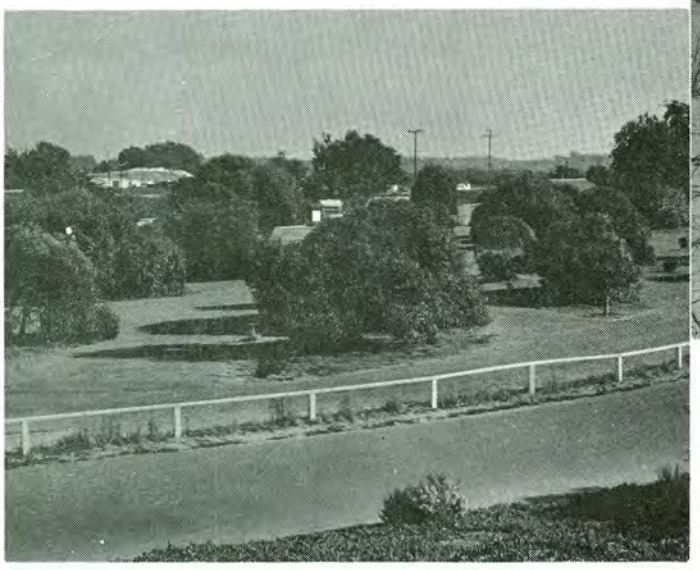


PISMO BEACH STATE PARK (continued from the previous page)

life seen in the park are cottontail, jackrabbits, ground squirrel, opposum and an occasional deer. The combinations of ocean front, fresh water lagoon, low marshland, trees and shrubs make Pismo State Beach an ideal habitat for a variety of birds. Gulls, terns, sandpipers, curlews, shearwaters and pelicans are a few that may be seen on the beach. Mallard, canvasback, ruddy duck, baldpate, grebes and coot inhabit the lagoon. In addition to the water and beach birds there are valley quail, redwinged blackbird, hawks, thrasher, flicker, and sparrows.

The attendance at Pismo State Beach is over 500,000 annually. During the summer season, when schools are not in session in California, we fill to capacity nearly every night. This constitutes a full operating crew to keep two entrance stations in operation for a minimum of 14 hours daily. During the off season it is very rare when we do not have a few visitors in the park, especially on weekends. When a good minus tide falls on weekends, especially a holiday weekend, the Oceano unit fills to capacity. The North Beach unit remains closed during the off-season to cut down on our maintenance cost. But, if during low tide weekend the Oceano unit fills to capacity, we open the North Beach campground to keep from turning visitors away.

Aside from the planting program already mentioned, our tasks are varied and in common with other units of the State Park System. The one exception, perhaps, is the patrol made daily on the five and one-half miles of beach frontage. This patrol is made for the protection of our visitors. To watch for hazardous objects, warning people of the danger of speeding and careless drivers; burying or disposing of dead mammals washed up on the beach. The only equipment available for the job is round point, long handle shovels and it is difficult to bury a 700 or 800 pound sea lion. Park personnel give warnings and sometimes issue Notices to Appear to drivers of vehicles who drive from the beach onto the sand dunes where planting to prevent sand erosion is being carried out.

There are seven men that make up the staff at Pismo State Beach. This is supplemented with Park Aids to assist with the maintenance and operation during the summer.

The Staff

A SURVEY

By Ward Gillilan, Information Officer
Dept. of Fish and Game

About a month ago, three men who spent four days digging for Pismo clams at Pismo Beach and Morro Bay, midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles, stirred the curiosity of other clammers who were probing the edge of a good minus tide. Obviously the three were looking for clams in a strange and meticulous way.

Starting from a point high on the beach, they dug a series of trenches that extended out into the surf, a distance that ranged up to nearly 500 feet. Each trench, exactly six inches wide, was marked off in numbered ten-foot sections, and each forkful of the wet sand went into a box-shaped sieve mounted on runners. While one man dug, another used his gloved hand to push the wet sand through the bottom of the sieve.

After each ten feet of digging, the men poured water through the sieve to wash away any remaining sand and expose whatever the screen caught. From the remaining residue of shells, they expertly picked out every Pismo clam, from fingernail-size on up. The take from each ten-foot section was recorded and placed in a separate, numbered, little plastic bag.

When they reached the water's edge the trio gave up the trench idea but kept on probing and collecting in a straight line until they reached waist-deep water. Out there, bracing themselves against the surge and breakers, the threesome timed themselves for 15-minute intervals of digging at random, keeping all the Pismos they found.

Actually, the other clammers on the beach had good reason to be curious about what the three men were doing, because the results of the trio's digging could have a direct bearing on the State's future regulations covering the taking of Pismo clams. The men were marine biologists of California's Department of Fish and Game, conducting an annual Pismo clam census that started 40 years ago.

A number of facts dug up by the threesome were of immediate interest to the other diggers who came over to kibitz and ask questions. For instance, they found that at both Pismo Beach and Morro Bay, persons willing to get out into waist-deep water and work at it, can dig a limit of ten legal-size clams in from 15 to 25 minutes.

They also found that persons unwilling or unable to get out into the surf, and who limit their digging to the wave-washed beach, can take a fair number of legal-size clams at Pismo Beach but will find them scarce at Morro Bay.

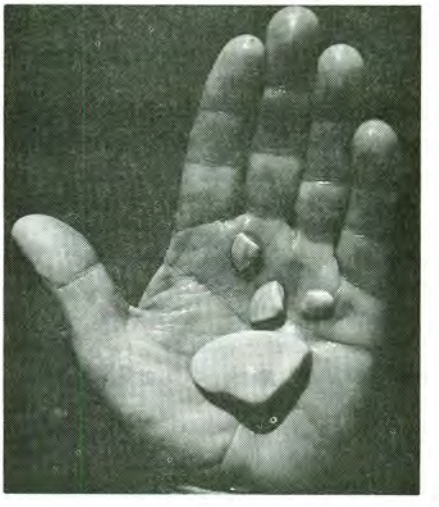
In the Pismo, Oceano, and Le Grande areas, the biologists found that clam reproduction and survival in the past six years had been sufficient to maintain a fair population of Pismos on the beach, with two-, four-, and five-year olds the best of the recent year classes. But they point out that a ten-year period just prior to 1957 produced only one mediocre set of new clams, and that the fair sets in recent years haven't been able to take up all of the slack.

At Morro Bay, where there has been very little clam reproduction in the past 17 years, the biologists found only a few Pismos in the exposed beach section, and most of those were four-year-olds. There were plenty of good-size clams in the waist-deep water, most of them 17 to 20 years.

The oldest clam taken during this particular census came from waist-deep water at Morro Bay. Strangely, although it was 25 years old, this clam measured only 5-1/2 inches in width--just one inch over the 4-1/2 inch minimum size limit for Pismos south of the San Luis Obispo-Monterey county line. Some Pismos grow to five inches in three years, most make it in eight or nine.

The smallest Pismo clam that has been taken in the annual census was slightly less than 3/32 of an inch in diameter. The largest on record measured 7-3/8 inches across and was about 26 years old. The oldest Pismo clam ever recorded--a 53-year old patriarch that measured only 5-1/4 inches across--was taken less than a year ago at Zuma Beach.

A number of Pismos recorded from Baja California, Mexico, have been over 35 years old but generally measured not more than 6-1/2 inches in diameter at this unusual age.



Through the years the biologists have gained a wealth of fascinating and useful information about the Pismo clam, its anatomy, nutrition, behavior, growth, reproduction, and mortality. But little is known about its early life, and from the time the eggs hatch into free-swimming larvae until the young clams appear in the beach sand. So, when asked when the next really good set of young Pismo may occur, the biologists can only say, "When conditions in the ocean and on the beach are right".

The biologists know there is a fairly good, almost untouched population of clams offshore, in depths up to 20 feet. They know that Pismo clams spawn annually after their first winter, that a five-inch female will produce an average of about 15 million eggs a year, and that some spawning apparently takes place throughout the year.

The biologists believe that, if other conditions are right, the free-swimming Pismo larvae, carried by ocean currents, could quickly repopulate every suitable beach within 50 miles of the place where they themselves were spawned. So the offshore clams form a spawning reserve that can produce a good set throughout the Pismo Beach and Morro Bay inter-tidal area any time that spawning conditions again become satisfactory.

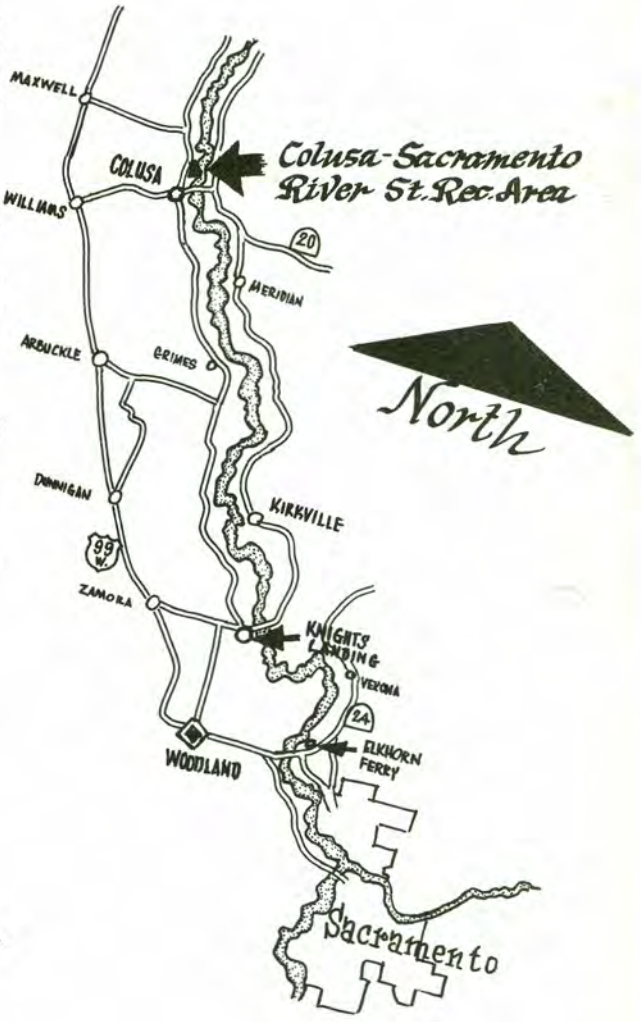
While we're waiting for this to happen, digging for Pismo clams continues to be a wonderful family sport that pays off in good eating for thousands of diggers, from age 5 to 85, on low tides throughout the open seasons. If you want to join the fun, consult the current angling regulations regarding seasons and size limits (they vary) and the legal methods of clamming. Persons 16 or over need an angling license, those under 16 don't.

The senior marine biologist who had led the Department of Fish and Game's Pismo clam studies for the past 18 years is John Fitch, and he recently authored a department booklet titled The Pismo Clam. This illustrated publication, written primarily for clam diggers, is filled with interesting information about the Pismo clam, its history, and how it lives. It even tells how to dig them, open and clean them, and suggests many ways of preparing them for the table. The Pismo Clam by John Fitch, may be purchased for 35¢ (tax included) from the Office of State Printing, Documents Section, P.O. Box 1612, Sacramento, 95807.

Ranger John V. McKone and his wife made a trip down river from Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area to Sacramento in a 14' Chris Craft Runabout with a 25-horsepower engine. They covered 86 miles and took some fine pictures of the river and the banks. Here is their account of the event.

An Interesting Trip

It all began when KCRA Radio-TV asked how long it would take for a small boat to make a river trip to Sacramento from Colusa. My wife and I had planned to do this on our vacation in September but when the gentleman asked me, "Why not try it now?" I agreed. With several days CTO accumulated and with the approval of the District, we left the docks at the park at 7:15 a.m., Wednesday, July 29.



We were amazed at the different scenes caused by efforts to halt erosion. Where the banks have been cobbled, new growth of vegetation has covered the banks within a couple of years, but where rubble and broken concrete have been dumped, these locations are still unslightly even after several years.

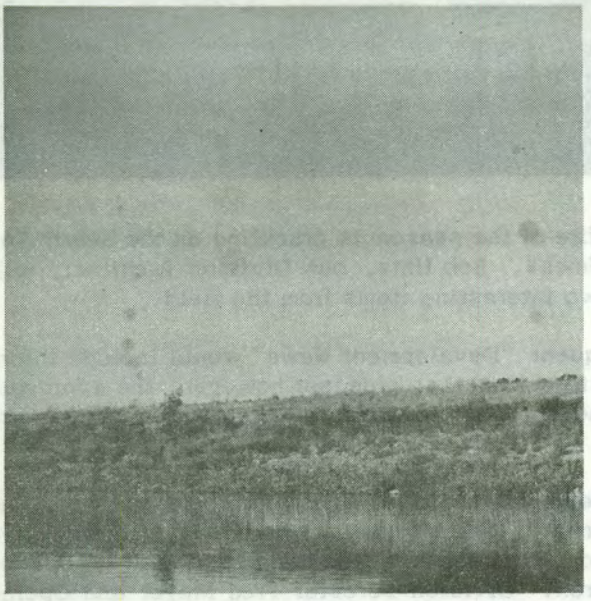
Our first stop was Grimes which we reached in less than half an hour. Shortly after passing Kirksville our first tank of gas ran out and it took a minute or two to attach the full tank, start the engine and continue on our way. It was lucky that we ran out of gas where we did because within a minute or two we met two medium-sized cruisers coming up river following each other very closely. We pulled as close to the bank as possible, but we could not get far enough away to miss the wakes. The wakes were close together and the first thing we knew, our little boat was dipping and jumping, riding the crests of both wakes and then down in the trough with the water above our heads. I froze at the wheel, my wife had just snapped a picture and it was all she could do to hang on to the camera and hang on to the boat. Almost as quickly as we ran into the wakes we were out of them, but not before we shipped several gallons of water and took a soaking.

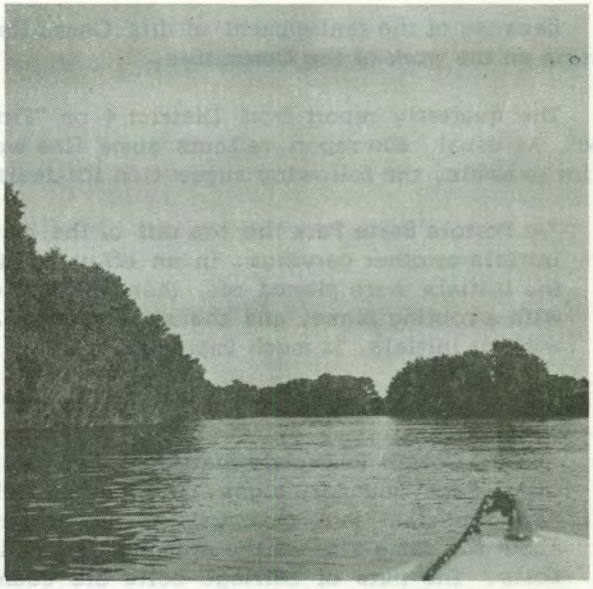
When we arrived at Knights Landing we were met by Rex Hosea, cameraman for KCRA, who filmed our pulling into the docks. As he was getting some final shots of the boat, the strap on his camera broke and into water 14 feet deep fell his $1,000 camera. Both my wife and I felt badly, but Mr. Hosea assured us it would be recovered and also that it was insured so we continued down river.

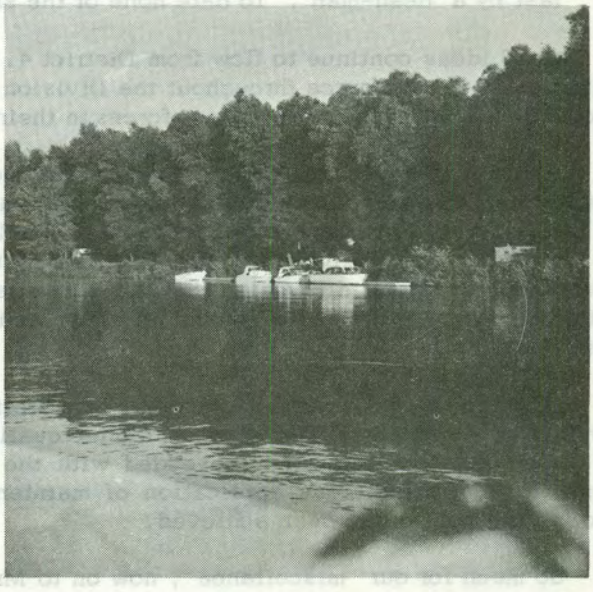
We stopped at the Elkhorn Ferry crossing and were careful to avoid the cable. Our next stop was Sacramento at 1:45 p.m. just six and one half hours after leaving Colusa. We used 13 gallons of gas and had actually spent three hours and 55 minutes on the river.

Celebrities we became. On Thursday KCRA taped an interview with us which was shown on television. Friday morning we checked the boat, refueled it and began our trip up river which took four hours and 20 minutes actual travel time and we used 19 gallons of gas.

This was a most unusual experience for us and one that we plan to repeat. We hope that many of the small boat owners who heard and saw us will make the trip up here and not only enjoy our fine park but also the many other attractions around Colusa.







DEVELOPMENT NEWS

Jack Frost is lurking in the woods and the first fire of the season is crackling on the hearth, as ideas begin to percolate for this month's "Development News". Bob Uhte, our Division Architect, will talk to us again this month. In addition, we have one or two interesting items from the field.

A couple of months ago we mentioned that a subsequent "Development News" would include information on plans preparation and approvals. We have not forgotten that promise; however, the approvals procedures are undergoing minor revisions, and it was thought best to wait until the new procedures are completed.

There has been a realignment of the Master Plan Review Committee, and your correspondent is no longer the chairman. The new Committee has as its chairman, John Michael, Supervisor of Interpretive Services. A new member on the Committee will be Division Architect Bob Uthe, and Associate Landscape Architect Dave Allan will replace Deputy Chief James Warren. Division Forester Fred Meyer and Operations Assistant Leo Crawford will continue on the Committee.

Because of the realignment of this Committee, Development News will no longer carry monthly information on the work of the Committee.

The quarterly report from District 4 on "Fitting Minor Facilities to the Landscape" has been received. As usual, the report reflects some fine work accomplished and projects some interesting ideas. Note for example, the following suggestion for dealing with carving problems on wooden fence railings.

> "At Portola State Park the top rail of the main entrance bridge was well covered each year with initials or other carvings. In an effort to discourage this practice without affecting appearance, the initials were planed off, then shallow diagonal groves were made at approximate 3" intervals with a routing plane, and the rail log-oiled. So far, no carving has been done, and appearance, without initials, is much improved."

Consider this idea regarding the mounting of our aluminum "State Park" signs.

> "Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park has had considerable trouble with vandals ripping off aluminum 'State Park' boundary signs. The idea, which has proved to be quite successful, occurred to State Park Attendant Jack Compton, to use waterproof cement. A piece of wood two inches thick, cut about the same size as the aluminum sign, is fastened to a 4" x 4" redwood post with 2" carriage bolts. The nuts of carriage bolts are counter-sunk into the two-inch board and peened. Waterproof contact cement is used to secure the sign to the board. The ground end of the post is made fast by a 'dead-man'. To date none of the signs have been vandalized."

Good ideas continue to flow from District 4. This column will be happy to publish any such ideas reaching us from any source throughout the Division. We are also interested in hearing about interesting projects carried out by the maintenance forces in their efforts to improve the quality of the visitor experience.

While it is never appropriate to construct new facilities using maintenance forces or funds, it is frequently possible to achieve substantial improvements when major maintenance is necessary. A case in point is the recent replacement by District 6 of the Green Valley Falls Campfire Center at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. This campfire center had deteriorated to the point where major maintenance was necessary. Superintendent Whitehead revealed that the campfire center could be restored on a new site of much higher quality for precisely the same amount of effort and maintenance cost as would have been involved in restoring the old site.

Working closely with Sacramento Interpretive Services, Superintendent Whitehead and the Park Supervisor selected a new site of much higher quality which would provide a better visitor experience in a more convenient location, and proceeded with the necessary maintenance work to restore the campsire center. Thus, by judicious application of maintenance funds and forces, a substantial improvement in service to the public has been achieved.

So much for our "miscellanea", now on to Mr. Uhte.

CONCESSION DEVELOPMENTS

BY ROBERT UHTE, SENIOR ARCHITECT

We are presently undertaking a substantial program of privately financed concession developments. Following is a brief history which led the Department to undertake such a program.

In 1959 the Organization and Cost Control Division of the Department of Finance prepared a management survey recommending that private capital be encouraged to invest in the construction of concessions in State Parks.

Briefly, this report suggested in part that the following actions be taken:

1. The State should encourage private concessioner capital for the development of needed facilities in some State Parks.

2. The State should furnish all primary facilities such as roads, water plants, sewage plants, other basic utilities, campsites, picnic sites, etc.

3. The State should construct and operate all parking lots except those that are an integral part of another concession.

4. Contracts with concessioners for construction and operation of facilities at State Parks should be awarded through negotiations on the basis of probable success.

5. The State should provide strict control of prices set by concessioners.

6. Return to the State should be based upon a certain percentage of the gross income of the the concessioner.

7. Concessioner should be given a possessory interest in the facilities which he constructs.

8. Long-term contracts should be awarded to concessioners who construct facilities on State Park lands.

These recommendations were made in view of the fact that there is an urgent need to develop more facilities in State Parks. Development costs represent a significant part of the total budget of the Division of Beaches and Parks now and these costs are primarily related to development of basic facilities such as roads, water, sewage, camp and picnic sites and buildings for park administration purposes.

Relatively little has been spent on concession improvements such as lodges, stores, boat ramps and other non-basic facilities. To further implement this direction, in July, 1963 the Governor approved Senate Bill #399, which further states that the Department of Parks and Recreation may enter into contracts with persons, firms or corporations to maintain and operate concessions within State park areas for the safety and convenience of the general public in the use and enjoyment of the State Park System. This Bill states that a description of the nature and term of the concession be prepared, the extent of rights to be granted, the duties and obligations of the concessioner (including payment, if any, for utilities), minimum rates and guarantees to the State and such other items as may be necessary to permit bidding solely on the basis of rates to be paid to the State.

The statement of policy of the State Park Commission under the heading "Concessions" further states that the Department of Parks and Recreation is charged by law to administer, protect and develop the State Park System for the use and enjoyment of people. To accomplish these purposes, appropriate facilities and services must be provided for visitors to State Parks. Where the State of California has not itself provided all such necessary facilities and services properly regulated, concessions established and maintained at high standards, can perform an important service to the public. In such instances, the Department shall solicit offers from private persons, firms or corporations to enter into concession contracts for the purpose of providing them.

Concessions may be established only when not in conflict with the declaration of purpose and the master plan for the Park concerned. Establishment and maintenance of such facilities and services involve substantial investment of capital and the assumption of the risk of operating loss. It is therefore proper in

(continued on the following page)

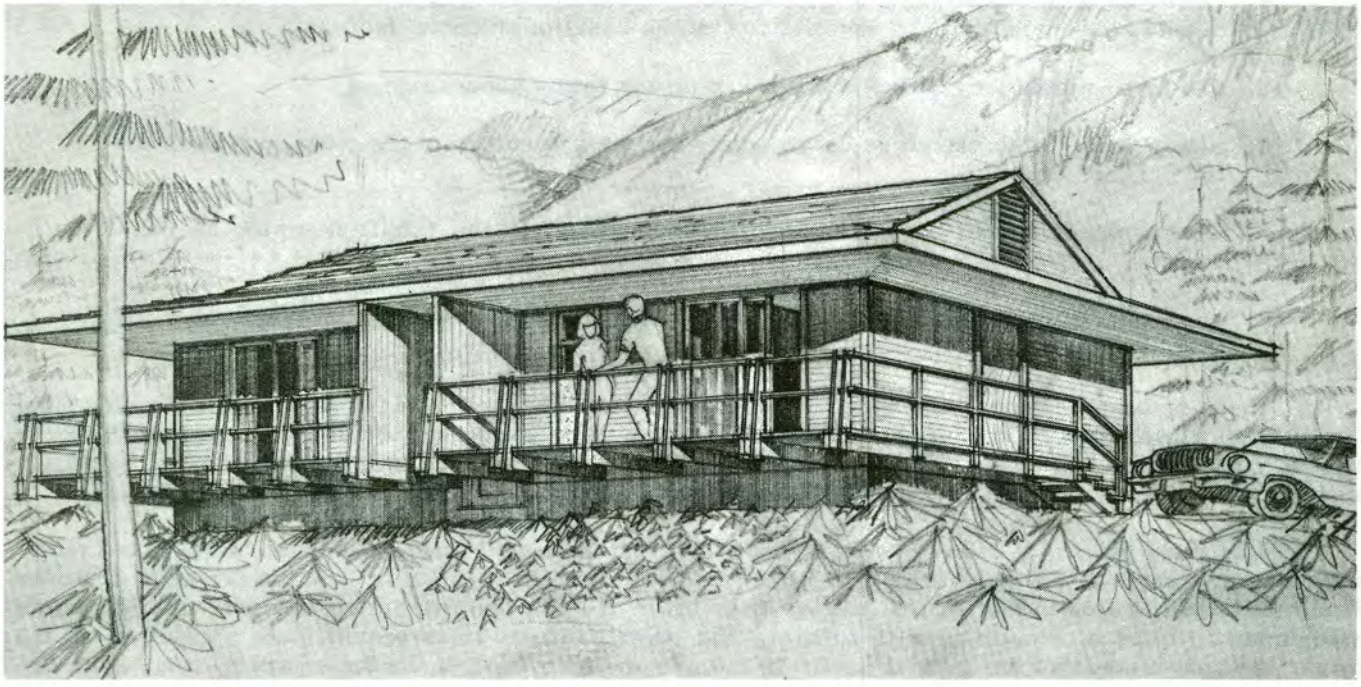
consideration of the obligation assumed by the concessioner, as an inducement of capital that concessioners be given a sense of security of such investment and assurance of a reasonable opportunity to receive a fair return on their investment under controls set by the Department.

