News and Views

Merry Christmas

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES & PARKS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

by

Newton B. Drury, Chief

While first of all wishing everyone in the Division a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, for the Sacramento staff and for myself, I want to go further in expressing our wishes for 1955.

Looking back at 1954, it has been a year of accomplishment. Government progress seems to be slow, and it is only in retrospect that we realize how far we have come. The great estate that is the California State Park System has been built up importantly during the past year, in quality as well as quantity. Significant scenic and historic areas have come to us during 1954: Calaveras South Grove, Emerald Bay, Cowell Redwoods, Pueblo de Los Angeles, important additions to our beach parks--to name just a few out of many. These did not just happen. They were the result of the loyal coordinated effort of a team. All in the Division, by performing the tasks assigned to them, took part in the accomplishment.

This is true also of the defensive battles we have waged, for the protection of the Redwood Highway through the parks, to prevent the flooding of the Gold Discovery Site at Coloma, to fend off hunting and vandalism in Anza Desert.

For 1955, we can all wish to build soundly. This is, indeed, a "Year of Decision". The return of the oil royalties, the development of the Five Year Program, the impending consideration of our future by the Legislature, make this year a turning point in our affairs. It is too early to predict, but hereabouts we are reasonably optimistic. Such success as we have will be due to the good will that has been built up by all in the state park service--field and staff--through careful protection and maintenance of our properties, through courteous and competent dealing with the public, often in the face of difficulty and inadequate resources, increased facilities for doing our job, and most important of all a deeper conviction as to the importance of our trusteeship as managers and protectors of the California State Park System.

N. B. D.
December 17, 1954

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WHAT A DIFFERENCE A FEW YEARS MAKE - LIKE TWENTY

by

Deputy Chief Earl P. Hansen

Chief Drury has just completed a revision of the Five Year Plan in which he predicts how our State Park System will expand in the five years to come. This prediction estimates a total of 167 state parks by January 1, 1960, which will have an acquisition value in excess of 70 million dollars. This is, of course, dependent upon the retention of the 70-30 formula by which the oil royalties obtained from drilling on State-owned tide and submerged lands are deposited in the State Park and State Beach Funds. This look into the future causes us to ponder a little upon the past and in so doing we have discovered that many of the matters of concern of twenty years ago are still matters of concern today.

First, let's look statistically at the growth of the State Park System since 1934:

	1934	1954	INCREASE
Areas	56	136	2½ times
Employees	48	415	9 times
Attendance	5½ million	45 million	8 times
Acreage	292,000	558,000	20 times
Valuation	$14,000,000	$35,000,000	2¼ times

The late Charles B. Wing, Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks, when he submitted the budget requests for the 1933-34 fiscal year - you may remember that this was the period referred to as the bottom of the depression - reported as follows:

"Properties of outstanding scenic beauty and historic interest to the value of more than 12 million dollars are now owned by the State. There is implied an obligation to many who contributed over 2½ million dollars toward the acquisition of redwood lands, to see that the areas purchased with their money are not neglected.

"In 1927 when the management and control of areas now forming a part of the present State Park System were consolidated in the Division of Beaches and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, there were 5 parks and 9 monuments. Today (1933) there are 47 parks and 9 monuments more or less evenly distributed throughout the State. The 42 employees of the Division spend approximately 8 months of the year in the construction of campgrounds, fire trails, and minor improvements and 4 months in caring for the needs of the visiting public. There are 18 operating parks and 6 operating monuments. There are 29 parks and 3 monuments, which are not staffed or provided with facilities for the public. The (visitor day) attendance in 1932 was 5,654,064 (in state owned and operated units). One beach has had a record day's attendance of 10 persons per front-foot of beach. The average number of visitors per year per park employee is 131,490. More beaches and camps will be opened when funds are available.

State parks are not a luxury, but are an essential part of the life and attractiveness of the State. If this function were to be eliminated entirely, a public trust would be violated and officials would not be able to take care of the public's need. The state parks must continue to be protected, guarded,

and preserved, for they can easily be overrun and their beauties largely destroyed. The fact that the voters cast almost one million votes in favor of the State Park Bond Act and only one-third as many opposed is an indication that the people want these areas preserved and administered for their benefit. Now of all times, the people of this State as well as tourists from outside need the inspiration, recreational enjoyment, and health giving values of our State parks."

The former Chief's report continued: "For the purpose of administration and maintenance of parks, the State is divided into four State Park Districts, as follows:

	Number of Separate Admin. Areas	Number of Employees			
		Supt.	Wardens	Asst. Warden	Custodian	Total
Northwest District	15	1	1	1	6	9
Central Bay Counties	17	1	1	4	14	20
Northeast District	7	1	1	1	4	7
Southern District	17	1			5	6
	56	4	3	6	29	42

The administrative staff consists of the Chief of Division, the Asst. Chief of Division, the Superintendent of Construction, the Secretary of the Commission, and two intermediate stenographers. The Assistant Chief of Division is also acting Superintendent of the Central Bay Counties District. The Superintendent of Construction is Acting Superintendent of the Northeast District and attends to purchase of supplies for all districts.

The areas in the Southern district have been recently acquired. Los Angeles County has temporarily assisted in caring for areas in this district.

The 42 employees listed above are employed as follows: 11 custodians and part time janitors of historical monuments, 18 full time employees in parks and beaches, 13 part time park and beach employees; and many more full time park and beach employees are urgently needed.

The state-owned beaches in Los Angeles County were operated this past year by the County at a cost of $35,000. It appears that next year these beaches will have to be operated by the State. If this becomes necessary the $50,000 appropriation recommended by the Fact Finding Committee of the Senate would be just slightly more than adequate for the operation of the state beaches in Los Angeles County."

Former Chief Wing's report indicates that he had many of the same problems facing us today. It is interesting to note that a Fact Finding Committee suggested a support appropriation of $50,000 to operate the State Park System at that time for just one year. Today our support budget rounds off at three million dollars and we, of course, could use at least a million more. So ----- MERRY CHRISTMAS! AND HAPPY NEW YEAR, for at least the next five!

San Buenaventura Beach State Park - As satisfactory negotiations have been completed for the acquisition of seven parcels of property as an addition to this state park, an appropriate resolution of acceptance was adopted.

Mendocino County Master Plan - Manchester Beach - Directed the staff to proceed to acquire by patent government land an area at this beach under the Mendocino County Master Plan.

Carmel River Beach - As satisfactory negotiations have been completed for the acquisition of the Margaret Musser Dienelt property as an addition to this park, an appropriate resolution of acceptance was adopted.

Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park - Granted the request of Ernest Hey for renewal of his right-of-way agreement for use of the Ossagon Road in this state park for a period of one year.

Van Damme Beach State Park - Approved the relocation of a highway bridge in this state park for the purpose of improving the highway.

Sonoma Coast Beach State Park - Granted the request of the Division of Water Resources to quarry rock from Goat Rock in this park unit, for crest wall and jetty repair at the mouth of the Russian River, this to be done without future blasting or disturbance of Goat Rock as a whole.

Humboldt Redwoods State Park - Granted the request of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company to place approximately 2½ miles of the telephone company's existing aerial toll cable underground between Weott and Dyerville, which project will be of benefit to park values through the elimination of overhead wires in the virgin redwood groves.

Engineering Developments - During September contracts were awarded for the construction of a pier and boat landing at Turlock Lake State Park; roads and parking areas at Natural Bridges Beach, Samuel P. Taylor, Tomales Bay, and Portola State Parks; and for camping unit construction at Big Basin Redwoods State Park. Completed contracts included a water system addition at Samuel P. Taylor State Park and a water reservoir at La Purisima Mission State Historical Monument.

Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historical Monument - On September 7 the City of Los Angeles celebrated its 173rd birthday anniversary with the dedication of this unit as a state historical monument. Chairman Joseph R. Knowland of the California State Park Commission, in dedicating the plaza as a perpetual park, said he was "indeed most proud to participate in the dedication of what will eventually become one of the outstanding monuments in California." He said the plaza will preserve for the future "the Mexican and Spanish atmosphere of old." Deputy Chief Earl P. Hanson and State Park Historian Dr. Aubrey Neasham represented the Division at the dedication.

Columbia Historic State Park - Approved the application of the Nat Holt Productions, Inc., to film scenes in Columbia Historic State Park with the stipulation that proper credit be given to the California State Park Commission on the title of the motion picture to be produced, and a provision that the producer pay to the State $25 per day for such use of the area.

Proposed Acquisition - Calaveras Big Trees State Park - Angels Box and Lumber Company - Adopted a purchase resolution for the sum of $13,000 for the acquisition of the property of the Angels Box and Lumber Company, being an isolated area situated within Calaveras Big Trees State Park. The Angels Box and Lumber Company parcel of 120 acres, the only private land remaining within the park, lies across the ridge enclosing the North Grove basin, in such a manner that the proposed highway route must cross it twice. About 3/4 mile of the route is thus located within the Angels Box parcel.

Monterey Monuments - Approved the proposal of the Monterey History and Art Association for evening training sessions to be held in the Stevenson House State Historical Monument to conduct a cooperative training program to properly indoctrinate members of the faculties of various colleges and schools on the Monterey Peninsula in the background and meaning of the Monterey Monuments.

Historical Landmarks Registration - As presented by Dr. Aubrey Neasham, State Park Historian, and on the recommendation of the State Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, approved the following applications for registration as California registered historical landmarks: San Diego Barracks, San Diego County; Greenwood (town), El Dorado County; Serra Springs, Los Angeles County; The Juana Briones de Miranda Adobe on Rancho La Purisima Concepcion, Santa Clara County.

The Save-the-Redwoods League - Chief Newton B. Drury represented the Division at the annual meeting of the Council of the Save-the-Redwoods League held in San Francisco on October 21, 1954. At this meeting, it was brought out that the total preservation of Coast and Sierra redwoods is 71,255.59 acres, and that the book value of the investment in these park properties, $\frac{1}{2}$ of which was donated largely through the efforts of the Save-the-Redwoods League and $\frac{1}{2}$ expended by the State, totals $13,176,253.85.

Redwood Empire Association - The annual meeting of the Redwood Empire Association was held at the Sonoma Mission Inn, Boyes Springs, October 21, 1954. The Division was represented by Deputy Chief Earl P. Hanson and Land Planner Robert Hatch, who attended the meeting of the joint committee on riding and hiking trails, beaches and parks, and conservation. The meeting resulted in favorable action by the Association toward construction and rerouting of a portion of Highway 101 which would bypass the Humboldt Redwoods State Park.

Columbia Historic State Park - Approved the offer of the California Historical Society to place a plaque at this park honoring the late Senator James Wood Coffroth, who helped to establish the miners' ditch at Columbia in 1857.

McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park - Directed staff to advertise for bids for a concession at this park covering the lunch room, soda fountain, and camp grocery store, as the contract has been let for the construction of a concession building at this park.

Angel Island State Park - Approved the application of Wayne Fellows Productions to film moving pictures at this park, the company to pay $100 per day for the use thereof.

Orange County Master Plan - Adopted a purchase resolution for the acquisition of four lots as an addition to Corona del Mar Beach State Park. Cost is $55,000, matching being furnished by the grantor, matching land previously deeded to the state, and cash donated by the City of Newport Beach.

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

R. V. Sims, Park Supervisor at MacKerricher Beach, State Park sent in this very interesting account of a fishing incident in his area:

"Yesterday, which was Sunday, October 31, three fishermen were trolling for salmon just off Laguna Point in this park. They were exultant over their fine catch of salmon, and were gleefully taste-testing the contents of a bottle which had someway found its way aboard. (Probably in a tackle box!!)

Anyway, being in this joyful and exuberant frame of mind, they neglected some important phase of the navigation of their 14 foot skiff, and became engaged in a losing battle with the somewhat turbulent surf, coming damply, undignifiedly and against their wills ashore at Laguna Point instead of at Noyo Harbor. It was noted that they came ashore sans boat, motor, tackle, fish and bottle.

At last accounts, all these erstwhile gentlemen were doing well after having been wrung out and plied with shock treatments, (taken internally). One of them had to have a portion of the Pacific Ocean taken out of him the hard way.

(Moral: The disciples of Bacchus are notoriously poor navigators, whether afloat or ashore.)"

While we are on the subject of the sea, James Whitehead, Supervisor at Point Lobos gives us a different picture of the turbulent seas:

"All this past week, the sea has been putting on one of its winter spectacles. Here, in all its savage wildness, is one of the last true Wilderness areas left on this planet. Not yet, has man been able to tame this Wilderness as he has other types of Wilderness we have known. Here, he has been forced to compromise - to live with nature, and is perhaps happier for that fact. For, only when we attempt to bend nature to our will do we find her cruel and relentless."

This wilderness of Jim's evidently contains some interesting fauna. In early November he wrote:

"We made the front page in the Monterey Herald on Friday, to wit: "Sea otters put on show off Point Lobos." Even before we received our deliveries we were accosted by visitors requesting the "best place to see the otters". After an article like that it's always interesting to see the reaction of the visitor--they seem to feel as tho' it is as controllable as a planned performance. One of the Rangers, out of sheer self defence, is contemplating tying strings to the herd so they can be produced on command."

"When the seas run wild as they so often do at Point Lobos" is a caption of one of the illustrations to be found in a new book on Point Lobos. This book entitled, Point Lobos Reserve - Interpretation of a Primitive Landscape, is the composite work of many prominent natural history writers. Each made a special study of one factor that makes Point Lobos such an outstanding Natural Museum, and the possible effects of a park environment on that factor is this "greatest meeting of land and water in the world."

Being printed by the State Printing Plant and edited by Aubrey Drury, this soon to be published book will sell for $1.00. Orders can be sent at any time to the Documents Section, State Printing Plant, Sacramento, Calif.

Ken Legg, Park Supervisor at Natural Bridges Beach State Park has mentioned a reference - and we agree - that should be in every ranger's library. Ken's very well written review of this book is as follows:

Too long, and and partly through our own devices, we have thought the tools of a Ranger to be but plumbers' friend, shovel and hammer. These, necessities of our trade, are important. But, even more important is a tool that will show us the way to understanding the pieces of land we administer; these places called parks.

Such an implement came to me accidentally a few years ago. It is in the form of a book, the beautiful, poignant 'poetry' of Aldo Leopold's "Sand County Almanac". Eight park men have used my book. One, a superintendent, tells me he was so impressed by its wisdom that it caused him to reshape a park policy. A supervisor, so enthused with the books ideas, has become its salesman 'selling' it to the guests using his area.

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POSSIBLE FUTURE ADDITIONS - TO THE DIVISION PERSONNEL

Newly adopted son, Jon, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. White. Bob is an Assistant Architectural Draftsman, at present working in the San Francisco office and awaiting transfer to the Sacramento Headquarters.

Lusty Robert David born to Mr. and Mrs. Simmons at Doheny Beach. Weighing 6 lbs., 1$4\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and being 20$\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Robert already looks distinguished in a ranger hat.

Fred and Zula Mitchell are the proud parents of daughter Susanne born in late September. Fred now believes he is getting full use out of his new automatic washer.

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STAFF CELEBRATIONS

Staff celebrations since our last edition include:

A reception at the Sill home in La Purisima State Historical Monument for John Dimock who retired December 1st. John is a life long resident of this area and had many memories of events around the Mission.

The Seacliff Beach staff prepared a turkey dinner on October 26 for Leonard Moore and his family. Not mentioned in our report on Leonard's career with the Division, is that he and Mrs. Moore will be living in their own home at Capitola after returning from their trailer vagabonding.

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RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE STATE PARK COMMISSION

The Park Commission of California recognizes and acknowledges that the high standards and appreciated service of our State Park System are the result of the loyalty, energy, devotion to duty and ideals of the staff and men and women in the field whose daily task is to give service to the public with courtesy, tact and efficiency. While the Commission determines the policies, the reputation and enjoyment of our park system stems from the execution of those policies by a staff of devoted men and women.

It is appropriate, as the year approaches its close and at this December meeting that the Commission express its sincere appreciation to all associated with the Division of Beaches and Parks and wish to them and their families a most joyous Christmas and happiness throughout the New Year.

San Francisco December 17, 1954

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Our progressive engineers evidently have a new method of securing bids. Recently received in their mail was the following: "Due to the amount of work we have to finish before the rainy season begins, we are returning these forms to be pasted on to someone else."

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HISTORIC RELICS DISCOVERED AT FORT ROSS

Recently while excavating for the placing of heavy support timbers under the Old Russian Chapel at Fort Ross Ranger 1, Charles L. Knight discovered the top of an 18 inch redwood post. Further exploration and study have revealed that this post was set on bedrock at a depth of five feet and very carefully backfilled with rock. By plotting its location with regard to the chapel floor plan this post has become historically very interesting. By projecting the post through the roof of the circular cupola of the Chapel it seems certain that this was a heavy mast or "Ginn Pole" set by the Russians to assist in raising the heavy timbers of the chapel when it was originally constructed. The stub was largely decomposed when found. It was removed and studied then replaced in its original place. We can only speculate as to who noted its presence in the past for a very old yellow pencil was found driven into the top of the post just below the ground level. If it was found during the 1916 restoration program no report was made of it.

A second recent discovery is a dainty little china pitcher of egg shell color decorated with delicate gold and paint flower designs. This fine piece of old Austrian China is the only recognizable relic recovered from the site of the Old Russian Well at Fort Ross. Ranger 1, Charles L. Knight and Curator 1, John C. McKenzie have been working on the cleaning out of the old well, from time to time since August 1953. The little pitcher was found at a depth of forty-five feet under tons of large boulders and gravel. To add to the mystery the potter's mark on the bottom of the pitcher has a crown with a tilted cross, a monogram, and the works "Made in Austria", in English. The well was partially filled to a depth of 18 feet before 1874 and finally completely filled with Indian mound soil in 1898 by our neighbors the Calls.

CALIFORNIA'S STATE PARK SYSTEM

A Speech Delivered at the Annual Meeting
of the Conservation Council
December 12, 1954

By: CHARLES KASCH
Member State Park Commission

The policies of the Park System of California are determined by a Commission of five members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for staggered terms of four years. The members of the present Commission are well distributed throughout the State, one coming from Oakland, one from Stockton, one from Santa Monica, another from San Diego and the fifth from Ukiah. Also, they have varied interests and occupations, including a publisher, college president, television actor, merchant and lawyer.

By reason of geographic location and varied background doubtless each Commissioner has his own favorite policy.

When my father came to this State approximately one hundred years ago California had no fences. One of my objectives is to maintain, unfenced, many substantial areas of great scenic, recreational and historical values, in the mountains, along the rivers and lakes, the seashore and primeval forests. By this expression I mean that these areas should be part of our system of parks, beaches and monuments, open to all alike with the total absence of 'no trespassing' signs.

The present Commissioners have a general policy to which we have subscribed without qualification. The policy is as follows:

"To preserve for public enjoyment and education the outstanding scenic areas of the State, the best recreational areas, including beaches along the shores and inlets of the Pacific Ocean, parks within the interior valleys, mountains and desert areas, lake and river regions and the significant sites of California history."

No one takes exception to this policy in the abstract. The difficulty arises when procedures are initiated to make it more than a blueprint.

The first task, and this is surprising, is to hold fast to what we now have in our State Park System.

It should be recognized, without the necessity for argument, that a given area cannot be both a park and a hunting preserve at the same time. It may be one or the other, but it cannot be both. A Park should be a game refuge where animals and birds may propagate and live in their natural state, undisturbed by dogs or bullets, and where they may be studied and enjoyed. There should be no objection to the acquisition of State lands for hunting purposes. It is true that many of our people seek recreation by hunting, and yet millions, young and old, visit our Parks each year without thought of a firearm. Our conviction is that hunting with a weapon and park recreation are wholly incompatible. Our rule is that there shall be no hunting in any area under the jurisdiction of the Park Commission. And yet attempts are repeatedly made to have this rule either abolished or relaxed or exceptions made.

Then, too, it is charged that we are wasting a natural resource by not permitting the cutting of mature trees, that many are dying of old age and, if not converted into wood products, will be a total loss. It is true that conservation is wise use. But to me it is wise use to preserve one hundred thousand acres of primeval redwood forest. Our policy is to remove only those trees that are dangerous to life. Any other policy would destroy the very values we seek to preserve and, if cutting were permitted, there would not be a virgin forest in the State within a generation.

Only last year an attempt was made to compel the construction of a high speed truck road through twenty miles of redwood parks in Humboldt County. This proposed legislation brought to the firing line an aroused public opinion in the State and Nation. Happily, all are now agreed that the solution is a by-pass, retaining the present highway as a Park road.

These are but a few of many attempts made to sap our strength. The State Park System was established twenty-seven years ago. Last year its facilities were used and enjoyed by 45,000,000 visitor-day people. The increase averages 10% a year and, therefore, our first duty is to hold fast to what we now have.

And what of the future?

Success or failure is largely determined by ability to think right the first time. Unfortunately, too many of us require a second chance, and more unfortunately, too often there is no second chance.

The pattern of life in California for the next fifty years is now abundantly clear. It is not boasting to assert that we will have the greatest population of any State in the Union. People come here to enjoy a better life and nothing will deter them except air pollution, water pollution, smog, smoke and smell, and let us hope that these enemies of the good life will soon be conquered.

The Park Commission believes in the philosophy that "the future belongs to those who plan for it." We now have developed a comprehensive plan for an adequate State Park System, not only adequate for the present generation but in keeping with the needs of the rapidly expanding population. If we are to have such a system for our State the acquisition program cannot be delayed. We are now paying prices many times what the areas would have cost had we been able to purchase them only five years ago. Improvements are constantly being placed on more desirable areas which will greatly add to the cost of acquisition, resulting in waste of public funds.

In our international relations we have been living from crisis to crisis. One might assume that membership on the Park Commission offers the greatest opportunity for tranquil public service. After ten years experience I have concluded that the highest qualification of a Park Commissioner is the possession of sufficient wisdom and courage to say "no" with courtesy and firmness.

The theme "Planning Ahead in '55" is singularly appropriate. For years we have been planning ahead for the time when 70% of the oil royalty money would be returned to us as provided by an Act of a forward looking Legislature. All money we have borrowed in the interim has been returned to the general fund and the remainder is now in the State Treasury to the credit of the State Park Fund.