The Department, with the approval of the Commission, shall establish a uniform procedure to be observed in soliciting offers of concession contracts and in making awards of such contracts. In awarding concession contracts, such matters as the financial responsibility of the proponent, his standing as a businessman, and his ability to render satisfactory service to and for the State while paying a reasonable fee for the privilege of operations shall be taken into consideration in determining the best offer submitted.

With these directives and policies in mind, the Architectural Section is currently working closely with the Concession Specialist, the Regions and the Districts in preparation of plans and outline specifications that can be used for bidding purposes of concession developments. These documents generally consist of architectural preliminary drawings, illustrating the design and type of material for the buildings and landscape improvements. In addition, further requirements are imposed on the concessioner to retain competent technical planning and construction assistance to carry out the intent of the drawings and outline specifications. The current program of concession developments amounts to between five and six million dollars of capital improvements.

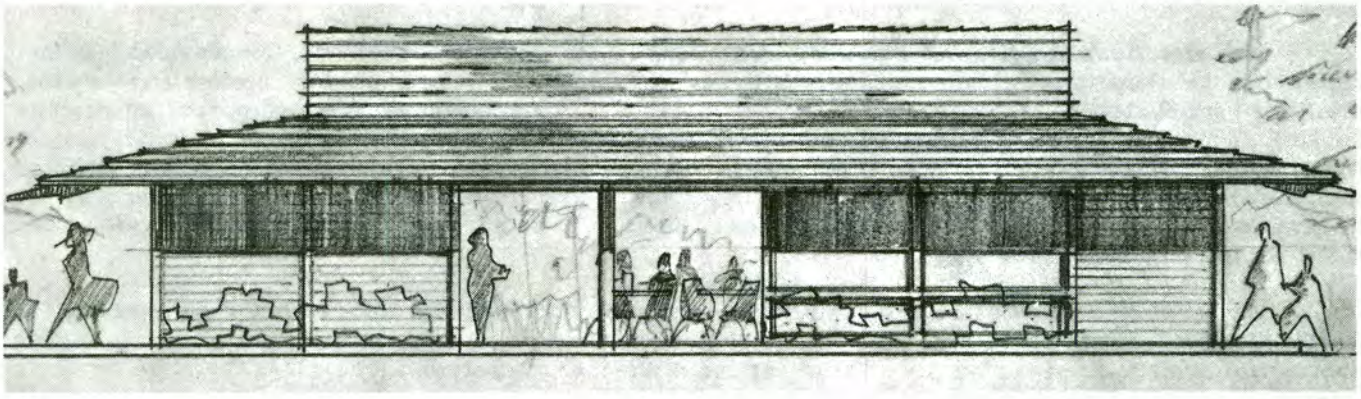
The State through the use of private capital is providing a solution to this problem. Our planners, architects and concession specialists are developing the necessary documents to carry out this program.

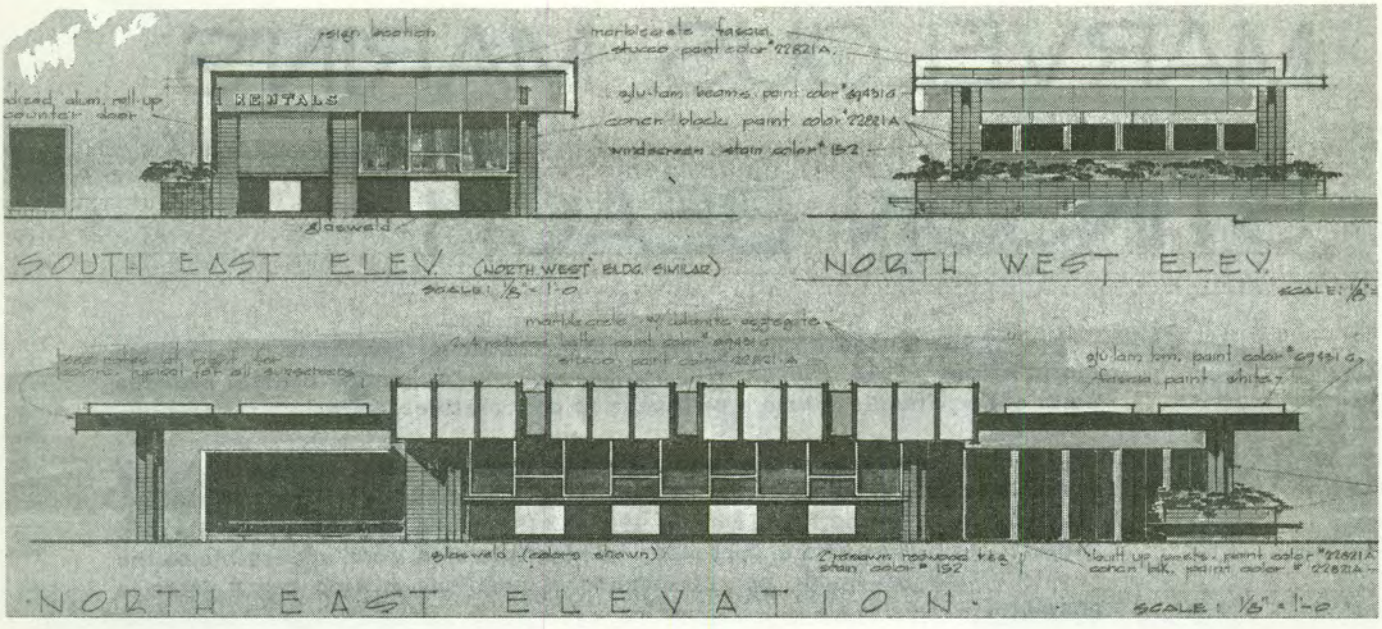
The following are some examples of the type of work underway by the Architectural Section.



Proposed duplex cabin, Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park

Proposed camp store, Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park




RENTALS
SOUTH EAST ELEV (NORTH WEST BLDG. SIMILAR)
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
NORTH WEST ELEV.
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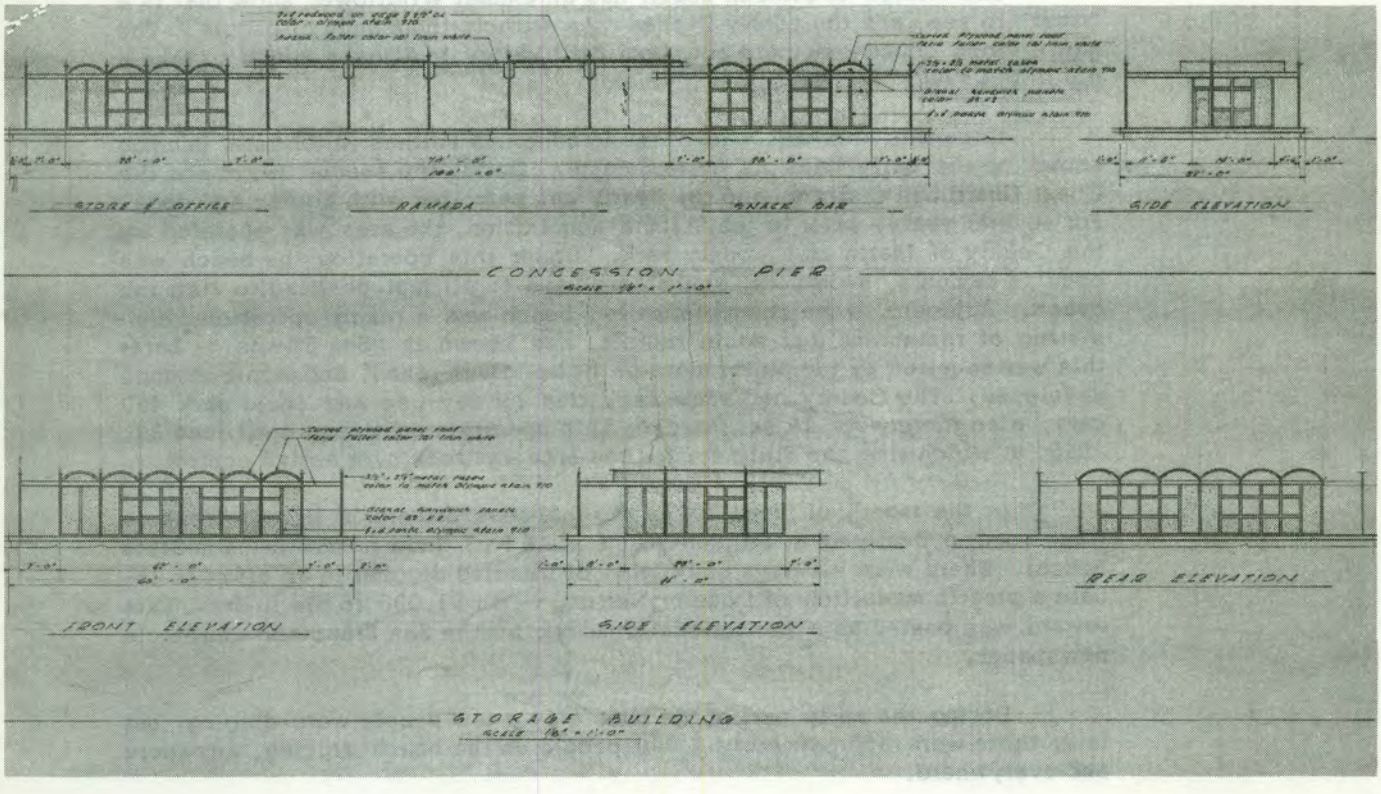
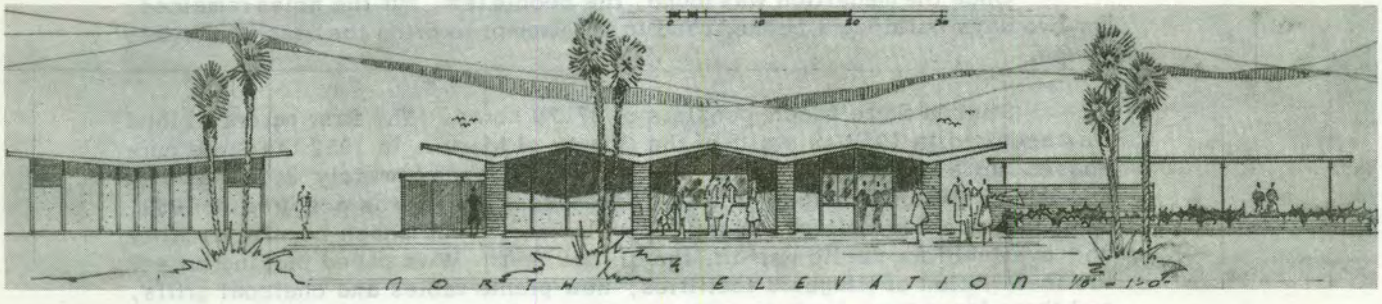
NORTH EAST ELEVATION.
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"


STORE & OFFICE
RAMADA
SNACK BAR
SIDE ELEVATION
CONCESSION PIER
FRONT ELEVATION
SIDE ELEVATION
REAR ELEVATION
STORAGE BUILDING


NORTH ELEVATION 1/8" = 1'-0"

MARVELOUS MARIN'S STINSON BEACH

At the foot of the northwestern slopes of Mount Tamalpais is marvelous Marin's long sweep of sand--Stinson Beach, one of the new coastal beaches north of San Francisco where swimming is comparatively safe.

Stinson Beach is the heaviest public-use area in Marin County. It is within a 25-mile radius of the cities of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, and Richmond. In the fiscal year of 1962-63 the beach was visited by 314,844 people. As highways are improved, making this area more accessible to the people of the Bay Area, an attendance of over one million beach users is possible.

The village of Stinson Beach has an annual Wildflower show that is a "must" to see, and the yearly Dipsea race attracts thousands of people. The hardy cross country runners run from Mill Valley to Stinson Beach to take a dip in the sea.

Once this area was part of the Rancho Las Bolinas which later became known on the early maps as Willow Camp. During the second world war the Coast Guard had a station and the beach was patrolled with horses and dogs. For several years, prior to the State's acquisition, the area was operated by the County of Marin as a county park. Under this operation the beach was open to campers, swimmers, sunbathers, and to all just desiring to visit the beach. Adjacent to the county-operated beach was a resort operation, consisting of restaurant and cabin rentals, and known as "Sea Downs." Later this was acquired by the State, most of the buildings razed, and picnic grounds developed. The County had some facilities for day-use and could park 450 cars, also there were 16 campsites. This operation continued until June 30, 1956, at which time the State staffed the area and took over active control.

In the month of June, 1957, the infamous Emperor's Norton Treasure Hunt became centered at Stinson Beach State Park (now named Stinson State Beach). There were six days and nights of frenzied digging in an effort to locate a plastic medallion of Emperor Norton, worth $1,000 to the finder. This reward was posted as a promotional gimmick for the San Francisco Chronicle newspaper.

During the early part of the hunt only a few people were digging, but later there were approximately 3,000 people on the beach digging, anywhere and everywhere.

Once the medallion was found, the people left, but the holes remained, for two days bulldozers pushed sand in an attempt to bring the beach back into shape.

Stinson State Beach consists of 37.79 acres. The first parcel of land was acquired in 1950 as a gift of the County of Marin. In 1952 the State purchased an additional 16 acres which provided approximately 3,000 feet of continuous ocean frontage. A small seven-acre parcel was acquired in 1959, then plans were completed and the redevelopment of the beach became a reality and available for public use in June of that year. With paved parking areas, the installation of lifeguard facilities, new picnic tables and charcoal grills, and three large type comfort stations, Stinson Beach was THE place to go.

The beach is staffed by a group of five men, consisting of Supervisor Robert G. Carlson; Assistant Supervisor Lorin Forsyth; Ranger Al Vestal; and Park Attendants Bob Justice and Ray Derr. Part of the year the staff is augmented by five seasonal Park Aids and five lifeguards.

From May 15 to September 9 the beach is open daily between the hours 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. The balance of the year the closing time is 6:00 p.m.

The beach is used for the normal forms of activity--swimming, skik and surfboarding, sunbathing, beach picnics, kite flying, volley ball, and fishing.

Approximately one third of the acreage is good sandy beach, one third is steep hillside and rocky coast line usable only for its scenic value. The rest consists of parking, picnic grounds, and service area.

Willows, Alder, and Monterey Cypress make up the major portion of the trees. However, a good number of Beach Pine, Myoporum, Oak, and Laurel are found throughout the area, with the exception of the beach proper. Here the ground cover on the major portion of the sand dunes consists of Nasturtiums mixed in with Morning Glory, Salt Grasses, Iceplant and Willow.

These dunes and the cover are important as they tend to collect and hold the fine drifting sand carried by the prevailing westerly winds. On the lee side of the dunes out of the wind, are fine spots to sunbathe and picnic. Located here are cement fire rings and people are welcome to utilize the driftwood for fuel. Small self-contained stoves may be used anywhere on the beach. For large groups, charcoal grills and tables are located in the picnic grounds.

An occasional deer or cottontail rabbit can be seen and at night, raccoons and skunks roam around looking for a tasty tibit. Off shore, boats of all kinds pass by; whales have been seen spouting a spray of water; the seals frolic and bark; and the pelicans go diving for fish. Quail, humming birds, crows, gulls and numerous song birds help bring enjoyment to the area of Stinson Beach.

Ranger Al Vestal

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

movable redwoods

HUMBOLDT REDWOODS SP--Consíderable time, tact, and diplomacy were required by Assistant Park Supervisor Eggimann to calm down an elderly male visitor to the headquarters office of the park. The gentleman was upset and disturbed because we had "moved the Burlington Campground with all the large redwood stumps to the other side of the road away from the river". He left the office to set up his campsite at Burlington amid the redwood stumps, assured, we hope that everything was in place as it should be.
Herbert L. Heinze, Supervisor

fruit stands at parks

HENRY COWELL REDWOODS SP--New income potential: Park Aid Boyington brought a large box of ripe pears for everyone to share. He set it down in front of the Park Office, and so far this morning we have had two out of the first six visitors offer to purchase them. Could be we are missing a new source of income.
L. W. Dennis, Supervisor

pretty kitty

PFEIFFER BIG SUR SP--On Tuesday I advised a lady with an ocelot that her request for the Exotic Cat Lovers Organization to hold their get together in the group camp area was not exactly proper use of the area.
Donald D. Royer, Supervisor

world - wide publicity

FORT ROSS SHP--California may not have an exhibit at the New York World's Fair, but one of our state park units is well represented. The Russian Orthodox Pavilion built a full scale replica of the Chapel at Fort Ross SHP, the first Russian Orthodox Church in the United States. Although not correct in a number of details, it certainly can be easily recognized. To keep construction costs down, the replica was not built of redwood and is of frame construction.
Wayne Colwell, Supervisor

a relic 50 years ago

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA SHP--We had a surprise visit from Mr. Al Kuhn who operated the Plaza Hotel and Barroom for three years, from 1907 through 1909. During that time he advertised the establishment as a "Relic of the Past" and a place where "men played billiards on horseback and trees bore human fruit". Mr. Kuhn appreciated a special tour through the Hotel and during the tour he told of some of the incidents that happened when he operated the Hotel and barroom. One incident caused confusion and panic among the barroom customers when Henry Miller's (the land baron) men were driving cattle through San Juan Bautista and one of the bulls that had become intoxicated with alcohol from eating sugar beets came into the barroom caused panic among the customers and also considerable damage to the furnishings and fixtures. Mr. Kuhn is 92 years young and has been living in the Sacramento area for many years.
Bassett A. Farber, Supervisor

something for everyone

TURLOCK LAKE SRA--Recent visitors camping here were a family from the Hague, Holland and three male students from Birmingham, England. The Hollanders expressed their appreciation for the clean, quiet and uncrowded conditions found here after their experiences in two of our National Parks. The students expressed their satisfaction of being able to meet so many nice young women while camping here. Just two more examples proving that there is something for everyone at our California State Parks.
Charles Potthast, Ranger

help, oh, help

CARPINTERIA SB--A lifeguard on duty at the surfing area saw this boy waving his arms frantically in chest deep water just after he fell from his surfboard. Going to the rescue, and to the embarrassment of the would-be victim, he had just lost his bathing suit. The lifeguard procured another suit and took it to the stranded victim.
G. W. Lynn, Supervisor

A NEW NATIONAL PARK

A quarter of a million acres of southeastern Utah's scarred and eroded, but hauntingly beautiful, back country has just been set aside in perpetuity as Canyonlands National Park. President Johnson, in establishing the nation's newest scenic-recreational preserve, expressed certainty that future generations would praise the foresight of Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, Senator Frank E. Moss, Democrat of Utah, and the conservationists who led the fight for the park.

The first national park to be established since 1957, Canyonlands covers 257,640 acres, having been whittled down considerably from the 500,000 acres originally sought by its proponents.

But the park, which is about 30 miles long, 15 miles wide and lies athwart the junction of the Colorado and Green Rivers, represents a major victory for advocates of a "pure park."

These determined citizens had spent a half-dozen years battling mining companies and cattlemen, who sought to continue prospecting, mining and ranching within the scenic region. At the same time, Gov. George D. Clyde of Utah, now resigned to establishment of the park, insisted through most of his eight years in office that "locking up" the oil, uranium and potash believed to lie within Canyonlands's boundaries would permanently hinder this state's economic growth. To satisfy Govenor Clyde and the petroleum, mining and cattle interests, Canyonlands's boundaries have been drawn to exclude those mesa-top areas in which oilmen have found indications of deposits. River-bottom lands adjacent to potash deposits or other minerals also have been excluded. Cattlemen whose herds have been grazing within park boundaries will be allowed to continue their operation during a ten-year period.

As now established, Canyonlands National Park crosses a series of mesas and pinnacles that rise 7,800 feet above sea level and extend downward, in a series of "benches," to the banks of the Colorado and the Green. These rivers lie little more than 3,000 feet above sea level.

The Green, flowing down from Wyoming's Wind River country, and the Colorado, swinging down from the high Rockies, are about equally wide as they converge in the center of the new park. When Major John Wesley Powell led the first scientific exploration party downstream in 1869, the stream below the confluence was known as the Grand River. It was renamed the Colorado a year or two later.

Above the confluence of the streams, the new parklands include Grandview Point, which affords superb views; Upheaval Dome, a strange sandstone crater pierced by a white-hued peak; Standing Rock Basin, a 4,720 acre region of strangely shaped fins, pinnacles and monoliths; High Mesa, the nearly isolated, 1,280-acre "Island in the Sky," and The Neck, a 640-acre link between two scenic escarpments that is just wide enough for a road--with a 2000-foot drop on either side.

South and east of the junction of the Green and Colorado Rivers, the park includes a 55,000-acre area dubbed The Needles. There, meadowland is shadowed by bulbous rock spires and multicolored pinnacles carved by centuries of erosion. Just west of the confluence is the 25,000-acre Land of Standing Rocks, which is totally inaccessible except by helicopter, Jeep or on horseback. This is an area of fantastic rock formations 1,000 feet high. Pillars of soft sandstone, capped by a harder layer of rock, stand in soldier-like ranks above the nearly flat grassland.

Road building poses a major engineering and fiscal problem for the park planners, and it will be at least six years before Canyonlands can be made as accessible as Zion and Bryce National Parks, both of which lie to the west. All the same, it is possible for visitors to sample some of the scenery this autumn by way of a few unpaved, dry-weather roads. The best approach for tourists wishing to glimpse Canyonlands's scenery this year is by way of the unpaved, but graded, Deadhorse Point State Park route. This is a 22-mile road that is now being "salt-stabilized" to keep down the dust.
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A NEW NATIONAL PARK (continued from the previous page)

Cutting west and south from U.S. 160 at a point about 12 miles north of Moab, the road leads to Deadhorse Point State Park, just outside the boundary of Canyonlands Park. A rimrock wall, a shelter, picnic grounds, a water supply and a parking area at the state facility are the last signs of civilization that travelers exploring Canyonlands will find.

After stopping at Deadhorse, adventurous motorists, providing they have made certain they have sufficient gasoline for a 100-mile round trip, can head south across the narrow and somewhat chilling Neck road to the Island in the Sky.

A dozen miles beyond The Neck, a westward-bending branch road leads toward Upheaval Dome, while the main road continues south to Grandview. The former road is best left to Jeeps.

From Upheaval Dome, the Colorado River can be seen winding around Standing Rock Basin en route to its junction with the Green River. Formations in The Needles can be identified far to the south, and the Standing Rocks country rises beyond the confluence.

Looking north, through sage, pinon and cedar, the visitor can see Arches National Monument and the snowy peaks of the 11,000-foot-high La Sal Mountains about 40 miles away.

Heading back to Moab after a day or two of adventuring at Canyonlands, motorists can follow a fairly well-marked road from its beginning near Deadhorse down into the Colorado River canyon. While not recommended for visitors who fear steep grades and high places, this route brings motorists to the new potash mine of the Texas-Gulf Company. From there a paved road goes back to U.S. 160.

At present, the only other recommended means of overland access to Canyonlands National Park is on a graded, unpaved, dry-weather road that veers due west from U.S. 160 at Church Rock, 12 miles north of Monticello. This road leads eventually toward extensive views of The Needles area.

However, Jeeps are necessary to venture to The Needles themselves--towering sandstone formations that loom as high as 40-story buildings.

Certain areas of the new park can be entered by boat, for it is both safe and feasible to travel by outboard down the Green River from the Utah town of Green River, or down the Colorado from Moab. However, Cataract Canyon, just below the confluence, is difficult to navigate for anyone except an expert boatman.

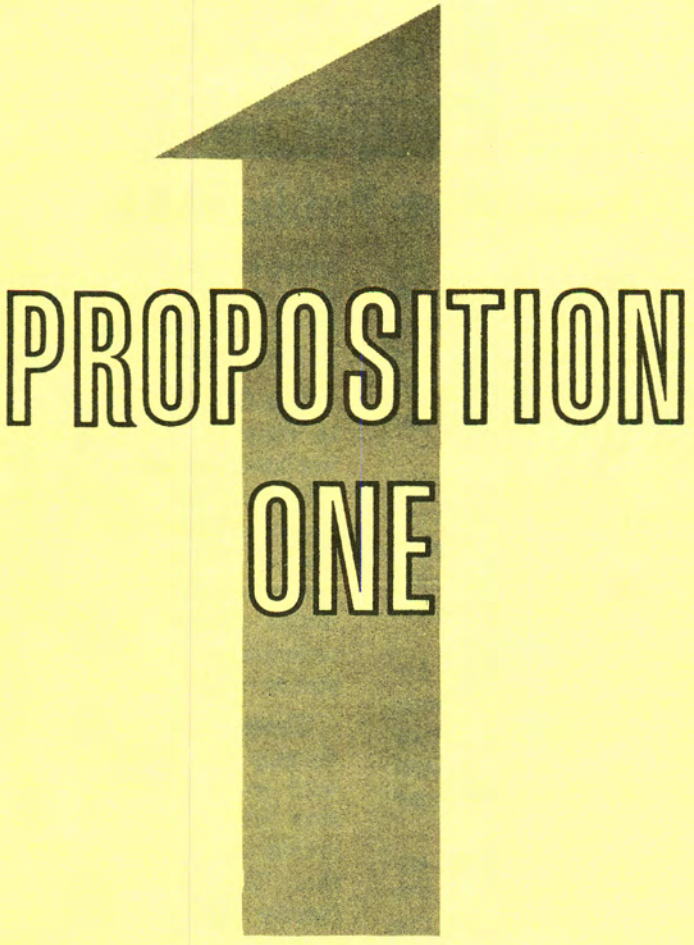
National Park Service plans call for the development of a paved highway to The Neck, Grandview, Upheaval Dome and Standing Rock Basin, and for the construction of campsites and overnight facilities. But the wilderness character of the western section of Canyonlands is to be preserved forever, with entry restricted to people on horseback, in Jeeps or on foot trails.

At the southern end of the park, Federal plans are for improvement of the Dugout Ranch road, with spurs to Chesler Park and Confluence Overlook. Angel Arch and Horse Canyon, however, will also remain accessible only by foot, by horseback or by Jeep.

Many Utahans, the National Park Service and conservation groups hope that funds can be found eventually to link Canyonlands with what has been called "a Golden Circle" of southwestern parklands. Highways could connect the Zion-Bryne-Capitol Reef region with Arches, Canyonlands, Natural Bridges, Lake Powell, Grand Canyon, Monument Valley, Hovenweep and Mesa Verde.

In this sweep of parks, monuments, Indian lands and reclamation lakes, Canyonlands would lie at the hub.

REPRINTED FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES



N&V 10/64

EQUAL RIGHTS
Los Angeles Times
LIBERTY UNDER THE LAW — TRUE INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, 1881-1917 *HARRY CHANDLER, 1917-1944*

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OTIS CHANDLER
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ROBERT D. NELSON
Vice-President & General Manager
JAMES BASSETT
Director, Editorial Pages

4—Part II TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1964 ★

Prop. 1 Means More Public Parks

"Sorry, full."

That was the sign that greeted millions of persons this year as they sought admission to public park and recreation areas in California. The situation can only grow worse as the state's population increases.

The very urbanization that has intensified the need for more recreational opportunities also increasingly threatens potential park sites with subdivisions and commercial development.

There is, therefore, no time for delay in preserving the state's scenic and recreational resources. The cost of beach and park land is soaring, and once developed the sites are gone forever.

These are the overwhelming arguments in favor of Proposition 1, the $150 million park bond issue on the Nov. 3 ballot.

The proposition, which provides $40 million for county parks as well as state park acquisition, is a much more carefully drawn measure than the proposal which narrowly failed to pass in 1962.

A prime example of the race with subdividers to create a major regional park is the current debate over the Santa Monica Mountains, the last large undeveloped acreage within the city.

The City Council today is scheduled to consider ordinances which would implement a new city master plan for this mountain area. Although park proponents find fault with the general plan as adopted, they are even more concerned over what they consider major defects in the implementing ordinances designed to set specific standards for the plan.

Those who would commercially develop the mountain acreage object, with some justification, to a subdivision "freeze" merely to stall official action until after the November election. The City Council, nevertheless, clearly has the obligation to make certain that the master plan ordinances protect the over-all best interests of the city.

First step in resolving the impasse, however, is the passage of Proposition 1—looking toward more parks for more people. The Times strongly urges its approval.

This is the year of decision for California's State Park System. No more important decision has come or will come before the voters of California in the field of resources management than the $150 million bond issue for financing state and local beach and park acquisition and development, Proposition One on the November Ballot.

The time is short, the hour is late.

So rapidly is this State of ours growing and developing that it is entirely likely that what we fail to accomplish by way of reserving open space for public use within the next few years will never be done. Therefore, the critical need for more state and local parks, recreation areas, beaches and protection of historical sites must be met now, while there yet remains land for parks.

Thank you for your assistance and support.

CHARLES A. DeTurk, Director

The Parks and Recreation Bond Act -- to use a short name for it -- designated as Proposition I on the November Ballot, is of utmost importance to the Division of Beaches and Parks.

Its approval by the voters will enable the Division to move ahead with a large-scale land acquisition program which is necessary if we are to catch up with present needs or to come close to meeting the needs of the future.

It is our duty to explain these facts to the public in the proper context so that our friends are fully aware of what is at stake, both for themselves and for their children. We cannot and must not urge anyone to vote "yes". This would be in direct violation of Civil Service and government regulations. But, to repeat, we can and should point out the facts regarding State Park System needs and the threatened loss of our scenic heritage, then rely on the facts to bring about the desired outcome.

EDWARD F. DOLDER, Chief

REMARKS OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR JOHN A. CARVER, JR.

A concern with what kind of country we will leave to our children is common to all of us. If conservation is leaving that which we have -- our land, our resources, our cities -- in as good or better condition than when they came to us, then conservation is deeply ingrained in all of us.

. . . We must learn from the past, not try to return to it. Our country 50 years ago had a hundred million people. Fifty years from now, it will have four hundred million, over four-fifths living in urban areas.

. . . By way of conclusion, let me express to you the thought that next to the preservation of our liberty and security, no responsibility which the people can entrust to their government is more solemn than the stewardship of natural resources. A generous Deity has richly endowed our land; the endowment must be preserved and kept intact. It must serve the needs of the more than four hundred million Americans who must live within it, in 50 years or less, just as we must live within it, right now. The Americans of 2015 must have pure air and clean water, parklands and seashores, and enough food, fiber and fuel for the good life.

This is a responsibility which cannot be abdicated or delegated, postponed or neglected.

The Problem

In the simplest terms, California has too little public shoreline and park lands, too few campsites and picnic sites for its more than 18 million people. And California gains more than 500,000 persons per year, all needing homes, places to work, highways — and especially open space.

Under this pressure, the few remaining open beaches, historical sites and areas of magnificence are fast diminishing, threatened and impaired as man gobbles up what he most needs to preserve for his own relaxation and enjoyment.

Recognizing the problem the 1963 Legislature declared:

> "The present public outdoor recreation areas and facilities in the State are inadequate to accommodate the demands made on them at the present time and will become critically inadequate as time progresses.
>
> "Land values are increasing at a steady rate and any delay by the State in securing lands for park and recreation purposes will result not only in the loss of suitable lands for recreation purposes, but also will reduce the economic ability of the State to acquire such lands."

"Any Delay Will Result in Loss.... or Ability To Acquire"
The California Legislature

The Proposed Solution

Governor Brown, addressing the Legislature, said:

> "The parks and beaches owned by the State of California today have cost the taxpayers $49 million. That same land is now worth more than $400 million. No one can measure how much it has added to the physical and spiritual enrichment of Californians and their millions of visitors. However you estimate it, it was a good investment.
>
> "The Division of Beaches and Parks has made the following estimates of increases in land values during the four or five years since the State acquired certain beach and park sites: Salton Sea in Riverside County, up 108 percent; Mount Tamalpais in Marin County, up 110 percent; Shasta State Historical Monument in Shasta County, up 80 percent. These figures show that delay in acquiring essential natural resources for public use will cost the State dearly.
>
> "I therefore urge your support of a new bond issue of $150 million for acquisition of beaches, parks and recreational facilities to be placed before the electorate in November, 1964."

With strong bipartisan support the Legislature subsequently did pass a $150 million parks and recreation bond financing act. This proposal is now Proposition 1 on the November, 1964, ballot.

Proposition 1 - 1964

Pertinent Features

$85,000,000 (Acquisition for State Parks) (Section 5096.15a)

$20,000,000 for minimum development of real property acquired under A (Section 5096.15b)

$5,000,000 for Wildlife Conservation Board projects (Section 5096.15c)

$40,000,000 (Section 5096.15d) for grants to cities and counties for park purposes.

It is desirable for the people of this state to have prior notice of the proposed disposition and allocation of the proceeds of this bond issue. (Section 5096.3d)

All appropriations subject to budget bill limitations and fiscal procedures prescribed by law with respect to state expenditures. (Section 5096.9)

State Park projects require the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation shall provide The Resources Agency Administrator with a statement concerning each project as follows:

(a) The demand giving rise to the necessity for the project,
(b) The existing supply of opportunities for meeting such need and the relationship of the proposed project to said supply,
(c) The economic factors associated with the project,
(d) The nondemand factors, if any, associated with the proposed project, including historical importance, unique scientific or scenic value.

The Administrator, in submitting the list of all state projects recommended for inclusion in the annual budget, shall organize the projects on a priority based upon *at least* the following factors:

(a) Location with respect to pressure arising from user demand.
(b) Project size and the reason for such size or extent.
(c) The kinds of real property interests to be acquired.
(d) Whether the project is new or an addition to existing state property.
(e) Estimates of direct or indirect capital costs.
(f) Estimates of annual gross and net operating costs for the ensuing five years.
(g) Compliance with the concept of orderly statewide recreational development consistent with the State Development Plan.

In addition, the statement setting forth the priorities shall include the relationship of each separate project on the priority list to a proposed time schedule for the acquisition and development expenditures associated with the accomplishment of the projects contained in said list. (Section 5096.22)

—EDITORIALS—

DAILY Independent Journal Est. 1861
SERVING ALL OF MARIN COUNTY

12 EDITORIAL PAGE Friday, Sept. 11, 1964 San Rafael, Calif.

TODAY'S EDITORIAL

Props. 1, 2 And 3 Should Pass For Good Of State

The first three propositions on the November ballot call for the expenditure of more than three-quarters of a billion dollars of state funds.

Prop. 1 is "The State Beach, Park, Bond Act of 1964."

If approved it will authorize $150 million for acquisition and development of lands for state and local recreational facilities.

There is no question about the need for this expenditure. California's population is mushrooming. Recreational areas are threatened two ways. First by private development and consequent closure to the public. Second by having too many people for the size of facilities, so every beach, picnic area or campground looks like Coney Island on the Fourth of July.

In times past, California had a built-in mechanism to guard against these threats. All oil royalties from state-owned tidelands were earmarked for beaches and parks conservation.

But two state administrations intent on showing a good balance sheet to the electorate — the administrations of Governor Knight and Governor Brown —combined to junk this safeguard mechanism.

In Knight's administration, oil royalties began to be diverted away from beaches and parks to make up general fund deficits. In Brown's administration, the diversion job was completed in the name of "fiscal responsibility."

It is ironic that Knight and Brown are now co-chairmen of a state-wide committee for passage of Prop. 1.

It is regrettable but nonetheless necessary now to pass Prop. 1 to provide for our state's mushrooming need for more parks and beaches.

Prop. 1 must pass.

OAKLAND, SEPT. 13, 1964
TRIBUNE

The Park Crisis

The thought of requiring advance reservations for admission to California's parks and beaches and other playgrounds seems fantastic. Yet that's exactly what can and may happen unless something is done about the conditions that currently exist.

During August alone, hundreds of thousands of Californians were turned away from the state's recreational areas for the simple reason facilities to take care of them do not exist.

Admission by reservation is the alternative to getting something going, according to Alfred J. Stern, chairman of the State Park Commission.

Fortunately there is something that can be done—approval by the voters in November of Proposition 1 on the state ballot. That proposition calls for a bond issue of $150 million for parks and beaches.

In the words of the commission chairman, it "is the only method by which this commission can meet the needs of the people with the urgency that this crisis requires."

To make it possible to expand beach and park facilities to the extent proposed would be a contribution, not only to the present, but to the future.

N&V 10/64

Questions and Answers

WHAT IS THE CRISIS IN CALIFORNIA'S STATE BEACHES AND PARKS?

California's vacation lands -- its beaches, its parks, and its recreational areas -- are being overrun by people, people, people. In the year ending 6/30/63, the State's beach, park, and historical areas recorded 73,000,000 visitors. The State beaches in Los Angeles County alone handled 43,000,000 visitors. Today, our population is 17.5 million, by 1980, we will have 27.5 million.

HAVEN'T OUR RECREATIONAL LANDS KEPT PACE WITH OUR GROWTH?

NO. While our population leaped over 50% since 1950, our use of State parks and beaches increased 430%; at the same time, we added only 24% in acreage devoted to beach, park and recreational needs.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE REASONS FOR THE INCREASE IN USAGE?

More leisure time, the steady income of our citizens, better highway access to the parks, ownership of more cars, the population increase, and the desire of more and more people to get away from city life to enjoy open spaces and natural beauty.

HOW MUCH OF CALIFORNIA'S LAND IS DEVOTED TO STATE BEACHES AND PARKS?

Less than one per cent of California's total land is set aside as State Beaches and Parks. Of California's 1,341 miles of recreational shore line, only 156 miles are in State Park ownership.

WHY IS IT GOOD BUSINESS FOR CALIFORNIA TO BUY BEACH AND PARK LAND NOW?

There is no better investment than land. As the population continues to increase, land values can only go up. Land now in the State Park System which belongs to all Californians was purchased for $49,101,764. This same land is now valued at more than $425,000,000.

WHY BONDS? WHY NOT PAY FOR STATE BEACH AND PARK LANDS FROM CURRENT STATE TAXES?

Bonds provide a lump sum now to buy land needed at today's prices. Delays in acquisition can only result in high prices and loss of scenic areas. Bond financing places the repayment burden equally on future as well as present users of State Beaches and Parks.

Facts

NUMBER OF PARKS, BEACHES, HISTORIC PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS. 170

TOTAL ACREAGE IN THE STATE PARK SYSTEM. 735,000
Number of acres owned by the State. . .686,300
Number of acres leased 48,700

COST OF LAND AT TIME OF ACQUISITION. $49,000,000

GIFTS TO STATE PARK SYSTEM (Value at time of gift.$33,000,000

PRESENT VALUE (estimated). $425,000,000

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP. . .Of the present State Park System, 67% WAS in public ownership PRIOR to acquisition for State Parks.

WATER FRONTAGE. . . .ocean and bay . . . 156 miles of the 1,341 miles of shoreline (including off-shore islands)

CAMPSITES. 5,300

PICNIC SITES. 4,800

STATE POPULATION. . .1950 -- 10,586,000
1963 -- 17,973,000

COUNTY APPORTIONMENTS IN SENATE BILL 153

	1975 Population	At $1.25 per person	At $ .25 per person	Formula Total	Additional above minimum	Maximum total
Alameda	1,237,600	$ 1,547,000	$ 309,400	$ 1,856,400		$ 1,856,400
Alpine	500	625	125	750	74,250	75,000
Amador	13,400	16,750	3,350	20,100	54,900	75,000
Butte	128,100	160,125	32,025	192,150		192,150
Calaveras	12,900	16,125	3,225	19,350	55,650	75,000
Colusa	14,300	17,875	3,575	21,450	53,550	75,000
Contra Costa	736,300	920,375	184,075	1,104,450		1,104,450
Del Norte	21,300	26,625	5,325	31,950	43,050	75,000
El Dorado	69,900	87,375	17,475	104,850		104,850
Fresno	544,500	680,625	136,125	816,750		816,750
Glenn	22,100	27,625	5,525	33,150	41,850	75,000
Humboldt	130,800	163,500	32,700	196,200		196,200
Imperial	94,200	117,750	23,550	141,300		141,300
Inyo	12,100	15,125	3,025	18,150	56,850	75,000
Kern	409,400	511,750	102,350	614,100		614,100
Kings	86,800	108,500	21,700	130,200		130,200
Lake	19,000	23,750	4,750	28,500	46,500	75,000
Lassen	14,600	18,250	3,650	21,900	53,100	75,000
Los Angeles	8,430,800	10,538,500	2,107,700	12,646,200		12,646,200
Madera	48,400	60,500	12,100	72,600	2,400	75,000
Marin	302,100	377,625	75,525	453,150		453,150
Mariposa	5,200	6,500	1,300	7,800	67,200	75,000
Mendocino	55,900	69,875	13,975	83,850		83,850
Merced	116,200	145,250	29,050	174,300		174,300
Modoc	7,600	9,500	1,900	11,400	63,600	75,000
Mono	2,900	3,625	725	4,350	70,650	75,000
Monterey	331,000	413,750	82,750	496,500		496,500
Napa	100,900	126,125	25,225	151,350		151,350
Nevada	26,600	33,250	6,650	39,900	35,100	75,000
Orange	1,815,700	2,269,625	453,925	2,723,550		2,723,550
Placer	110,600	138,250	27,650	165,900		165,900
Plumas	12,900	16,125	3,225	19,350	55,650	75,000
Riverside	610,000	762,500	152,500	915,000		915,000
Sacramento	915,500	1,144,375	228,875	1,373,250		1,373,250
San Benito	19,600	24,500	4,900	29,400	45,600	75,000
San Bernardino	841,000	1,051,250	210,250	1,261,500		1,261,500
San Diego	1,593,000	1,991,250	398,250	2,389,500		2,389,500
San Francisco	750,500	938,125	187,625	1,125,750		1,125,750
San Joaquin	343,400	429,250	85,850	515,100		515,100
San Luis Obispo	152,400	190,500	38,100	228,600		228,600
San Mateo	756,500	945,625	189,125	1,134,750		1,134,750
Santa Barbara	410,300	512,875	102,575	615,450		615,450
Santa Clara	1,421,100	1,776,375	355,275	2,131,650		2,131,650
Santa Cruz	144,800	181,000	36,200	217,200		217,200
Shasta	109,400	136,750	27,350	164,100		164,100
Sierra	2,100	2,625	525	3,150	71,850	75,000
Siskiyou	38,800	48,500	9,700	58,200	16,800	75,000
Solano	217,800	272,250	54,450	326,700		326,700
Sonoma	259,500	324,375	64,875	389,250		389,250
Stanislaus	216,100	270,125	54,025	324,150		324,150
Sutter	47,000	58,750	11,750	70,500	4,500	75,000
Tehama	39,100	48,875	9,775	58,650	16,350	75,000
Trinity	9,700	12,125	2,425	14,550	60,450	75,000
Tulare	216,800	271,000	54,200	325,200		325,200
Tuolumne	18,400	23,000	4,600	27,600	47,400	75,000
Ventura	562,300	702,875	140,575	843,450		843,450
Yolo	137,100	171,375	34,275	205,650		205,650
Yuba	63,200	79,000	15,800	94,800		94,800
TOTALS	24,830,000	$31,037,500	$6,207,500	$37,245,000	$1,037,250	$38,282,250

ROSTER CHANGES

APPOINTMENTS	CLASSIFICATION	LOCATION	DATE
Acrea, Robert M.	Assoc. Ldscp. Arch.	Sacramento Regional Office	10- 1-64
Adkisson, Clark E.	St. Pk. Att.	Humboldt Redwoods SP	9- 3-64
Blair, Norman H.	St. Pk. Att.	Cuymaca Rancho SP	9-22-64
Boone, Barbara L.	Int. Steno.	Sacramento	9-21-64
Crane, Richard E.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Mt. San Jacinto Wilderness SP	9-21-64
Crill, Michael (NMI)	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	9- 1-64
Deal, Ruby E.	Key Punch Opr. (IBM)	Sacramento	9-15-64
Hoxie, Ronald R.	St. Pk. Att.	Mt. San Jacinto Wilderness SP	9- 1-64
Niemi, Darryl J.	Delineator	District 5 Headquarters	9- 1-64
Pennock, Robert W.	Int. Acct. Clk.	District 2 Headquarters	9-23-64
Pollock, Lemuel E.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	9-21-64
Rustin, Myles R.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	9-15-64
Swarner, Patricia M.	Delineator	Sacramento	10- 1-64
Valenzuela, Mary V.	Sr. Steno.	Recreation	10- 1-64
Wankier, Grace L.	Sr. Acct. Clk.	Sacramento	10- 1-64
Welch, John P.	St. Pk. Att.	Bolsa Chica SB	9- 1-64
Woodward, Marion A.	St. Pk. Att.	San Buenaventura SB	9- 1-64
PROMOTIONS			
Bouillon, Edwin J. Jr.	Civ. Eng. Tech. II	Sacramento	9-21-64
Haussler, William J.	Rec. Planner V	Sacramento	9-15-64
Hjersman, Henry A.	Rec. Planner IV	Sacramento	9-15-64
Margosian, Anthony (NMI)	Instrumentman	Sacramento	9-21-64
SEPARATIONS			
Busch, Sylvia M.	Int. Acct. Clk.	District 2 Headquarters	9-11-64
Foote, George F.	St. Pk. Att.	Cuyamaca Rancho SP	9- 8-64
Hoeveler, Evelyn L.	Sr. Acct. Clk.	Sacramento	9-30-64
Hoffman, Wilma J.	Int. Steno.	Sacramento	9-14-64
Intken-Brotby, Cecilie	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	9-13-64
Richards, James G.	Lifeguard Supvr.	San Buenaventura SB	9- 8-64
TRANSFERS			
Calais, Alfred M.	Information Off. II	From-Sacramento To-Department of Mental Hygiene	9-13-64
Jones, Opal G.	Int. Steno.	From-District 3 Headquarters To-Division of Highways	9-20-64
Morris, Robert H.	Delineator	From-Monterey Regional Office To-Division of Highways, S.F.	9- 7-64
LEAVES			
Hanks, Martha I.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	9-21-64
LOCATION CHANGES			
Cooksy, Ronald W.	Assoc. Ldscp. Arch.	From-Sacramento Regional Office To-Sacramento	9-28-64
Miller, Dale B.	St. Pk. Rg. I	From-Anza-Borrego Desert SP To-Silver Strand SB	10- 1-64
Wallace, Kirk M.	St. Pk. Rg. I	From-Cuyamaca Rancho SP To-Anza Borrego Desert SP	9-15-64
Whitefield, Randel R.	St. Pk. Att.	From-Mt. San Jacinto Wilderness To-San Clemente SB	9-15-64

DECEASED

Andersen, John D.	Lifeguard Supvr.	Silver Strand SB	9-19-64
Brown, William L.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Samuel P. Taylor SP	9-28-64
Cannon, Francis L.	Chief Engineer I	Squaw Valley SRA	9-15-64

WILLIAM L. BROWN, STATE PARK RANGER

Funeral services for William Louis Brown of Fairfax, a ranger at Samuel P. Taylor State Park, was held October 1 at 1 p.m. at the Harry Williams Mortuary, San Rafael. Burial was in Golden Gate National Cemetery.

Mr. Brown began his career with the State Division of Beaches and Parks as a temporary employee in 1953. He worked at Taylor Park during summers until 1957 when he was named a permanent park attendant. He became a ranger there in October, 1961.

He authored a number of books, including two adventure novels, "Roaring River" and "Unchartered Voyage"; two non-fiction works, "Rain Forest" and "People of the Many Islands," and several children's books.

One of the children's books, co-authored by his wife, Gertrude, known professionally as Rosalie Brown, was "Forest Firemen." The book concerned firefighting in Taylor Park and was accepted by the State for inclusion in its reading series for third grade pupils.

A native of Myrtle Point, Oregon, Mr. Brown was a newspaperman in Coos Bay before moving to California in 1941. His home was at 11 Crescent Lane, Fairfax.