Our plan in '55 is to use soundly our portion of the restored oil royalty money recently released and to accrue in the future to acquire, develop and operate a comprehensive State-wide system.

However, this money must be appropriated to us by the Legislature and so we approach another crisis in '55. If the oil royalty money had not been impounded we can assume that it would have been appropriated as it became available and our program would not have been retarded since 1947. Indeed, we feel that the acquisition and development program would be virtually complete at present.

I shall not speak of bird dogs and kennel fed dogs. Even Secretary Wilson wishes he had not done so. But I will say that the Park's oil royalty money is now burning holes in a multitude of pockets.

Since its creation in 1927 the Park Commission has sought to build an adequate and comprehensive State Park System. What has been done has been well done. As to the future, the blueprint has been made and money to complete the system is now in the State Treasury. I hope and pray that in '55 the people of California will have the vision of those who carried the torch in the years now gone.

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William E. Colby Moves to Big Sur

Bill Colby, as he is affectionately known to his many friends, recently retired from his law practice as a specialist in Mining and Water Law in San Francisco and moved to his new redwood home near Big Sur. Bill has been called the father of the California State Park System, because he set up and was Chairman of the State Park Commission from 1927 to 1936. Previously he had been instrumental in having Yosemite returned to the National Park System to keep this outstanding area intact.

Other conservation activities included leadership as President and Secretary of the Sierra Club for nearly 50 years. He has also served on the Advisory Board of Yosemite National Park and on the Board of the Save-the-Redwoods League. As leader of Sierra Club Outings, he guided groups around Yosemite for 30 years.

One of Bill's hobbies has been the study of Chinese Art and his collections are world famous, with much of it now distributed to museums. His library on mining books dates back to 1500 and is considered one of the most extensive and valuable of its kind.

The multitude of Bill Colby's friends wish him the best of retired happiness as he further explores the rugged Coast Range around Big Sur.

All conservationists and park employees will be glad to know that one of Bill's last statements on the oil royalties contained these words: "I hope that these dedicated funds will not be diverted from the wise dedication made by the past Legislature."

CHRISTMAS TIME IN STATE PARKS

A number of park supervisors in various parts of the state were requested to write short articles about Christmas in their locality. These interesting accounts will give you a picture of the Yuletide season as it comes and goes in various sections of California.

Shasta Christmas - "Oldtimers hereabouts look for a white Christmas and you can be sure we'll peek out early on December 25th to check on the propheciers. When it comes to Ye Jolly Season around these parts anything can happen to the weather, and often does. So we are told. The present staff at Shasta State Historical Monument does not qualify to hand out meteorological prognostications. We've been here only two years -- ten year residents are looked upon as rank newcomers.

Since there is no community of State Park personnel here at Shasta, any celebrating within the boundaries of the Monument will be on a restricted basis. Not counting, that is, local imbibers of Christmas cheer who may happen to stagger across the property enroute to the next filling station. And of course discounting the canine population, those uninhibited citizens utilize our open fields as a burial ground for the bare bones of many a holiday feast.

Top social event of the season on a community wide basis is the annual Christmas program at the school house. For a couple of weeks, come December, sounds ranging from harmonic to discordant may be heard issuing from the school buildings, as youngsters practice Yuletide song and skit. On the scheduled night, usually the Friday before Christmas vacation, almost everyone in Shasta descends on the school for the standard round of small fry entertainment. Gifts are handed out to the kids, candy to everybody. (If you don't have teeth you can still gum a peppermint). Old Santa puts in his appearance with beard and pillow at half mast, rouged nose gleaming. Any slight deficiencies in his jovial masquerade are not only overlooked -- they are condoned, even slyly abetted, as added delights to this traditional American ritual.

Around Christmas time, Monument attendance picks up. After school opens in September and summer vacationers have limped homeward with their sunburns and poison oak itch, visitors begin wearing invisible capes. By December attendance hits bottom. But from Christmas to the New Year we can expect a sudden spurt upwards. Many of these visitors are holiday guests of residents in this area, brought out to Shasta on tours of local highlights. (By most accounts we seem to run a close second to Shasta Dam on the list of local "must-sees".)

The entire Shasta-Cascade wonderland attracts many visitors from far afield during all seasons. Christmas may be counted on to provide spectacular views of the volcanic Mount Lassen crater and the superbly beauteous Mount Shasta. A vision of Shasta, regally clad in snowy ermine, is one to hold in the heart for a lifetime.

Roads in the northern end of Sacramento Valley are normally open throughout the winter months but highways leading out of the valley east, west and north are sometimes snow-blocked for periods ranging from hours to days.

One hundred years ago, December 23, 1854 the Shasta Courier closed a brief item noting expections of a pleasant Christmas with this wistful (maybe hopeful?) observation: "We presume a large quantity of mean liquor will be drank...." We can't top that for a closing line."

Keith Carpenter
Cliff Bisbee

Silver Strand - 'Christmas at Silver Strand is not very eventful as such. We have a staff of only three rangers here in the winter months and at Christmas most of these go away to visit their relatives, so there are no social events.

There is a good chance that our Christmas weather, will be very mild, perhaps even summerlike.

Our outside lighting decorations consist of millions of lights, visible all around the bay from San Diego, westward and southward, all the way down into Tijuana, Mexico, a beautiful sight at any time of the year.

The Christmas spirit is very much alive here, though, and the staff at Silver Strand extends their best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy (take it easy on those drinks, fella) New Year to the rest of the Division."

Charles S. Mosteller

Borrego State Park - "Christmas comes to Borrego cautiously as if it were in the wrong town, and no wonder with clear sunny days and temperature readings in the upper part of the thermometer. However, after a tentative pause it decides to stay for it receives such a warm welcome. The folks here make an extra effort to capture this Xmas spirit, for it doesn't come easily in this land of sun, sand, and granite. At the park, the Rangers' families will get together a few evenings ahead of time to run through a few Carols and string a little popcorn. The sole purpose of this is that thereby Christmas Eve and Day can be devoted exclusively to the kiddies, which is no more than right for the pressure to include children in the Xmas celebrations seems to increase each year. The village of Borrego Springs annually holds a very popular Christmas party for the children, with presents given to all by Santa Claus.

This season of the year brings many visitors to the park and the crew is quite busy taking care of them. Fortunately, most of them spend Christmas Day at home before coming here to camp for the rest of the week.

A Merry Christmas to all in the Division and a special message to those poor Rangers and their families spending the Christmas in the Sierras. With all those snow covered trees around you and those warm, friendly odors coming out of the kitchen and the steaming hot mugs of cocoa in your hands - be of good cheer, you too may someday be fortunate enough to be stationed in a desert park.

Well! I gotta close for now as I have to go out and get the baby before he gets sunburned."

James B. Chaffee

McArthur-Burney Falls - "Christmas time at McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park varies each year. Some years we have a white Christmas and some years we do not. I have seen the temperature below zero at Christmas time and I have seen it at 50 degrees above at ten o'clock at night. It's hard to tell just what to expect. There has been predictions of a severe winter, which reminds me of the two Indians talking, One Indian said to the other Indian, 'Looks like we are going to have a hard winter.' The other Indian said, 'how you know?' The first Indian said, 'I see white man getting in winter wood already.'

Although we have had about 4" of snow so far this winter there is none on the ground at present. Of course the higher elevations are covered with snow. It was spitting snow early this morning but turned into a very hard rain.

We usually spend Christmas at home and have our children with us. Our eldest daughter lives but seventeen miles away in Fall River Mills. She has two little boys ages three and five and of course our greatest pleasure is watching them open their packages. Our son Charles will be with us this Christmas having been in the army for the past three years, eleven months of which were served on the Korean battlefront. My Assistant Supervisor, Clyde Ray usually spends Christmas at home but this year I believe they are going to join Mrs. Rays' folks at Carmel. My new man, Deputy Ranger Jones, hasn't said what he intends to do at Christmas time, but I imagine he will spend it at home here in the Park.

As Mrs. Pool is an expert wreath and garland maker, we usually decorate our front door with garland and wreaths. She also makes a wreath or two for the other Park employees.

We used to take our vacation during the holidays but found it was a bad time as everyone was too busy making holiday preparations to bother with company.

As there are no winter sports areas in the near vicinity, the holidays do not bring many extra visitors to the Park. The nearest sports area is McCloud, which is 42 miles away.

When there is around a foot of snow on the ground and the trees are bending over with snow our park is a beautiful sight to behold.

I would like to take this opportunity to say 'Merry Christmas and Happy New Year' to all my friends and fellow employees and to say a silent prayer for those of us who have passed beyond."

Elmer J. Pool

Jedediah Smith Redwoods - "Christmas at Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park is much like the rest of the winter season. The weather is generally wet so this time of the year is used for annual vacations. Due to the skeleton crew maintained over the holidays, parties and social events in the park are nil. The usual community spirit prevails with school and lodge parties the predominating events.

The winter season brings a great many salmon and steelhead fishermen to the park. While the weather is generally bad during this period, the fishermen seem to think the effort is worthwhile. I might add that some of the park rangers get involved in this pastime also, although baked salmon has yet to replace the traditional turkey dinner.

We extend a most hearty welcome to anyone who wishes to spend a portion of their Christmas vacation bucking the weather and the fish. Fish is not guaranteed but lots of exercise is a certainty."

Jewell N. Caughell

Van Damme Beach - "The community of Little River has been one of the bright spots on the whole Mendocino Coast during the Christmas season. This has been primarily due to the efforts of Mrs. Harry Hansen, formerly Mrs. Charles Van Damme, and the Maurice Woodward Family. For several years their extensive and elaborate outdoor displays have been a mecca for sightseers throughout the redwood area, and Van Damme Park, being right in the center of things, has had to "fall in line" or be definitely out of step in this community during the holdiay season.

In the past we have decorated and illuminated our entrance sign as well as the outside of the park houses in a modest way. This year we plan to have a pastoral scene, also illuminated at night, and on the entrance sign proper will be a "Merry Christmas". All who drive by on the highway as well as those who are travelling by sea can easily see the lighted displays and enjoy our Christmas messages.

We sincerely hope that our Christmas decorations will bring a Merry Christmas greeting to all Division personnel in all parts of the state."

Anton J. Trigeiro

*****

Suspension Bridge at Curry-Bidwell Bar
Closed to Traffic

On October 14, 1954, the old suspension bridge at Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park was closed to vehicular traffic but not to pedestrians. Unpreventable deterioration over the years has weakened the bridge to such an extent that it was considered unsafe for auto traffic.

This historical bridge was designed in the East, shipped around the Horn, and erected across the Feather River in 1858, making it the oldest suspension bridge in California. In retirement this picturesque bridge will be preserved as a historic landmark for future generations to enjoy.

*****

District II Office at Santa Rosa has Unusual Visitors

The popularity of the Division and its reputation among certain characters were well illustrated during the night of November 18, 1954, when one or more burglars entered the District II office at Santa Rosa. Entrance was gained by prying open a screen and then removing a window glass.

Most of the desk drawers and cabinet shelves were gone through but nothing of value was taken.

One strong clue was left by the burglar -- a sack of Bull Durham tobacco was found near one of the desks.

Police secured finger prints and casts of footprints from mud outside the entrance window, but no arrests have been made to date.

CHRISTMAS '44 AND '54

by

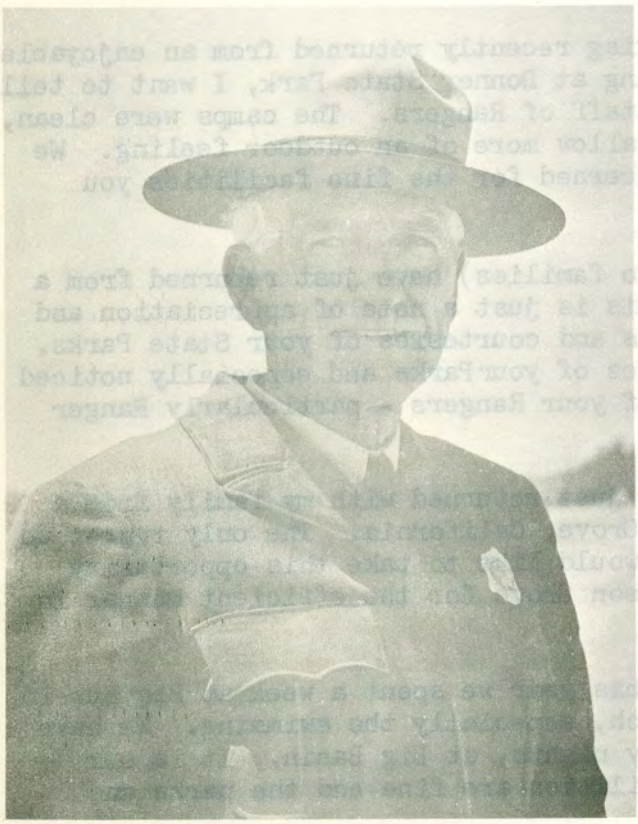
Earl P. Hanson

1. Louis Juch was then a hermit ranger at Palomar Mountain. Today he is still a hermit, but has acquired a horse as supervisor of a Riding and Hiking Trails unit in Riverside and Los Angeles Counties.
2. Herb Hedicke, otherwise known as "Curley", was at Will Rogers. Herb is now on special detached service at the San Clemente District office.
3. Clyde Newlin was in a Santa Cruz hospital. Today he is recuperating at Stockton, but not in the hospital.
4. Ray Bassett was sojourning at Mt. Tamalpais. Ray is now in blissful retirement at Carmichael within visiting but not working distance of Sacramento headquarters office.
5. Fred Canham was guiding the destinies of Armstrong Redwoods. He is now enjoying retirement in the beach community of Santa Cruz.
6. Ted Milne was having his first brushes with the Roosevelt Elk at Prairie Creek. He is now the mogul of Morro Bay.
7. Gladys (Zumwalt) Joslyn found time for vacationing in Southern California. She has since transferred from the Administrative Services Section to the Park Commission function.
8. Virginia Fillinger was vacationing at the Ice Follies in San Francisco. She is now being the personality in Personnel at the Sacramento office.
9. Jess Chaffee was flying out of Stockton with the Air Corps. He is still exploring the heights - the heights being Hearst's San Simeon Castle.
10. Phil Nealon was being mustered out of Calaveras. He is now mustering at Armstrong Redwoods.
11. A well-known foursome including Roy Cushing, Mel Whittaker, Glen Jackson and Art Parvin were benefiting Big Basin. They now respectively are situated at Seacliff Beach, Columbia, George J. Hatfield and Sunset Beach.
12. Tony Trigeiro was enjoying "Merrie Old England." He must have loved the climate for he dearly enjoys the "London fogs" at Van Damme Beach.
13. Jake Pool, guess where? McArthur-Burney.
14. Leo Crawford was at Camp Bowie, Texas. He has been unable to get camps out of his system for he is now at Camp Taylor - Samuel P. Taylor State Park, that is.
15. Ben Twight was observing the otter at Van Damme Beach. Now he is enjoying the extended acreage at Castle Crags.
16. Henry Saddler was at Camp Parks. He is now Seabeeing at Mt. Tamalpais.
17. Bob Hatch was anything but wild at Mt. Edyllwild at Mt. San Jacinto. Today he is a "Dirt Digester" (Land Planner, that is) in Sacramento.
18. Everett Powell was expressing a hope to write from Burma, India or China. Good grief, are we acquiring these too!

LEONARD L. MOORE RETIRES

Christopher Columbus was fittingly honored in 1848 when Leonard Moore arrived on October 12 to give Nigger Slough one of its most illustrious citizens. Misfortune, however, struck early in Leonard's life when his father died leaving his mother to support two small children. Leonard took over this responsibility at the age of sixteen and managed to maintain the family on $5.00 per week.

After a few years Leonard began working on golf courses and soon became superintendent of a construction company that built many famous Southern California golf courses.



The depression of the thirties ended this interesting work, but fortunately for the Division of Beaches and Parks, Leonard immediately entered on a career as a ranger. During his 13 years of service he served at San Clemente Beach, Will Rogers Beach, La Purisima Mission, Pfeiffer-Big Sur, Mount Diablo, Mount Tamalpais, and Sea Cliff Beach State Parks.

Leonard's abilities to make plants grow and his craftsmanship in all phases of construction have been of inestimable value to the State Park System. Mrs. Moore has also been a member of the State Park System as she very ably held the position of recreational leader at Pfeiffer-Big Sur during the summer of 1945. Besides the grand parents, the Moore family now consists of four children, nine grand children and one great grandson. Leonard's personal message to his many friends in the Division concludes with this paragraph.

"I am leaving this park (Seacliff) towing a house-trailer and my real interest will always be to visit state parks. I am sorry to retire but am proud to have been a ranger and to have had a part in maintaining this splendid organization which is doing so much to preserve the vast natural resources of our state. Keep up the good work, fellows, while I applaud from the sidelines."

*****

Since the film, State Parks of California was released by the University Extension, University of California, on September, 1952 it has been rented for 246 showings and observed by 22,628 people. Sixty-five interested organizations were included in these totals.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Calaveras Big Trees State Park -- "During our summer stay at Calaveras Big Trees State Park, the Hill family enjoyed many pleasures. We want to compliment you on the parks courteous Rangers, the wonderful and interesting program enjoyed by everyone, and the cleanliness all over for the campers convenience. Loads of credit goes to the Chief Ranger 'Jim'. The nature hikes presented by Jim Hall were exceptionally interesting and everyone appreciated his humor and song leading. 'Pinky's' coffee hike and nature talks to the children were out of this world."

Donner Memorial State Park --"Having recently returned from an enjoyable 10 days of camping, swimming and fishing at Donner State Park, I want to tell you how well we were treated by your staff of Rangers. The camps were clean, convenient and above all separated to allow more of an outdoor feeling. We wish to praise your office and all concerned for the fine facilities you allow in these parks."

Pismo Beach State Park -- "We (two families) have just returned from a marvelous trip through California. This is just a note of appreciation and thanks for the wonderful accommodations and courtesies of your State Parks. We certainly enjoyed the scenic beauties of your Parks and especially noticed the fine and helpful esprit de corps of your Rangers - particularly Ranger Nelson Gerhart at Pismo Beach."

Richardson Grove State Park -- "I just returned with my family from a most enjoyable vacation at Richardson Grove, California. The only regret we had is that it wasn't long enough. I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Ranger staff at Richardson Grove for the efficient manner in which the park is run."

Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park -- "This year we spent a week at Big Sur in Monterey County and enjoyed it very much, especially the swimming. We have also spent 4 week ends, including Friday nights, at Big Basin. It is our favorite State Park. We think the facilities are fine and the parks and dressing rooms are always so clean."

McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park -- "Myself and family recently spent a week of our vacation at the beautiful State Park at Burney Falls. We had heard it was a very nice park but never thought it could be as beautiful as it really is. We are already planning a trip there again next year. I would also like to state, that Ranger Pool, in charge of the park, is without a doubt the most courteous Ranger we have met in any of our visits to numerous of California's beautiful parks. I trust your department will continue to maintain the high standard you have set up in keeping these parks in their natural state and the cleanliness of the facilities available to the public."

New Brighton Beach State Park -- "My family and I enjoyed our stay at New Brighton Beach very much. The cleanliness of the restrooms was wonderful. The courtesy and help of Mr. Crawford and his rangers we will not forget. For an enjoyable time, thanks."

Carpinteria Beach State Park -- "We recently spent some time vacationing at Carpinteria Beach State Park. Our stay was a most pleasant one. I wish to

express appreciation for the very courteous and efficient manner in which we were handled by the rangers at the park."

Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park -- "We have been grateful many years for the California State Parks and recently visited beautiful Jedediah Smith in the North. This year we felt we must express our thanks to someone who had a part in giving us so much happiness."

Castle Crags, Van Damme Beach, Pismo Beach State Parks -- "Having just returned from a two weeks vacation trip through California and Oregon, and stopping frequently in the State Parks, we felt we must extend our thanks to those responsible for the fine maintenance of the California State Parks. All the State Park Rangers we encountered were very courteous and helpful, but we appreciated especially the friendliness of those at Castle Crags, Van Damme Beach and Pismo Beach State Parks."

Tahoe State Park -- "We had the pleasure of spending our vacation this year at the Tahoe State Park and we were amazed at what a wonderful place this park is. As you know, it is beautifully situated among the trees and in close contact to the lake. The conveniences and arrangements that have been made were all that were necessary to insure a perfect time. The park is very well maintained and well-kept."

Mount Diablo State Park -- "It is with pleasure and satisfaction that I take this time and effort to congratulate you upon the excellent maintenance of Mt. Diablo State Park. The sanitation of rest rooms, picnic tables, and grounds was beyond reproach."

Morro Bay State Park -- "My wife and I have recently returned from a camping trip, during which we spent five days and nights at Morro Bay State Park. We enjoyed our stay so thoroughly in that beautifully situated, excellently arranged and capably managed park that we must express our appreciation. It is good to know that such places exist. Such a park as that of Morro Bay is surely an adornment and an economic asset to the community it adjoins."

Palomar Mountain State Park -- "About three weeks ago my family visited Mount Palomar for a week end and we wish to thank you and the park staff for making the trip enjoyable and worthwhile. The park and the grounds were very well kept and the restroom was the cleanest that I have ever seen in any public park. The park rangers were very helpful--all that one could ask for. We think that you and your park staffs are doing a wonderful job in preserving the natural beauty of the parks."

Borrego State Park -- "We have been spending most of our allotted time in Borrego, for the desert has improved our health, and we would like to have you know what a splendid and efficient staff of folks you have there. Everything is so immaculately clean, and every one so helpful and friendly. You are to be congratulated on the splendid and efficient personnel that you have working for their good park system."

Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park -- "What a wonderful place to spend the day. We found it as clean as could be. The rangers were very courteous and glad to answer the numerous questions we asked about the history of the park. It is certainly a beautiful spot and we can't wait to return again next summer."

NEWS AND VIEWS

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NEWS & VIEWS

ARTISTS CONCEPTION OF
CLEAR LAKE STATE PARK

VOLUME 12 - NUMBER 2 JULY 1, 1955

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING
by
Newton B. Drury, Chief

State Park Appropriations 1955 Legislative Session

Many top priority projects in the Five Year Program approved by the Commission and the Director of Natural Resources were among the bills for appropriations from oil royalty funds presented by individual legislators and passed at the 1955 session of the California State Legislature which adjourned June 8th. These measures are now before the Governor for consideration. The last day for approval of legislation is July 13th.

One-Third of Five Year Program

The total of the bills passed amounted to approximately $17,000,000. If approved by the Governor, they would, with addition of the $6,000,000 1955-56 budget already approved, assure carrying out over one-third of the Five Year Program.

$15,000,000 Remaining in Park Funds

There would be remaining in the oil royalty funds earmarked by law for parks and beaches approximately $15,000,000, which together with future royalties and park revenues over the remaining four years could, if appropriated, complete the Commission's $64,000,000 Five Year Program.

Saving the Redwoods

One million dollars appropriated toward the By-pass Redwood Highway would further a project to save the world famous trees in Humboldt Redwoods State Park by assuring that the widened US 101 highway would be built around these forests rather than cut through them with disastrous effect. This move has had wide support from conservationists throughout the nation.

Roadside Rests

Another million for Roadside Rests along the statewide highway system would provide a much needed facility for travellers for which there has been great popular demand. California is far behind many states in this respect.

California's Beaches

Recreation opportunities for the expanding millions of California's population would be afforded by additional beach parks in accordance with the Master Plan of Shoreline Development approved by county planning commissions, county boards of supervisors, and the California State Park Commission. Among these appropriations were: Los Angeles County, $6,825,000; Santa Cruz County, $500,000; San Diego County, $472,500; and Orange County, $750,000. All of these counties have approved master plans. There was an additional item of $125,000 for Santa Clara County Beaches. Santa Clara County as yet has no approved master plan.

Water Recreational Areas

Aquatic recreational areas at the newly created Folsom Lake, Sacramento, El Dorado and Placer Counties ($700,000), and at Franks Tract, Contra Costa County ($300,000) are among projects of this type in the Five Year Program for which appropriations were made.

Interior Parks

Adding to the interior parks, $450,000 was appropriated for the Eureka Bowl, Plumas County, which would provide hundreds of camping sites in a scenic, mountain and forest area, as well as opportunities for winter sports.

Other appropriations included the acquisition of virgin Redwood forests in the Butano, San Mateo County ($1,750,000), (subject to report by a joint legislative committee), and Hendy Woods, Mendocino County ($350,000), the giant trees of which would soon be cut unless preserved in the California State Park System.

Historical Monuments

The historical phase of the Five Year Program would be furthered by $500,000 for land and $500,000 for restoration at Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historical Monument which is re-creating the scene of the beginnings of California's largest city, including colorful Olvera Street. California's leading historic site, at Coloma, El Dorado County, where gold was discovered in 1848, would be assured of preservation through an appropriation of $500,000. There was also passed an appropriation of $100,000 for a museum at Coloma. $200,000 was appropriated for the purchase and preservation of two historic early ships as part of the exhibit in a Maritime Historic Site in San Francisco.

Other appropriations by the Legislature included: Casa Grande, Sonoma County; Coe Ranch, Santa Clara County; Los Encinos, Los Angeles County; Monticello Reservoir, Yolo, Solano and Napa Counties; Town of Bodie, Mono County and Death Valley Museum, Inyo County.

With the exception of the 1955-56 budget for Beaches and Parks, which became effective July 1st, none of the appropriations listed above will be made unless the Governor decides to sign them. He may by law reduce, but not increase any item, or he may eliminate specific items. Whatever happens to these bills, they indicate a manifest interest in the State Park System on the part of the Legislature.

On the defensive side, at least two major threats to the parks were averted. The bills to open park areas to limited hunting and to bridge the entrance of Emerald Bay failed to pass. A measure to eliminate the Coloma Dam from the state water plan was passed by both houses and is now before the Governor. A joint resolution favoring the principle of the By-pass Redwood Highway was passed unanimously. Thus, regardless of the disposition of the appropriation toward this project, the vital principle involved was approved by the Legislature.

THE BETTER RANGER
by
Earl P. Hanson, Deputy Chief

Personnel Changes are Making History

Because of the somewhat generous provisions of the 1955-56 fiscal year budget of this Division, it is not only possible for us to provide better rangers, but to employ more of them. It may well be that this year will see the greatest number of promotions, transfers, and other personnel changes, in the history of the Division.

As a result of the creation in the Capital Outlay Budget of a second Land Planner position, the Land Section of the Division will be honored with the presence of Gordon Kishbaugh, who is being promoted from the Ranger IV class to the Ranger V class, which is the Land Planner designation in the Sacramento headquarters office. This position is in addition to the one now ably handled by Robert Hatch. Mr. Kishbaugh will lend his long experience and broad background to the investigation of many projects which have been mentioned in the Five Year Program or which have been approved by the Legislature.

To fill the vacancy left by the promotion of Mr. Kishbaugh, District III is to have Park Supervisor Melville Whittaker of Columbia Historic State Park for Assistant Superintendent. Columbia will still benefit from his keen understanding of its operations.

The establishment of a Ranger IV position in District VI, has made possible the promotion of Park Supervisor Leo Crawford of Samuel P. Taylor to the Assistant Superintendent position, generally in charge of the desert areas of District VI. Thus, Superintendent Kenyon is the first of the District Superintendents to be provided with two assistants at the Ranger IV level. Murrell Gregory will continue to be the right hand bower of Superintendent Kenyon.

At his request, for family health reasons, Maurice Morgan was appointed to the Ranger III position at Cuyamaca Rancho to take over this outstanding and busy area as a result of the retirement of Harvey Moore, who since its inception and for many years, has most effectively and sympathetically guided the destinies of Cuyamaca Rancho.

The vacancy thus created in the Ranger IV class in District I, was filled by Park Supervisor Henry Saddler of Mt. Tamalpais State Park. On July 1, 1955, he will report to the new District I headquarters, which Superintendent James Warren is establishing at the recently acquired Fort Humboldt State Historical Monument in Eureka.

This will complete the District changes, except for the reclassification of the Senior Engineering Aid positions to that of Assistant Landscape Architect, and the establishment and appointment of the Accounting Technician positions in each District. These new classes were also made possible through provisions in the new budget.

The following were appointed to Park Supervisor positions in the Ranger III class: Lester Ransom to Columbia and Richard L. Brock to Mt. Tamalpais. Vacancies at Samuel P. Taylor and the newly established San Mateo Beaches State Park will be made at a later date.

The Ranger II vacancies are also being filled largely through promotions, and the following have been selected: Collian Thompson of Armstrong Redwoods and Ernest L. Hunter of Big Basin to Ranger II vacancies in Humboldt Redwoods; Adolph Garrelts to the second Ranger II position assigned to the Forestry Honor Camp at Calaveras Big Trees; Melvin Schneider from Huntington Beach to the Monument Supervisor position at Los Encinos State Historical Monument. It was from the latter area that Kenneth Stanley was transferred to the Assistant Park Supervisor position at Carpinteria. This was made possible through Ranger II Charles Lyden being appointed as Park Supervisor at El Capitan Beach State Park in Santa Barbara County.

Additional transfers and promotions will take place throughout the balance of the year in order to complete the picture.

Congratulations to all of you who have received promotions. Yours is the opportunity to play an ever increasingly important role in our expanding State Park Program. This does not lessen the vital role of every employee of this Division, however, since all of you are performing vital functions on the "firing line."

Good Luck!

* * * * * *

Dr. Carl Alwin Schenck Passed Away May 17, 1955

The professions of forestry and conservation lost a staunch supporter when Carl Alwin Schenck died at Ludenfeld, Dormstadt, Germany on May 17, 1955.

Dr. Schenck came to the United States in 1895 to assume the position of Forester on the fabulous estate of the late George Vanderbilt in North Carolina. In 1898 at this location, he founded the Biltmore Forestry School, the first such institution in the Western Hemisphere. The earliest professional foresters educated in the United States were graduates of this school. After a few years of operation, this school failed to exist.

In 1951 a Coast Redwood Grove in Prairie Creek State Park was dedicated to Dr. Schenck who was present for the occasion.

California State Parks were indirectly connected with Dr. Schenck because his personal friend, Frederick Law Olmsted has been a noted consultant to the California State Park Commission for many years. Also, Frederick Law Olmsted, Senior, was Landscape Architect for the Biltmore Estate at the same time Dr. Schenck was the Forester.

CLEAR LAKE STATE PARK

by

Franklyn Brown, Park Supervisor

Clear Lake State Park is located on a body of water that furnishes recreation to many thousands of residents and visitors each year. Of special interest is the geology of the lake, especially the natural forces that created this impoundment.

Clear Lake has been given the title, "Chief Landslide Lake in California." Originally this area, a flat plain twenty-five miles long by fifteen miles wide with a low ridge in the center, was drained by two streams. Cache Creek at the southern end flowed eastward to meet the Sacramento River. Halfway toward the northern end of the plain, Cole Creek flowed to the southwest, connecting with the Russian River.

In comparatively recent times a volcanic lava flow blocked eastward-flowing Cache Creek. Water backed up forming a small lake and then overflowed over the central ridge to escape through westward-flowing Cole Creek.

Later, a huge landslide dammed Cole Creek, producing a larger lake and reversing the outlet again through Cache Creek Canyon. This produced a lake with a length of nineteen miles and a width of eight miles. Most of the lake area is shallow with the greatest depth being about ninety feet. The narrow eastern arms are separated from the main body of water by the picturesque Narrows.

Thirty years ago Clear Lake was modified artificially at an elevation of 1,310 feet by the building of a thirty-two foot concrete and earthen dam at the eastern outlet. The plan was to impound more water for use in the Yolo County rice fields. However, the moderate rainfall of this region (twenty-five to thirty inches) does not supply much more water than the fifty-three inches lost by evaporation each year.

Mt. Konocti, 4,100 feet high and lying south of the park has much interesting geological and historical data connected with it. One of the unexplainable mysteries is that no streams flow from its slopes. All rainfall is immediately absorbed into the lava rocks. Attempts to drill wells on the mountain have proved fruitless. In some areas, gasses bubble from the lava rock.

It is no wonder that Indians considered this mountain sacred and many legends arose concerning it. Near the junction of Kelsey and Cole Creeks is the former site of a well-used Indian village. This was one of the principal camps and main fishing grounds of the Lileck tribe. One-eighth mile to the south is the remains of another Indian village. Still in evidence are the depressions where the tule huts and a ground oven stood and an area where the grinding of meal was performed. This camp was abandoned about 75 years ago.

The extreme eastern shore of Dorn Hill is composed of large, rough rocks around which is a continual flow of gas bubbles from the bottom of the lake. Mineral Water also flows from this porous area which produces a red discoloration of the rocks. When Clear Lake is low, one prominent red-colored boulder is exposed that is called Blood Rock. The Indian name for it was "de-to-paco", meaning a place to spear perch.

Early pioneers settled in Big Valley along Kelsey Creek. Its waters provided power for two grist mills and a powerhouse to generate electricity. In the 1920's the Fred Dorn family purchased the area around the mouth of Kelsey Creek, and it soon became known as Dorn Point. In 1944 action was started by the Dorns to have the point set aside as a park. On August 20, 1945, Lake County authorities accepted 50 acres for park purposes. An additional 250 acres were donated on August 8, 1947.

In May of 1949 the State of California accepted this land from Lake County supervisors for State Park purposes and named it Clear Lake State Park. Later additions have brought this park to a total of 558 acres.

The Clear Lake area is noted for the diversity of its bird life. From soaring Golden Eagles to tiny bush-tits, birds of the warm southern areas, the interior valleys and coastal mountains all gather here during migrations or to nest. Ducks, geese, grebes, and smaller water birds enjoy the many bodies of water found in this region.

Notable too, is the unusual display of Redbud in April and May while Wild Lilac adds a lighter color to many chaparral areas. Golden Lantern, Foothill Penstemon, Yerba Santa, Brodiaea and Larkspur, among many other wildflowers, make this area a popular visiting place during spring and early summer.

Blue Oaks dominate the forest species. Many unusually large specimens can be seen along Kelsey Creek. Digger Pine, California Buckeye, Mountain Ash, and Scrub Oak make up the bulk of the forest trees.

The construction of facilities has been steadily progressing during the years. In use are 10 campsites, 42 picnic tables, 2 restrooms, and 1 residence. The old mineralized water system is being replaced with one yielding a more palatable product. A boat harbor, lake-side parking area and residence are under construction. Additional camping and picnicking areas are being planned.

Clear Lake and adjoining streams produce good fishing for Black Bass, Catfish, Crappie, Blue Gills, Sacramento Perch and Carp. Swimming, boating and water skiing conditions are excellent.

Personnel at Clear Lake State Park is composed of Park Supervisor, Franklyn Brown, Ranger II and Wesley M. King, Assistant Park Supervisor.

* * * * *

The California Conservation Council formally adopted a Resolution (February 14, 1955) recommending that: The 40th Anniversary of the Establishment of the National Park Service, by the 64th Congress, should be celebrated and that August 26, 1956 be declared National Parks Day by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

EXCERPTS FROM ADDRESS GIVEN BY:
GOVERNOR GOODWIN J. KNIGHT
at
State Men's and Women's Club Luncheon, Elks Club, Sacramento
April 20, 1955

One of the most difficult jobs confronting a Governor is to keep the citizens of the State informed about operations of their government. To do this satisfactorily requires the use of the art of communication.

We have approximately 13,000,000 residents in this State. To serve this population the State employs more than 70,000 men and women at more than 1200 headquarters.

Both industry and government realize that an informed employee is a better employee, a more efficient employee and a happier and more satisfied employee.

Preparation and completion of the budget requires expert communication. I estimate that less than 1000 State employees have a working knowledge of the budget. The uncontrollable portion of the budget, that portion fixed by law, represents the wishes of the people as expressed at the polls. The controllable portion advises our people that we are going to conduct an elightened program in the fields of mental hygiene, correctional institutions, public health, highways and many others.

The two common means of cummunication are through the spoken work and the written word. Top management too often does not give proper thought to the importance of communicating policies and plans to its staff. Order-giving is a joint process carried out with a subordinate.

Only a small percentage of our citizens possess a knowledge of the functions, operations and responsibilities of our state departments. Taxes paid to governmental agencies attract the most interest. We can all serve the people of California by careful, prudent, efficient and economical management of the State's affair. All of us can contribute much to the achievement of this objective.

* * * * * *

Director De Witt Nelson Submitted the Following Review: "The Ecology of Desert Plants" by Frits W. Went in the April issue of Scientific American is recommended for reading.

The discussion on germination and competition has application in forestry and range improvement. The relationship of precipitation, season of year, abrasion and root growth should be of great interest to Park Rangers, especially those in the Anza and Borrego Deserts.

PERSONNEL SURVEYS HAWAII
or
WAIKIKI HERE I COME

by
Virginia Fillinger, Personnel Clerk

Fate was smiling on me when our gracious and kind Chief Ranger Bill Haussler of Richardson Grove visited the Sacramento office on Friday, March 11. Bill was the lucky winner of a round-trip ticket to Hawaii sponsored by C.S.E.A. but was unable to use it. It is my understanding he had attempted to find a taker in District I but no one had availed themselves of the opportunity. Believe me, no time was lost when word reached my ears about 2:30 that afternoon before the plane was to leave at 11:00 o'clock the next morning. But I was on it, thanks to Bill and to Ronnie Miller for a vacation leave.

It was heartwarming to know I had the joyful good wishes of my co-workers on this venture. A beautiful orchid corsage was presented to me on my arrival at the airport which bore the names of many girls in the office.

At the airport a reception was in progress with appropriate Hawaiian music, dancing, and refreshments of pineapple juice and hot coffee.

Now, we'll board the plane.

Quite to my surprise and pleasure, our own Amelie Kneass, Curator of Stevenson House, was among the passengers. There were fifty of us.

The plane landed at Honolulu airport about 9:30 that evening (11:30 your time). We were met by a representative group of Hawaiian government employees. There were Hula dancers dressed in costume, and we were each presented with beautiful flower leis. Limousines were waiting to whisk us with our luggage to the beautiful Niumalu Hotel on the beach at Waikiki where we quickly unpacked and some of us made our way back to the hotel dining room to enjoy the floor show which was considered the most authentic Hawaiian show on the island of Oahu. Needless to say we had other opportunities to enjoy it when we returned late in the evenings. We loved the Hula dances as only the Hawaiian girls can do them.

Sunday night was the occasion of our Luau which is the native feast of the Hawaiian people. I had always heard of them, but this was my first opportunity to witness and partake of it.

Assuming that many of you have not attended one, I shall try to explain. The food to be cooked, usually consisting of pig, sweet potatoes, bananas, and other native foods, is placed in an Imu or pit, surrounded by live coals covered with Ti leaves, then several thicknesses of burlap and, lastly, earth mounded over the whole area. There is quite an elaborate ceremony performed by the natives when the food is taken from the Imu. Many of us crowded around the small arena to see it. The food when placed in the Imu was laid on chicken wire making its removal an

easy task. We then took our places at tables laid about 6" from the ground on which straw mats had been placed for us to sit upon. There were about 500 people at the Luau. During the feast and long afterward, we were entertained with Hawaiian music and dancing in the true Polynesian style.

One of the highlights of the trip for me was a ride in an outrigger canoe and the Catamaran after which we swam. Also, we took a trip by plane to the Island of Hawaii where the volcano was in eruption. We didn't get to see it as there was no activity that day; however, it was a little disappointing to us that all roads were blocked and we were only allowed a very short trip from Hilo to the Hawaii National Park where we lunched at the Volcano House. Thereafter, we walked through the Fern Forest and saw close up some of the old volcano craters.

If you were listening to "Hawaii Calls" on Saturday afternoon, March 19, you would have heard special mention of the C.S.E.A. group which attended the broadcast and luncheon in the Banyan Court of the Hotel Moana that day. We were in that audience.

There are many more things to tell, but the foregoing will give you an inkling of our trip. I most highly recommend a tour of this kind. I am sure that we saw more with fewer annoyances and inconveniences than anyone would experience taking a trip alone. We had a most agreeable group and I believe everyone enjoyed it. I hope some day it will again be my good fortune to return to the Islands.

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NEW FOLDERS SOON

According to word from the State Printing Plant, the latest reprint of the general State Park folder will be available for distribution by July 1st. Unusually heavy demands from the Legislators have been responsible for the delay at the Printing Plant.

Approximately 150,000 general folders will be issued using funds from the 1955-56 printing budget. For this reason no additional folders will be printed before the spring of 1957, and each District and Park should apportion their supply accordingly.

Two types of Rules and Regulations folders are about ready for the Printing Plant. To secure the cooperation of the public, one type sketchily covers those Rules and Regulations most frequently violated and suggests, through picture and cartoon, the cooperative way of considering restrictions. The second folder gives the verbatim wording of the Rules and Regulations as they appear in the Administrative Code. It is anticipated that both types of folders will have a beneficial effect in securing the cooperation of the public.

To be added to your folder list as printed in the October 1, 1954 issue of News and Views should be Prairie Creek and Cuyamaca Rancho folders. Eight other new folders have layouts and copy ready for approval by field and central offices. These will all be printed and distributed by fall.

SUMMARY OF A TESTIMONY FOR ASSEMBLY BILL 677
Presented by Arthur E. Connick, President
Save-the-Redwoods League, May 4, 1955

The Save-the-Redwoods League is strongly in favor of Assembly Bill 677 (this bill provides for a by-pass redwood highway in Humboldt County). The year-to-year increase in the volume of traffic clearly shows the necessity for a four-lane highway in Humboldt County. The proposed new route outside of the State Redwood Parks would eliminate damage to the many superb Redwood groves established and preserved by contributions through the Save-the-Redwood League many other organizations, individuals and matching funds.

Notable groves that have been dedicated and preserved for future generations are the Native Daughters of the Golden West, the Garden Club of America, the State Federation of Women's Clubs and the great Rockefeller Forest at Bull Creek. Not only the individual titanic trees would be destroyed but also the forest in its present aspect of beauty and primeval grandeur would be ruined forever.

More than 100,000 Californians have contributed financially to see that these redwood acres "stay saved". At least fifteen national and local organizations have contributed toward the establishment of these redwood parks.

It is recognized that the State of California in accepting gifts for the preservation of these groves undertook a trusteeship which assuredly carries an obligation to exert every effort to avoid the wide-spread destruction which a four-lane freeway could entail.

The public agrees that the present highway would serve its highest purpose if it could be kept as a parkway relatively free from commercial traffic.

It has been estimated, based on actual count, that in the summer months one-half of the passenger automobiles traveling along the Redwood Highway are from Southern California.

Our opinion is that this measure to preserve the integrity of the Redwood Parks in the Eel River region is manifestly in the public interest and that its passage would prove advantageous to all the people in all counties of the state. It is urged that the charm and the attractiveness of the present highway be maintained, with the cooperation of the Division of Highways and the Division of Beaches and Parks, who are counted on to find and develop a new route, in collaboration with the State Legislature. This new route, by-passing the Redwood Parks for approximately 24 miles along U. S. 101 would meet all traffic requirements and yet make it unnecessary ever to cut a wide freeway through the heart of the groves, a proposal which is not now being advanced, so far as we know, by any group of citizens.

It is the belief of the Save-the-Redwoods League that Assembly Bill 677 is the sound solution to this situation.

HARVEY MOORE RETIRES FROM CUYAMACA

When Harvey Moore leaves Cuyamaca Rancho State Park on July 1st, the State Park System will lose one of its pioneers. To all who know him intimately, Harvey Moore is emblematic of the country that he loves so deeply, the wide rolling hills, the picturesque uplands, cattle on the mesas, the outdoor life of a cowboy.

In relating events of his life, Harvey mentions that he was born on a ranch in Pamo Valley, San Diego County in November, 1890. His early elementary schooling was followed by a course in the Commercial College of San Diego and then working for 18 months in an office.

Harvey's love of horses and the excitement of ranch work took him back to cow punching on ranches in California, Arizona and Mexico.

About this time he met Louise Ellen Love in Imperial and married her in January 1916.

In April 1925 Harvey became foreman for Ralph M. Dyar who then owned 24,000 acres of the original Cuyamaca Grant.