In addition to his wife, he is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Deborah Ann Turrietta of Berkeley and Celia and Camas Brown of Fairfax, and two sisters, Mrs. Laurence Hart of San Rafael and Mrs. Leslie Beaton of Providence, Rhode Island.

CYCLE CRASH KILLS LA JOLLA LIFEGUARD

A supervisor of lifequards at the Silver Strand Park was injured fatally September 19 in a motorcycle-pickup truck accident in San Diego.

John D. Andersen, 30, of 7317 Draper Street, La Jolla, died of multiple injuries in the County Hospital an hour after the accident.

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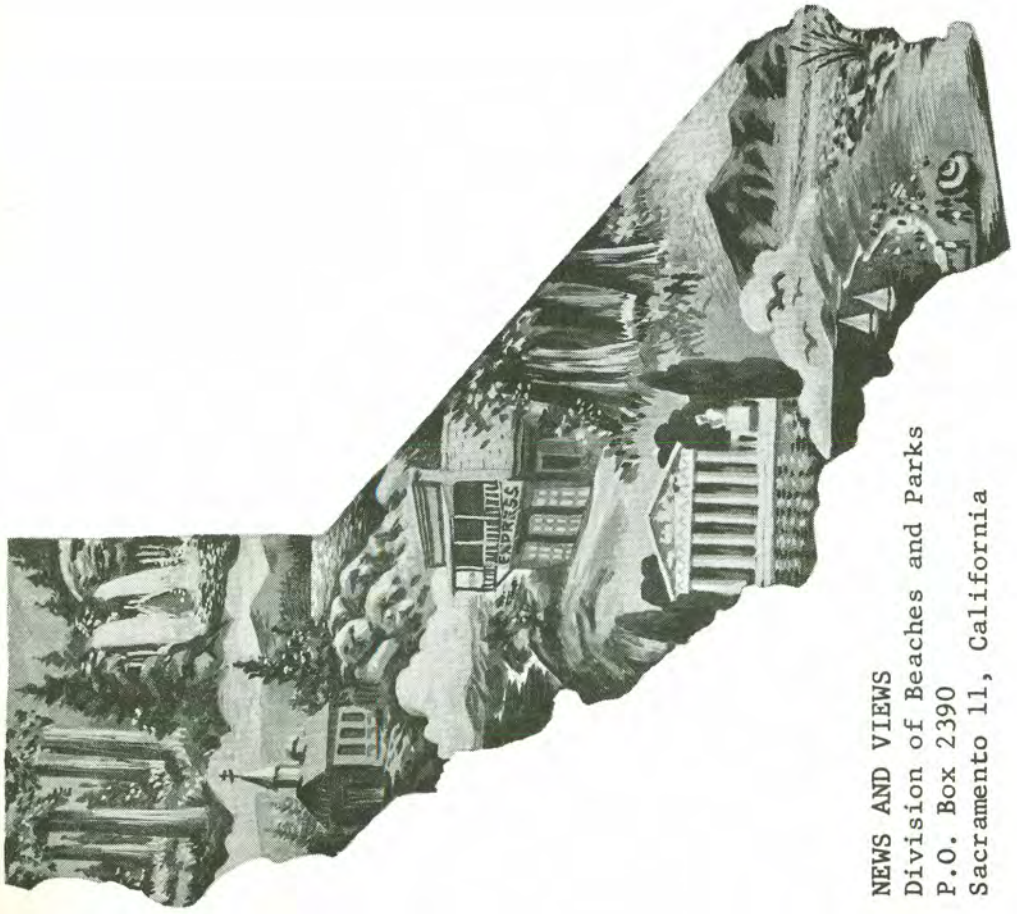

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

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George C. Fleharty (Fresno) . . . . . Vice Chairman
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Sterling S. Cramer (Yosemite) . . . . . Member
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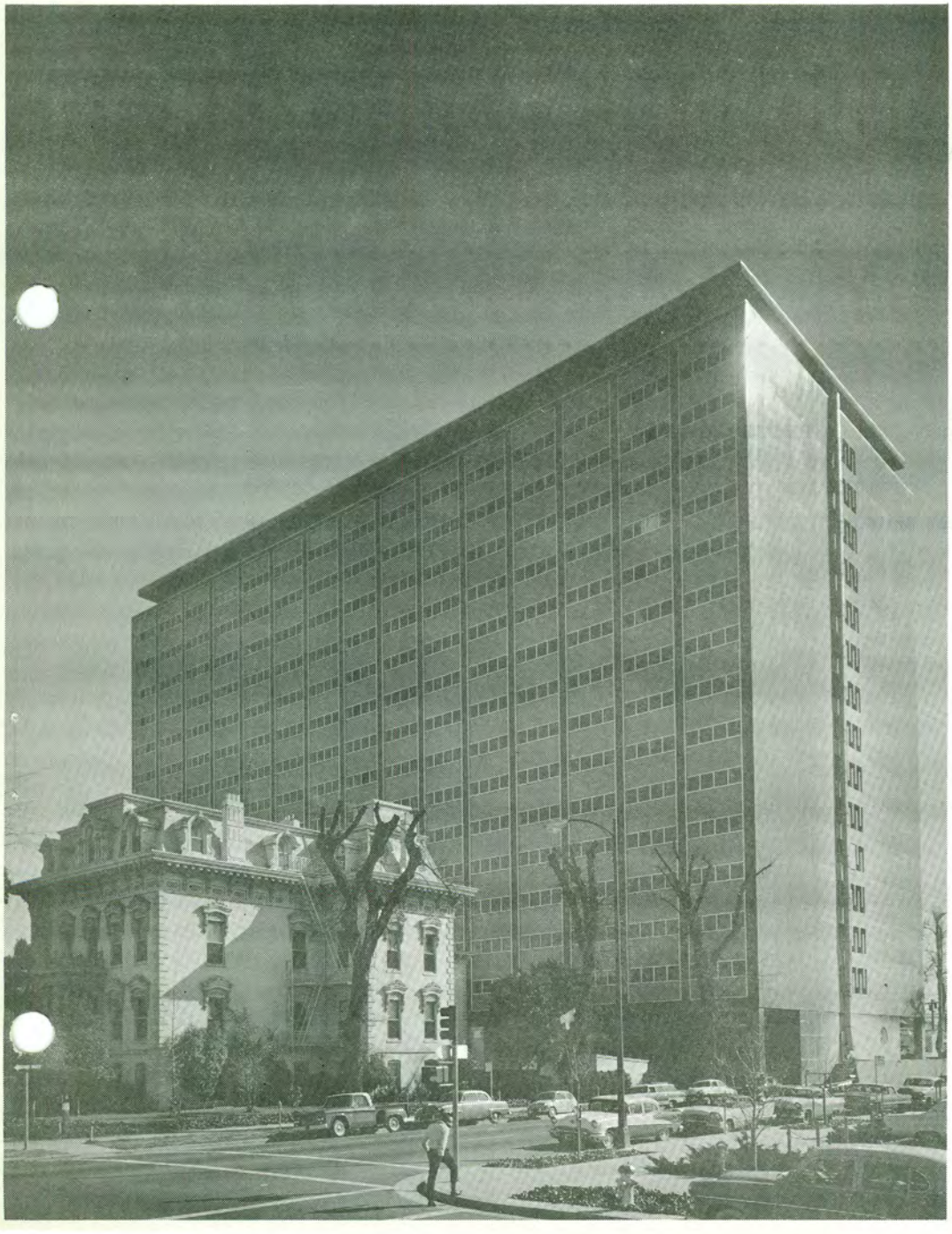
Duplicating . . . . . Priscilla R. Oates

News and Views

NOVEMBER, 1964

THE RESOURCES BUILDING



DIVISION OF BEACHES

AND PARKS

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On November 3rd, the voters of California overwhelmingly voiced their approval of Proposition One, the State, Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964. It passed by a margin of 1,519,592.

I want to express my sincere thanks to all who worked long and dilligently to inform the people about California's recreational crisis -- starting with Governor Brown, the Legislature, our own field personnel, the Headquarters people, the newspapers, interested citizens and organizations and especially the tireless efforts of an organization known as Californians for Beaches and Parks composed of two people, Ray King and Rita O'Laughlin plus many nameless volunteers.

It is heartening to look through the newspaper support which we received and note that in so many instances, editors who have not always agreed with all our policies and programs overlooked these differences in favor of the broad picture and the needs of all Californians and recommended passage of Proposition One. Words cannot express our gratitude for the passage of the $150 million bond act. We sincerely believe in all that was written and said of the recreation crisis here in California.

Our first order of business is to complete all the studies of potential park, beach and historical areas as directed by the Legislature. Division of Beaches and Parks personnel has worked long and hard to complete as many as possible of the studies authorized by the Legislature. We will be able to have completed 19 of these by the next session of the Legislature. The State Park Commission has given priorities to these studies directing the Division for the first 19. These are:

1. Santa Monica Mountains
2. San Diego Old Town
3. Camp Pendleton
4. Orange County Beaches, New Orange County Beach
5. Lake Tahoe
6. L. A. County Beaches
7. Lower Feather River
8. Reynolds Redwood Flat
   Montgomery Woods State Park
   Coast Redwood Study
   Prairie Creek Freeway
   Beach Route Alternate Payment
9. Delta Meadows
10. Sacramento and American Rivers
11. San Francisco Beaches
12. Crystal Springs
13. Mt. Tamalpais
14. Golden Gate Headlands
15. Imperial Beach
16. Coyote River Valley
17. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta
18. Big Sur
19. L. A. County Historical

When the studies are completed, the findings will be presented to the Administrator of the Resources Agency for evaluation. If an area is not of statewide significance or value or it is shown that use of taxpayers' money would not produce a good investment, the area recommended for study will be rejected. Otherwise, the area will be included in the Administrator's recommendations to the Governor for inclusion in the Division's budget.

We are facing a great challenge now to complete the mandate set forth by the voters. We expect to move forward promptly and with the same dedication on the part of our people that they have shown in the past. We also expect to produce the best recreation areas and facilities available in this great State of California.

The vote by county is:

	YES	NO
Alameda	266,060	122,920
Alpine	118	78
Amador	2,657	1,694
Colusa	2,298	1,760
Contra Costa	117,925	51,518
El Dorado	7,770	5,692
Fresno	74,389	47,358
Imperial	13,383	11,544

Continued

DIRECTOR'S DIARY (continued from the previous page)

	YES	NO
Inyo	3,013	2,087
Kern	48,279	42,928
Kings	10,411	5,765
Lake	3,936	3,510
Lassen	3,189	2,257
Los Angeles	1,365,656	1,000,242
Madera	6,772	4,956
Marin	51,095	16,413
Mariposa	1,496	1,103
Merced	15,460	9,066
Mono	684	654
Monterey	39,212	19,471
Napa	18,650	9,652
Nevada	3,839	2,559
Orange	216,430	154,484
Placer	16,957	8,498
Plumas	3,148	1,902
Riverside	82,115	47,393
Sacramento	150,751	54,711
San Benito	3,138	2,101
San Bernardino	120,423	67,481
San Diego	225,636	117,827
San Francisco	186,510	79,781
San Joaquin	45,182	40,385
San Luis Obispo	21,143	12,907
San Mateo	149,873	56,857
Santa Barbara	57,262	23,145
Santa Clara	210,422	78,123
Santa Cruz	24,239	16,972
Shasta	14,753	10,978
Sierra	610	455
Siskiyou	5,656	5,999
Solano	32,099	13,518
Sonoma	32,665	28,384
Stanislaus	38,360	19,602
Sutter	6,345	5,426
Tehama	5,130	5,000
Tulare	28,730	20,278
Tuolumne	3,574	3,286
Ventura	57,872	32,169
Yolo	17,611	6,435
Yuba	5,888	4,342
Counties in which Proposition One did not carry:		
Butte	18,251	18,556
Calaveras	2,297	2,456
Del Norte	1,399	3,677
Glenn	2,950	3,518
Humboldt	10,445	24,544
Mendocino	7,590	8,300
Modoc	1,391	1,450
Trinity	1,336	1,714

CHARLES A. DeTURK, Director

PLAQUE DEDICATION

A commemorative plaque designating the Weaverville Joss House a "Chinese temple of outstanding historical importance" was dedicated by members of the Chinese Historical Society of America.

Society President Thomas W. Chinn of San Francisco presented the plaque, a slab of Formosan camphor wood bearing in Chinese the inscription "To the Temple Amongst the Forest Beneath the Clouds, 1964." Accepting the plaque on behalf of the Joss House was Moon Lee of Weaverville, grandson of one of the original Chinese miners who built the temple in 1869. The plaque, the third historical marker to be issued by the society, was consecrated by Lee in a brief ceremony in the Joss House, followed by a burst of ceremonial firecrackers outside the temple.

Thirty-four Chinese from Sacramento, San Francisco, Watsonville, and Napa took part in the society's two day field trip which included a tour of the Joss House and the adjoining Chinese Museum as well as the Jake Jackson Museum in the county courthouse.

The trip was a sentimental journey for Shuck Chan of Napa, whose mother, Lim Kin, was born in Weaverville in 1865. Chan, one of the founders of the Chinese Historical Society, said his mother prospected for gold while Indian tribes still roamed the woods of Trinity county.

Moon Lee, Weaverville merchant whose grandfather was one of the Chinese miners who helped build the Joss House in 1869, told the audience his family went broke mining "and that's why I'm here today. Other Chinese families prospered at mining, then moved away."

Lee jokingly told the Chinese guests their presence during the weekend helped set a new record for Chinese population in Trinity county in the 20th century. Lee told guests that he and his wife, like their ancestors, still worship in the Joss House.

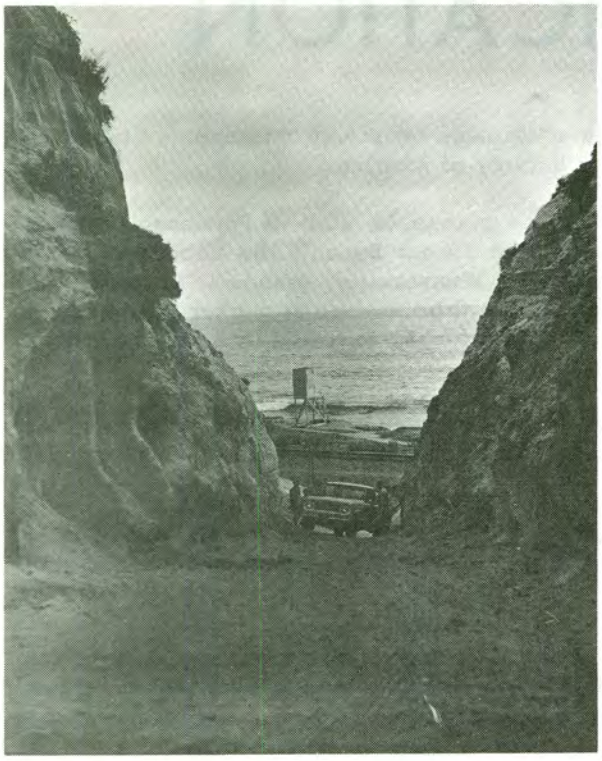
Visiting guests of the Chinese society included C. H. Kwock, editor of the Chinese World, the country's oldest Chinese-English newspaper, and H. K. Wong, vice president of the society.

Bill Hill, supervisor of the Joss House, told guests that the Chinese temple, which had only 2500 visitors in 1957, expects more than 60,000 this year.

SAN CLEMENTE STATE BEACH

San Clemente State Beach is located 60 miles south of Los Angeles in a coastal area where the weather permits year around camping, and the population keeps the facilities crowded to capacity much of the time.

There are tree-shaded campsites on a bluff overlooking the ocean. The climate is mild 65-82 degrees in summer and 46-74 in winter. The 72 trailer sites and 75 campsites are separated from a day use parking lot that will accommodate 350 cars. A mile of beach frontage attracts fishermen, swimmers and surfers.



The beach extends an average width of 40 yards, with an abrupt cliff of soft sandstone rising 100 feet to the campground area above. The land mass of the cliffs is fronted toward the ocean by sandstone, but on the plateau behind it, the soil is heavy adobe clay. In the early days of the park this adobe constituted the principal building material for rest rooms, fence walls and residences in characteristic "early California" style. Numerous canyons are eroded through the park by ancient water courses and furnish "little Grand Canyon" views along the pathways down to the beach.

Areas now in the park were used by numerous small groups of Indians as camping and fishing sites for tens of thousands of years in pre-historic times, although no archaeological excavations have been carried out within the park to identify and date artifacts. During the Mission period of less than a century, these Indians of the south coast were recruited into the major working enterprises of the San Juan Capistrano Mission, six miles away, and Mission San Luis Rey, twenty-two miles south. The cattle and sheep herds of the mission ranches grazed for spring grass in the area of what is now the park, under the care of Indian vaqueros who had learned the religion of the European and gave to him in turn the developed skills of cattle management that were to become the heritage of the American cowboy.

These same ranching operations were carried out as the primary economic use of the land after the Mexican government, newly liberated from Spain, broke up the church ranches and distributed the land among other settlers. Don Juan Forster, an Englishman who became a naturalized Mexican

SAN CLEMENTE STATE BEACH (continued from the previous page) citizen, came to own large tracts of land along the coast, and this ranching operation remained in his family and continued after the conquest of California was accomplished in the war initiated by President James K. Polk in 1846. Barley and black-eyed peas were raised on the site of the park as late as 1922, and the area was known as "the poor farm," according to an early resident, because of the difficulty of plowing the thick adobe soil with mule-drawn gang plows.

The land was laid out for city block development in 1923 by Ole Hanson, a former mayor of Seattle and the guiding spirit behind a real estate promotion of San Clemente designed to make it a "Spanish style" town of white adobe walls and red tile roofs. The land remained unsold, however, and in 1933 the State acquired 100 acres from the Hamilton Cotton Ranch for park purposes.

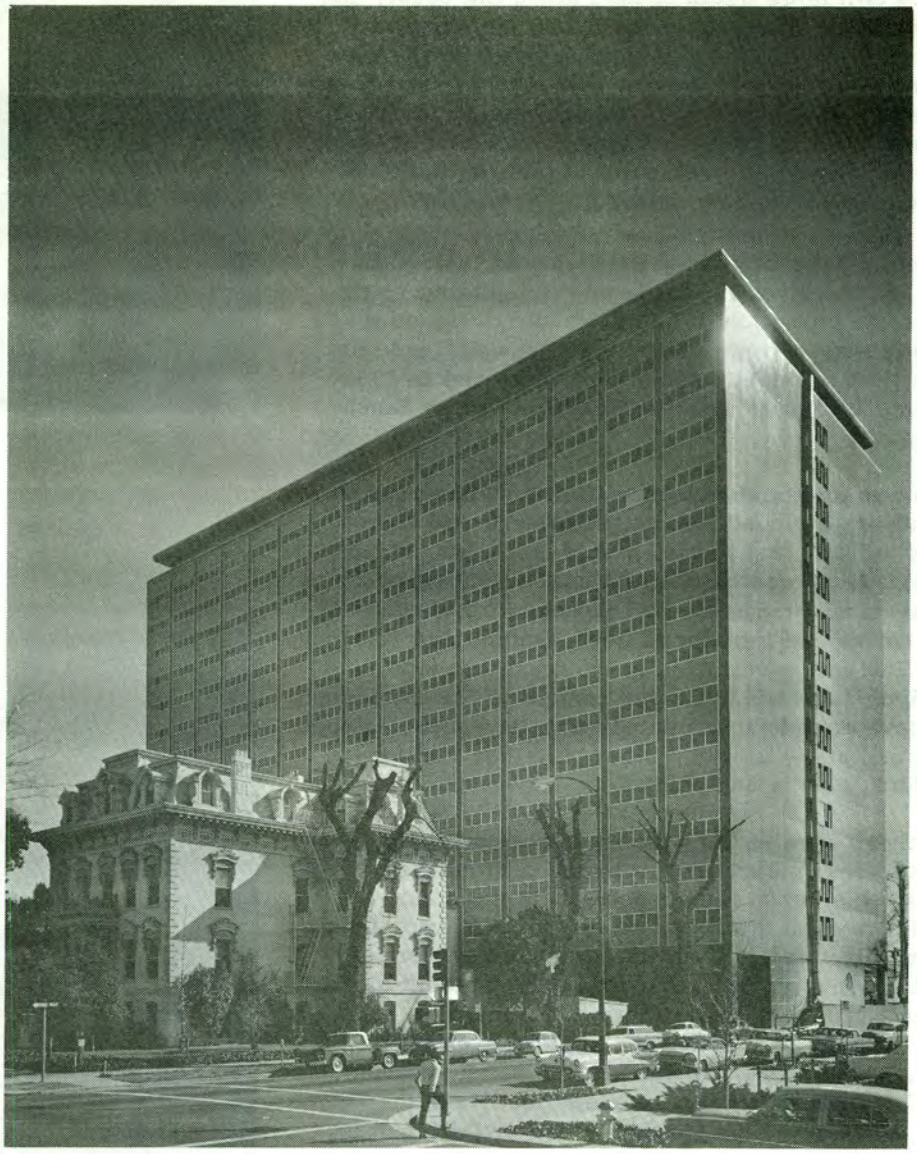
In 1935 a camp was established by the Civilian Conservation Corps, and hundreds of young men participated in the construction of adobe brick rest rooms, picnic facilities, stone fireplaces, campsites, erosion control, adobe residences, roads, utility services, ramadas, and the planting of scores of varieties of native and introduced trees, shrubs and ground cover. The native varieties in the brush canyons and slopes include sage and numerous annuals. The introduced varieties that have done best are eucalyptus, myoporm, alleppo pine, ice plant and straw flower. Other plantings include numerous conifers, acacia and palms.

Wildlife sometimes seen in the park are oppossum, skunk, bob cat, raccoon, fox, ground squirrels and rattlesnakes. It is common to see a dozen rabbits feeding in the grass near the park office when the flags are raised in the mornings. A listing of birds observed in the park now includes more than 100 varieties of migratory, chaparrel and seashore birds. Offshore are the San Mateo rocks where sea lions congregate all year around. There are lobster and abalone available for skin divers, and the surf fishermen catch perch, corbina, and spot fin. The summer grunion runs are good, and the boats offshore report excellent catches of yellowtail, barracuda, halibut and bass. A short distance south of the park is the broad and well-foliated mouth of the San Mateo and San Onofre Creeks, a site that may soon become a major State camping park. Inland along this water course is a site known as La Christianita, where the first baptism of an Indian in California was accomplished by the padres of the 1769 exploring expedition. Padre Gomez and Padre Crespi of the Franciscan Order had walked from Culiacan, Mexico, a thousand miles to participate in the establishment of the 21 California missions on what was then the northwest frontier of Spain's colony. The baptism was of an Indian boy who had been burned seriously and was near death.

Many outstanding rangers of the Division, from Superintendent level on down, have worked the campground at San Clemente. Permanent staff now includes a Ranger III, Ranger II, two Ranger I's and four Park Attendants. To this is added a seasonal staff of seven Park Aids and four Lifeguards.

Future development plans include the possibility of grading and terracing the cliff areas, to recover additional lands for day use and camping facilities towards providing this fine seacoast experience to more Californians and visitors.

THE STAFF



HOME OF THE RESOURCES AGENCY---the largest State office building ever constructed in California; the fourth largest office building west of Chicago; and Sacramento's tallest sky-scraper with its 16 stories plus a penthouse where mechanical equipment and storage boilers are located. Our Department and Division are located on the 14th floor.

Overall, the building height is 258 feet; gross building area is 672,000 square feet with a net usable area of 481,000 square feet; capacity about 4,000 persons with the general office space located around a central core of utilities and service function which permits complete flexibility to facilitate rearrangement of department areas.

On the first floor there is a 260-seat auditorium and on the eighth floor a 500-seat cafeteria. In addition there are numerous conference and assembly rooms located throughout the building plus room for electric data processing machines. Atop the building is the U.S. Weather Bureau Radar Globe which can penetrate 200 miles in all directions.

Working around the clock, the move into the building took seven weekends which was the largest single move in Sacramento's history.

Dwarfed in the foreground is the Leland Stanford Home built in 1857.

The building was planned, designed and constructed under the supervision of the Office of Architecture and Construction.

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

Mr. Harry Dean, Supervisor for Monterey Region, will be our guest correspondent for November and will introduce the people who are working with him in the Region. Several interesting things have been happening in the portion of the State served by Monterey Region in recent weeks.

After many years of discussion and effort, the old "burn-out" comfort station at the summit of Mount Tamalpais has been replaced with a modern facility. Alumni of Mount Tamalpais will remember with nostalgia the undeniable joys of servicing the old "burn-out" facility.

At Jack London State Historic Park a wagon display shelter has been completed and is ready for public enjoyment. At Mount Diablo State Park a checking station has been completed and accepted and is ready for service to the public.

Elsewhere in the State, several interesting projects have been completed or are under way. At Squaw Valley, District and unit personnel, primarily under the guidance and supervision of Norm Wilson, completed the back country primitive campsites which will be ready for service for the summer of 1965.

At Grover Hot Springs State Park the new day-use development was completed on September 15th and formal public use is scheduled to begin for the season of 1965. At Plumas Eureka State Park the campground sanitary facilities, which were delayed a full season because of financial problems of the original contractor, have been completed and were ready for use on September 1st.

During the months of September and October the Regional offices have been submitting rough draft Form 9's and sketch plans for the 1966-67 Major Capital Outlay Budget. As these plans are received, they are reviewed in Headquarters Park Management for conformance with the approved program and, upon approval by the Deputy Chief, Park Management, are returned to the appropriate Region for the preparation of the final budget package. The final budget package for the 1966-67 fiscal year Major Capital Outlay program will be submitted by each of the Regional Offices by February 15, 1965.

Sometime in November or early December, the final scope meetings on the 1965-66 Capital Outlay Budget will be held with the Department of Finance and at that time the final form of that budget program will be established for submission in the Governor's Budget to the Legislature.

Now let's see what Mr. Dean has to say.

MONTEREY REGION

NEW TRENDS IN CAMPGROUND FURNITURE

I could never remember if it was just an office daydream or if it was a "for real" color picture on the cover of a Sunday supplement. Anyway there's this family group sitting around a big, blazing campfire at night and the old man is playing a guitar with the kids and others singing loudly and laughing in the fire's glow. Well, that's a scene which approaches fantasy, and maybe it belongs in Disneyland, because with camps at 100' intervals, it is not too practical for very much loud singing after dark. And with the fire hazard and all, the "big blazing campfire" has to be deleted from the picture. But somehow I could never get a reasonable facsimile of this campfire going around a hulking concrete stove with people staring into those flames which occasionally escape above the grille.

"Yeah sure", says the would-be designer, "I can design a camp stove! -- Now let's see, first I'll need to get some ideas from park rangers, park supervisors and area supervisors. Then I'll bring in a few ideas from the district superintendents. Then I'll see what suggestions the engineers have, and the regional supervisor probably has some ideas, and with a few ideas included from - - - hmmmm, on second thought, why not use the same design we've been using."

The Monterey Regional Office, however, is continually working toward every sort of design improvement. Whether details of camp furniture or broad scale use of land, the general goal has been

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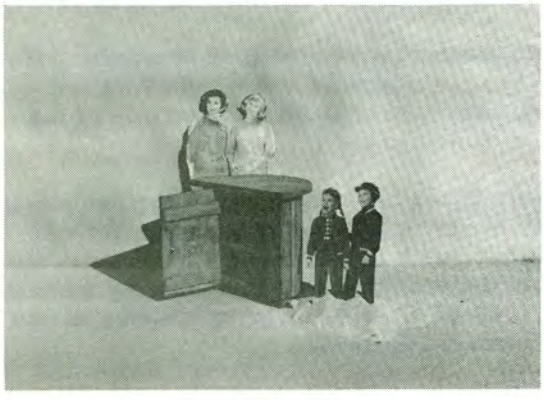

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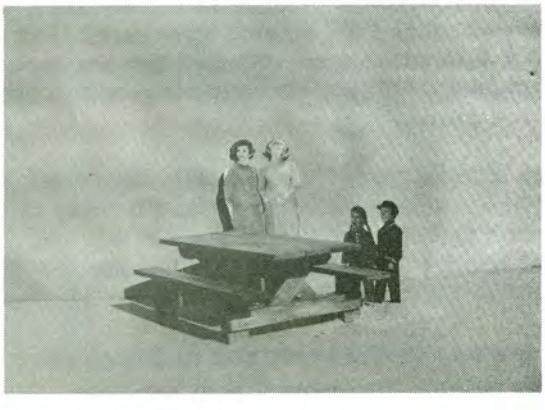


design which will provide increased public use and enjoyment. Campground furniture design in general has always been a recurring challenge. It was with the enthusiastic help of our engineers, Dale Wilson and Jim Bier (before he left us), along with the fresh innocent approach of Junior Landscape Architect Masao Hadano that we attempted to redesign campground facilities.

While not all individuals who have seen the new designs have been wildly enthusiastic, they have rarely protested in groups.

Presented here are a few details of park design. However far they are from the ideal, we believe they represent a step toward that goal of increased public use and enjoyment.

PICTURE CAPTIONS
(Models courtesy of Sears Roebuck)

#1 Camp stove recently installed at Sunset State Beach provides an open fire and cooking area. It is reinforced concrete with a replaceable steel grille structure.

#2 The camp cupboard model takes on a rounded shape for better blending with a forest setting. Top is flat which offers additional off-the-ground storage. Debut will be Butano State Park.

#3 The stove features a small open fire area at front with grille space over the narrower rear portion. A substantial steel chimney is included for improved draft to provide a hotter cooking fire. Built of reinforced concrete with steel chimney and grille, this stove will make its first appearance at Butano State Park.

#4 This model of a portable picnic or camp table combines a substantial, rugged appearance with an easier-to-straddle seat brace arrangement. This table will also make its first appearance at Butano.

Although in existence some four years, it occurs to us that not too many Division personnel are acquainted with us, so leading off this month is a series of photographs introducing our newer people and bringing you up to date on the older ones.

The group picture on the opposite page is the Monterey Regional Office as it appears today. But it will soon be out of date since Dan Johnson, an Assistant Landscape Architect working with Clyde Forsberg, accepted a position with the Division of Highways as an Associate Landscape Architect. We expect to have the Civil Engineering Associate position filled by Bill McFall in the very near future. Bill comes to us from the Department of Water Resources where he has been

serving as an Assistant Civil Engineer. Missing from this picture is Jerry Normann. Jerry came to us from Water Resources as an Assistant Civil. We've kept him pretty busy since he arrived, and, as a consequence, have no picture of him. Our Delineator position is also vacant. This was recently held down by Bob Morris, who came to us three years ago from District 3 but also left to take a Delineator position with the Division of Highways in San Francisco. (Bodies to till our two vacant positions -- Assistant Landscape Architect and Delineator -- will be gratefully received)

GROUP PICTURE: Back, left to right, Clyde Forsberg, Dan Johnson, George Rackelmann; Middle, Harry Dean, Jr., Millie Twilbell, Robert Larson, Lillian Jameson, Dale Wilson; Front, Masao Hadano, Kenneth Collier

RECENT ADDITIONS

The most recent addition to our office is Bob Larson, Junior Landscape Architect, hired in June, 1964. Bob was born in Michigan, graduated from Michigan State University with a Bachelor in Landscape Architecture in 1963, and after a year's employment with the Planning Department in Akron, Ohio, decided to come west. He is working under the tutorship of George Rackelmann and is rapidly becomming acquainted with the problems of park design.

Robert Larson

In April of this year we were fortunate in obtaining the services of Jerry Normann to fill the Assistant Civil Engineer position. He transferred from the Department of Water Resources. Jerry was born in Virginia and graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute with a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering in 1959.

Masao Hadano started with us in October, 1963 as a Junior Landscape Architect. Born in Honolulu, he graduated from the University of Hawaii with a B.S. in Soil Scienice in 1958. Subsequent to that he enrolled at the University of California in the Department of Landscape Architecture and graduated in 1963 with a Bachelor of Landscape Architecture degree. He spent the summer working for various landscape contractors around Oakland before joining us in October. Masao is quite talented in the art of ceramics and he also paints in his spare time. He is a member of George Rackelmann's design team.

Masao Hadano

In September, 1963 we were very fortunate in obtaining the services of Ken Collier as a Junior Landscape Architect. Ken is a native son, born in Glendale. In 1956 he graduated from Cal Poly with a Bachelor of Science degree; subsequent to that he graduated from the University of California with a degree in Bachelor of Landscape Architecture in 1962. Before coming to work for us he spent time with a landscape contractor in Oakland. Ken had three years of Naval service and is presently an officer in the Naval Reserve.

HARRY DEAN, JR.

Ken Collier

National Conference On State Parks

New Jersey host Kenneth H. Creveling (center) welcomes Western officials during the National Conference of State Parks held in historic Morristown, New Jersey.

Mr. Creveling is Director of Resource Development in the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

Pictured with Director Creveling is Edward J. Meeman, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Board, National Conference on State Parks, and Earl P. Hanson, President of the National Conference on State Parks.

The Better Ranger

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS-NEW JERSEY

Last month, it was my privilege to attend the 44th annual meeting of The National Conference on State Parks held in Morristown, New Jersey. It was also my good fortune to complete my second year as President of the Conference, and to be the presiding officer.

The Conference was well attended, the peak reaching about 300 persons. Among the prominent speakers at the Conference was Edward Meeman, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Conference, who delivered the keynote address; Robert A. Rowe, Commissioner of the State of New Jersey's Department of Conservation and Economic Development; and Laurance Rockefeller, who was Chairman of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, and who has a strong and continuing interest in outdoor recreation, particularly in state parks. He is Chairman of the General Council of State Park Commissions in New York State.

Among other significant statements, Mr. Rockefeller said: "I suggest that we must evolve an entirely new and very much more comprehensive concept of access to outdoor opportunities. What is involved here is more than roads and traffic control. We must think of access in even broader terms. We should make it our responsibility to see that every segment of our society, whether they be black or white, rich or poor, has an opportunity to use public facilities. We should make provision for those who do not own an automobile. Our Park Systems tend to be predicated on automobile ownership, and even in this affluent society, there are many who do not have one available to them. Let us so perform that future generations will look back and say of us, 'These men saw the vision of not only a strong America, not only a prosperous America, but a beautiful America, as well.'"

FIELD TRIPS

Planned field trips gave delegates an opportunity to see the results of the first two and one-half years of the Green Acres program -- a $60 million bonded program approved by public referendum in November of 1961. The Green Acres Act provides for a wide range of land use. There are no restrictions as to size of acreage and no exclusions as to whether the open spaces are provided in urban, suburban or rural land areas. No specific developments are required. No specific developments are required. The program is also such that it makes New Jersey eligible for Federal grants in furthering their Green Acres and open space program.

The delegates saw fine examples of this at Island Beach, a magnificent sand dunes area between Asbury Park and Atlantic City on the New Jersey Coast, somewhat similar to the Pismo Beach area. We visited the Allaire State Park in which provision has been made for historic restoration and interpretation, as well as for outdoor recreation. It was most fortunate for the delegates that Commissioner Rowe was present at the Conference to report on the program.

New Jersey has the most concentrated population of any State in the Union, yet is still has some of the outstanding scenic and historic areas of the East Coast. In its tercentenial year, New Jersey is well on the way to being one of the nation's leaders in providing outdoor recreation and scenic areas for its highly concentrated urban and suburban population.

It has been a great honor and a privilege for me to have served two years as President of the Conference, and to have worked with so many fine leaders in the outdoor recreation field. Apparently the delegates felt that I should continue my keen interest in the Conference and have elected me to a four-year term on the Board of Directors.

Should you be interested in membership in the National Conference, I should be very happy to hear of your interest. I know that each of you has an opportunity to see a copy of "Grist", a part of the Park Practice Program which is sponsored by the National Conference on State Parks. This is furnished you through the Department's membership in the Park Practice program. Sponsorship of this program can continue even more successfully through your membership in the National Conference. May I hear from you?

EARL P. HANSON
Deputy Chief, Park Management

N&V 11/64

MORRO BAY STATE PARK

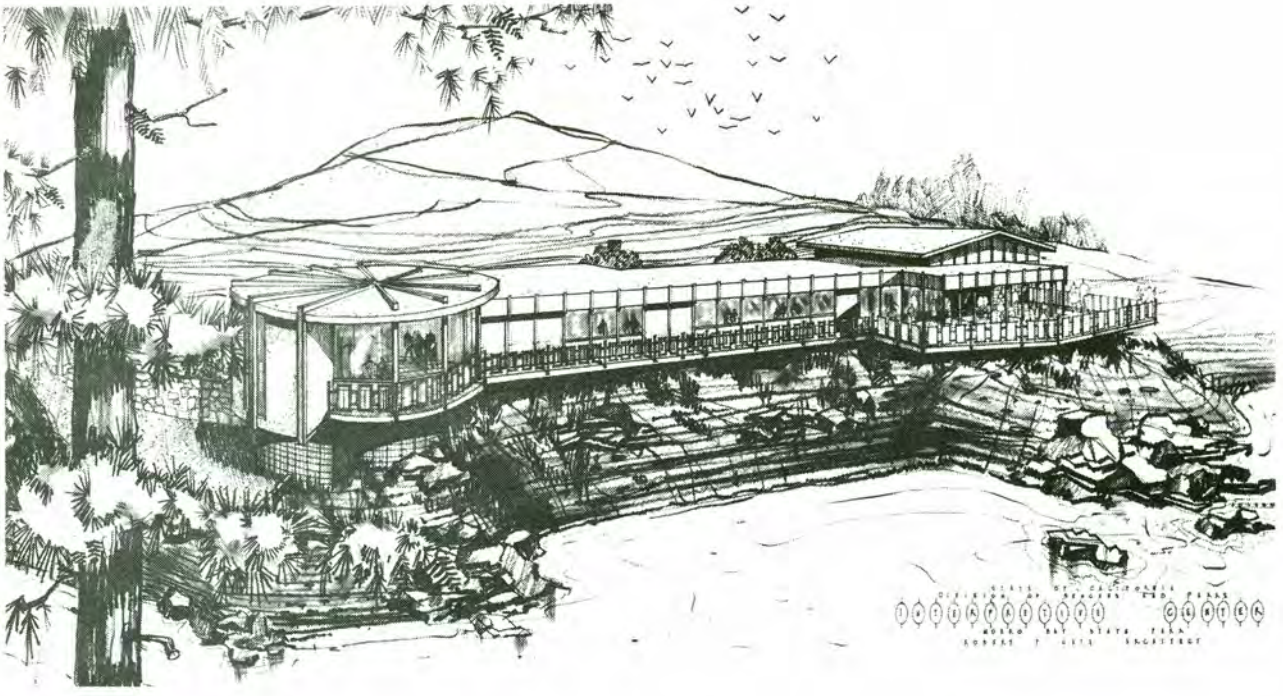
Morro Bay State Park is located midway between the cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco, lying inconspicuously along the southern shore of Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo County. The people of California are very fortunate, indeed to have this splendid area within the trust of the California State Park System. It is an area of outstanding recreational opportunity and scenic beauty.

Adjoining the town of Morro Bay, the park is easily accessible to travelers from the inland valleys via Highway 466 or from Highway 101 in San Luis Obispo, via Highway 1 to Morro Bay. Acquired in 1934 it contains approximately 1,477 acres of extremely varied landscape. Included here are three and one-half miles of ocean frontage, sand dunes, a small portion of the bay, a wildlife refuge, and adjacent uplands.

The presently developed portion of the park lies on a slope gradually extending from the bay in an easterly direction approximately one mile. Here is the main campground, with 110 campsites and 20 special trailer campsites complete with facilities of Class A type (stove, table, food locker, comfort station buildings with hot and cold water and showers, and with electrical and water connections available in the trailer spaces). Bordered by the campground and picnic area on the south, the town of Morro Bay on the north, and Black Mountain on the east side, is the Morro Bay State Park public golf course. This very fine facility, although a part of the State Park, is operated by the County of San Luis Obispo on a long-term agreement. Complete with clubhouse and pro-shop, the 18-hole golf course, is very well kept, and operates all year round.

A small stream, Chorro Creek, crosses the northeastern extremity of the park and drains into Morro Bay. A group camping area is situated along the bank of Chorro Creek. Formerly the original campground, it still contains tables, stoves and large barbeque pits which were constructed by CCC labor in the early 1930's. Two groups may be accommodated at the same time, if compatible, or one large group. Chorro Willows camping area is used primarily by Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and other youth groups, and an occasional large picnic group.

Another popular facility is the State Park Boat Basin. Small boats may be rented from the concessioner, or private boats may be launched here. Mooring and docking facilities now available will be expanded. When developed in accordance with our master plan, the boat capacity will be



approximately 400 on 20 surface acres of water in the basin, and parking for 600 cars. Two hundred parking spaces will each accommodate one car with boat trailer. A little more protection is offered in this secluded spot than is available at the more exposed mooring and docking facilities along the Morro Bay embarcadero.

A unique portion of this park is the Sandspit Peninsula lying westward of, and separating, Morro Bay waters from the ocean. There are no developments along this three and one-half miles of ocean frontage. The Sandspit is composed primarily of windblown and drafted sand dunes, some of which reach an elevation of 85 feet. The dunes are bare in some places and in other places vegetated in amounts varying from sparsely to densely. Ocean frontage here is noted for Pismo clams and surf fishing. It is also rapidly becoming a haven for dune buggies, and provides a means of ingress for hunters who enjoy shooting the popular Black Brant that winter on Morro Bay in large numbers. Shooting is permitted on the bay and ocean in this area, away from the State Park boundaries.

The Morro Bay State Park Natural History Museum is an added attraction; it is situated on White's Point, overlooking the bay and our most prominent landmark, Morro Rock. It is believed that this museum idea was first conceived by the late Mr. Russell Noyes, the first supervisor of this park unit. Mr. Noyes, together with the late Senator Alan Erhart and other local interested residents who formed the Morro Bay Museum of Natural History Association, spent considerable time and effort toward acquiring this fine facility and having it located here within the State Park. Display cases and dioramas depicting the typical central California marine flora, fauna, oceanographic and archaeological displays are housed herein. Colored slide talks and other programs are presented to museum visitors on afternoons throughout the summer season by a Park Naturalist. Waterfowl and shore birds may also be observed in their native habitat along the bayshore and on the water, from an observation deck on the bayside of the museum building.

Also here on White's Point, a self-guided nature trail was completed recently. This trail was brought about through the joint efforts of the local Museum Association, Dr. Robert Hoover, a staff member of Cal-Poly in San Luis Obispo, and other interested local citizens. Some of the funds for plants for the trail were contributed through efforts of the Association and other private citizens.
(continued on the following page)

MORRO BAY STATE PARK (continued from the previous page)
More than 600 native plants and shrubs have been planted on and around this point to further enhance the already scenic beauty of the area. Several varieties of manzanita and ceanothus as well as a few species peculiar to the central California coast area such as Santa Rosa Island Sage, tree poppy, Bishop pine, silk-tassel bush, Catalina ironwood, toyon, Catalina Cherry and many other species of shrubs have been planted here.

Nearly all of the trees and shrubbery throughout the developed portion of the park have been planted since acquisition by the State Park System. These plantings are predominantly Monterey pine and Monterey cypress with a scattering of Coulter pine, black walnut, two or three casuarinas and smaller shrubs. Many large, old eucalyptus trees, planted for windbreaks before 1934, are firmly established around the camp and picnic areas and throughout the golf course. A planting program has been carried out during the last eight years in which 1200 Monterey pines were planted on the terrace-like northern slope of Black Mountain.

Over the years, more than 250 different kinds of birds have been identified in the park and on adjacent waters. Some of those commonly seen are California valley quail, great blue heron, loons, grebes, egrets, brant, godwits, brown and white pelicans, ducks, etc. Of interest to the fisherman who visit here; in the bay are found halibut, flounder, perch, steelhead and even ling cod. Washington clams, little-necks and goeduck are also taken from mud flats in the bay.

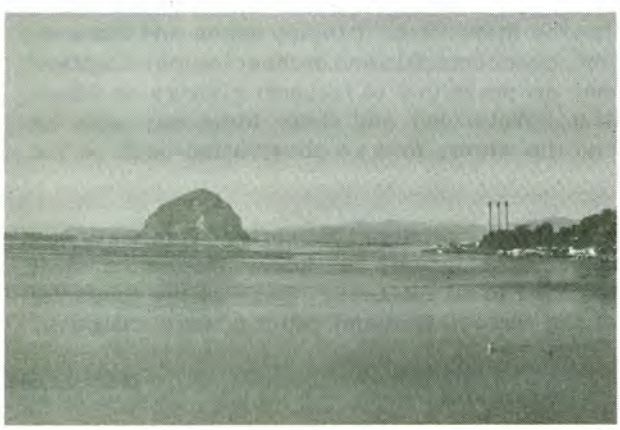
Morro Rock, while actually considered to be a part of this unit since 1936, is not entirely so. Legislation has been introduced which, if passed, will transfer this parcel to the State, in fee, from the Federal Government who presently retains the right-of-use of this rock, at their discretion.

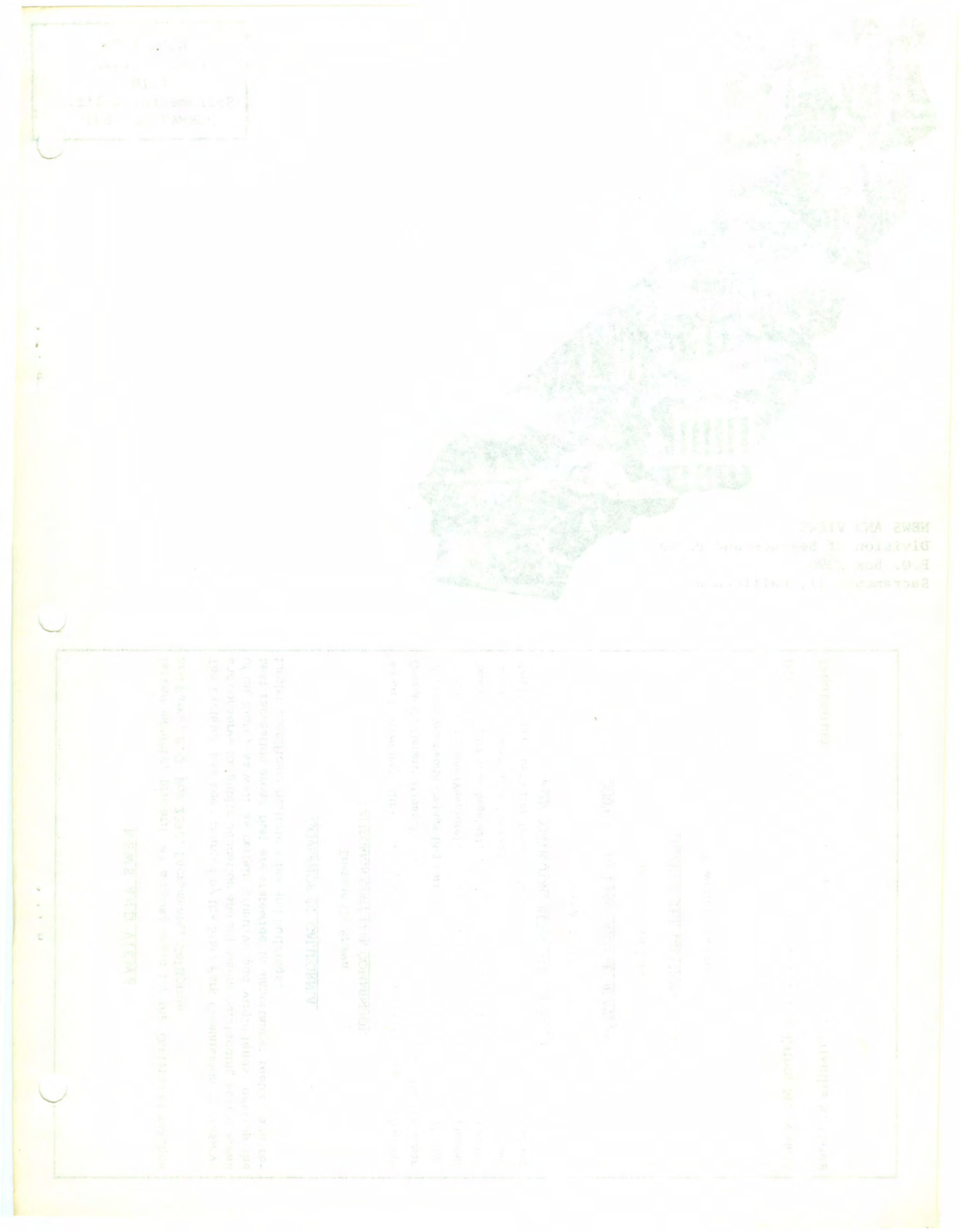
"Morro Rock is a huge gray volcanic plug, almost circular in shape with a base about 40 acres in extent which rises out of the shallow waters of Estero Bay, to the height of 580 feet. The sides of Morro Rock are very steep and in places perpendicular with a rounded top. This huge cone was first seen by Europeans at the time of the Cabrillo expedition in 1542 and was named by Cabrillo, El Morro. This gigantic sugar loaf is called by the United States Geodetic Survey, the most outstanding feature on the coast."