When the State Park System took over Cuyamaca in 1933 Colonel Wing, then Chief of the Division, tried to induce Harvey to remain as Custodian of the Rancho. To this suggestion Harvey replied, "I may be able to ride herd on cattle but I sure couldn't herd people." After Guy Fleming and Newton Drury added their persuasive reasons, Harvey finally accepted and now believes that these years in the park service were the happiest he and his wife ever enjoyed. Mrs. Moore, Louise to all who know her, operated the Stonewall Lodge where people from all parts of the country and from all walks of life came to relax and enjoy Cuyamaca.

Starting out with great mental reservations about Cuyamaca being overrun with tourists, Harvey is now thoroughly convinced of the need for parks in the balanced existence of a state and that the enjoyment of observing wildlife in all forms is a feature that must be maintained for future generations.

Proof of the esteem in which Louise and Harvey Moore are held was evidenced by the farewell parties and gifts given to them. To be sure that all donors are thanked, Harvey asked that we include this note: "We are especially appreciative that so many employees turned out for our farewell surprise party and we want you to know that we will never sit in front of the fire with its new fireplace set and listen to the record player without having most pleasant memories of the fine people responsible. We shall always have a love for Cuyamaca State Park and a great interest in the park system and we will always welcome everyone at our little ranch just over the hill."

And from everyone in the Division comes this desire, that you, Harvey and Louise Moore, may thoroughly enjoy many more years of happy living in an area that possesses the same rugged qualities that you have always shown in your devotion to duty.

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ACCIDENT RATIOS IN NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS

A recent press release by the National Park Service indicated that 46 visitors were killed in National Parks during 1954. This was a decrease of 4 deaths over the previous year. Since 1948 the average fatality rate has been approximately 1 per million visitors.

Leading causes of deaths in 1954 were: Twenty-four by drowning; 16 in automobile accidents; and 6 from hiking and mountain climbing.

Several interesting correlations were presented in this release. Thirteen of the 24 drownings were under 25 years of age; all of the fatalities occurred in 19 of the 180 park areas; and of the 46 killed, 35 were residents of the state in which the accident took place.

California State Park attendance in state operated units for 1954 was 9,822,951. Last year 2 deaths occurred within the confines of these park boundaries. A 16 year old lad was drowned at Huntington Beach State Park and a 51 year old lady died after wandering from her camp in Borrego State Park.

No comparison can be made between safety records in the National Park Service and the California State Park System because the former has many more miles of roadways and large acreages of rugged, mountainous terrain.

Records do show, however, that the safety record of 1 fatality per 4,500,000 visitors in the California State Park System indicates a commendable alertness among the field personnel. Visitor safety depends on many factors, such as training, awareness of danger points, constant vigilance and a devotion to duty.

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1955 PARK NATURALIST SEASON BEGAN JUNE 20

The fourteen-man Park Naturalist staff began operations in eight state parks on Monday, June 20. All are veterans of past summers except two and, mainly for this reason, a preliminary Naturalist Conference was not held. The two Supervising Park Naturalists met in a one-day conference in the Sacramento Office to be briefed on procedures and policies that would be in effect during the summer Naturalist season.

The fourteen Naturalists have been assigned to the following parks:

Bruce Swinehart - - - - - - - Prairie Creek
James Duncan- - - - - - - - - Humboldt Redwoods
James Hall - - - - - - - - - Humboldt Redwoods
Floyd Younger - - - - - - - - Richardson Grove
Glenn Wheeler - - - - - - - - Richardson Grove
Charles Stewart - - - - - - - D. L. Bliss & Emerald Bay
Nick Doudnik - - - - - - - - Calaveras Big Trees
Dick Mallory - - - - - - - - Big Basin
David Willis - - - - - - - - Big Basin
John Allard - - - - - - - - Big Sur
George Lawrence - - - - - - - Big Sur
Frank Bonham - - - - - - - - Cuyamaca Rancho

Supervising Park Naturalists:

Austin Coggin - - - - - - - - Big Basin
Lloyd Hall - - - - - - - - - Humboldt Redwoods

It is of interest to note that the Naturalist movement began in the United States about 50 years ago. Mr. C. M. Goethe and his loyal wife, both true friends of state parks, instigated volunteer nature study classes at the Sacramento Orphanage Farm shortly after 1900. These were continued for 18 years and it was quite evident to Mr. and Mrs. Goethe that a close association with nature had an inspiring effect on youth.

During a cruise to Switzerland these two outdoor leaders chanced to meet a Swiss teacher with a group of students bound for a vacation among the Alps. From this meeting, the Goethe's resolved to inspect the Naturalist groups in Switzerland, Holland, Norway and Denmark.

Back in California and inspired with the progress being made in Europe, the Goethe's decided to initiate the "Tahoe Laboratory". Dr. Harold Bryant and Dr. Loye Miller from the staff of the University of California were employed for the summer of 1919 to present a Naturalist program at six Lake Tahoe resorts.

In August of that year, Stephen Mather, then in charge of the embryonic National Park System and desperately trying to keep Yosemite Valley from being turned into a Coney Island, happened to visit the Fallen Leaf Resort and was incredulous to see that fishermen were deserting their sport to listen to lectures on trees, flowers, and mammals.

At Mr. Mather's request the "Tahoe Laboratory" was moved to Yosemite where private funds were used to keep the program alive until 1923. In that year Congress appropriated funds for a Naturalist program which resulted in the formation of the Yosemite Field School. This renowned summer training program continued until 1954, except during the war years.

The National Park Service has the honor of maintaining the largest interpretive service of any organization in the United States. When Mr. Dorr Yeager, Chief of Interpretation in Region IV, San Francisco, addressed the National Association of Biology Teachers on December 28, 1954, he mentioned that the National Park Service maintained the most extensive summer school in the world. The campus covers 25 million acres in 180 areas, has a faculty of 400 and the enrollment in 1954 was nearly 19 million students. Mr. Yeager firmly believes that graduates from this program will not idly stand by when commercial interests threaten National Parks and Monuments.

We who are responsible for the interpretive service in California State Parks have a similar conviction that education presents the most promising means of keeping the State Park System inviolate for this and future generations to enjoy.

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PISMO BEACH OPENED TO CLAM DIGGING

After being closed for 5 years, 2½ miles of ocean beach in the vicinity of Pismo Beach State Park were opened to clamming on March 12, 1955. Anticipating a tremendous crowd, 22 Game Wardens, 2 jeep loads of Boy Scouts, local Chamber of Commerce officials and all available Park Personnel were on hand to aid the early morning clam diggers. Fish and Game regulations provide that clamming shall begin ½ hour before sunrise. Accordingly at 5:49 a.m. on March 12 a signal was given and approximately 10,000 persons surged onto the beach and started to dig. Limits of 10 were usually secured in a few minutes. Size limit is 5 inches across the shell and all undersized clams must be returned to the hole from which they were dug.

Attendance figures for the first 10 days were as follows:

March 12	20,000 persons	March 18	3,500 persons
13	15,000 "	19	10,000 "
14	500 "	20	20,000 "
15	500 "	21	2,000 "
16	1,000 "	22	2,000 "
17	3,000 "	23	2,500 "

If each person secured their limit of clams and counting undersized ones returned, an estimated 1,000,000 clams were removed from the seacoast. Prizes for the largest clams were given by the Pismo Beach Chamber of Commerce. The heaviest clam weighed 3 lbs., 2 oz.; the largest sized clam was 7 1/16 inch across the shell

Rising tides and dwindling supplies of clams were responsible for a great reduction in clam diggers after the first two weeks of operation.

SEA OTTERS RETURN TO POINT LOBOS

by

Jim Whitehead

The Sea Otter, once abundant and once considered exterminated, have again appeared along the boundaries of Point Lobos Reserve State Park. And man is again the richer and more fortunate by their reappearance, for the opportunity to observe and study wildlife, particularly species that have been decimated, leads to a fuller understanding of the delicate balance between man and nature.

The first indication that the Sea Otter had returned to Point Lobos came on February 20, 1954 when several individuals were noted off the shore near the southern boundary. Since that date the herd has steadily increased mostly by immigration; at least, only one positive observation of a young Sea Otter has been made.

The first "raft" of Sea Otter was observed off the southern park boundary on May 5, 1954. Two other rafts have since been formed but neither have grown as large as the original.

Sea Otter are between five and six feet long, have broad flipper-like hind feet, and a beautiful dense fur sprinkled with silvery white guard hairs.

"Rafts", as the smaller unit is termed, are located in kelp areas that provide protection from predators, chiefly the Killer Whale. At night the Otter wrap kelp around their bodies to keep from being washed ashore. It is one of the oddities of nature that the Killer Whale, one of the most powerful animals in existence, is stymied by the seemingly weak strands of kelp. Evidently whales do not try to force their way through this aquatic vegetation, while the Sea Otter can easily slide through the closely growing mat and find protection in its web.

Sea Otter spend all their life in the sea, being born there, seeking food, breeding and dying there, only coming ashore under the most dire of circumstances. Since observing these animals under all kinds of sea conditions, I am unable to determine what factors would make them seek the shore, although some authorities say this occurrence is possible.

Rafting activities include sleeping, playing, breeding but not feeding. Their almost human antics at this time are a pleasure to watch. Many sleeping Otter will shade their eyes with a forepaw if the sun is annoying.

At this time the young rest on the breast of the female, and in some mysterious way can remain in that position even if the mother dives, rolls, or plows through breaking seas.

Sea Otter mate at any season of the year and consequently a herd is made up of many age groups. A single "pup" is usually born although twins have been reported. When not attached to the mother, "pups" float within the kelp beds until old enough to forage for themselves.

The best time of day for observation is close to sunset. Pursuing these animals will only make them swim farther away; wait at some vantage point along the shore and they may come within 50 feet. During feeding time they perform all kinds of aquatic gymnastics. Much diving, leaping, wrestling and rolling goes on at all times.

Their method of preparing food is termed by some authorities as being the only intelligent use of a tool by an animal. In the most tumultous seas, I have seen this mammal balancing a stone on its chest, rolling, diving, turning and reappearing with a sea urchin in its paw and the stone still on its chest. Then by a full sweep of the forepaw the sea urchin is cracked open on the rock and the Otter daintily picks out the meat. Sometimes the breaking of food on this stone produces a clanging noise that reverberates against the shore cliffs. Besides sea urchins, Otter eat abalones, Mollusks, and various crustaceans. As far as is known, Sea Otter do not eat fish.

During feeding time, an almost inevitable companion of the Sea Otter is the Western Gull. These scavengers will ride the waves beside the feeding Otter and pick up any scraps floating away from the breaking of the sea food on the balanced stone.

I have wondered at times if this bird was not a genuine nuisance to the Otter but when surfacing after a dive to the bottom I note that the Otter will come up beside a gull rather than at a distance.

Since we have a large resident Sea Lion colony on our offshore islands, I was curious as to the effect these larger animals would have on the Sea Otter. A morning observation demonstrated that neither mammal has any predatorial or pugnacious feeling toward the Otter. On this occasion, several Sea Lions arose directly in the midst of a group of Otter and at once began to play. Kelp and driftwood were tossed into the air. Both mammals dove and chased each other with complete abandon.

Some of the most unusual observations have been during the times of extremely rough seas. It seems fantastic that any living organism has the strength to combat the power of crashing waves and yet Sea Otter seem most happy when they are playing in white water close to jagged rocks.

The appearance of Sea Otter at Point Lobos adds a most welcome attraction to an already outstanding area. It is imperative that a strong and militant defense of this valuable animal be prepared for the day when commercial interests will again bring strong pressures to legalize their killing. We cannot risk another "close call", for now there are no inaccessible coasts off which the Sea Otter could hide until man would again forget his valuable fur.

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Jim Whitehead entered the following observation on a weekly report: "'Capri cannot hold a candle to this', is a frequently heard comment. But it is just a little disappointing to know that human beings must always be making comparisons. In so doing, he very often loses something from each area involved. Why can't we enjoy every area for what it has to offer?"

A REPORT ON WILDLIFE CONDITIONS
IN EMERALD BAY STATE PARK
by
Robert V. Hiller, Assistant Park Supervisor

In this area, isolated from park visitors for approximately six months of each year by severe weather and impassable roads, wildlife presents itself for critical observation. Many animals, normally shy and evasive during the summer, because of hunger or complete unmolestation by people in the winter, become frequent visitors around the rangers' residences. Imagine considering a view of a Bald Eagle perched not over 75 yards away; Beaver and Muskrat swimming unhurriedly 50 feet from the observer; or perhaps a Weasel dressed in his sable coat scurrying over the woodpile in front of the house. Part of our adopted winter family are the excitedly-chattering Douglas Squirrels, Mountain Chickadees, and Red-breasted Nuthatches by day, and the quiet visitations of Flying Squirrels and Racoons during the night. Late January finds Canadian Geese and various ducks flying into Emerald Bay to nest later on Fannette Island or along the shoreline.

For days following a storm, stark drama is portrayed in the form of tracks left in the powdery snow. Vividly outlining the struggle for existence are the familiar tracks of the Snowshoe Hare lacing back and forth between the trees with the ever-present imprints of the Coyote superimposed on those of the Hare. Mink leave an unmistakable set of prints along Eagle Creek where they have been in search of luckless trout, and on rare occasions the Bobcat passes through the area leaving the remnants of a Porcupine somewhere along his trail. Of especial interest in February of this year were the faintly-outlined Mountain Lion tracks along the park access road.

Mention Grouse to the hunter and in his mind's eye he views the noisily departing form of the bird and little else. Of what value is the complete protection provided by our state parks to the natural scene? Consider the following observations in the light of but a minute portion of what is available to the interested person now and the boundless opportunities which are increasing steadily as our park system grows:

In the latter part of September 1954, it was noted that one particular Grouse (Sierra Sooty Grouse) was becoming increasingly curious of the activities of Ted Wilson and myself as we went about our tasks here in the park. Heretofore, Grouse had been seen in the area but always at a considerable distance. As Fall progressed, the bird began following us, somewhat similar to the antics of a curious dog. Occasionally other Grouse would join the parade but would maintain a much greater distance than the 10 to 15 feet of this bird.

As fall gave way to winter, less and less of the Grouse was seen until in December, "Unk Unk" (as we had begun to call him) was not seen at all. Of course we concluded that he had left the area in company of other Grouse for the protected regions of Eagle Canyon. In January a curious thing began to happen. We were using a caterpillar tractor to snake timber which had fallen across some of the trails and before long

there would be "Unk Unk" following along as usual. Of seemingly particular interest to the bird was the chain saw. After only a few minutes operation, the Grouse could be observed flying down from the cliffs to the west only to settle nearly underfoot to watch the sawing of the logs with the rapt attention of the "sidewalk foreman". Later that same month we found that the bird had chosen the tall firs near the entrance from the main highway as its winter abode, and it is interesting to note that gale winds hit that spot with regularity. As conditions of the snow pack made use of the jeep feasible, just warming up this vehicle's motor was enough to attract the bird from the one-half mile distance.

The first indication that "Unk Unk" had taken up residence again around the houses was reported by Kathy Wilson (Daughter of Ted and Evy Wilson) in early April 1955 when the bird chased her away from the pier. Shortly, it was evident indeed that the Grouse had moved back and had set aside 200 feet on each side of the Hiller's residence as his territory and began protecting it with very aggressive behavior. Perching on the roof and using it as his control center, anything that moved within a 200-foot radius was fair game. The protection of this area usually came in the form of an attack by the bird running up, grabbing hold of the pant leg in his beak and beating against the leg with the bony forepart of the wings. I said usually -- bending over almost proved to be a catastrophy. This aggressiveness extended even to fighting the moving wheels of the jeep and chasing the vehicle quite some distance up the road. By the bright orange marking over his eyes it was evident he had his pre-nuptial coloring and by the behavior exhibited I believe it safe to assume he planned this as his nesting territory.

At the time of this writing (April 20, 1955) it is again snowing and the bird has not been seen for 5 days. One contributing factor for this absence perhaps may be the result of the necessary restraint put on the bird (by holding legs and wings much the same as one would hold a chicken to prevent its injury) to enable us to finish mixing house paint without repeated attacks. When released, the Grouse simply strode off into the woods emitting some very throaty cluckings and hasn't returned.

Final Report on "Unk Unk"

Last Monday, April 25, it was noted that the Grouse mentioned in the Winter Wildlife Report had set up his territory again at the top of the access road.

On Tuesday it was evidently his purpose to stop the jeep dead in its tracks by attacking the front wheel -- alas, the opposite not only proved true but also fatal.

Losing "Unk Unk" brought deep regrets from all who had come to know and respect his rugged individualism.

COMMISSION DIGEST

Commission Meeting Held in San Francisco on March 18, 1955

Offshore Oil Drilling

After hearing testimonies both for and against offshore oil drilling, the Commission passed a resolution to amend Senate Bill 565 to provide that the Director of Natural Resources shall refer applications for offshore oil drilling to the State Park Commission and any other state agency involved. An examination and report concerning possible interference with recreational use of land would then be made. The Commission approved application by the Superior Oil Company for a geological surface survey at Carrillo Beach State Park. The Humble Oil and Refining Company was granted permission to conduct a gravity meter survey over certain portions of Borrego State Park.

Turlock Road Widening

Approval was given to Stanislaus County Supervisors to widen and improve the County road in a portion of Turlock Lake State Park.

Pacific Building Concession

The Monterey City School District was granted a concession permit to occupy a portion of the Pacific Building as a business office.

Commission Meeting Held in San Francisco on April 15, 1955

Folsom Dam

On the recommendation of Chief Drury, the Commission approved a plan for the acquisition and operation of a desirable area at Folsom Dam. This will be subject to approval by the Department of Finance.

Acquisition

The Commission passed resolutions of acceptance for the following properties: Fort Humboldt, Humboldt County; Lodi Lake, San Joaquin County; 3 parcels at Columbia, Tuolumne County; Durphy property, Richardson Grove, Humboldt County; Sheridan property, Humboldt Redwoods, Humboldt County; Parr property, Twin Lakes, Santa Cruz County. The Commission also accepted patents to properties in the Anza Desert which will add 26,000 acres to Anza Desert and Borrego State Parks.

Possible Acquisition

A representative of the State Harbor Commissioners requested the State Park Commission to look into the possibility of establishing a historical monument at the Ferry Building in San Francisco.

Riding and Hiking Trail

The Humboldt County Master Plan for acquisition and development of a riding and hiking trail through Humboldt County was approved.

Huntington Beach Concession

The Huntington Beach State Park concession agreement of Richard L. Sinclair was renewed for five years.

Anza Desert Mineral Survey

Approved the application of the Western Geophysical Company to conduct a general geological survey in Anza Desert and Borrego State Parks.

Commission Meeting Held in Los Angeles, May 20, 1955

Kern River State Park

Approved a concession agreement for a children's amusement at this park for a period of three years.

Natural Bridges Beach State Park

Approved the Antonelli property acquisition of 7.75 acres for the sum of $14,500.00.

Police Powers were Granted to:

Thomas L. Drew	Renie A. Laret
Milton M. Frincke	William W. Norton, Jr.
Ralph G. Jones	John A. Rowe

William Woodworth

Anza Desert State Park

Approved a grazing concession with Mr. Daley eliminating the Box Canyon area for a period of one year.

Historical Landmark Registration

Carpinteria and Indian village of "Mishapshnow" in Santa Barbara County and Vaca-Pena Adobe in Solano County were approved as Historical Landmarks.

Carmel River Beach State Park

Approved the acceptance of the Craig property with the reservation of a life estate in favor of Ann V. Craig.

Proposed Change in District I Headquarters

The Commission approved the moving of the District I Headquarters to Fort Humboldt in Eureka.

Mitchell's Caverns

Directed the staff to initiate Congressional legislation for the acquisition of federally owned lands as a part of the Mitchell's Caverns State Park.

THE STATE'S REGISTERED LANDMARKS

by
Aubrey Neasham
State Park Historian

One of the important and interesting functions of the State Park Commission is the registration and marking of California's Historical Landmarks. To date 535 such landmarks have been registered and official markers have been placed at many of these. To aid in this work, an official Registered Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, appointed by the Governor, screens all applications for registration and marking. The present members of this committee, all outstanding historians, are: Aubrey Drury, Chairman; the Hon. Joseph R. Knowland; Peter T. Conmy; Carl I. Wheat; and Miss Henrietta Toothaker. Recommendations of the committee must be approved by the State Park Commission and registrations must be recorded with the Department of Natural Resources.

To list all the registered landmarks of California would take considerable space. However, a summary of the official plaques placed or approved by the State Park Commission during 1954 and 1955 indicates the wide variety of these sites, historically and geographically. Among these are:

Calaveras County

Altaville Grammar School, No. 499

El Dorado County

Georgetown, No. 484
Placerville, No. 475
Greenwood, No. 521

Inyo County

Mary Austin's Home, No. 229

Kern County

Fort Tejon, No. 129

Los Angeles County

Queen Anne Cottage (Los Angeles State & County Arboretum) No. 367
Dominguez Ranch House, No. 152
Hancock Park - La Brea, No. 170
Pomona Water Power Plant, No. 514

Mariposa County

Agua Fria, No. 518

Orange County

Modjeska's Home, No. 205
Old Landing, No. 198
Dana Point, No. 189
Silverado, No. 202
Anaheim Landing, No. 219

Sacramento County

California's First Passenger Railroad, No. 526

San Francisco County

Montgomery Block, No. 80

Santa Clara County

Almaden Vineyards, No. 505

Shasta County

Bell's Bridge, No. 519

Siskiyou County

Emigrant Trail Crossing of Present Highway 97, No. 517

Sonoma County

Temelec Hall, No. 237
Swiss Hotel, No. 496

In addition to plaques placed by the State Park Commission, many registered landmarks were formerly marked by the California Division of Highways and the California Centennials Commission, with the aid of the California State Chamber of Commerce. Also, leading historical and patriotic groups have been active in marking historic sites and buildings. Among others, these include the California Historical Society, the Historical Society of Southern California, the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, the Society of California Pioneers, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the Confederacy. Working in cooperation with all such groups, the Commission hopes that in time most of California's important landmarks will be marked, thus assuring a permanent reminder of the individuals and events of our historical heritage.