"Since Morro State Park has been developed to its present state, it has become one of the most popular recreation spots in that section of California. It is well patronized by people from San Luis Obispo County and Santa Barbara, but hundreds go every year from the Salinas and San Joaquin valleys, and from as far south as Los Angeles. As the fame and fine reputation of its attractions continues to spread throughout future years, Morro State Park gives promise to become one of the finest recreation centers in the State system of parks."

The above quotations seem to be quite appropriate even though written more than 25 years ago. This is proven by the more than one million visitors to this park unit in 1963. This was taken from park records and is from: History of California State Parks, Morro Bay State Park No. 52, by George Tays, written under auspices of W.P.A., Official Project #465-03-133 for State of California, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks. Berkeley - 1937.

Lewis L. Myer, Assistant Park Supervisor





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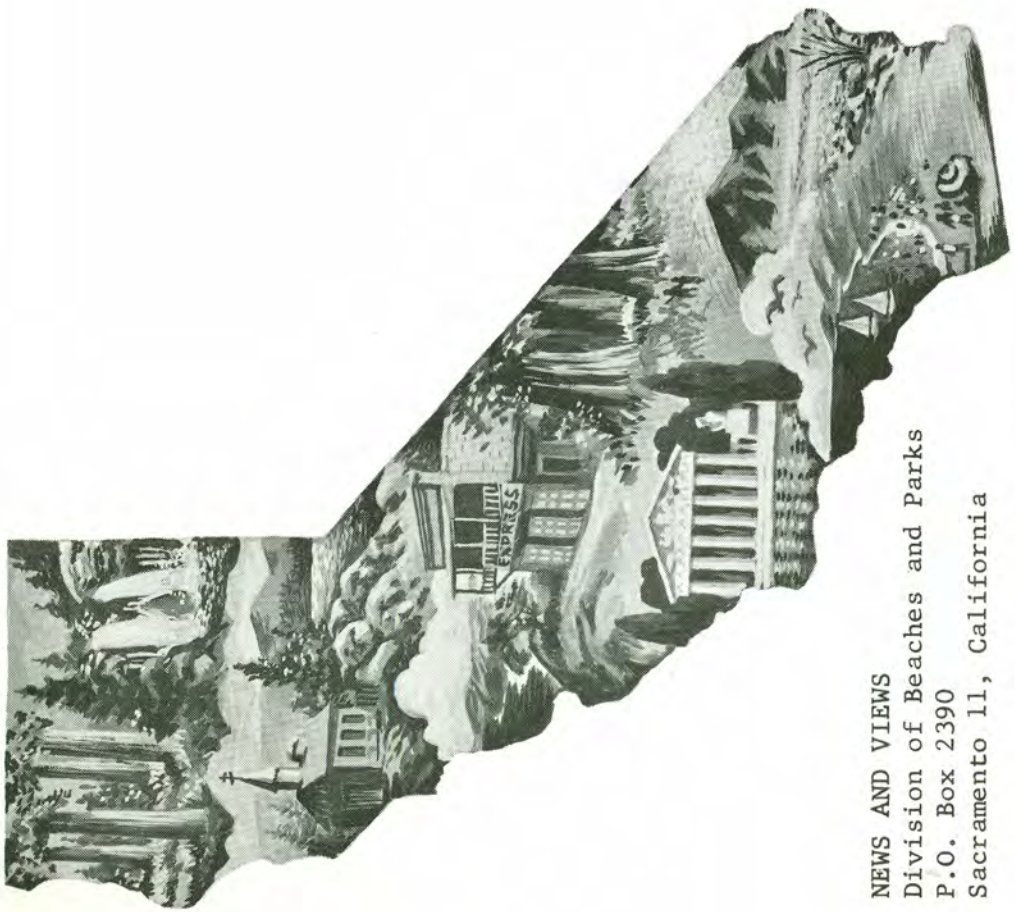

NEWS AND VIEWS
Division of Beaches and Parks
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento 11, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

Issued monthly, primarily as a house organ for the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California.

The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK COMMISSION

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CHIEF OF THE DIVISION

Edward F. Dolder

Editor . . . . . Esther M. Seaman

Duplicating . . . . . Priscilla R. Oates

ROSTER CHANGES

November, 1964

APPOINTMENTS	CLASSIFICATION	LOCATION	DATE
Barta, Brian W.	Int. Clk.	General Services - Sacramento	10-19-64
Carnegie, Merle L. Jr.	Assoc. Arch.	Development-Sacramento	11-2-64
Gillilan, Ward D.	Information Off. II	Public Information-Sacramento	10-13-64
Goldberg, Susan A.	Bkp. Mch. Opr. I	Accounting-Sacramento	11-2-64
Hassler, Judith A.	Int. Typ. Clk.	Personnel-Sacramento	11-5-64
Kellogg, Robert W.	St. Pk. Att.	Morro Bay SP	10-19-64
King, Charles D. III	Lifeguard Supvr.	San Diego Coast SB	10-15-64
Kruft, William J.	Guide, Historical Monument	Hearst San Simeon SHM	10-1-64
Phillips, Michael A.	Lifeguard	San Diego Coast SB	10-14-64
Puffer, Jane R.	Acctg. Tech. II	Budgets-Sacramento	10-21-64
Ricksecker, Arlene V.	Int. Steno.	Administrative Services-Sacto	11-1-64
Rikansrud, Winona E.	Int. Typ. Clk.-Range B	Cuyamaca Rancho SP	10-15-64
Seeger, Adolph M.	Deckhand, Historic Ships	San Francisco Maritime SHP	10-1-64
Turner, William C.	Water & Sewage Plt. Supvr.	Big Basin Redwoods SP	10-13-64
Von Sosten, Donna K.	Int. Steno.	District 3 Headquarters	10-13-64
Yeager, Dale M.	Int. Steno.	Beaches and Parks-Exec-Sacto	10-13-64
PROMOTIONS			
Goodwin, Geraldine V.	Sr. Clk.	Personnel-Sacramento	10-23-64
Hart, Vada L.	Supvg. Bkp. Mch. Opr.	Accounting-Sacramento	11-2-64(TAU)
Nunes, Edward H.	Property Clk. I	District 4 Headquarters	8-15-64
Schrunk, John L.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Salton Sea SRA	10-1-64
Toban, Marian J.	Bkp. Mch. Opr. II	Accounting-Sacramento	11-2-64(TAU)
SEPARATIONS			
Alkire, Bernard D.	Jr. Civil Eng.	District 1 Headquarters	10-6-64
Candish, George W.	Int. Clk.	General Services-Sacramento	9-30-64
Christiansen, Marsha A.	Int. Typ. Clk.	General Services-Sacramento	10-30-64
Morgester, Loretta A.	Jr. Typ. Clk.	General Services-Sacramento	10-20-64
TRANSFERS			
Baxter, Betty H.	Acctg. Tech. II	From-Budgets-Sacramento To-Office of the Controller	10-12-64
Dunaway, Violet V.	Acct. I	From-Budgets-Sacramento To-Dept. of Education	10-25-64
Guy, Beverly B.	Int. Steno.	From-Beaches & Parks-Exec-Sac. To-Dept. Water Resources	10-12-64
Johnson, Dan L.	Asst. Ldscp. Arch.	From-Monterey Regional Office To-Division of Highways-Sacto	10-31-64
Lohmiller, Margaret O.	Supvg. Bkp. Mch. Opr.	From-Accounting-Sacramento To-Dept. of Conservation	10-30-64
Swinford, Paul W.	Assoc. Counsel	From-Administrative Serv.-Sacto To-Dept. Alcoholic Bev. Cont.	11-1-64
Terwilliger, F. Adele	Int. Steno.	From-Administrative Serv.-Sacto To-Resources Agency	11-2-64
NAME CHANGES			
Ricksecker, Arlene V. was White	Int. Steno.	Administrative Serv.-Sacramento	
REALLOCATIONS			
Burden, Roberta V.	From-Acctg Tech III to Acct. I	Accounting-Sacramento	9-11-64
Dunaway, Violet V.	From-Acctg Tech III to Acct. I	Accounting-Sacramento	9-11-64

PERSONALS

SACRAMENTO--Emerald French underwent foot surgery this past week and will be confined at home for about six weeks.

PLEASE SEND IN CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THIS PAGE -- YOU ARE OUR ONLY SOURCE.

PRESS RELEASE FROM THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR THE ORRRC REPORT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"The voters of three states -- California, Rhode Island and Washington -- approved outdoor recreation bond issues at the November 3rd elections.

"In California, a $150 million bond issue -- the largest state outdoor recreation bonding measure yet proposed -- was approved by a margin of 3 to 2. Rhode Island's $5 million 'Green Acres' bond issue carried 2 to 1. Washington voters approved a $10 million bond issue, 7 to 5. A second Washington ballot proposal -- to earmark $1-1/2 million in state motorboat fuel taxes for shoreline acquisition and development and to better organize the state government to meet outdoor recreation needs -- also was approved 5 to 3.

"In Washington, D.C., the Citizens Committee for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission Report said the election results are consistent with successes of similar bonding proposals in other states the last five years. In every state where the people have been asked directly to decide whether they are willing to pay the price of a better outdoor future for themselves and their children, the answer has been 'yes', Joseph W. Penfold, chairman of the committee, said.

"Since 1960, voters also have approved outdoor recreation bonding measures in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Florida. Penfold said the November 3rd election results also are consistent with actions of Congress this year in enacting the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. This new law provides for matching Federal grants-in-aid to State and local government for outdoor recreation planning, land acqusition and development.

"Details of the three state bond issues approved November 3rd:

"California -- The $150 million will be used to acquire additional state parks and beaches ($85 million), for minimum development of these new state areas ($20 million), for new hunting and fishing areas and public access rights ($5 million) and for state incentive grants to cities and counties ($40 million). The measure was proposed by Governor Edmund G. Brown who, along with former Governor Goodwin J. Knight, served as honorary co-chairman of Citizens for Beaches and Parks, a bipartisan committee which led the campaign for the bonds.

"Rhode Island -- The 'Green Acres' bonds will help finance a comprehensive program of planning, acquisition and development of shoreline parks and other types of outdoor recreation areas and to buy scenic easements. One third of the money will be shared with local governments on a matching basis. Governor John H. Chafee proposed the measure and the campaign was led by the Green Acres Advisory Council, a bipartisan group.

"Washington -- The bond issue will help buy and develop additional state parks and other types of recreation areas. The second Washington measure -- to earmark motorboat fuel taxes for outdoor recreation rather than for highway development and to set up a focal point within the state government to coordinate outdoor recreation planning -- was placed on the ballot by petition through the initiative process after the Legislature failed to act. Both incumbent Governor Albert D. Rosellini and his successful challenger, former State Rep. Dan J. Evans, supported both proposals. A bipartisan citizens group, Citizens for Outdoor Recreation, put the initiative proposal on the ballot and led the campaigns for both measures.

"The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC), a joint citizen-congressional study commission, recommended that state and local governments consider bond issues to supplement general tax sources to finance outdoor recreation land acquisition and capital improvements."

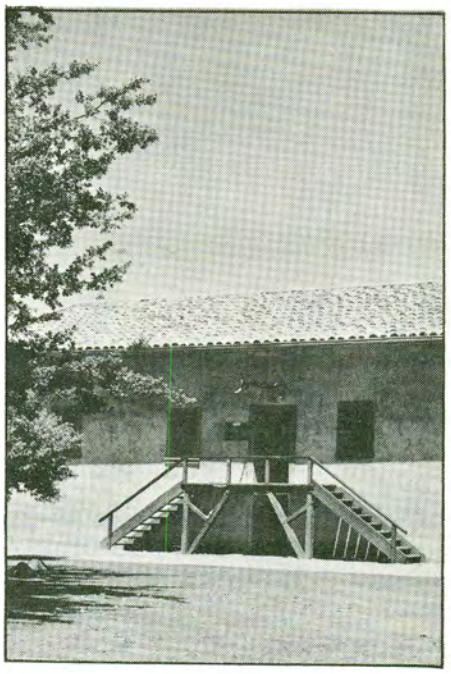
ROSTER CHANGES

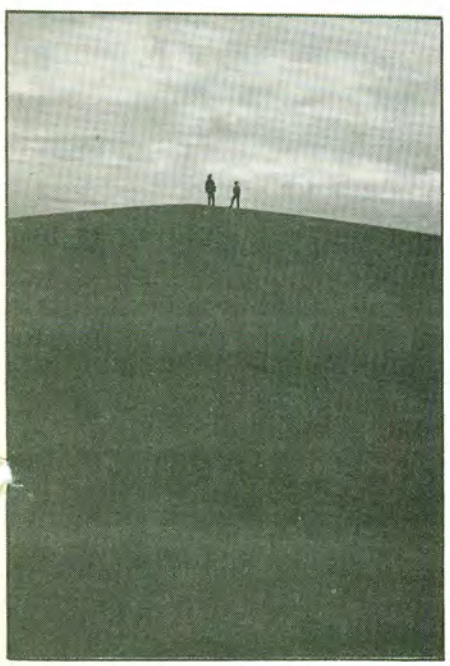
December, 1964

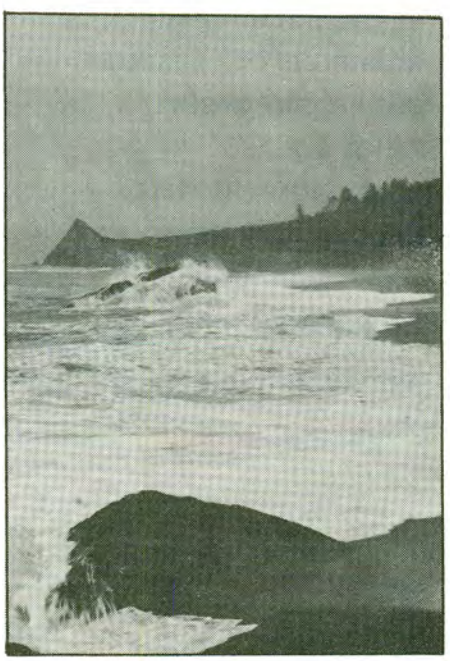
APPOINTMENTS	CLASSIFICATIONS	LOCATION	DATE
Curti, Barbara L.	Jr. Steno	Hearst San Simeon SHM	11-2-64
DeMott, Bruce E.	Instrumentman	Beaches & Parks-Dev.	12-2-64 TAU
Finn, Thomas H.	Tab. Mch Opr (IBM)	Data Processing-Sac.	11-6-64
Fippin, William E.	Int. Clk	SCH-Development-Sac.	12-2-64
Hanks, Martha I.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon SHM	11-16-64
Hassler, Judith A.	Int. Typ. Clk.	Personnel & Training-Sac.	11-5-64
Henretty, Lorraine	Int. Steno	General Services-Sac.	11-8-64
Hill, Gordon S.	Asst. Civil Eng.	District 1 Headquarters	11-16-64
Jones, Wesley H.	St Pk Rg I	Big Basin Redwoods SP	10-6-64
Marler, Marcella L.	Int. Typ.	Accounting Services-Sac.	11-17-64
Matthies, Pauline D.	Delineator	Monterey Regional Office	11-2-64 TAU
Mattle, Shirley E.	Int. Typ Clk	General Services-Sac.	11-17-64
McFall, William W.	Civil Eng. Assoc	Monterey Regional Office	11-2-64
McMahon, Joseph D.	Asst Civil Eng.	SCH-Development-Sac.	12-2-64
Moulton, Gladys D.	Int. Typ Clk	Silver Strand SB	11-2-64
Mullikin, Howard L. Jr.	Janitor	Hearst San Simeon SHM	11-13-64TAU
Nowell, Marjorie	Associate Counsel	Administrative-Serv-Sac.	11-23-64
O'Donnell, Thomas R.	Jr. Ldscp. Architect	Beaches & Parks-Dev.	12-2-64
Orr, Robert W.	St Pk Att	Angel Island SP	11-9-64
Philley, Hugh M.	St. Pk Att	Picacho SRA	11-9-64
Phillippi, Betty A.	Int. Typ Clk	Beaches & Parks-Steno Serv	11-9-64
Radovan, Tony V.	St Pk Att	Folsom Lake SRA	11-2-64
Roland, Robert L.	Asst Civil Eng.	District 5 Headquarters	11-16-64
Rotanzi, Ann B.	Supvg Hkpr & Cust.	Hearst San Simeon SHM	10-28-64
Steinmann, Darrell J.	Lifeguard Supvr	San Buenaventura SB	11-1-64
Weeks, Nicholas E.	Jr. Ldscp Architect	Goleta Regional Office	11-2-64
Wilson, Charles E.	Tractor Opr-Laborer	Angel Island SP	11-1-64
SEPARATIONS			
Barta, Brian W.	Int Clk	General Serv-Sacto	11-20-64
Bauman, Olive, J.	Tab Mch Opr (IBM)	Data Processing-Sac	12-1-64
Fairbrother, Kenneth L.	Boating Reg. Rep	SCH-Marine Safety-Sac	11-6-64
Goode, Lois E.	Int Typ Clk	Silver Strand SB	10-30-64TA
Stephens, Carol L.	Int Steno	Beaches & Parks-Steno Serv	11-20-64
TRANSFERS			
Nishimura, Luther K.	Int Clk	From-SCH-Dev-Sacto To-Dept. Fish & Game	12-1-64
LOCATION CHANGES			
Mercer, Theodore L. Jr.	Jr Ldscp Architect	From-Goleta Reg. Office To-Beaches & Parks Reservoir Develop.	11-2-64
Mortensen, Thornton K	St Pk Att	From-Picacho SRA To-Mount San Jacinto Wilderness SP	11-1-64

NEWS AND VIEWS

DECEMBER 1964







DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

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NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 21 NO. 12

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DESERT PATROL by Ranger George Leetch	1a-6a

ART WORK: Louis Herman, Sacramento Headquarters

California has taken giant steps in the past year to perpetuate its great heritage of natural beauty and outdoor recreation, and every employee of the Department of Parks and Recreation shares in the credit and the pride.

Of historic importance was the passage of California's $150 million State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964. Its overwhelming approval by the people will have a profound effect on the quality of outdoor recreation in California for years to come. It also underlines the public's appreciation of and confidence in the work of our department.

Aside from the park bond issue, we have a forward-looking state park program going. Funded and in progress is a $20 million acquisition program to enlarge 35 existing parks and create new park units statewide. During the next five years an additional $30 million will go into the construction of new campsites and other facilities on nearly all presently undeveloped state park lands and on State Water Project reservoirs.

Under the Public Purposes and Recreation Act, we are purchasing federal land, at $2.50 an acre, to enlarge State Park System units in southern California's desert areas and along the Colorado River.

Major developments this past year include dedication of the new Lake Elisnore State Recreation Area, opening of the second floor of the castle at Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument, and the opening of new campgrounds at Plumas-Eureka and Grover Hot Springs State Parks and at Woodson Bridge State Recreation Area.

A long step forward is represented in our development of the California State Boating Program, 1964, which will guide the construction of boating facilities statewide through the year 1975. Under this program we are moving rapidly to provide the harbors and other facilities needed to serve the 320,000 small boats now registered in California.

To make getting there part of the fun, we are inaugurating a new State Wayside Park program to provide overnight State Park System facilities for highway travelers.

More than 31 million visitors enjoyed California's state park system units this past year--an increase of nearly three million over 1963. It is good that our people love their land, and it is our dedicated purpose to provide all Californians and visitors the opportunity to know and enjoy that land at its best, now and forever.

Looking back, 1964 has been a year of infinite good for California's scenic and outdoor recreational resources. I thank you all for a tremendous job, exceedingly well done.

Looking forward, there is hard work aplenty for each of us in implementing the park bond act and in carrying forward the planned and on-going programs of each of our Divisions. With imagination, good planning, judicious use of the state and federal funds available, and continued dedication to our purpose we can faithfully fulfill our responsibilities to the people of California.

To each of you, my warm wishes for a very Merry Christmas and a truly Happy New Year.

Photo: Tom Myers

Peace and solitude prevail here in the mighty Redwood forest at Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park.

These Redwoods are a living museum of antiquity, extending far back beyond the beginnings of the Christian era.

To camp in such a magnificent setting is to transport oneself into an environment not unlike that of hundreds of thousands of years ago.

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Edward F. Dolder, Chief

As a follow up to the passage of Proposition One at the last general election many people are complimenting many others for the good, hard work which went into the passage of this vital program that will do so much to meet, at least for a reasonable period into the future, the public's need for an expanded park system, both regional and State in nature. It is true that many hands "turned-to" in order to bring about the passage of Proposition One, but in my mind the Number One Orchid goes to the voters of California for their ability to discern the need for an extension of the public park system and their willingness to act to fill this need by their approval of the bond issue.

Personnel of the Division of Beaches and Parks have been hard at work since last August in advance studies leading toward the identification of new park projects, necessitating the putting aside of other studies and planned development. Much was accomplished in this advanced bond project study program and we hope now to be able to implement our planning staffs so that an accelerated bond project study program can be achieved, and so that we also can direct proper attention to those tasks which have been set aside for many months.

We now come to that time in the year when the great message, "Peace on Earth, Goodwill to all Men" comes to us again and again in the warmth and splendor of the Christmas Season. As we State Park people move into the New Year, willing and able to meet the great task of building an even greater State Park System in response to the recent mandate from the people, I wish each and every one of you peace and joy.

Edward F. Dolder,
Chief

Located at 2618 L Street, the Fort attracts visitors from throughout the world. Here a group of delegates from the United Nations tours the Fort.

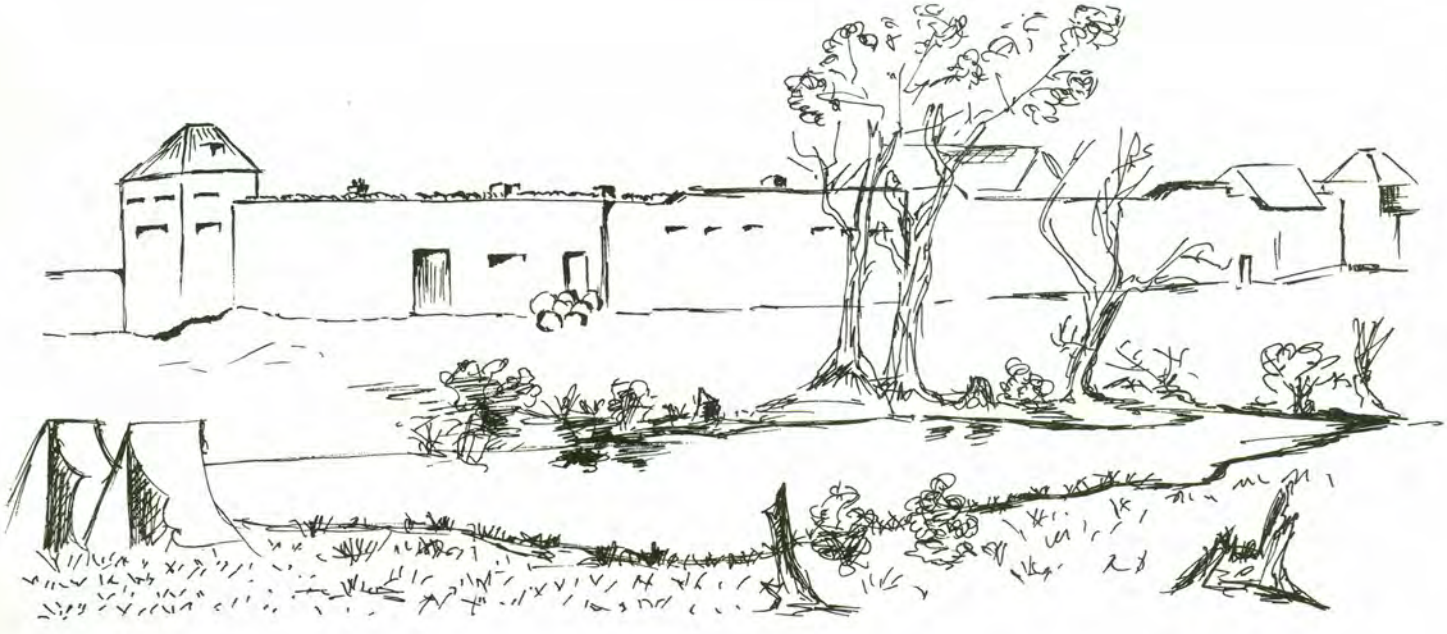
Since 1891 when the State received possession of Sutter's Fort site, successive agencies and individuals, with differing philosophies and functions, have left their marks on its reconstruction and operations. Over the years, the Fort has been a hodgepodge storehouse of relics, a "Days of '49" museum, a landmark surrounded by beautiful flowers (now gone), and currently, a combination of "restored" rooms and other features typical of the Sutter period (1839-1848) and of museum-type interpretive exhibits.