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SACRAMENTO OFFICE NEWS

On April 14 Oscar Kalenius assumed his duties as Land Title Abstractor, the position formerly held by Cliff White. Before coming to Sacramento, Oscar lived in Marysville and had his own private law practice. His home state of Arizona was early deserted for the cool, green forests of Washington and the University at Seattle.

Besides his wife Margery who has a position in the Department of Finance, the family includes Sally, age 16, and Mark, age 14. We are glad to welcome Oscar to the Lands Section.

After several years of effort Ronnie Miller, Head of the Administrative Section, has secured a helper - under the classification of Accounting Officer II. Paul Adcock has been selected to fill this position. Previously at Agnew Mental Hospital - as an accountant - Paul says that he is very happy to be back among normal (?) people.

To Paul, a native Californian, his wife, Frances, from Ohio, and their 9 year old daughter Lorry, we extend a hearty welcome.

Marion (Plescha) Parr, a native of the Land Section, has secured a leave of absence starting July 1st, to keep a date with a member of the Ciconcidae family - normally referred to as a stork.

We are sorry to announce that Mrs. E. W. Statler, mother of Charles Statler, stock clerk, passed away on April 8, 1955 in Ohio.

Bill Raupp, in charge of the survey crews, has recently joined the M.T.C. Club -- move to the country and enjoy life is their motto. Bill now spends his evenings sitting on his front porch surveying his 320 acres through a borrowed transit. Rancho El Raupp is near the South Fork of Folsom Dam, 12 miles from the town of Folsom.

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

Interesting Patrol Reports continue from Anza Desert and Borrego State Parks.

April 5, 1955

Jack Welch reported on Coyote Creek area: "We now have an example of one of the higher forms of litterbug skill. Leaning on its top, innards pointing skyward, is a 1935 Buick with registration and licence plates removed. What do we do with this?"

April 7, 1955

Jack Welch again reported: "A large group recently camped under the mud bluffs at Font's Point. About 30 cookfires were used and no attempt had been made to clean up any litter. Green willow logs and sawed powerline poles were strewn over the area. The mud hills on the east side of the wash were criss-crossed with auto tracks. It will take a larger vehicle than I have to clean up this mess."

"Accompanying me was visiting fireman Alan 'Tiny' Philbrook from Mt. Diablo State Park whose 265 pounds made fine jeep riding."

April 18, 1955

James B. Chaffee, Park Supervisor at Borrego State Park reported on desert wildlife. "Since January we have seen the usual number of Jack Rabbits and Cotton Tails. A few Deer have been seen in upper Indian Canyon and in Culp Valley. Occasional Bobcats and Coyotes were observed. Five Wild Burros near Clark Dry Lake were noted on February 24th. Several reports have come in that a California Condor is in the San Ysidra Peak area. Only one Rattler and one Side Winder have been observed so far this spring."

* * * * * *

A different type of wildlife report came from Leo Crawford, Park Supervisor at S. P. Taylor. "On Tuesday, March 29th, a sick skunk was observed by Ranger Allison in the Devil's Gulch area. The animal was trapped and Coynty Health Authorities reported, after examination, that the skunk definitely had rabies. No other cases have been reported."

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Wildlife was also in the news at Seacliff Beach State Park. On March 19, Park Supervisor Cushing reported the commercial fishing boats took 15 basking sharks from the area near the fishing pier.

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Basking in the limelight instead of the ocean, is a new arrival at the Roy and Betty Gholson home. On Saturday morning, April 16, while Roy was away with the car Betty had to hike to the highway with son Larry, hitch a ride in a truck to Green Valley Falls, where Ranger Lew Myer and his wife Nita furnished transportation to the hospital. Roy says, "Never more will I leave home when Nature indicates a storm."

Los Angeles TV station KYYV, owned by the Los Angeles Times, has been featuring shorts on several State Historical Monuments. Fort Tejon, San Juan Bautista, and the Monterey Peninsula have already been presented. The "dress rehearsal" of Fiesta Day at La Purisima was recently filmed and viewed publicly on May 12, three days before the actual event. Curators and rangers at the various photographed units have greatly aided production managers by checking scripts and sets for period authenticity. It is hoped that additional State Park units will be featured in the months to come.

* * * * * *

Darrel Knoefler at Donner Memorial State Park says, "Can you top this letter from would-be camper?"

'I would appreciate it if you could inform me as to: (1) the average daytime temperature, (2) the average evening temperature (from the dinner hour to about 9:00 p.m.), and (3) the average minimum temperature during the month of July at Donner Memorial State Park. I am desirous of camping at Donner but on account of small children would like to take into consideration the above factors."

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Two rangers have received commendations from the Merit Award Board. A. D. (Tiny) Philbrook, State Park Ranger II, at Mt. Diablo was awarded $25.00 for designing and building a pair of spring clips used to hold gun type nozzles of portable fire equipment equipped with hose reels.

C. L. (Roy) Cushing, Ranger III, at Seacliff received a certificate of commendation for devising a method of keeping fire extinguisher hose tips clean.

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Director Nelson recently issued a directive explaining necessary procedures when leaving state service.

"We would like to call your attention to the fact that there is no automatic refund of accumulated savings bond deductions when an employee leaves state service. Refunds must be requested by Form 242, a copy of which is attached. This form, with Parts I and III completed, should be sent to the Division of Administration with the Report of Separation, Form 605.

The Division of Administration does not keep records of accumulated deductions, and we must rely on the various Divisions to inform separating employees how to obtain a refund of any balance of bond deductions to their credit. A separating employee who has been purchasing a full bond each month does not need to submit a Form 242 cancellation because there are no accumulated deductions to be refunded."

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Jack Stowe, Assistant Supervisor at Samuel P. Taylor State Park, has been awarded a two week scholarship at the Audubon Camp near Norden in the High Sierra. Mrs. Norman B. Livermore and Mrs. Bertram K. Dunshee said the scholarship was a memorial to John Muir, pioneer conservationist.

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The new overnight camp for riders and hikers at Devil's Gulch in Samuel P. Taylor State Park, Marin County, has been completed. Facilities include camp stoves, barbecue pits, water supply, sanitary facilities and a horse corral. In Marin County the trail is now complete between Samuel P. Taylor and Mt. Tamalpais State Parks.

On Sunday, June 19, Ned Stuart, Park Attendant at Donner Memorial State Park, heard firecrackers being discharged in the Park. Upon investigating he found that some Reno, Nevada, boys had been setting the firecrackers off on the main swimming beach. What he also found out was that some local boys, who like to swim there, knew that it was against State Park Rules & Regulations so they took matters into their own hands by tossing the boys, firecrackers and all into the lake. Ned got there in time to see the Reno boys swimming to shore--still clothed.

Incidentally, these local boys are patrolling the area around the beach to see that no one messes it up. They keep it clean and watch for fires too.

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Edward A. Griggs, Supervisor at William B. Ide Adobe reported the following on June 23: "Some animal has been cutting limbs off the almond tree here to get the young almonds. I could not figure what it was until this last Saturday night, On that night George Sutton's dog tangled with a porcupine under the almond tree. Before they got through the dog looked as much like the porcupine as the porcupine did. It took George and I about an hour to pull the quills out. Also noted for the first time lately some young beavers in the river by the Adobe."

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Rescue Assist - Donner Lake, June 27, 1955

About 3:00 p.m., Ranger Stinchfield, while on patrol in the picnic area, glanced out at Donner Lake just in time to see a boat capsize. He drove around the lake to a place that rents boats in order to get a boat to go to the assistance of those that were dumped into the water (which is plenty cold!) Upon arriving at the boat rental pier he saw two friends with a high powered boat just ready to take off. He told them what was happening, so they went to the rescue and arrived in time to take the metal boat and four boys in tow.

The boys were from Stead Air Force Base and had been water skiing when one of them tried to crawl forward but had slipped too far to one side which had upset the boat.

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The Oregon Jay has once again shown up at Russian Gulch State Park. These birds are most unusual in the way that they seem to arrive in the park. No one sees them come, like the Band-tailed Pigeon or the Stellar Jay, who arrive in flocks and with much noise. The Oregon Jay just seems to appear from nowhere and all of a sudden, there he is. For a wild bird they are certainly interesting. The Stellar Jay and the California Jay are very noisy and bold birds, but the Oregon Jay is quiet and tame. These birds will be in the park only a very short time, less than a week, and they will eat food from the hand of a visitor. Only recently one landed on the shoulder of a park visitor.

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A memo from Jim Tryner at Calaveras Big Trees states that a visitor has given the information that a Sierra Redwood of considerable size is growing in Zurich, Switzerland. This visitor also stated that a metal plaque on the tree indicates that it was planted in 1842 from seed secured in California. This date does not agree with the discovery date for Sierra Redwoods. A letter has been sent to Zurich to confirm this information.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments

Bold, Elmer H. (Janitor)	5/2/55	La Purisima
Caldwell, James C. (Rg I)	5/17/55	Humboldt Redwoods
Dougherty, William P. (Rg III)	3/2/55	Portola
Farber, Bassett A. (Rg II)	5/17/55	La Purisima
Galli, Alfred (Rg I)	6/6/55	Mt. San Jacinto
Geissinger, Lloyd B. (Rg I)	4/20/55	Pfeiffer-Big Sur
Handley, Alvie J. (Janitor)	4/21/55	Monterey Monuments
Herrmann, Fred A. (Rg I)	4/26/55	San Clemente
Kauffman, Harry G. (Rg II)	6/1/55	Pfeiffer-Big Sur
Lindstrom, Elmer L. (Rg I)	3/21/55	Armstrong
Lloyd, William A. (Asst Ldscp Arch)	6/6/55	Dist V Headquarters
Menges, Warren C. (Hi Eq Oper Lab)	6/13/55	Dist V Headquarters
Mitchell, Curtis B. (Rg I)	4/7/55	Gold Disc. Site
Moltzner, Jr., Karl (Rg I)	4/1/55	Pfeiffer-Big Sur
Priester, Ferdinand (Rg I)	3/4/55	Mt. San Jacinto
Ritzman, Walter W. (Carp)	4/21/55	San Clemente
Robison, Ray B. (Rg I)	3/10/55	Will Rogers
Rushing, Daniel E. (Rg I)	5/1/55	Palomar Mt.
Shaw, John W. (Janitor)	5/27/55	Sutter's Fort
Soeters, Fred J. (Grd & Flw Gard)	6/7/55	Vallejo Home

Separations

Case, John G. (Sr Draft Aid)	5/7/55	Dist V Headquarters
Del Ponte, Alfonso S. (Grd & Flw Gard) (leave of absence)	5/12/55	Vallejo Home
Gerhart, Nelson S. (Rg II)	4/15/55	Pismo Beach
Mann, Weldon J. (Janitor) (retired)	3/31/55	Sutter's Fort
Peters, Walter T. (Janitor) (leave of absence)	4/5/55	Monterey Monuments
Schauber, Hubert I. (Stk Clk)	3/31/55	Dist VI Headquarters
Stewart, Gordon (Carp)	3/14/55	Dist VI Headquarters
Young, Logan A. (Hi Eq Opr Lbr)	4/29/55	Dist V Headquarters

Transfers

Bridewell, Frank A. (Curator I)	3/15/55	Columbia to Sonoma Mission
Fleming, John (Rg III)	3/2/55	Portola to Morro Bay
Hansen, Theodore M. (Rg II)	6/1/55	Pfeiffer-Big Sur to Pismo Beach
Johnston, Walter R. (Rg I)	4/1/55	Richardson Grove to Patrick's Point
Jones, Elmer C. (Rg I)	4/1/55	Patrick's Point to Edward R. Hickey
Kafka, George E. (Rg I)	4/1/55	Pfeiffer-Big Sur to Morro Bay

Mason, Morley J. (Rg II)	4/1/55	La Purisima to Calaveras
Metcalf, Douglas W. (Rg I)	6/4/55	Humboldt Redwoods to Richardson Grove
Morgan, Maurice C. (Rg IV)	7/1/55	Dist I Headquarters to Cuyamaca
Nealon, Philip J. (Rg II)	3/2/55	Armstrong to MacKerricher
Ransom, Lester M. (Rg II)	3/2/55	Calaveras to Gold Disc. Site
Rensch, Hero E. (Curator I)	7/1/55	Sutter's Fort to Columbia
Sims, R. V. Lesley (Rg II)	3/2/55	MacKerricher to Armstrong
Weldon, George C. (Rg I)	3/2/55	Gold Disc. Site to Calaveras

Telephone Numbers

Clear Lake State Park:	Crestview 9-4293
D. L. Bliss State Park:	Lambert 5-6377 (park office)
Mt. Diablo State Park:	Vernon 7-2500 or 7-2525 (Danville Nos.))
Mt. Tamalpais State Park:	Dunlap 8-2070 or 8-1936
Point Lobos Reserve State Park:	Carmel 7-4909
Portola State Park:	Portola State Park #1, Palo Alto Toll Sta.
S. P. Taylor State Park:	Taylor State Park #1, San Rafael Toll Sta.
Sunset Beach State Park:	Watsonville 4-4995
Tomales Bay State Park:	Inverness 138

Telephone service at Wm. D. Ide Adobe State Historical Monument discontinued. Monument Supervisor Edward A. Griggs may be contacted through his personal telephone at Red Bluff 290R. He should be contacted by "person to person". Mr. Grigg's residence address is: 1820 Douglas Street, Red Bluff, California.

Addresses

Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park
Star Route, Box 286
Crescent City, California

Mr. John H. Michael
197 Fair Oaks Drive (Contra Costa Riding & Hiking Trail)
Concord, California

Sonoma Mission State Historical Monument
114 E. Spain Street
Sonoma, California

Doheny Beach State Park
P. O. Box A
Dana Point, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

PARK COMMISSION

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Supplemental Issue

July 11, 1955

NEWS & VIEWS

ARTISTS CONCEPTION OF
CLEAR LAKE STATE PARK

VOLUME 12 - NUMBER 2 JULY 1, 1955

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS & VIEWS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

(Supplement to issue for July, 1955

News and Views, already overdue, went to print last Friday. It was felt that all in the Division would be interested in the details of State Park appropriation acts passed by the Legislature, even though it was not known what disposition would be made of the various measures by Governor Knight.

The next day, in a news conference, the Governor indicated his decision to pocket veto all of the park appropriation bills. In doing this, he gave his reasons and stated some very important principles, quoted as follows:

PRESS RELEASE - Statement
Governor Goodwin J. Knight
July 9, 1955

Governor Goodwin J. Knight today issued the following statement in connection with S. B. 1729 and other separate bills for beach and park projects:

"Senate Bill 1729 has been referred to as the 'Omnibus Park Bill.' It proposed to appropriate $15,932,500 from the Beach and Park Funds for the purpose of acquiring and developing a large number of new State beach and park projects. There are a number of other bills which would appropriate more than $3,500,000 additional for individual beach and park projects. Some of these projects would be excellent additions to our very fine State Beach and Park System. Others would require much more study and investigation before we could be certain that it would be wise to invest large sums of State funds in them.

"I believe it is premature to appropriate large amounts of money for a major beach and park acquisition program before certain important policy questions have been clarified by legislation. When the State Park Bond Issue of $6,000,000 was authorized in 1927 the enabling act contained a definite requirement that no State money would be available for new acquisitions unless it was matched by private donations or local appropriations. Again in 1945 when $15,000,000 was taken from the State's General Fund and set aside for additional State beaches and parks, the principle of matching State funds from private or other sources was continued. Senate Bill 1729 abandons the matching principle for the projects contained in this bill while the matching requirements are still in force in respect to the remaining monies in the 1945 appropriation and in respect to the projects to be financed from these monies. So far as I know, no serious consideration was given in any of the committees who heard this bill to the very important question of abandoning the matching principle.

"There is no good reason why California should not have a system of State beaches and parks second to none in the world. Such a system is of utmost importance to the welfare and economy of our State. The development of our Beach and Park System must be in accordance with a sound, prudent, comprehensive master plan.

"Allocations of funds for the purpose should be through the regular budget process in accordance with a system of priorities as is done in other capital outlay budgeting and should not be on a basis of competition among members of the Legislature through special bills.

"For these reasons, without prejudice to the many fine beach and park projects included in the bill, I feel that the public interest demands that I withhold my approval of Senate Bill 1729 and also the various separate bills for individual beach and park projects.

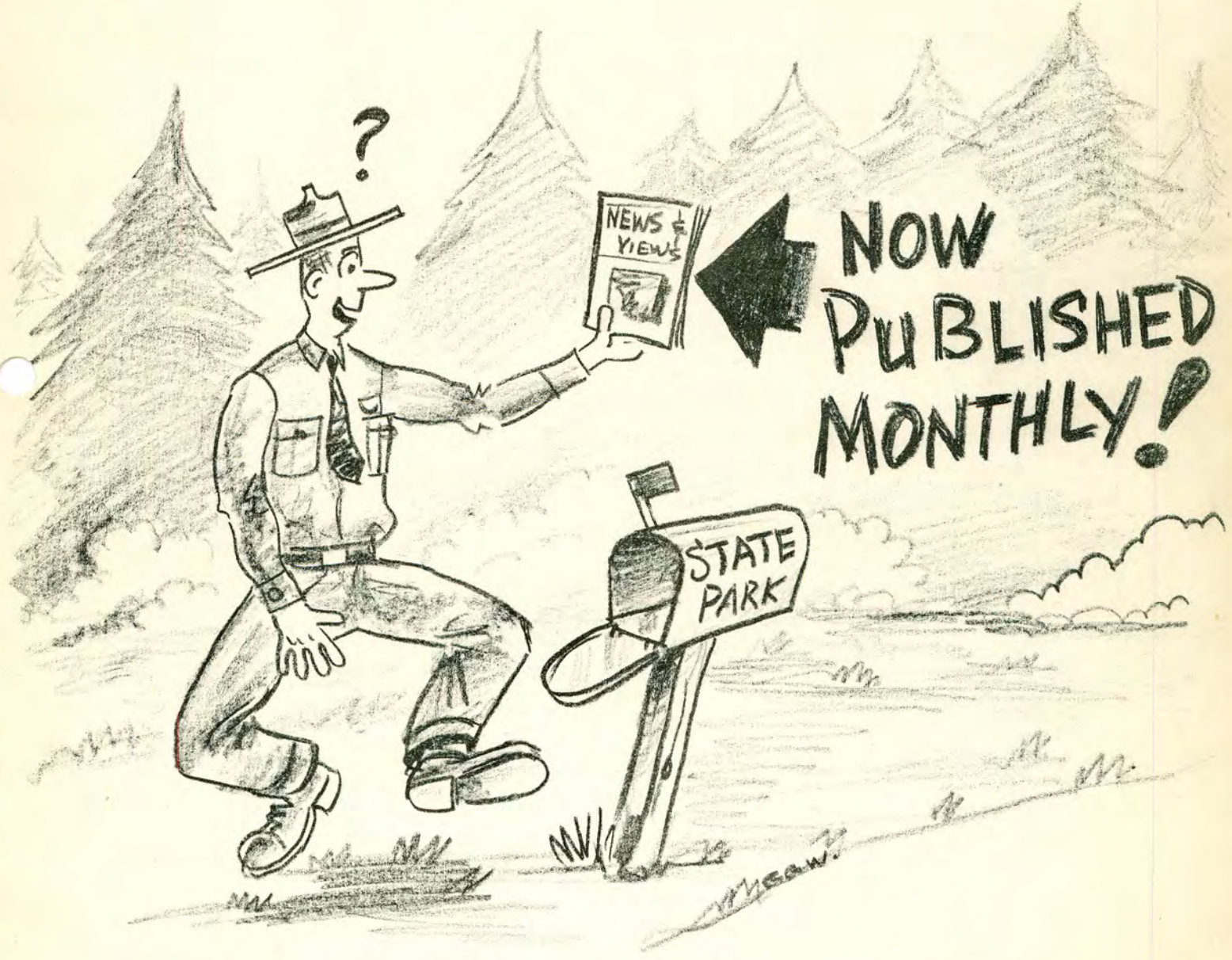
"I have the assurances of the Park Commission and the Division of Beaches and Parks, as well as the Director of Finance, that work will be begun immediately to develop a sound, long-term, beach and park acquisition plan with a system of priorities and with a recommended set of policies for the Legislature's consideration. The budget which I shall submit to the Legislature next March will contain specific recommendations for a substantial beginning on such a beach and park acquisition and development program."

In accordance with the Governor's suggestion, the California State Park Commission has asked the Division of Beaches and Parks to prepare a specific program to be considered in next year's budget, hearings upon which will soon be begun. This will be part of a larger long-range program. It is reassuring to know that the future of the California State Park System will be charted on this sound basis.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY
July 11, 1955

NEWS & VIEWS



Volume 12 - Number 3 August 1, 1955

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Far more eloquent than anything I could say is the tribute to Mrs. Duncan McDuffie which appeared in the July issue of the Bulletin of the Garden Club of America. It seems appropriate to quote from it here because both Mrs. McDuffie and the late Duncan McDuffie were pioneers in the State Park movement in California, and we owe much to them.

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Duncan McDuffie
May 11, 1955

"In the death of Mrs. Duncan McDuffie, the Garden Club of America has lost a devoted friend, who throughout her life gave time and effort, and earnest thought to every cause that touched the problems of nature and of the land.

Mrs. McDuffie and her husband, who was President of the Save-the-Redwoods League until his death in 1951, dedicated themselves to the work of saving the magnificent redwood trees.

On May eleventh, Jean Howard McDuffie died, and we are left with memories which will remain with us forever. We will think of her always, as possessing the attributes of her own beloved trees. She was as lofty in stature as they are. Her spirit was like the distilled sunshine which filters down through their branches, her tenderness like the evergreen ferns and the delicate flowers which carpet the forest floor, and in her presence her many friends always felt the same serenity one feels when first one stands within the groves."

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief

COMMISSION MEETING HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO
June 17, 1955

Holt-Rosen Productions and Lindsley Parsons Productions, Inc., were given permission to film certain buildings at Columbia Historic State Park for the sum of $25 per day.

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Concession agreement was granted to Mr. and Mrs. Eichelberger to operate food store, gas station, garage, and trailer business at Agua Caliente Springs in Anza Desert State Park.