The declared purpose of this monument now is, in brief, to tell the story of John A. Sutter and the significance of his Fort, founded under the Mexican flag, and to interpret the important role in a vital era in California's history. From 1841 on, it was to Sutter's stronghold that pioneers and covered wagons made their way. Here were men and events responsible for finding the first bit of precious ore in the tailrace of the sawmill which Sutter and James Marshall were constructing at Coloma. Here were troops stationed in the conquest of California, and here were brought prisoners taken at Sonoma in the Bear Flag rebellion.

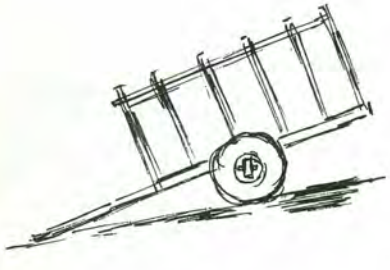
From this Fort, Sutter's eldest son, John, Jr., ordered the first survey of the City of Sacramento in 1848. The elder Sutter was a member of the first Constitutional Convention in 1849 which prepared the way for the admission of California as the 31st state.

The goal of the present "re-restoration" program is to recreate such features of the original fort as the Indian guard rooms, living quarters, offices, granary, blacksmith shop, gunsmith, carpenter shop, armory, spinning and weaving rooms, grist mill, cooper shop, leather shop, bastions, jail, emigrant rooms, vegetable garden, distillery, cook house, candle room and other rooms or areas and equipment which will help the visitor to better visualize the place and time of Sutter. Progress has been made in effecting this program, and the work continues, under the direction of Interpretive Services, depending upon the availability of funds, research, time, and technical skills.

Sutter's Fort



Turning the clock back to the days when the Fort was at the peak of its activity, a ground plan published in Germany in 1848 is very helpful. This was described in detail in News and Views in July 1960. Archeological work done at the Fort over a period of years has confirmed the validity of the plan. For example, where the plan shows the well, the location of the well was found, and is now marked by a rustic curb.



Beginning this year, school groups are asked to make reservations 30 days in advance of an intended visit, then the personnel at the Fort will set the hour. Visits are limited to 45 minutes and just two groups of up to 52 each, from the same or separate schools, will be admitted at one time. Food and drink are prohibited on the premises, and transistor radios are to remain silent while in the Fort.

The basic problem has been that many groups have been too large, and too many groups have arrived at the same time. This then results in overcrowding of exhibit areas, with attendant distractions affecting all concerned, including visitors other than student groups.

Nearly 12,000 school children visited the Fort the first four months of this year.

The State Department of Education cooperated with us to notify the schools of the new requirements.
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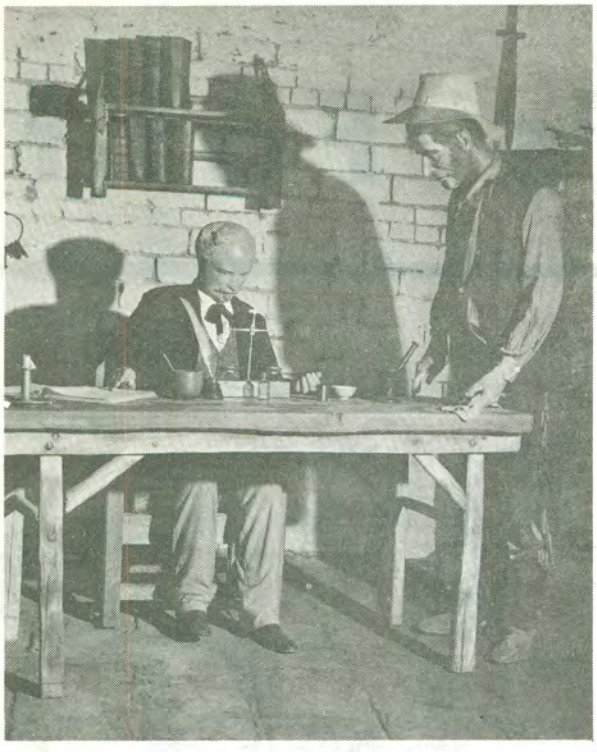
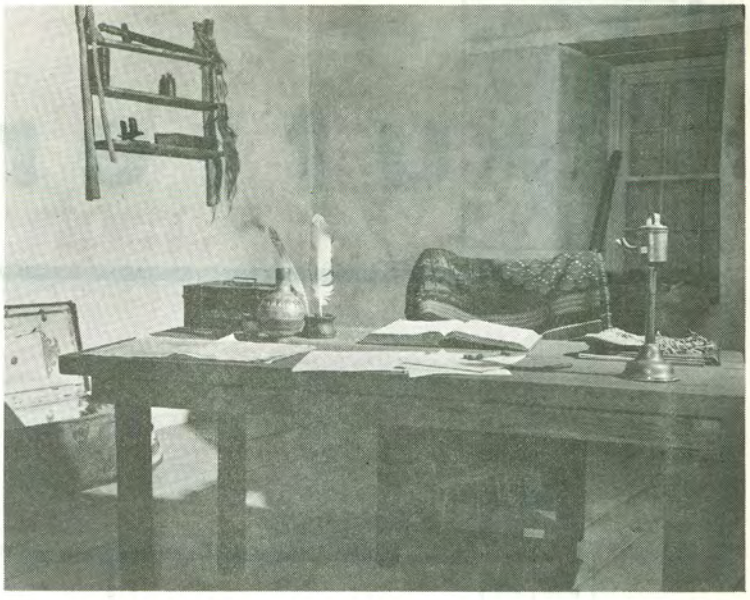
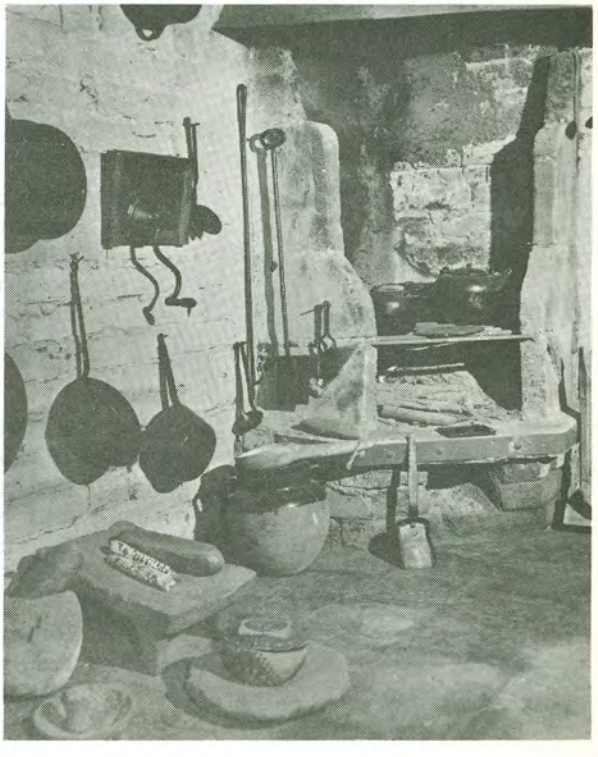
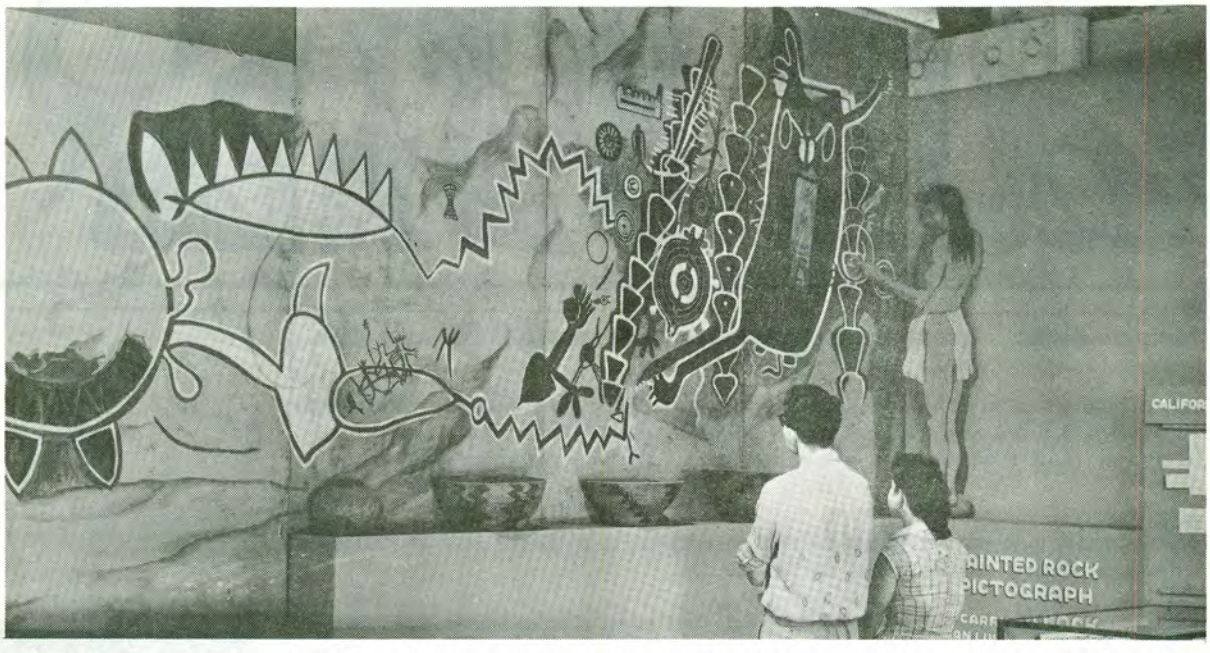






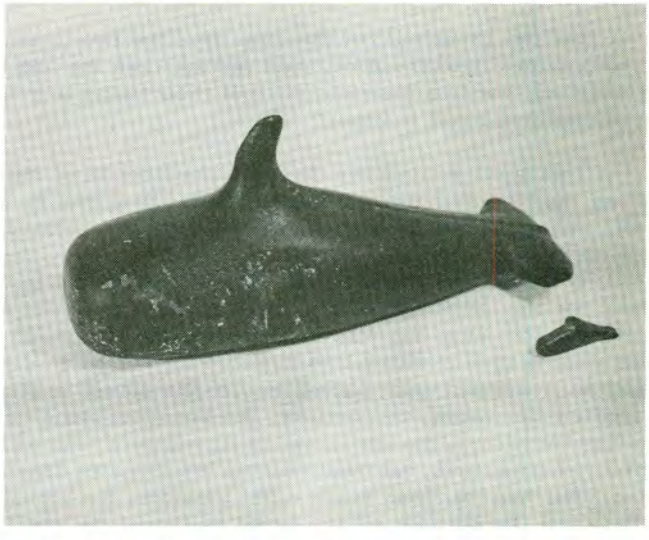
In August, 1963, the National Park Service presented a plaque attesting to the historical significance of the Fort. In the evening, a champagne and steak dinner was served in the Fort to several hundred invited (and paying) guests. This was a city and state sponsored event in honor of the landing of Sutter in August 1839. Plans are to make this an annual event, with the city, state and other organizations participating.

Sutter's Fort has a free pamphlet, and a 48-page illustrated booklet which sells for 25 cents.



Exhibits at the popular State Indian Museum on the Kay Street side of the Fort, interpret the way of life of the Indians of California and their neighbors and in general the Indians of North and South America. These displays touch on food, technology, materials, myths, religions, and social life.

From time to time the museum has special exhibits of a temporary nature dealing with themes which are of current or popular interest. Examples -- the Ishi exhibit, loaned from the R. H. Lowie Museum in Berkeley, and the "Big Head" exhibit, depicting a religious dance theme.



Personnel at the museum answer the visitors' ethenological and historical questions about the Indians of the Americas. A free folder about the Indians of California is available at the museum office.

A staff of ten persons operate the Fort and museum. This includes Rangers, Park Attendants, Junior Stenographer, Janitor and Groundsmen.

Carroll D. Hall, Monument Supervisor

SHARING IS OUR BUSINESS

By Treasure Belloit, Intermediate Typist-Clerk, Patrick's Point State Park

With a hushed look of wonder and a special cadence to the words, again and again we at Patrick's Point State Park hear "What a beautiful park. This is more like a botanical garden than a wilderness or natural park. Do you do special planting or is this native?"

One outspoken man said "All down the line we were told 'Don't stop at Patrick's Point; it's nothing but fog and cold and dampness.'"

The day was bright and warm and beautiful, but even if it had been cold, foggy and damp his next words would have warmed our hearts and endeared him to us: "Even in the fog this would be beautiful. We are so glad we decided at the last minute to come in and see for ourselves."

Then there was the tall stranger with a nice twinkle in his eyes and sharing laughter in his voice who returned to the contact station to register in Abalone Point campground. "We chose Abalone Point campground," he said "because your voice had a different tone when you spoke of the red alder trees and the sea. My wife is an artist."

On the other side of the coin were the two young men in a smart, open sports car who turned into the park, paid the day-use fee and five minutes later returned to the exit window with a dramatic push of their ticket and "Give me my fifty cents back. There's nothing to do in here."

This past season we had visitors from 49 of the 50 states as well as Canada, Mexico, Venzuela, Brazil, Ireland, Scotland, England, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Egypt, Japan, Korea, Tasmania, Nova Scotia and Iceland.

We wish there were some way of expressing to all of our visitors our sincere thanks for the privilege of sharing with them the gifts of the sea--the tidepool life, the agates, the jade, the jasper, the fossilized wood, the fossilized bones; the driftwood ranging from exciting bits suitable for button gardens to huge, grotesque shapes suited to a special spot back home for the out-of-doors; our thanks for the privilege of sharing the variety of conifers, the beautiful red alder, the lush bracken fern, the immense sword fern, the rain forest in its entirety, the magnificient rock outcroppings. And by no means least, our thanks for the privilege of sharing the curious, bushy, ringtail, ringed-eyed raccoon in his night pursuits; the piquant, tiny brush rabbit with his fluff of a tail, looking for all the world as though he had sat on a piece of white cotton which had stuck to him; the beautiful Columbian blacktailed deer; the variety of birds.

And so, Patrick's Point State Park's staff express their pleasure and gratitude to all who came and found here what they were seeking--tranquil inner peace from the quiet beauty, a renewing of vigor from the rugged cliffs and the restless sea, or awesome wonder from the environment of a wildlife community in harmony not only with all nature but even with man and his modern contrivances to make "roughing it" more comfortable.

Parks are for people, forever, and for keeping alive the wonderful cycle of sharing generated from our visitors to us and from us to them.

OUR BEST CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

On behalf of the staff of Park Management, I wish each and every one of you a most enjoyable Christmas and a successful New Year. Would that we would convey these wishes to you, personally, preferably with a shake of your hand or at least with a personal Christmas card. I am sure you all realize, however, that the size of our organization makes it difficult to find time for the Herculean task of addressing the envelopes and licking the stamps and flaps. Our warmest wishes go out to each of you, individually, and to your families.
So, Merry Christmas!

THE SPIRIT OF GIVING

Christmas is to celebrate the birthday of Jesus. It has become more commonly known as a period of "gift giving". The spirit of giving need not be limited to the Christmas season nor to sharing our worldly possessions with others. Our greatest gift should be the gift of service. To those of us in public service, this has a most significant meaning.

THOSE WHO GIVE

It is fitting that we recognize the services rendered by those who most unselfishly serve our organization, the members of the State Park Commission. They give freely of their time and effort, not only to the eleven Park Commission meetings annually but to participate individually in studying detailed phases of the State Park System. Some of their personal funds have been contributed to this public service. We are proud to have men and women of such unselfish principles heading our organization. We know all of you join us in expressing our gratitude to them at the Holiday Season.
A Merry Christmas to them!

THOSE WHO HELP TO GIVE

There are others who contribute generously toward the furtherance of public service in our state park organization. They include members of the Riding and Hiking Trails Advisory Committee, the Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, and numerous groups of private citizens throughout the State who give generously of their time and frequently of their funds to further the interests of individual units or phases of the State Park System. They are numerous and may best be exemplified by the Save-the-Redwoods League, Nature Conservancy, and the Sierra Club, among many others.
A Merry Christmas to them!

TO OUR PARENT ORGANIZATION

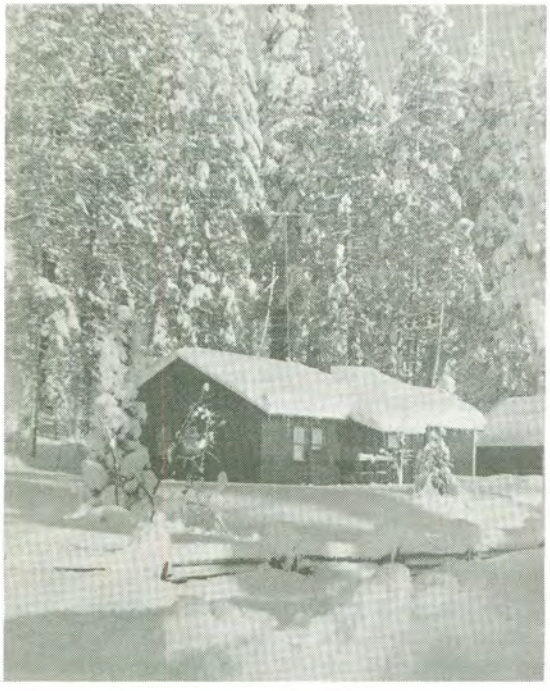
The State of California is a big organization. No one part can operate without the guidance and cooperation of many of the others. Under the able leadership of the Director of Parks and Recreation and his administrative staff, we find our efforts closely allied with the other Divisions within our Department. Under the executive leadership of the Administrator of The Resources Agency, we closely ally our efforts with other agencies of State government, all of whom in turn contribute to our efforts in serving the public. Without such efforts, our programs might be less effective.
To all of them, A Very Merry Christmas!

TO THE GIVER AND RECEIVER

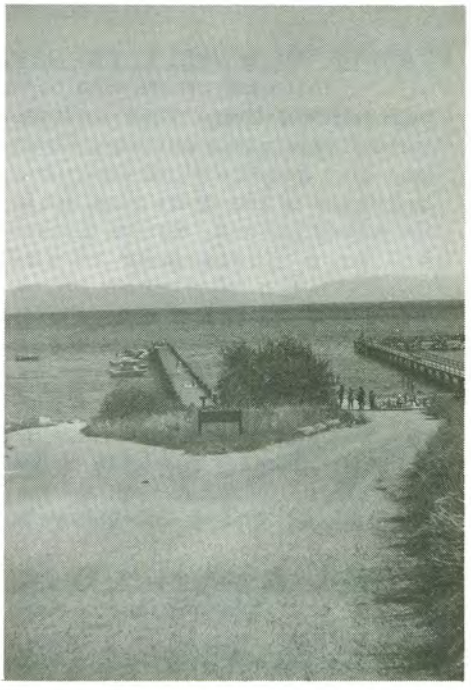
Last, but not least, were it not for the general public, the citizen, the voter, the taxpayer, the park visitor, none of us would have the opportunity of participating in the State Park System. They provide the source of the funds that permit us to serve as skilled custodians of their park properties and express their confidence by partaking of the services and facilities we offer. From them stems the fine work performed by the State Legislature and by the Governor as their representatives.
A most Merry Christmas to all of them!

Earl P. Hanson, Deputy Chief,
Park Management

Camping at Tahoe State Recreation Area



A Winter Scene



The Pier

TAHOE S.R.A.

The purpose of Tahoe State Recreation Area is to preserve and maintain the natural features; to provide camping and recreational opportunities for the public now and in the future; and to keep and provide for future generations one of the ever diminishing accesses to the "Gem of the Sierras" Lake Tahoe.

Tahoe State Recreation Area is located on the northwest shore of Lake Tahoe, one quarter mile northeast of Tahoe City on State Route 28.

The 13.5 acres of parkland is at an elevation of 6,250 feet on grounds gently sloping toward the lake and is bounded by a shopping center, a highway and motels. In 1927 this parcel of land, with its 180 feet of lake frontage was purchased for $1,000 and at that time there was controversy about investing that much money

Facilities consist of 39 campsites, 27 of which are located on the lake side of Highway 28 and 12 are located on the north side of Highway 28.

In the Lake area, there is a 350-foot wooden pier and a concrete boat launching ramp. These are situated on the 180 feet of beach frontage in the park. Also here are the park office, a residence and a combination building. On the north side of the highway is a comfort station, shop building and pumphouse containing a pressure type water system, and a standard park residence.

History of the Tahoe State Recreation Area dates back to 1889. A temporary fish hatchery was located where the park is now. In 1894 a permanent hatchery was constructed which was in operation until 1920. The hatchery was abandoned and a new one built about two miles northeast of the old one in 1924. Prior to 1924, camping was permitted on the hatchery grounds. One of the original hatchery structure remains in the park which was converted to a residence near the main entrance of the park.

Easily accessible, visitors from southern counties arrive at Tahoe via State Route 395; from Sacramento the park can be reached by Highway 40 to Highway 89 or by Highway 50 to the Lake and then turning north.

Supposedly the first white men to gaze upon Lake Tahoe were from a surveying party led by John Fremont in 1884. The name set down on Fremont's map was "Mountain Lake". This name was used for about eight years. Fremont later claimed that he had named the Lake, "Lake Bonpland" to honor the French botanist who was also his traveling companion. Later still, the Lake was renamed "Lake Bigler" after the Governor of California. This added to the confusion as the Civil War was raging at the time and sympathizers in the North would have no part of such a scenic body of water named for a Democrat. Finally the name "Tahoe" was decided upon. Tahoe is an Indian word meaning deep water or water in a high place.

Lake Tahoe is 23 miles long, 13 miles wide, 1,645 feet deep, 193 miles of surface area and contains 122,160,280 acre feet of water. The coloring of the Lake is due to the sun's rays piercing the depths. Colors change as the sun's rays change. And when shadows and reflections are cast upon the surface, the many shades of blues and greens appear to make the view of this magnificent body of water breathtaking.

During the summer the Area is constantly filled to capacity so a ten-day camping limit is imposed. The Lake is the main attraction. Our small portion of frontage gets much use from swimmers and boating enthusiasts. Also the Area is centrally located to several centers of activity.

Fishing is good---many nice catches of German Brown, Mackinaw, Rainbow and Silversides are taken from the bank, the pier or by trolling offshore.

The Staff

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

the ducks' friend

FRANK'S TRACT SRA---Yesterday a complaint was received from a local citizen who had started work on a duck blind adjacent to the park. He had set four posts but when he came back the next day he found that beaver had cut three of them down. Needless to say he accused us of training the beaver.
Supervisor E. H. Leffingwell

a long day's night or oh, what a leader

MT. SAN JACINTO WILDERNESS SP---Quite often we find items before people report their losses. Sunday was no exception. We found a lost 13-year-old Boy Scout from San Diego. He had no idea where his troop might be, he could just tell us his name, troop and the scoutmaster's name. This was not much to go on, but in about two hours we located the scoutmaster. When we told him that we had found a boy that he hadn't even missed because he was so busy looking for three other lost boys, he was quite surprised. After two hours more we finally had the entire group together. This incident took place between 8 p.m. and midnight and to top that, the scoutmaster hadn't even bothered to get a fire permit. Thank goodness this troop is the exception!
Supervisor D. Keith Caldwell

fun time at the beach

DOHENY SB---Along with the sports of birdwatching, girlwatching and sundry other diversions, we have come to enjoy the antics of the thornhoppers. These are the girls and boys who insist upon taking a short cut across one of our fields near the picnic kiosk. This is how it goes: some start across with a surfboard and clothes in hand. This group benefits by being able to use the board as a sort of bridge and a seat so they can pick out the thorns. When they first hit the thorns go in deep hence the most startled reactions. Yells and curses from the boys, and screams from the girls. Others, unencumbered by boards or clothing, stop in mid-step. The contortions and positions they go through would do credit to a ballet or adagio dancer. Some dare not sit down so they walk or hop on one foot to the nearby lawn. Some crawl on hands and knees. Most prefer the indignity to the pain although a few are the spartan type and plough right through. Watching these performers stand transfixed with one leg in the air with arms outstretched should give a dance master some new ideas.
Ranger A. Galli

the camel authority

PIO PICO SHM---Cholly Angeleno is the pen name of a columnist writing for the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner. One day a few months back several friends called me to say that my name was mentioned in his column. Surprisingly, Cholly Angeleno had learned of my interest in the experimental U.S. Army Camel Corps of 1857 and had given credit to me for this interest. His column which begins "That Camel Story Again; Are They In The Desert?" mentioned in the third paragraph that "Martin Cole, curator of the Pio Pico Mansion at Whittier, has probably done more research on camels than anyone else. He's considered the authority on the "Camel Corps of California".
Supervisor Martin Cole

oh, you doll!