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Purchase resolutions were passed to secure McCormick and Rude properties at Columbia Historic State Park. A gift of 3.25 acres of land from the Feather River Pine Mills, Inc., as an addition to Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park was accepted by the Commission.

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The Commission approved a map of Anza Desert and Borrego State Parks that indicated areas of high intrinsic values. This map is to be presented to the Federal Bureau of Land Management with the request that indicated areas would be excluded from mineral leases.

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The establishment of an honor camp by the Division of Forestry in the South Grove of Calaveras Big Trees State Park was approved as indicated in a written agreement.

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Approval was given by the Commission for the construction of three pedestrian underpasses at Silver Strand Beach State Park.

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The concession covering the store and light foods business at McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park was granted to Mr. and Mrs. Willis E. Lane.

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Benson Tours of Borrego Springs was granted a renewal of concession agreement without consideration for permission to operate four-wheel-drive vehicle over certain areas of Borrego State Park.

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The staff was directed by the Commission to prepare a well-balanced plan of acquisition to be included in 1956-57 fiscal year budget, as a part of the long-range program in harmony with the Five Year Program.

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The next meeting of the State Park Commission will be held in Eureka on August 26, 1955.

Summary of Address Given by
GOVERNOR GOODWIN J. KNIGHT
At Dedication of Nimbus Dam
Fair Oaks, California, June 4, 1955

More than 100 years ago, in the year 1847, Brigham Young and other Mormon pioneers triggered the west's mightiest form of economic chain-reaction when they diverted water from a creek to irrigate the gardens and fields where Salt Lake, one of the finest cities in all America, now stands.

The ingenuity and farsightedness of these Mormon pioneers has been adopted throughout the western states. Thus began the era of reclamation in America -- an agricultural system that has brought manifold blessings to all mankind.

Nimbus Dam, the subject of our dedicatory services today, is the first unit completed in development of the turbulent American River. It is an essential adjunct to Folsom Dam and the Folsom power plant located seven miles upstream from here.

More than $12,000,000 has been spent on this project and it will be worth every nickel of it as it serves the people in this area for a hundred years in the future.

The Nimbus and the Folsom projects are not the end of this type of work planned for control of the American River. In the years to come the forks of the American above Folsom will become sites of new dams and reservoirs to accommodate the requirements of this magnificent agricultural area and its rapidly expanding population.

There are many other important aspects of this great project besides water, power and flood control. As some of you may be aware, the American River is one of the most important salmon spawning streams in the entire Sacramento-San Joaquin River system and other tributaries of the Bay Area.

Nimbus Dam has cut off more than 70 percent of the spawning area of this stream, affecting some 20,000 adult fish. What is being done about this valuable and important phase of river development?

The answer lies right downstream from us, on the south bank of the river. There contractors are in the process of constructing a hatchery to be completed at a cost of $930,000 furnished by the federal government. On completion it will be operated by the Department of Fish and Game of the State of California.

So much for the maintenance of a resource we already have. Let me tell you now a little about a new resource which our Department of Fish and Game is planning for this area. This beautiful lake above Nimbus Dam is now virtually barren of fish except for the few native specie already in the stream when the dam was closed.

But this summer the Department of Fish and Game will begin making tests on water temperatures and other matters, to determine whether or

not Nimbus Lake will become rainbow trout water. If the tests show the expected results, some 200,000 rainbow fingerlings will be planted here this summer and by next season, the fishermen can expect results.

But that isn't all. Seven miles upstream an even greater lake is being formed above Folsom Dam. Fisheries experts realize that it will not be suitable for trout, but already it has the beginnings of a great bass, bluegill and sunfish water. The Department has planted these warmwater species in the reservoir, and again by next summer the plug casters of this area should be having a field day.

To augment the great need for outdoor recreation for our millions of Californians the eyes of the public are turning to a recently discovered source of recreation. These are the multiple-use reservoirs, such as those here at Nimbus and Folsom dams. Here, out of the necessity for power, irrigation, and domestic use of water, there can be integrated, without interference for those primary functions, many outdoor recreational uses, such as boating, fishing, swimming, camping, picnicking and hiking.

In 1952 the State Park Commission became interested in possible state park status for Lake Natoma here at Nimbus Dam. Through this interest and the cooperation of other agencies, a master plan has been developed for outdoor recreational use of this great reservoir. This plan was developed by the National Park Service, in cooperation with our California State Division of Beaches and Parks. Developing plans of this type require study of the highest type, and the County of Sacramento is to be commended upon its contribution of several thousand dollars to make this plan possible. The water area of this lake is approximately 510 acres. This plan includes the acquisition of approximately 1,330 acres of private lands to add to the 882 acres of land now owned by the Federal Government.

Folsom Reservoir, which is considerably larger, also is under consideration by the Legislature and the State Park Commission as a state park. But determination of state park status for Lake Natoma cannot proceed until the future of Folsom Reservoir is decided by the State Legislature.

I think we should all realize that in the State of California there are some 40-odd reservoirs with the same potential outdoor recreational use like those here at Nimbus and Folsom reservoirs. Unlike many great natural areas which are acquired as state parks, reservoir sites require highly developed and expensive facilities for outdoor recreation usage.

I was considerably heartened, yesterday, with news from Washington that the National Park Service is studying a proposal to seek more than $200,000 in federal funds for the purchase of necessary acreage and the installation of necessary recreational facilities at both Nimbus and Folsom dams. Under this federal plan, State organizations would operate the facilities. Some idea of the great need for recreational facilities in this area may be gleaned from the fact that, last week-end alone, more than 50,000 people visited this outdoor area, even though it now lacks the normal facilities required to accommodate Californians who want to enjoy the great outdoors. I am confident that, if the Tri-County Planning Commission, the Chambers of Commerce of Sacramento, Elk Grove, Roseville, Fair Oaks, and other communities of this district, will cooperate with our State and Federal officials, early action may be expected in making Nimbus and Folsom outdoor wonderlands for the benefit of our people.

PERSONNEL NEWS

by

Earl P. Hanson, Deputy Chief

As I mentioned in the previous issue of "News and Views", changes will continue to take place in our park units and Sacramento headquarters staffs. Through a deficiency appropriation, the Department of Finance is permitting the Division to hire a staff for the purpose of developing a master plan based upon the Five Year Program of the State Park Commission. The initial work preparatory to submitting the first stages of the master plan with the 1956-57 capital outlay budget request, is being prepared under the able direction of District Superintendent Jess T. Chaffee, who has been assigned to Sacramento on a three months detached service basis for that purpose. Although Jess plans to keep in touch with District V, he has left the District under the guidance of Assistant Superintendent Wayne Cox.

A vacancy has occurred in the Park Supervisor position at Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park through the resignation for personal reasons of Ranger III Harold Pesch. This has permitted the promotion of Lewis Paul Griffith, Park Supervisor at Tahoe State Park, to a grade III appointment at Big Sur. This is where Paul got his start and we are proud and happy to have him return to his first love as Park Supervisor.

Ranger II Jack Stowe of Samuel P. Taylor, where he has been Assistant Park Supervisor, will be given a chance to show his ability as Park Supervisor at Tahoe State Park. To fill the vacancy at Samuel P. Taylor resulting from the promotion of Park Supervisor Leo Crawford to the second Ranger IV position in District VI, Ranger III James B. Chaffee has been selected. Jim has been doing a very creditable job at Borrego and it was primarily because of his personal interest in the Marin County area that he was selected for the appointment to Samuel P. Taylor.

The opportunity for promotion then resulted in the appointment of William Rhinehart, Assistant Park Supervisor at Turlock Lake, to the Ranger III Park Supervisor position at Borrego. This will be a new experience for Bill whose background includes Big Basin, New Brighton, Samuel P. Taylor, as well as Turlock Lake.

In listing these changes, I hope I have not overlooked anyone. At any rate, to all of you best wishes for continued success in your new locations.

* * * * * *

I know that it will come as a surprise to many of you, and it certainly did to us, that Mrs. Gena Hedger chose to leave the service of the Division, which she has so effectively performed over a period of years, in order to be home with her family. All of you in the field are acquainted with the various fiscal details that Gena carried on in the interest of the effective operation of each individual unit of the System. This was always done cheerfully and promptly.

Gena first joined the Division of Beaches and Parks as an Intermediate Account Clerk in September of 1945. She advanced with the organization

(Continued on page 9)

ONE MAN READS NEWS AND VIEWS

or

A Rebuttal on Snake Bite Treatment Described in April Issue of News and Views

by

Robert S. Simmons

This is rebuttal to the article contained in the April issue of News and Views - titled "The L-C Treatment of Venomous Bites or Stings" by Herbert L. Stahnke, Ph.D.

This method of treatment was publicized several years ago and at that time contact was made with Mr. C. B. Perkins, herpetologist of the San Diego Zoo and his able assistant Mr. C. E. Shaw. Also, several medical doctors were spoken to in regard to the above subject. The following is the results of those talks:

This method was first discussed over 50 years ago in regard to the treatment of the venomous scorpion sting, and for the treatment of the scorpion sting ONLY. This dangerous little animal is found only in Arizona and therefore we need not be worried about it in this state.

Also, if living tissue is kept at extreme low temperature for any great period of time, as suggested in the article, it will decay and turn to gangrene. In three snake bite cases brought to my attention using the L-C treatment, a leg or arm has been lost by each one of these victims due to the effects of the treatment. If the tissue is not kept at a low temperature so that it decays, there is a great chance that the subcutaneous nerve endings will be so destroyed that just the flow of cool or warm air over the parts effected will cause great pain.

It was suggested that tubes of ethyl chloride be carried for quick freezing of the bitten part; inasmuch as the average tube of ethyl chloride lasts approximately 30 minutes at least 40 tubes would have to be carried if instructions were followed. Also, improper use of this gas will cause the above described decay of the flesh.

It is suggested that the field personnel, and all other interested parties, stick to the tried and true 'cut and suck' method for snake bite treatment. It may be more painful and messy but at least the victim will live to tell you about it.

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

Wendell K. Davis, Monument Supervisor at San Juan Bautista State Historical Monument, adds a new danger to the crossroads of life. His June 28th report read: "Fiesta-Rodeo Committee estimates 25,000 people present for Fiesta-Rodeo to be held July 10. At a meeting last evening, a committee member expressed concern over difficulties arising in past years when many people would mistake the barbecue line for the restroom line, both running for blocks at peak of visitor attendance."

Carl Anderson, Park Supervisor at Patrick's Point State Park also believes that there are two paths in every park. On one path is an irate camper with a pooch and this statement: "If the lousy place ain't good enough for my dog, it ain't good enough for me." Then, without a chance for Johnston to practice his Ranger training, off he goes. Returning to the office by the other path Dick found the following note under the door: "To those in charge of Patrick's Point Camp. We wish to thank all of you for your wonderful work in making and keeping this beautiful place for all of us. We can't tell you how much we appreciate its wild loveliness and its cleanliness too."

Evidently Wm. B. Ide Adobe Historical Monument has more than historical artifacts to exhibit to the public. Edward A. Griggs, Monument Supervisor reports: "Lost one Cottonwood tree 6" in diameter on the river bank that was cut down by Beavers. Have noted two young Beavers swimming in the river here lately. Yesterday we lost one rattlesnake killed by tourist. The procupine is continuing his activities in the almond tree. Have a large covey of approximately 50 Valley Quail that have taken up residence here. Also a hen and nine chickPheasants are hanging around."

A new game is being played by the personnel at Mitchell Caverns State Park. Robert S. Simmons, Park Supervisor, reports: "You take a sip of water and try to guess what's swimming in the storage tanks. Winner gets a free tour of the Caverns; some losers get awful sick."

The Elk Rangers are having troubles in various parts of the state. Jackson A. Rhodes, Ranger I, at Tule Elk Reserve reports: "Elk calf killed by poachers this week - no evidence, no conviction. No other action taken except closer surveillance by park personnel."

Even though Lloyd Lively stays up most of the night with his maternity cases, his report is not optimistic: "The Elk calf that Jack Beer brought up from the Eureka zoo for shipment to New York died suddenly early Saturday morning. It was fed at midnight and looked to be in fine condition, but when the 7:00 a.m. feeding time came it was found dead. Apparently baby Elk are not overly easy to raise when taken from their mothers. There is still one calf in the zoo and an effort will be made to capture another here."

A. P. Salzgeber, Park Supervisor at Carpinteria Beach State Park reports: "One of our lifeguards Max Jameisson won the Semana Nautica two mile ocean swim race, at Santa Barbara. Most of the outstanding swimmers of the Pacific Coast were entered in this event."

PRESS RELEASES
July 21, 1955

NEW CAMPING FACILITY PLANS BEING COMPLETED FOR EMERALD BAY STATE PARK

Newton B. Drury, Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks, reported today that plans have been completed for the construction of 100 campsite facilities consisting of concrete and wood camp tables, food lockers, and masonry stoves to be located at the south end of the Bay at Emerald Bay State Park on Lake Tahoe. It is anticipated that this new campground will be opened to the public for the 1956 summer season.

Campground roads are now under construction and the complete plans include four comfort stations and two combination buildings having restrooms, showers, and laundry facilities.

Contractors interested in submitting sealed bids for the camp units or buildings should contact State Park District Superintendent, Clyde Newlin, 118 East Oak Street, Stockton, California.

Bids will be received at the above office until 2:00 p.m., August 9, 1955.

NEW CAMPING AND COMBINATION RESTROOM FACILITIES WILL BE AVAILABLE AT CASTLE CRAGS STATE PARK BY NEXT SUMMER

Newton B. Drury, Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks reported today that bids will be opened on July 26, 1955 for the construction at Castle Crags State Park of forty additional camping units and a combination building which will provide restrooms, showers, and laundry facilities. Also bids will be taken for the construction of roads and a water system. The use of the above facilities by the public is anticipated for the summer of 1956.

(Continued from page 5)

until she was appointed as an Accounting Technician II in 1952. From that time to the present date she has been Mr. Ronald E. Miller's right-hand "man".

In addition to her official duties she was always thinking of the social and personal aspects of our state park group. It was Gena, who in cooperation with others, planned many of the arrangements for gifts, luncheons and other events honoring employees leaving the Division or receiving special attention because of events in their personal lives, which we are all interested in but somehow are prone through our busy activities to overlook. I know you all join us in wishing her continued happiness throughout the years.

The position she vacated voluntarily is now filled by Mrs. Emerald French, who comes to us from the Department of Agriculture. We welcome Emerald to our organization and know that she will carry on in the same fine spirit that Gena did in the past.

* * * * *

State Park Ranger Wins Certificate of Commendation

At the last regular meeting of the State Merit Award Board, a certificate of Commendation was awarded Clyde W. Ray, Ranger 1, McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park, for developing a tool for driving steel posts. This equipment is considered as an effective means for driving steel fence posts on small runs and repair jobs and improves the safety of the operation.

* * * * *

SACRAMENTO OFFICE NEWS

Two delineators and an associate landscape architect have been added to the Engineering Section of the Division. William Lodwick transferred from the Drafting Section of the Division of Highways. His particular assignment will be working on topographical maps. Gerald Nordstrom, a native of Sacramento and a recent graduate of Sacramento Junior College, is the second delineator. His particular duties will be to file the multitude of maps that are now flowing through the drafting section, and he will also take care of most of the tracings.

Our new associate landscape architect, Emmett Blanchfield, has come back to the work in which he started in 1949. Since that date he has been with the National Forest Service at Portland, Oregon, and also with the Division of Architecture here in Sacramento. Past experiences with the National Park Service and the National Forest Service as landscape architect has given him an unusual background of experience that is proving invaluable to the Landscape Architect Section. Emmett has three children ranging from grade to high school level and is about ready to move into a newly constructed house in Sacramento.

The Division welcomes these new members to its permanent staff.

BIGHORN SHEEP CENSUS
IN DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT

by

Leonard Penhale, State Park Naturalist

Few people would ever consider visiting Death Valley in the hot, dry month of July, but if they are interested in observing the Nelson Bighorn Sheep, conditions are best at that time, since their numbers tend to concentrate more in the vicinity of the remaining waterholes and springs.

On July 5th a group of 16 observers representing the National Park Service, California Department of Fish and Game, California Division of Beaches and Parks, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, N. Y. Zoological Society and Conservation Foundation, and the State College of Washington assembled at the Death Valley summer quarters at Wildrose for the 1955 bighorn sheep count. There, teams were organized and assigned to specific areas in the monument for recording field observations. A full evening devoted to instruction and showing of excellent slides on the bighorn ended the day. Early next morning jeeps and pickup trucks were loaded with water tanks, food, sleeping bags, binoculars, first aid kits and other necessary equipment.

Our destination, known as Indian Pass, was located over on the eastern side of the monument in the Funeral Mountains and required crossing Death Valley to Beatty, Nevada, and doubling back into the monument over desert roads for 14 miles. Rounding a bend enroute, a fine bighorn ram came into view, feeding out in the open on a high knoll. He raised his head and "surveyed" us for a moment as we excitedly jumped out of the truck for a better view. Standing for just an instant, he then turned and walked majestically away until out of sight. Continuing on for another mile, we reached Indian Pass to establish our camp on the mesa overlooking a series of steep-sided canyons and dry wash ravines below.

The following four days provided many interesting observations. From our vantage point three springs and many sheep trails converging toward them were easily seen through our binoculars. We soon learned that the sheep were quite often watching us long before they had been discovered. Only by patiently scanning the rock walls with glasses and listening for a faint tinkle of rock fragments was their presence detected.

On our banner day, six large rams were picked up by our binoculars on the canyon wall rim to the south of us. After carefully noting their horn sizes, the movement of a ewe over to the far right drew our attention; however, after taking the binoculars off her, it was with great difficulty that we were able to find her again as she blended in so completely with the surrounding rock formations. We learned to observe her actions and follow the direction of her gaze to see other sheep resting in the shade of nearby projecting rocks.

Many sheep beds on the surrounding slopes were recorded. These were slight depressions made by the sheep's pawing aside of larger rocks and bringing to the surface the powdery soil that afforded a more comfortable bed for lying on. Most of them were located so as to have clear views of the surrounding areas, as well as afford safe escape routes.

Many ewe and lamb tracks were found around the three springs visited, and while we were examining the area three ewes were discovered peering down at us from a rock ledge 900 or more feet above. During the five days of observing, our team of three recorded a total of 31 sheep. Of that number 21 were ewes, 2 yearlings, 1 lamb and 7 rams. Considering the number of well-used beds and numerous trails throughout the area, no doubt there were more to be found there. Signs of coyote, rabbit and pack rat were also found near the waterholes and springs. Many lizards were seen scampering off the trails as we hiked along, but no snakes were ever encountered. Ravens, Vultures, Red-tailed Hawks, Ash-throated Flycatchers, White-throated Swifts and Rock Wrens about totaled the bird life noted.

The old Indian trail through the area was still visible in many places and early prospectors knowing the route often used it. An outstanding note of interest was the number of petroglyphs or Indian writings still well preserved and visible on the rock surfaces along one of the canyon bottoms. Among the pictures were definite bighorn figures and other symbols that no doubt had served as trail guides to waterholes enroute.

Fortunately the full blast of the Death Valley summer heat was late this year and gave little problem each day in climbing down the steep rocky slopes. It was in the late afternoon, however, after the rocks had been exposed in 9 or more hours of desert sunshine, that it seemed like we were walking above a hot stove on the way back up to camp.

Each evening our report of daily observations and condition of our welfare was made by radio to the park headquarters and brief reports of other interesting observations were relayed back. After five days all parties returned to headquarters and made a final accounting. A total of 91 bighorn sheep were recorded for seven specific locations. In addition to the bighorn reported, in some areas considerable numbers of burros were noted. With 17 years having elapsed since the last bighorn count, the purpose of this census was to determine if their numbers had increased any and where the areas of greatest concentrations were located. Also, special effort was made to make note of the effect the increasing burro population might be having on the bighorn, its feeding grounds and water holes, and whether the burro competition is tending to present a definite threat to the continued existence of the bighorn sheep.

The Division of Beaches and Parks now has areas in Anza, Borrego and Mitchell Caverns where bighorn sheep are known to occur and participation in this census was considered an excellent opportunity to gain experience that will be helpful in conducting future state park surveys of a similar nature. My associations with all members of the monument staff were most enjoyable and their helpful assistance in answering questions and seeing that we were properly equipped before leaving for our assigned destination was much appreciated. Much credit is due to Lowell Sumner, National Park Service Biologist and his assistants who so ably organized the many details that were involved in conducting the bighorn count.

Ranger Naturalist, Ralph Welles and Mrs. Welles--better known to all as "Buddy"--showed, during the instruction period, many excellent slides of bighorn sheep taken with their 500 and 600 mm telephoto lenses. Needless to say the private life of the bighorn is soon to be an open book, through the photographs and valuable information being gradually assembled through the ingenuity and patience of this fine team.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments

Beavenue, Lee G. (Rg I)	6/27/55	Richardson Grove
Heilbronn, Jean T. (Int Steno Clk)	6/20/55	Dist I Headquarters
Kerr, Hazel B. (Int Steno Clk)	7/6/55	Dist II Headquarters

Promotions

Brock, Richard L. (Rg III)	7/15/55	Mt. Tamalpais
Ransom, Lester M. (Rg III)	7/1/55	Columbia
Saddler, Henry W. (Rg IV)	7/1/55	Dist I Headquarters
Whittaker, Melville (Rg IV)	7/1/55	Dist III Headquarters

Reinstatement

Peters, Walter T. (Janitor)	7/7/55	Monterey Monuments

Separations

Barrow, Margaret C. (Int Steno Clk)	6/17/55	Dist I Headquarters
Del Ponte, Alfonso (Grd & Flw Gard)	7/7/55	Vallejo Home
Handley, Alvie J. (Janitor)	7/6/55	Monterey Monuments
Millard, Sylvia A. (Int Steno Clk)	7/5/55	Dist II Headquarters
Moore, Harvey W. (Rg III)	6/30/55	Cuyamaca Rancho
Moreno, Ramon F. (Grd & Flw Gard)	6/24/55	Sutter's Fort
Soeters, Fred J. (Grd & Flw Gard)	6/17/44	Vallejo Home

Transfers

Caldwell, D. Keith (Rg I)	7/8/55	Mt. Diablo to Fremont Peak
Cowden, Chester J. (Rg I)	7/1/55	R&H Trails, San Diego Co. to Stephens Grove
Dixon, John E. (Rg II)	7/1/55	Big Basin to Gold Discovery
Fisher, Leonard R. (Rg II)	7/8/55	Fremont Peak to Big Basin
Grieco, Thomas (Rg I)	7/1/55	Fremont Peak to Henry Cowell
Heacox, Burgess W. (Rg I)	7/7/55	Cuyamaca Rancho to Mitchell Caverns
Hoppin, Jr., Stuart (Sr Eng Aid)	7/1/55	Dist VI Headquarters to Sacramento
Kishbaugh, Gordon (Rg V) (Promotion from Rg IV)	7/1/55	Dist III Headquarters to Sacramento
Lyden, Charles P. (Rg II)	7/1/55	Carpinteria to El Capitan
Rhodes, Jackson (Rg I)	7/1/55	Fort Tejon to Tule Elk Reserve
Stanley, Kenneth T. (Rg II)	7/6/55	Los Encinos to Carpinteria

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

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Assistant. . . . . Eva J. Hautsch

As you are aware from the fine cover drawing of George Woodhouse, News and Views is now being published on a monthly basis. More emphasis will be placed on the quarterly issue and intervening months will feature smaller editions. With monthly issues, the editors will need even more news and cooperation from the field in order to keep ahead of deadlines.