BIG BASIN REDWOODS SP---Gleaned this from the Public Opinion Survey on Dogs: "This is the best, most beautiful park anywhere -- I'm sure we'll return. The Rangers are a doll."
Supervisor Anton J. Trigeiro

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

As we have approached the deadline for "Development News" this month, we have been deeply involved in an attempt to re-define our planning and construction responsibilities in the light of existing law and existing administration policy. During the latter half of November a series of meetings was held with the Regional Offices for the purpose of re-analyzing our assigned workload and determining a re-assignment of planning projects to bring our program into conformity with patterns established for other general fund agencies of the state. It appears that we may have been infringing upon the statutory responsibilities of the Office of Architecture and Construction by carrying some of our assignments too far into the detailed design phase before turning those projects over to O.A.C. for final design and construction.

This has tended to cause a certain tendency toward duplication of effort which must be eliminated if we are to establish an efficient working relationship with the Office of Architecture and Construction.

There is no question that the Division of Beaches and Parks must do sufficient preliminary design work to assure the adequate meeting of Beaches and Parks objectives in the units of the State Park System and to guarantee the meeting of standards and the level of quality to which our developments are to be constructed. It is equally clear that we must not devote our planning time to detailed design work which can be adequately accomplished by the Office of Architecture and Construction and which is rightfully their responsibility.

The accomplishment of these objectives may involve organizational changes within the Division of Beaches and Parks. These questions are under detailed study by Headquarters people at this writing. No changes in working location are contemplated for the field personnel of the Development Section. Rather, it is anticipated that any changes in field force location will await the establishment of final and permanent reorganizational patterns.

In the meantime, the work of the Development Section continues At its November meeting, the State Park Commission gave final endorsement to our plans for the development of San Elijo Beach as a camping area, asking that careful consideration be given to grading down the site in accordance with earlier plans for the project. The final studies are now under way, and it is expected that the Office of Architecture and Construction will be able to proceed with this project in the very near future.

At San Clemente State Beach, a contract for the construction of 16 additional trailer sites with individual water, sewage, and electrical connections, and for 27 new standard campsites has been completed. In addition, the same contract provided for the improvement of 30 existing campsites in the same area.

At Pismo State Beach the Office of Architecture and Construction has completed working drawings for the project and has submitted them to the County of San Luis Obispo. However, the County has recommended changes which are out of scope and the working out of these problems will probably result in a delay in the accomplishment of the work.

At Bolsa Chica State Beach all is in readiness for the beginning of construction on our initial development there, but the actual beginning is dependent upon the consummation of an agreement with the Pacific Electric Railroad for a public crossing to service the beach. We are hopeful that this will be accomplished in time to permit completion of the facilities for the heavy use season in 1965.

(continued on the following page)

DEVELOPMENT NEWS (Continued from the previous page)

At Alameda Memorial State Beach plans for the initial development have been completed by Monterey Region and are being prepared in Headquarters for transmission to the Office of Architecture and Construction. At Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park, Monterey Region has completed developed area sketches for the lodge and swimming pool areas and has completed a general development sketch for the entire park. These sketch plans are currently being reviewed in headquarters in connection with the concession program for Pfeiffer Big Sur and in connection with the overall programs for acquisition and development for the park. At Butano State Park final field reviews for the development planning have been completed, and the Office of Architecture and Construction is proceeding with the preparation of the project for bidding and construction on the basis of final instructions from the Division of Beaches and Parks.

At Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park the Sacramento Region has been working closely with the Chief and with Headquarters personnel in negotiating with the Rellim Lumber Company for construction areas across lumber company property. It appears that these negotiations are nearing a successful conclusion, and that through the courtesy of the lumber company substantial savings in time and money will be realized in constructing the Mill Creek campground.

Capital Outlay budgeting work continues throughout the year. At the present time we are in the final stages of reviewing 1966-67 budget sketch plans for the major projects, which are due back to the Regions by December 1. During the period from December 1 until February 15 the Regions will be engaged in preparing final budget plans and Form 9's. Experience has shown that the three-month period from September 1 to December 1 is too much time to allow for sketch plan review in Headquarters. It is anticipated that next year an effort will be made to reduce Headquarters review time to approximately one month, thus lengthening the amount of time that the Regions will have for the preparation of the final budget.

James Tryner,
Supervisor of Development

Seasons

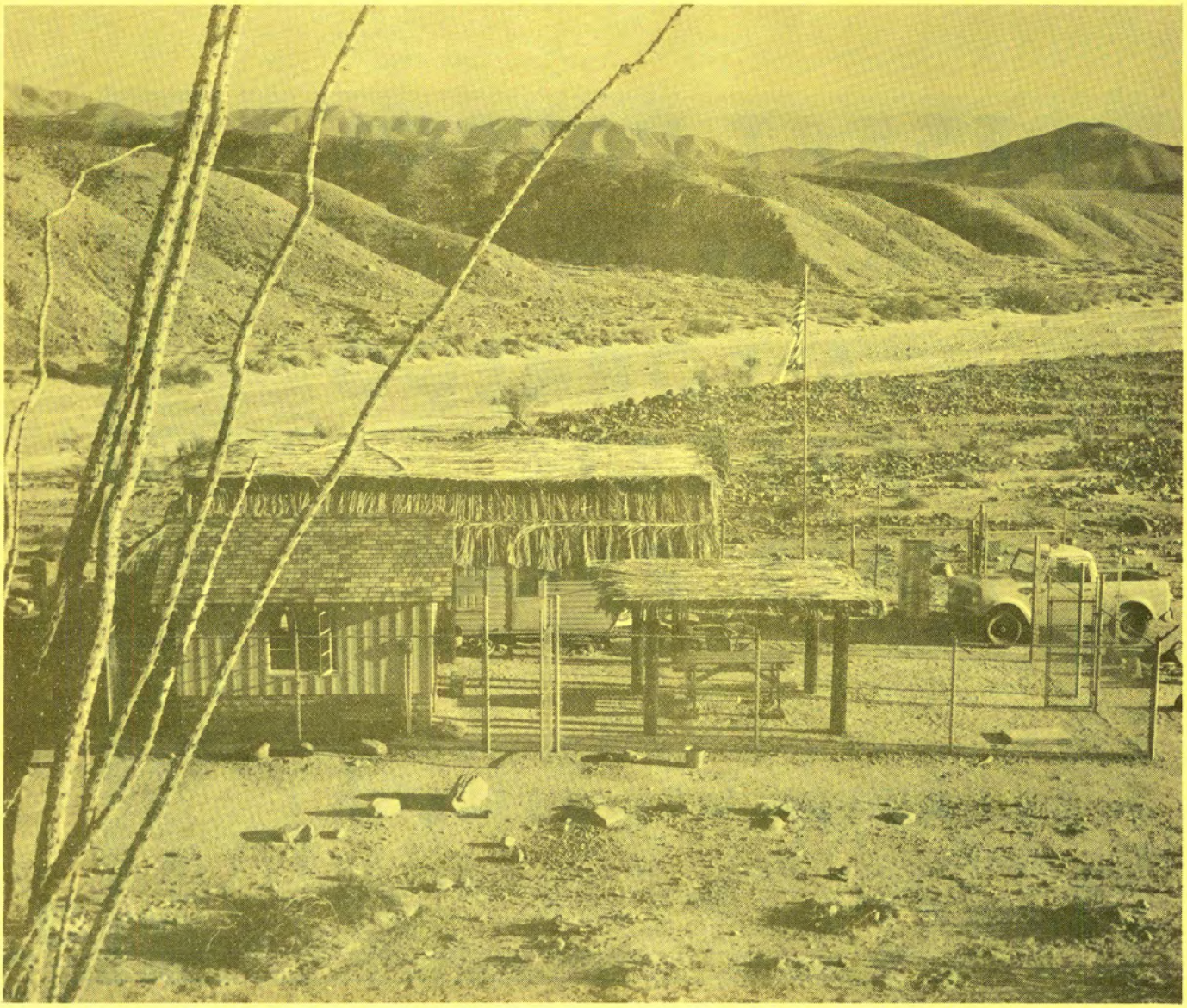
Greetings

DESERT PATROL at ANZA-BORREGO DESERT STATE PARK

By : Ranger George Leetch

Quoted excerpts of actual entries taken from the personal daily log of a Ranger-Patrolman in the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park follow.

Additional information is included to supplement the brief log entries to aid in describing the Park and its operation.



This is the Fish Creek Ranger Station, one of eight patrol ranger outposts situated throughout the Park. The resident rangers know the country well and are anxious to be of assistance to park visitors.

"0800 Radioed park headquarters that Ranger #000 was 10-8, in service, and about to proceed with day's activities."

Because of the great size -- 480,000 acres -- of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, a system of eight patrol regions has been established within the park. The various regions have house trailer outpost stations occupied by the Ranger-Patrolmen. Each outpost has an electric power plant, water storage tank and gas refrigeration. Patrolmen are supplied with four-wheel drive vehicles equipped with two-way radios.

"0815 Proceeded to Primitive Campground and contacted campers, cleaned restrooms and hauled trash."

Since camping is permitted in most sections of the park, and many people prefer the more remote and unimproved areas, each of the eight patrol regions of the Park contains one or more primitive campgrounds, Class "C". These campgrounds have only minimum facilities of pit toilets and trash barrels, plus the services of the Ranger-Patrolmen. Campers must furnish their own water. These primitive campgrounds are especially welcomed by organized camp groups and larger family units, and by those park visitors unable to secure space in the more formal camping areas in Borrego Palm Canyon and Tamarisk Grove.

"0900 Patrolled south in Pinyon wash. Observed hoof prints of bighorn sheep in sand along side of road."

Although infrequently seen, the native desert bighorn sheep still roam the mountains and more remote sections of the park. "Borrego", the Spanish word for sheep, is included in the desert park's name. The check list of animals in the park contains an astonishing variety of creatures ranging from the commonly seen kit fox to the elusive ringtail cat. The park is also the home for an impressive array of reptiles. Chuckwallas, sidewinders, crested lizards and geckos are only a few of the great variety of reptiles which, in days before the park patrol system was established, made this area extremely popular with collectors. Evening "snake patrol" is now a regular part of the Ranger's job.

"0920 Contacted park visitors at historical plaque which marks old Spanish trail."

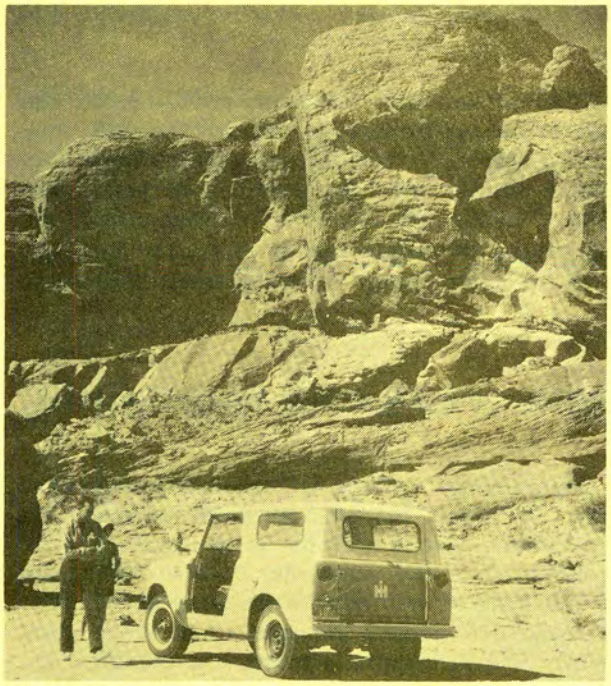
Juan Bautista de Anza, the Spanish explorer, was the first white man to conduct an expedition across the desert area which is now the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. In the years 1774 - 1775 Captain Anza led a group of colonists through this region in a successful effort to establish the first land route to northern California. Later came other pioneers to settle in the new country and seek their fortunes. Trappers and cattlemen followed the old trails. Kit Carson led General Kearny and his soldiers through the area during the Mexican War. The discovery of gold in 1849 brought thousands of Americans pouring into California along the Southern Emigrant Trail which cuts across what is now the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.

"0935 Stopped to speak with park visitors who were examining fossil sea shell."

Millions of years ago much of the country which is now Anza-Borrego State Park was covered by the sea. As a result, great reefs of fossil sea shell are among the outstanding features of the park. Prehistoric animals once roamed the area and the remains of 106 different species of ancient birds, reptiles and mammals have been identified.

"0955 Received radio instructions from Park Headquarters to meet with Park Naturalist to give assistance with guided tour he was conducting through the area."

Naturalist-conducted tours and evening campfire programs are a regular feature of the park program during the fall and winter season. Auto tours and nature hikes are extremely popular with park visitors.



"1045 Remained in area to check on possible stragglers after conclusion of conducted tour.

Rangers keep a watchful eye on park visitors who venture into the rugged back country. Vehicle trouble in a remote desert wash can spell disaster for those poorly equipped. Hikers frequently stray too far from camp or car and completely lose their sense of direction. When temperatures are 100 degrees and up, time is of the essence in finding lost people. For this purpose the park personnel have a well-organized search and rescue procedure which is consistently reviewed at in-service training programs.

Park visitors with four-wheel drive vehicles explore the desert washes.

"1130 Checked in at outpost for lunch and to advise wife as to plans for balance of day."

The isolated life of an outpost patrolman isn't one that would appeal to all, and it can be especially trying for the distaff member of the family. An ordinary run to the food market may involve a round trip of over 100 miles, and the nearest neighbors do not drop in too often when they must travel 15 miles and negotiate a sandy wash to visit. However, during the busier seasons -- October through April -- there is no lack of company at the park outposts. Many of the more than 700,000 people who visited the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park in the past year either camped or came as sightseers in the outer areas. The outpost wives, though without portfolio, serve as important sources of information to the many park visitors who stop by during the patrolmen's absence.

"1215 Drove to park headquarters at Borrego Palm Canyon campground to deliver monthly reports."

Park headquarters, located at the large campground near the community of Borrego Springs, serves as the nerve center of the various outlying regions. Radio communication with the patrol rangers is available 24 hours a day and one or more members of the supervisory staff is standing by in the event of an emergency. The tent and trailer campground offers the most modern facilities, including a large campfire amphitheater. From here a nature trail leads to one of the most beautiful groves of native palm trees in California.

"1300 Proceeded to Tamarisk Grove for servicing of patrol vehicle."

Tamarisk Grove campground is another established camping area in the park. Located some 12 miles from Borrego Springs, it is smaller than the Park headquarters campground although equally attractive. The shop building at Tamarisk Grove provides necessary tools and equipment for servicing and minor repair to park vehicles.

"1415 Patrolled to Font's Point and 17 Palms Oasis."

The northern section of the park provides some of the most spectacular and unusual scenery to be found anywhere in the world. Breathtaking views of the Borrego Badlands and refreshing pauses in the cool shade of a desert palm oasis are among the attractions which draw the owners of four-wheel drive vehicles into this remote section of the park. The towering Santa Rosa mountains to the nearby north are laced with old Indian trails. Ancient campsites can be seen near springs where the bighorn sheep still come to drink.

"1500 Observed what appeared to be smoke coming from Culp Valley area. Radioed information to park headquarters. Headquarters advised that State Forestry had smoke under observation and reported that it was a controlled refuse burn."

Although a desert park, the Anza-Borrego is under the threat of fire during part of the year. Some sections of the park reach an elevation of over 6,000 feet at the pine-covered summits. In the summer season the hazard of lightning-caused fires is great.

"1540 Sighted passenger car stuck on sandy road to elephant trees . . .Gave assistance."

Elephant trees are located in two sections of the Anza-Borrego Park. Both the Bow Willow and Fish Creek sections contain splendid stands of these rare botanical oddities. Desert plants grow in profusion throughout the park and when rains come at the proper time the desert becomes a blaze of color. Wildflowers then carpet the earth in a profusion of red, blue and yellow and the smoke trees, cactus and palo verde join in the rainbow carnival.

"1615 Picked up litter and removed rocks from route of travel through Split Mountain."

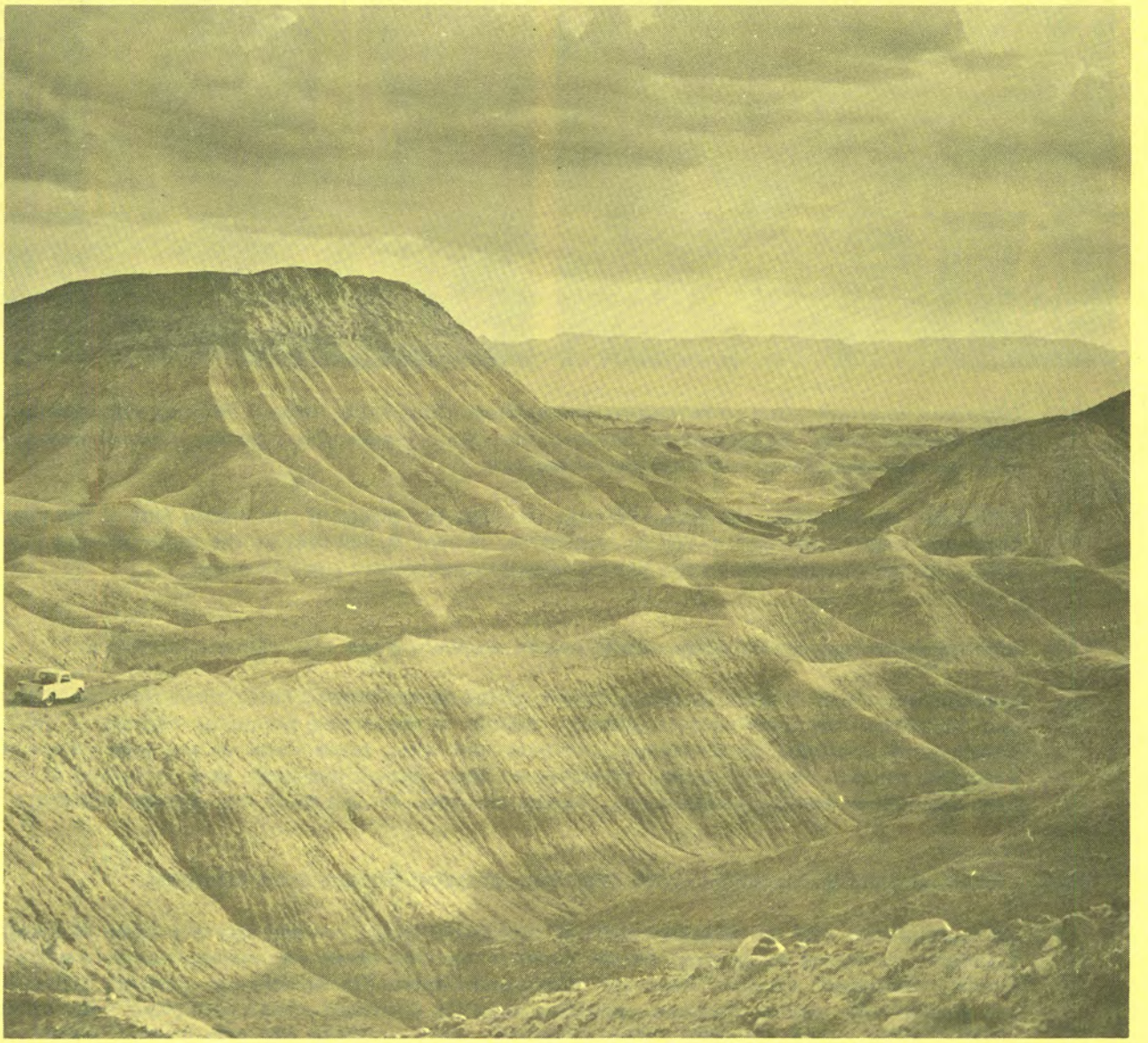
Split Mountain, with its majestic cliffs of sculptured sandstone and massive piles of granite boulders, is one of many such deeply slashed arroyos which demonstrate the fury of flash floods. Sandstone Canyon, Seco del Diablo and Canyon Sin Nombre are uniquely different, yet similar. On mesas overhead, petrified logs lie scattered among sandstone concretions molded in the shapes of giant animal crackers. Each of these odd and unusual features is part of the desert which is Anza-Borrego.

"1645 Encountered group of boy scouts camping in Fish Creek wash. Scoutmaster requested evening campfire program."

Scouts and other youth groups enjoy the primitive aspects of camping in the desert park's back country. The area provides ideal conditions for learning to follow a trail, the use of a compass, survival training, and desert lore in general. To supplement the work of the park naturalist, ranger-conducted campfire programs in the outer areas of the park add much to the camper's pleasure. At the same time these programs serve to instruct and educate the visiting public regarding state park philosophy.

"1700 Radioed Park headquarters that Ranger #000 was 10-7, out of service, at outpost."

Three-fourths of the total acreage of the California State Park System is contained in the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. It is difficult, in a few paragraphs, to present an adequate picture of a unit of this magnitude. It is hoped, however, that the foregoing will serve as an introduction to this wonderful desert region.



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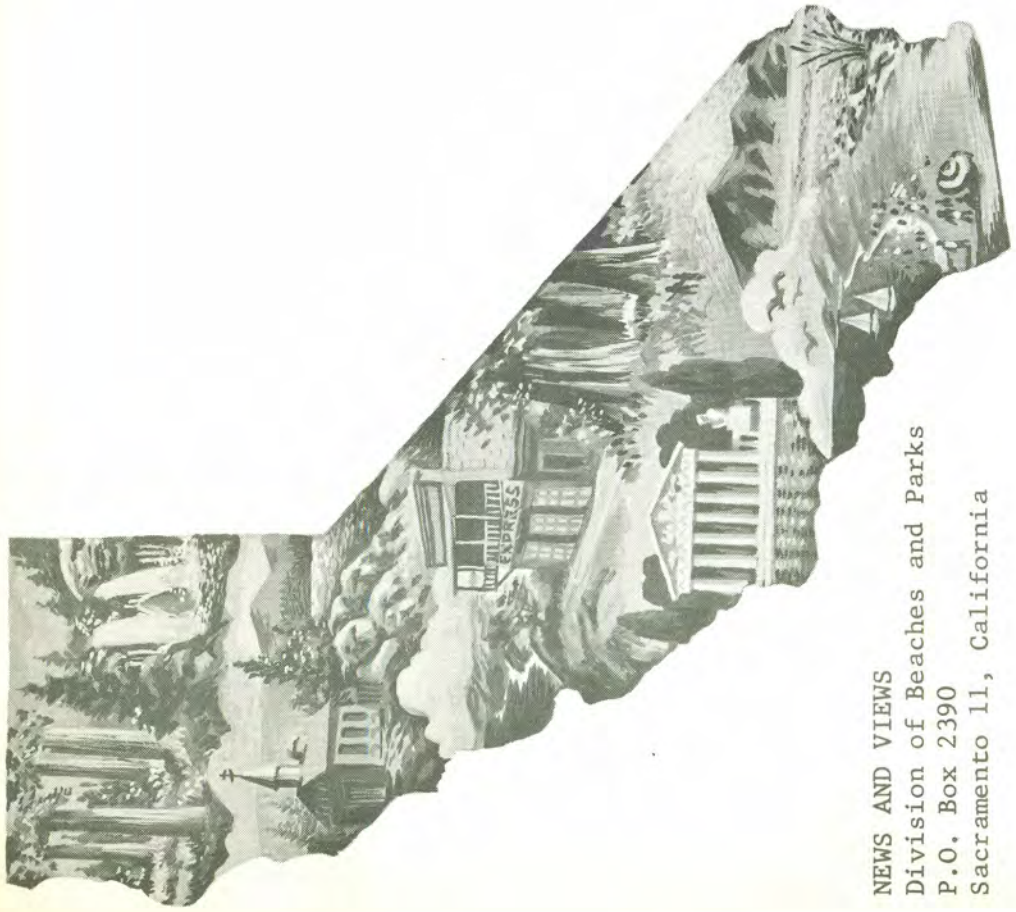

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NEWS AND VIEWS

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The Division has been charged by the State Park Commission to preserve and conserve for public education and enjoyment outstanding scenic areas of the State, as well as certain primitive and virgin lands; develop the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restore and refurbish significant historic sites and buildings.

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