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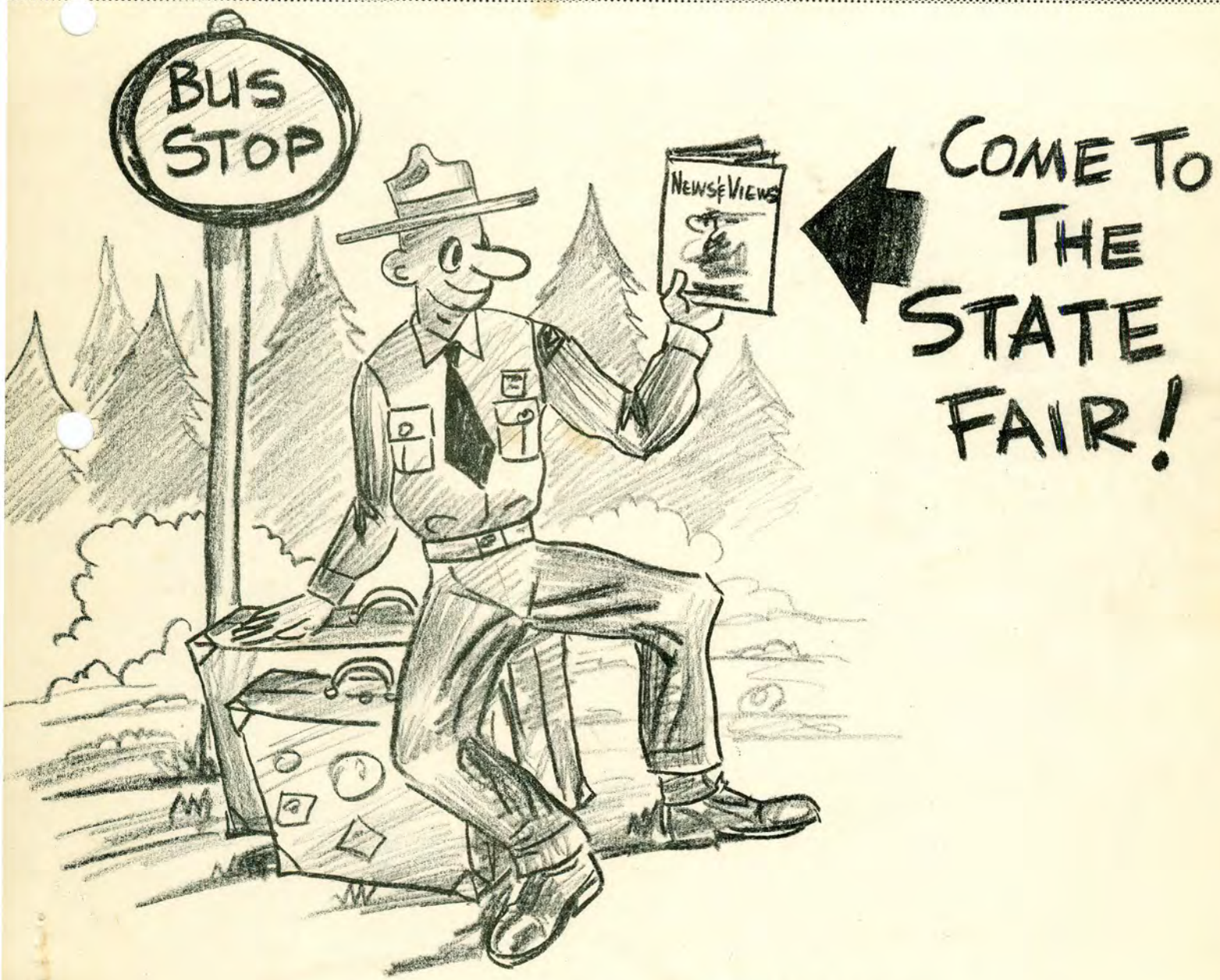
Assistant Editor . . . . . John S. Gutmann

Editor . . . . . Ernest C. Aldrich

NEWS & VIEWS



VOL. 12 NO. 4 Sept. 1, 1955

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS & VIEWS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Now that the pressure of legislative matters has for the time at least abated, some of us at Sacramento headquarters are beginning to get out again to the field areas.

This is a welcome change, and is, of course, vital to effective staff operation. There is no substitute for actual observations in the parks themselves, particularly at this busy season. Recommendations from park supervisors, through their district superintendents, form the basis of policy and administrative decisions, but these recommendations have greater meaning to us if we have observed conditions on the ground.

One park supervisor asked me whether the purpose of the parks was not to serve the greatest number of people. I think we agreed that this is only part of the answer as to the purpose of our state parks. Surely, the main purpose is to put these lands to their highest use, and that a wide difference in purpose between a scenic reserve like Point Lobos or the Anza-Borrego Desert, and a recreational area like Huntington Beach or Seacliff.

All this comes up for reconsideration as we are drafting, with the aid of our field forces, the Master Plan for the California State Park System which the Governor has asked our Commission to submit in connection with our 1956-57 budget estimates. Every member of our Division can contribute to this plan through appropriate channels, and many have already done so. Operation, Acquisition, Development, and Interpretation will all be covered in the report. The three main types of areas in our system may be classified in general terms as (1) Natural or Scenic, (2) Recreational, and (3) Historical. Each type has its special purpose and needs to be taken into account. Some of our areas, of course, are partly in each category, but in all cases there is a dominant purpose.

This is a good time, therefore, for each park supervisor and his staff to consider and try to answer:

> What is the purpose of this park area?
> How can it be developed and used so as to be of the highest service to the people of California, now and in the future?

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

Dramatic Sea Rescue at Russian Gulch State Park

A very heroic and timely rescue of four persons was made at Russian Gulch on July 31 by Park Supervisor Robert Stewart and a park visitor. In a fifteen foot glass boat powered with a twenty-five horsepower outboard motor were Woodrow Brown of Lakeport, owner, and passengers Woodrow McIntosh, Elaine McIntosh, and Betty Foster, aged 11.

Turbulent seas were producing large combers one of which completely swept over the boat. Ranger Folmar happened to see the sea engulf the boat and immediately spread the alarm to Park Supervisor Stewart and to the Coast Guard.

Bob Stewart and a visitor, Roy Swinney of Sacramento, immediately launched a boat and reached the capsized craft just as Mrs. McIntosh lost consciousness and was swept away. Diving into the sea Ranger Stewart rescued Mrs. McIntosh and boosted her into the rescue boat. The other three passengers had been holding onto the overturned boat but were too numb from the cold water to raise their arms. All had to be pushed up and into the lurching rescue boat.

Returning through the rough surf with an overloaded boat was an excellent piece of seamanship. All passengers were hospitalized over night and released the following day.

When Supervisor Stewart interviewed them they remarked, "We had about decided to give up boating anyway and now we are quite sure we will."

Supervisor Stewart and his helper Roy Swinney deserve the highest praise in making a rescue that appeared impossible under the rough conditions of the sea. Those who witnessed the incident said that it was a Coast Guard rescue carried out by relatively inexperienced seamen in an inadequate boat.

To all concerned the Division staff and the Park Commissioners extend the highest praise and commendation for carrying out a rescue that was far beyond the call of duty.

Two Humps in the Desert

To the editors desk loped the following communications:

Letter received at Anza Desert State Park

Camel-Back, U.S.A.
120 East Fairchild
Iowa City, Iowa

Anza Desert State Park

Dear Sir:

Please permit me to bring to your attention--expecting shipment of camels from Middle East.

These camels are Dromedaries from Arabia and the Sudan--will withstand weather changes, are easily tamed, live 40 to 50 years.

Note from Carl Whitefield attached to letter, addressed to District Supt.

Shall reply come from this office or will you handle? Couple of mounts would be good for back country patrolling. However, I understand you have to be smarter than they to train them so that lets us out. We should be able to spot section corners a long way off from that altitude.

Note from Supt. Kenyon to Ronnie Miller, Administration.

Is it too late to insert item for two camels in 1956-1957 budget? If not, we need 2 Dromedary type Arabian camels, 10 feet by 13 feet 6 inches, double hump, light brown to match desert coloring. We also include 2 aluminum ladders 8 feet long with 10 inch steps.

We will probably need to import canned camel food, but assume this can be charged to a/c 5.53.

Note from Ronnie Miller to Editor of News and Views

The administrative staff is making a study to determine if we should standardize upon the camel for desert patrol. Information is needed on costs of hay versus gasoline including mileage figures. Also costs such as greasing, servicing, retreading must be considered. Life of equipment is strongly in favor of the camel.

Watch this column for further hump information.

* * * * * *

Memo from Madie D. Brown, Curator at Vallejo Home:

I would like to pay tribute to the late Alfonso Del Ponte, groundsman for the Vallejo Home State Historical Monument. He was assigned here but he frequently worked in other parks in the 2nd district and I have been told he always turned in an excellent piece of work.

Mr. Del Ponte, a native of Switzerland came to the United States when he was a young boy. He served our country in the Army during the First World War.

In my memory, Mr. Del Ponte will be appreciated as one who always maintained a friendly manner with his co-workers. This attitude is what helps, I believe, to make a successful team. Quite as important as our official routine work is the work of public relations. This involves not only our contact with the visiting public but also with our fellow co-workers.

Mr. Del Ponte left two sons and his wife, Emily,and many friends, among whom are his park workers.

* * * * * *

Drowning at Carlsbad Beach

On August 5th, a drowning was reported at Carlsbad Beach State Park. Beach Lifeguard Chuck Freebern reported that at approximately 3:00 p.m. a man was noticed walking toward the lifeguard tower. This person reported that his friend, Marine Robert Carrillo of camp Pendleton was swimming near him along the park boundary and suddenly disappeared.

The man reporting the drowning, Marine Charles Sawyer, said he had searched the area for some time before reporting.

Lifeguard Freebern telephoned the U. S. Marine Military Police and the City Police and then spent 1½ hours searching for the victim. At this time no trace of the body has been found.

Drowning at Point Lobos is Valuable Addition to Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley

July 20, 1955

Director, Division of Parks and Beaches
210 Olivier Street
Monterey, California

Attention: Mr. Cox

Dear Mr. Cox:

In behalf of the museum I wish to thank you for your assistance in retrieving the Point Lobos sea otter carcass, which is now in our collection. We picked up the specimen the morning after you telephoned. Considerable effort had been made to preserve the carcass with ice etc., but, through no fault in these measures, the skin could not be saved. I feel sure that decay was already well advanced when the animal was brought ashore. We have prepared the specimen as a complete skeleton, and it is a valuable addition to our collection. We are most grateful to you for arranging to have it saved.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ Oliver P. Pearson
Associate Curator of Mammals

P. S. We found no bullet holes or broken bones. Cause of death unknown.

* * * * * *

False Drowning Alarm from Benediction at Little River Beach State Park

While cleaning up the Little River Beach State Park, Park Attendant Bill Pogue glanced out to sea to see a man in apparent distress in the surf. The man was waist deep and waving his arms. About the same time a group of people ran into the water toward the man so Bill raced over to give his assistance, only to find that he had arrived in the midst of a mass baptism; the "drowning" man the minister!

John B. Allard, Park Naturalist at Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park, sent in this poem written by the visiting Floria family:

THANKS FOR A GOOD TIME

1. We've had fun on your hikes,
   Fun at your campfires, too;
   We've loved it at Big Sur,
   We've thought much of you!

2. We've loved it here at Big Sur,
   And to show we still do,
   We'll leave a clean campsite,
   For other campers and for you!

3. The squirrels are adorable,
   The Steller Jays are cute,
   And each raccoon we see,
   Looks like he's wearing a fancy suit!

4. We hope to come here often,
   Because it's really swell,
   We hope other campers that come,
   Will like it just as well!

* * * * * *

Spot Light Focuses on Night Patrols

Richardson Grove, August 16

1:30 a.m. -- Randell Whitefield (son of Carl Whitefield, Anza Desert) found a Texas family camping in unauthorized spot, camper became abusive and had to be referred to Park Supervisor Haussler.

3:30 a.m. -- A car driven by a lone woman collided with a truck on Highway 101 near north boundary of park. Whitefield called Highway Patrol, wrecker, put out flares, gave first aid to the woman who had been thrown from car and at the same time directed traffic.

San Clemente Beach (Fred Herrmann reporting) August 15

6:00 p.m. -- Relayed message to woman in camping area that her mother had passed away.

9:15 p.m. -- Woman reported her 5 year old son missing. Spent considerable time calming her in order to get what information I could. Child was found after 20 min. search of adjacent area and canyons under low branches of tree not more than 15 feet from his campsite.

10:00 p.m. -- Man reported his wife was having miscarriage. Checked and found woman could be moved to hospital if done so immediately. Made arrangements for her to enter Hoag Memorial Hospital at Newport Beach.

10:30 p.m. -- Patrolled north beach, found and removed from park two families who were camping on beach. Lights shorted out on pick-up and it was necessary to drive back to the park with aid of a flashlight.

11:00 p.m. -- Three women reported they were followed into park by car of young men and were being molested by dame. Found and removed car and occupants from park.

11:30 p.m. -- Removed 11 surf riders from picnic area where they were sleeping on tables. Also removed two cars with occupants sleeping in picnic parking area.

12:10 a.m. -- Found 11 year old boy sleep-walking in area north-east of combination building #5. Followed boy until he awoke and returned him to his campsite.

12:50 a.m. -- Checked cash, turned out office lights and went home before something else happed.

* * * * * *

Living in the quiet desert and unaware of human troubles and tribulations, Ranger Eugene R. Junette and Miss O'Enone White of Borrego Springs were married on July 7 in Riverside, California. After a 30-day honeymoon they will return to Borrego to mutually assist in the recreation of distressed humanity.

* * * * * *

Cliff Dwellers Return to Patrick's Point State Park

Park Supervisor Anderson with the assistance of several campers rescued Everett Groves, aged 15, of Sommerworth, New Hampshire, on August 18. The boy had attempted to climb the beach cliff near North Bluff Lookout and had reached a point where he could neither climb up nor down. After being stranded for 2½ hours, Park Supervisor Anderson was lowered by rope and rescued the boy to the great relief of his frantic parents.

* * * * * *

Fort Ross will Appear on Film

On August 19, Mr. Frank W. Vail, Assistant Editor of "The News Magazine of the Screen" produced by Warner Pathe News, arrived at Fort Ross to film the authentic story of Fort Ross and the Russian occupation. This hour long film will be produced as an educational story and distributed to the schools of the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Recent addition to Fort Ross artifacts was a 30 inch barrel from a flint-lock musket found under the floor of a neighboring barn.

* * * * * *

Big Basin has Distinguished Visitor

Dr. Lawrence Swan, former Naturalist at Big Basin, and presently a member of the faculty of San Francisco State College, gave a very interesting account of the 1954 Himalayan expedition to Makalu at a recent campfire program.

* * * * * *

For the first time in the history of the park system, a case of infantile paralysis struck at Big Basin Redwoods State Park. In early July Mrs. Willis, wife of summer Naturalist, Dave Willis,was partially paralyzed and taken to a Santa Cruz Hospital. As we extend our deepest sympathies to the Willis family, we are glad to report that Mrs. Willis has passed the severest part of her ordeal and that therapy has already overcome part of her paralysis.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Castle Crags State Park -- "I spent a couple of weeks in Castle Crags Park and want to tell you how much I enjoyed this wonderful park. I have camped quite a lot through the state but Castle Crags was the cleanest and best supervised park I have ever camped at. The rangers and help around this state park are to be commended on their work and also their polite and courteous treatment to the campers."

Fort Ross Historical Monument -- "We wish to thank you and your department for the invariable courtesy and help received by us during our annual traditional pilgrimage to Fort Ross on the 4th of July.

Mr. McKenzie was as ever extremely helpful and courteous. He erected a temporary tent shelter for our altar, which proved to be invaluable protection from the wind.

Your department carries the finest tradition of public service and good will, and its excellent reputation is, no doubt, due to your fine personnel, who like Mr. McKenzie are a credit to California."

Angel Island State Park -- "On Sunday, June 26th, the Teak Lady Association, a San Francisco group of Yachts had their picnic at Hospital Cove, Angel Island, San Francisco Bay. On behalf of this group, we wish to convey our thanks and appreciation for the use of this splendid property. Your local representative ranger was most courteous and helpful, and made our stay a very enjoyable one."

Prairie Creek State Park -- "Just a note to express our appreciation of our California Park System. We decided to stop at Prairie Creek Camp. We could hardly believe what we saw. Our own private domain scooped out of tree and bushes. We didn't have to draw a shade! A few steps took us to water - a few more to a sparkling clean (would do credit to the most meticulous housekeeper) rest room and shower--hot water no less! The rangers treated us so cordially we felt at home."

Williams Grove, Big Basin and Edw. R. Hickey State Parks -- "My family and I want to express our thanks to you and the personnel of your Division for providing the state park facilities at which we have just enjoyed three weeks of wonderful vacation. Particularly, do we want to say a word of appreciation for the naturalists at Williams Grove and Big Basin, and for the conscientious care by the rangers and cleanliness of the facilities at Edward R. Hickey State Park, and at Williams Grove. Such consideration, added to the friendly courtesy and thoughtfulness of every park ranger we met, made our stays at the various parks pleasant and long to be remembered."

Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park -- "This year, during vacation on a fishing trip in northern California, it was our good fortune to camp for the first time at Grizzly Creek, Redwood State Park, which prompts this letter of commendation. We found the facilities, such as wash rooms, rest rooms and camp grounds, unusually well kept. This, of course, as well as the rest of the personnel, reflected the rangers' pride and hospitality. In fact, it was so enjoyable that instead of staying over night, as planned, we stayed much longer and disliked very much the thought of having to leave.

As manager of a large utility, I can appreciate the many problems incurred when dealing with the public, who are quick to condemn, but seldom commend.

With this thought in mind, we commend Glenn Jones, your Park Supervisor at Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park for the magnificent job he is performing, and I can assure you that we shall make a return trip to his camp."

* * * * * *

Glenn N. Jones of Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park believes he has the top inquiry letter for the summer. Can anyone outdo this?

Dear Sir:

We would very much appreciate your supplying us with the following information regarding this state park:

1. Is there a descriptive folder available which you would be able to send us?
2. Where is the swimming? (listed in the "facilities" chart of the State Park System map) Is it in the Van Duzen River or in Grizzly Creek? Is the water slow-moving? Is there a sandy beach for children?--with a gradual slope into deeper water? Is the water too cold for swimming?
3. What is the camping limit in number of days? What is the fee?
4. Our camping dates are July 19-29. Would we have difficulty in obtaining a campsite during this period--that is, which is the best day of the week to arrive and at what time of the day?
5. As to the facilities in each campsite: Is there an individual water faucet at each one? Is there a food locker at each one?
6. As to the central facilities in the Park: Is there hot and cold water at BOTH laundry tubs and showers? Flush toilets? Wash basins in the restrooms?
7. How would you describe the general scenery of the park? Are there any easy trails for walking with the children?
8. In this area, at this particular time of the year, where would you say the best trout fishing is--accessible by auto and within about 30 miles?
9. What about the incidence of rattlesnakes in this area?
10. Where would the nearest Catholic Church be where Sunday Mass is offered? Where would the nearest large market be with groceries, produce, and meat? Would ice also be available?

We will be looking forward to receiving your reply so that we can speedily complete our vacation plans. Thank you for your cooperation.

Mr. Jones' letter to the above party brought forth these additional questions.

Thank you for your very nice letter of July 5 in answer to my inquiries of June 29. If you can be patient a little longer--a few more questions have occured to me!

1. You apparently forgot to include the Trout Guide with your letter--my husband would really appreciate that!
2. Is there much fog at the park? By about what time of day does it clear?

3. You mentioned that the beach is rather rocky. How large are the rocks? Would they be dangerous for little children to trip over? Is there any sand for them to dig in?
4. How wide is the river at the beach? Is it deep enough, too, for adults to swim in? (You stated it is shallow for kiddies which is fine, but are there places for the adults to swim too?
5. If we decide to go to Grizzly Creek State Park, we will be arriving about 10AM on Tuesday July 19. Since you said Thursday was the best day, what would you say our chances for finding a camp on Tuesday would be, since there are only 30 campsites? What if we arrive with another family, which will need a campsite too?

Your cooperation is greatly appreciated!

P.S. We need 2 tents for our family (1 for sleeping, 1 for dressing). Will there be room in a campsite for 2 tents umbrella type?

* * * * * *

SILVER STRAND STATE PARK

The Silver Strand
Is a strip of sand
Caught between sea and bay,
The breezes drone
And the waves moan
Why doesn't it wash away?

On its shifty face
Like rose point lace
The vigorous ice-plant grows
Holding the dunes
Neath suns and moons
Safe from the sea's rough blows.

Violet V. Parker

* * * * * *

The Department of Natural Resources announces two new books on Conservation.

"Forests of California", published by the Department of Natural Resources, is designed for resource use in High Schools and Junior Colleges. It can be purchased from the Documents Section of the State Printing Plant, Sacramento, California, for 62 cents including tax.

"Handbook for Teaching Conservation and Resource-use" has recently been published by the National Association of Biology Teachers, with headquarters at Box 2073, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Cost of this 450 page, well-illustrated text is $4.00 with a 20 percent discount to schools.

* * * * * *

Construction in the Field

Emerald Bay -- Access road to camp and picnic area is under construction. Contract for the construction of 100 camp units, 4 comfort stations, and 2 combination buildings has been let and construction will begin by September 1st.

Donner Memorial -- Access road to new camp ground has been completed except for final surfacing. Fifty camp units, 1 combination building and 1 comfort station are under construction.

Castle Crags-- Forty camp units and 1 combination building under construction.

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

PARK COMMISSION

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NEWS & VIEWS

Volume 12 - Number 5 October 1, 1955

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

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

From month to month our progress with the Five Year Master Plan will be told. As mentioned in the last issue, it is important that all in the field have a sense of participation in this plan, and feel free to send in their ideas. This applies particularly to observation on the ground as to public needs.

In order that the public generally may have opportunity to present proposals to the Commission before the plan is crystallized, Chairman Joseph R. Knowland, at the suggestion of Governor Knight, has called two meetings, one at Los Angeles on October 25 and the other at San Francisco on October 26, in the State Building in both places, at which all who want to be heard may present projects and file written memoranda. These will be taken into account when the long-range program is compiled.

Our immediate task is the preparation of the budget requests for 1956-57. These will be related to the subsequent years, and will represent highest priorities as recommended by the Division and approved by the Commission. All of our proposals, the Commission has decided, will come within the framework of the "Five Year Program" approved in December, 1954. It will be our task to spell out in more detail what the previously approved "program" outlined in principle. Essentially, the proportion of the available fund of approximately $64,000,000 over the five year period, will be adhered to.

Without forecasting at this time the decision of the Commission on policy matters to be included in their recommendations, I might indicate some of the major questions still to be dealt with. Among them are: (1) the matching provision in land acquisition; (2) State vs local operation; (3) proportion to be allocated to scenic, recreational and historical areas; (4) concessions development financing; (5) recreational management of artificial lakes created by water development projects; and (6) relation of State Park recreational developments, such as camping and picnicking areas, to similar developments--federal and local--particularly in the National Parks and National Forests, in the interest of well balanced provisions for recreation in all parts of the State.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

REPORT FROM THE DEPUTY CHIEF
Earl P. Hanson

Once again the personnel picture finds many new faces in old and new parks. With the creation of Thornton Beach State Park by Commission action, a new supervisory position in the Ranger III classification has been added.

Glenn A. Jackson, who has had wide experience in developing George J. Hatfield State Park will be promoted to the Ranger III class on October 1, 1955 and will assume the responsibility of integrating all beach units in San Mateo County. It is anticipated that additional San Mateo Beach units will be added to Thornton Beach in the near future.

The vacancy at Prairie Creek, which occurred when Lloyd Lively was promoted to Assistant Land Planner in the Sacramento office, will be filled on October 1, 1955 by the promotion of Ken Legg from Natural Bridges to the Ranger III classification. Ken's deep interest in natural history should be of great value at Prairie Creek with its varied flora and fauna.

Another change in the redwood area will promote Carl Anderson on October 1 to the Ranger III class and give him a chance to show his supervisory abilities at the important Humboldt Redwoods State Park post.

Other promotions include the appointment of Thomas D. Spencer to the Ranger II position in the Marin County Riding and Hiking Trails. Norman J. Cleaver at New Brighton Beach will assume the Ranger II supervisory position of Riding and Hiking Trails in Contra Costa County on October 1, 1955. On this same date, Roy E. Mealey will move to William B. Ide Adobe under a Ranger II classification and also assist at Shasta State Historical Monument.

All of these promotions leave openings for many transfers. Donald I. Rich, Ranger II, who has performed so creditably at D. L. Bliss will move to George J. Hatfield. Filling this vacancy will be George R. Hagens, Ranger II at Sonoma Coast, who has been doing an excellent job of assisting Gene Velzey in the District II office. John J. Michael, Ranger II, Riding and Hiking Trails Supervisor at Mt. Diablo, will have a welcome change in scenery while supervising at Natural Bridges Beach State Park. Another good Riding and Hiking Trails Supervisor, Ranger II William Allison in Marin County, will move to the supervisory position at Sonoma Coast State Park. Continuing his aquatic experience secured at Clear Lake State Park, Franklyn Brown, Ranger II, assumed on September 16 the Assistant Park Supervisor post at Turlock Lake State Park. On that same day, Edward A. Griggs, Ranger II, who has been doing some fine historical work at William B. Ide Adobe, moved to Clear Lake State Park.

To fill the vacancy at Patrick's Point, hard working Glen Jones, Ranger II at Grizzley Creek, will move in on October 1st. This leaves the coming vacancy at Grizzly Creek still to be filled.

It is always a pleasure to make promotions and transfers for both actions indicate that those affected have been alert to promote the best interests of the Division. In the months to come, it is quite possible that many more deserving men will have the chance for new assignments.

1955 PARK NATURALIST PROGRAM HAD RECORD ATTENDANCE

by

Elmer C. Aldrich, Supervisor Conservation Education

Twelve temporary Park Naturalists and two Supervising Park Naturalists made 282,026 public contacts in eleven weeks during the past summer season. This is 37,573 more contacts than last year for the same period, or a total gain of 15%. Some phases of the program showed higher increases but it is this steady gain in total public contacts which indicates the growing interest in the naturalist service. The naturalists, the staff in Sacramento, and park and district personnel all worked together in this cooperative program.

No longer is it felt that expanded publicity is necessary to realize full public attendance at naturalist programs. On the contrary, many of us are pondering the problem of what to do with too many participants in these activities. For a single naturalist to guide well over 100 people along a single-file trail and still fulfill the requirements of giving out interesting information and stressing park rules and regulations is quite a job. You will note in the attached table that the average number of persons on naturalist walks statewide was 60. This is nearly one-third more than what can be adequately handled on an ideal naturalist walk. With large groups on a walk of this type, many of the finer and immensely interesting details along the trail must be forsaken.

Naturalists at Pfeiffer-Big Sur reported an average of 85 persons on all walks which is a record high for this phase of the program. Few will question that the most effective part of the naturalist service is the conducting of daily walks, for it is here that the naturalists can, on an informal basis, answer questions of the public and describe the sound conservation program promulgated by the Division of Beaches and Parks. A total of 46,392 contacts on naturalist walks is also a record, being 11,184 over the figure of last year, or a 32% increase.

A corresponding gain was shown in the average attendance at campfire programs which was 370 for this season as against 343 for last year. Pfeiffer-Big Sur also led in the total and highest average for attendance at campfire programs. The average was 884 for the entire season. The park naturalist program is geared to give different talks each night during the maximum time a visitor may stay in a park. Even the most seasoned naturalist finds it difficult to present 13 to 15 different talks to the public so that each visitor will never hear the same talk twice. The total number of visitors attending campfire programs was 192,584 compared with 184,303 of last year, a gain of 4.5%.

Several highlights stand out for the past year. A particular emphasis this season was placed on what is termed information station contacts. Such contacts were made at various information stations such as the Founder's Tree in Humboldt Redwoods State Park and the Big Stump at Calaveras Big Trees. In many cases, the greatest number of contacts were made when the park naturalists were visiting new campers as they entered the park. Duties on camp visitation work were to give a welcome, to explain the function of the naturalist program, and to post them on state park rules and regulations and

the purpose of the State Park System. A total of 43,050 visitors contacted in this phase of the program has paid dividends in acquainting the public as to proper conduct in the parks. This figure was a gain of 18,108 or 73% over last year.

Another highlight has been the cooperation of the regular ranger staff by participating in the evening campfire programs, by explaining rules and regulations, or being interviewed on what are the duties of a ranger. This phase of the program serves to acquaint the public with the line of authority for the operation of the parks and of the system. In many of the parks the park supervisors have volunteered to give talks at the evening campfire programs and some of the rangers have followed suit. This added variety has helped out the over-all program immensely, and those of us connected with the naturalist program wish to thank members of the regular staff who have so participated. We have worked hard in the past few years to achieve a statewide standard to these services, and it has only been accomplished with the constant constructive suggestions from all concerned.

On behalf of all the naturalists and supervising park naturalists, I wish to thank those who have made possible what I think is the most successful season yet for the park naturalist program.

ATTENDANCE FIGURES NATURALIST PROGRAM 1955

	Guided Walks			Campfire Programs				
	No. Walks	Total Attend.	Avg.	No. Programs	Total Attend.	Avg.	Info. Stations	Total
Prairie Creek	54	2211	41	58	9451	163	8323	19985
Humboldt Redwoods	88	3653	42	67	18153	271	13579	35385
Richardson Grove	94	7258	77	70	38100	544	4400	49758
D. L. Bliss	64	8186	31	60	8619	144	5951	22756
Calaveras	60	4185	69	61	8695	142	4580	17460
Big Basin	130	8102	63	72	37637	522	872	46611
Big Sur	128	10845	85	71	62770	884		73615
Cuyamaca	58	1952	34	61	9159	150	5345	16456
Totals & Average	676	46,392	60	520	192,584	370	43,050	282,026

CALAVERAS MEMORIAL SCENIC AREA
ESTABLISHED BY U.S. FOREST SERVICE

The first dedication of a scenic area in California National Forests was made on August 18, 1955 when 378 acres of outstanding timber were preserved for their scenic recreational value.

Authorized by Congressional Act to reserve special areas for scenic values only, this acreage of Sierra mixed conifers is unmatched in size and density of Sugar and Ponderosa Pines, White Fir and Incense Cedar. Many Sugar Pines are over 8 feet in diameter and 200 feet high. One forty-acre portion supports the heaviest volume of Sugar Pine known to the Forest Service.

Development will be restricted to a minimum footage of trails required to reach and enjoy all parts of the area. Fortunately general land and mining laws do not apply to lands held under this category. Only in case of a disastrous fire or uncontrollable epidemic insect attack will the removal of trees be authorized.

The area lies on a northwesterly slope at an elevation of 4,600 to 5,400 feet. It is adjacent to the newly acquired Calaveras South Grove of Big Trees. Five moderately sized Sierra Redwoods are found in this new memorial scenic area.

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ORIGINAL ARTIFACTS RETURNED TO PIO PICO

Through the recent efforts of Curator Frank Gutierrez (La Purisima Mission State Historical Monument) the Pio Pico State Historical Monument recently received two Pio Pico originals; a hand made table and a silver watch fob and chain that once belonged to Don Pio.

The gift of these valued possessions came as a result of the friendship between Frank Gutierrez (Pio Pico 1927) and the Sanchez family, former owners of the originals.

****

Mrs. Mary Greene, Curator at Old Custom House received this word of thanks from Mr. Glen T. Goodwill, Superintendent of Schools in Monterey: "Please accept my most sincere thanks for your coming to our Monterey Public Schools' Welcome for new teachers last week, and for speaking to them so graciously about the history of our Monterey Peninsula. We were pleased to have you and Mrs. O'Donnell share this occasion with us."

SHARKS CAN BE DANGEROUS

Summary of an article appearing in the August issue of Outdoor California

Sharks and other sea creatures dangerous to man have long been known to inhabit California waters. But they have never been a serious threat to the ordinary swimmer because sharks seldom frequent shallow areas. In recent years, however, an increasing number of sports enthusiasts armed with swimfins, face plates, snorkels, and aqualungs, have moved out to new underwater frontiers exposing themselves to hazards not normally encountered by the less venturesome ocean visitor.

Two human attacks by sharks have occurred near Monterey with the first attack being fatal to the skin diver. Both of these attacks were by the Great White or Maneater Shark, the most feared specie found along the California coast. An 11-foot specimen taken near Pacific Grove had needle sharp, saw-edged teeth as large as the tip of a good sized butcher knife. Great White Sharks up to 36 feet in length have been taken in Australian waters.

About 25 species of sharks are found in California waters. The Basking Shark up to 45 feet in length is harmless to man because of very small ineffective teeth and its food habit of consuming only small organisms strained out of the water by means of gill rakers.

Two other common sharks, the Leopard and the Blue, are not considered dangerous, but recently a 3-foot Leopard Shark attacked a skin diver. This swimmer was having a nose bleed, and the blood probably attracted the shark through its highly developed olefactory sense. Blood coming from speared fish or even slight cuts are sufficient to attract sharks.

Mackerel and Bonita Sharks are also potential attackers.

Killer Whales have not been known to attack man although it is not improbable that they might do so. Thirty-foot specimens have been found with whole seals and porpoises in their stomachs.

Whales and porpoises can be identified by the horizontal position of the tail flukes, while sharks and fishes have tail fins arrayed vertically.

These new underwater hazards will have to be taken into consideration by the host of underwater enthusiasts presently exploring our coasts, and all possible safety measures should be taken to prevent attack by sharks.

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CURATOR CATCHES CAMEL CALUMNY

Note to Superintendent Kenyon:

Those who are familiar with camels say that Dromedaries have only one hump and that two hump models are Bactrain camels.

Martin Cole, Curator Pio Pico

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REPORT ON RARE CEANOTHUS SPECIE

by

Frederick A. Meyer, Forest Technician

On September 7 I met Professor Howard E. McMinn of Mills College at Emerald Bay, and he showed me the location of the plant colony in question. It lies just a few feet outside the state park, which largely explains why we had not succeeded in finding it previously.

The group of plants occupies an area not over about 8 x 15 feet in size, with a trail along one edge and a fallen log lying across the middle of the colony. The plants are almost prostrate, being under 6 inches in height, but very woody. They are a hybrid between two common and widespread species: C. prostratus, or squaw carpet, and C. cordulatus, the snow-brush or mountain whitethorn, both of which grow nearby. Dr. McMinn, who is a widely recognized authority on this genus and other native plants, explained that while hybrids are very common in ceanothus, they seem always to occur within one or the other of the two sub-groups into which the large genus is divided. In this instance, however, the hybridization has occurred between two species, one from each of the two sub-genera; and this is the only known instance of such an occurrence. For that reason, C. serrulatus is of exceptionally great botanical interest. Dr. McMinn believes that the colony originated many years ago from just one plant, which started from seed and then spread outward by layering, which it does freely. It occupies no more area now than in 1922 when he discovered it, at which time the group was already quite old. During the years since their discovery, the plants have been observed to bloom but have never set any seed.

Since the plant is not on state park land, it is beyond our direct official concern at this time. (Should we acquire the Cascade Lake area, the site would then be within the park.) However, we observed that the small colony lies directly astride the center line of the recently surveyed rerouting for State Highway 89, near where it diverges from the present route. If and when the new highway construction is undertaken, presumably in one to three years, the species would be completely obliterated. Dr. McMinn hopes to be able to transplant as much as possible of the plant colony, on account of its great botanical interest, at whatever time the highway right-of-way is acquired and construction is undertaken. I assured him that we would be very glad to select as nearly comparable a site as possible and to give the rare species a nearby haven within the state park.

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BIRD LIFE AT GEORGE J. HATFIELD STATE PARK

Summary of a two year study conducted by Park Attendant Paul Clark and Mrs. Clark.

George J. Hatfield State Park is situated on the Merced River one mile from its junction with the San Joaquin. Numerous groves of Interior and Valley, Live Oaks and stream side vegetation make this a mecca for many varieties of birds.

Game birds noted included the brilliantly colored Ring-necked Pheasant and the soft spoken Mourning Dove. Many Valley Quail were attracted by the cracked acorns on the roadway.

Of the larger predators the most numerous observed were the Crow, Yellow-billed Magpie, the Barn Owl and the Swainson Hawk. Probably the most obnoxious bird is the raucous California Jay which resides here in great numbers.

Much quieter were the ground-liking Brown and Spotted Towhees. Black Phoebes persisted in nesting over the entrance door to the women's restroom, much to the disgust of the occupants. The busiest bird in the park was the small but chipper Berwick Wren. Small flocks of Western Bluebirds were frequently accompanied by plain Titmice. Several Belted Kingfishers protected their local territory along the Merced River.

Paradoxically, the smallest but most pugnacious of all the birds observed seemed to be the diminutive Hummingbirds. On many occasions, these brilliantly colored dive bombers would meet head on taking the impact on the chest with a smash that could be heard for many feet.

Transients noted were Purple Finch, Baltimore Oriole, Hooded Oriole, Bullock's Oriole and the Black-headed Grosbeak.

The Clarks indicate that bird study can be a fascinating hobby for anyone with the time, place, and the ability to sit still. The last factor requires considerable practice.

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LIVING IN THE PAST WITH STATE'S "WATCHDOG OF HISTORY"

Summary of Address Given by Dr. A. Neasham, Historian

Speaking to about 70 members of the State Men's Club last month, Dr. Aubrey Neasham, Historian for the State Division of Beaches and Parks, tossed out some tantalizing glimpses of the wealth of historic lore to be found within motoring radius of Sacramento.

How primitive or advanced were the Californian Indians?

Which of the seven claimed locations is the actual site of Sir Francis Drake's California landing?

Did the Russians or somebody else build a fort at Bodega Bay?

Dr. Neasham expressed himself as naturally partisan on the issue of a possible dam which would inundate the Gold Discovery Site at Coloma. He pointed out that the momentous find at Sutter's Mill led directly to California's becoming a State as soon as it did.

He went on to outline some of the 30 or more historic sites in California which now are in the State Park System, beginning with the Indian Museum at Sutter's Fort, which represents the oldest period of the State's known history.

Turning to the Spanish period of California history, he mentioned La Purisima (Santa Barbara County) and Sonoma Missions as state park properties representative of the colorful era.

There are seven conflicting claims by proponents of various locations as to where Drake actually landed on the Northern California coast. The brass plate recently discovered near San Quentin evidently is genuine, he said, although the British Museum indicates a shadow of doubt. Some day Sir Francis' ship's log may turn up to settle the dispute once and for all; when it does, Dr. Neasham emphasized, that location should be made a state park at once.

The Mexican period is best represented by the adobes of Monterey, although the old Presidio there (not the present U. S. Army installation) actually dates from the pre-1823 Spanish period.

And the American period is of course typified by Coloma, Columbia, and other locations of the Mother Lode.

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WILDLIFE REPORT FROM ANZA DESERT STATE PARK

Park Supervisor Carl Whitefield begins and ends his report with two very significant statements. His first paragraph on deer populations reads: "Saw four almost-black does in Mason Valley; two deer noted on ridge north of Yaqui Well; several small white-tailed species reported (not verified) in Vallecito area. Considering the great desert expanse, it is the scarcity, not the abundance of deer, that should be noted."

Mountain Sheep have been observed along Pinyon Wash and on the hillsides south of Highway 78. A park visitor reported seeing eight or ten sheep, including some young, near the highway just east of Sentenac Canyon.

Coyotes have not been seen for several months, in contrast to the summer of 1953 when they could be heard almost every evening. One probable result of coyote trapping is the tremendous increase in rabbit populations. Recently, eighteen cottontails were gathered around one water hydrant in the campground. Rabbit trails interlace every area.

Apparently this will be a good year for quail. Both Valley and Gambel Quail, and Mountain and Gambel species have been observed in the same coveys. The latter is a very rare combination due to differences in habitat.

Golden Eagles have been observed on three separate occasions and tentative identification was made on a California Condor.

Lizards and Chuckwallas are seen throughout the park but snakes seem to be very scarce. No rattlesnakes have been reported within the Tamarisk campground in contrast to last year when several large Red Diamondback Rattlers were killed. Potato growers in Borrego Valley report sidewinders coming up the conveyor belts of the mechanical potato pickers.

(Continued on page 10)

REPORT ON ROADSIDE CLEANUP

Summary of a report by L. P. Griffith, Assistant Superintendent, District IV.

Meeting Held at California State Chamber of Commerce
San Francisco, August 26, 1955

The Statewide Roadside Cleanup Steering Committee called this meeting to evaluate progress to date and to make plans for future action.

Mr. Loch, Chairman, advised that since roadside rest legislation had failed in 1955, new attempts would be made at the next legislature.

The State Highway Maintenance Engineer reported collecting as much as 18 truck loads of litter per mile. Trash cans and signs are being placed at strategic points.

Mr. Bly, of the California Highway Patrol, stated that the Grunsky Bill was very enforceable but that he preferred an educational campaign to arrests.

The Department of Motor Vehicles advised they were including anti-litterbug literature in registration notifications and in driver license applications.

Dr. Conrad, of the Department of Education, explained the emphasis placed on this problem in the school curriculum. He also recommended an anti-litterbug film soon to be shown in theaters and on television called "The Big Adventure".

Jerry Carpenter, Secretary of the State Chamber of Commerce, stated that 30,000 copies of the state handbook against the litterbug had been distributed to schools. He also called attention to an organization recently founded in New York called "Keep America Beautiful".

Several representatives of companies manufacturing trash bags demonstrated the good features of their products.

The progress made in the last year is truly amazing and, if continued, should do much toward eliminating litter from along our highways.

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(Continued from page 9)

A wide variety of birds have been observed with many Whitewinged Doves nesting in the vicinity of Tamarisk Grove.

In conclusion, I think we can safely say that since we have been patrolling and curtailing shooting and hunting, all species of wildlife are on the increase. If we can continue to protect the meager supply, perhaps someday, visitors to Anza Desert will be able to observe wildlife as it unfearingly moves about in its native habitat.

THORNTON BEACH STATE PARK
ESTABLISHED AS A UNIT OF SAN MATEO COUNTY BEACHES

The State Park Commission at its meeting of September 23, 1955, accepted the second of two deeds from the County of San Mateo. These two properties were joined into Thornton Beach State Park, a unit of the San Mateo County beaches.

This new park is located at the westerly junction of Skyline Boulevard and State Highway #1, just south of the San Francisco County line. Present holdings consist of approximately 50 acres, with 3100 feet of ocean frontage. The land is in two levels with a low range of hills between the upper level and the ocean. Native vegetation typical of the San Francisco coastal region covers most of the hilly area while the beach frontage is mostly level sand with some dunes.

Nearby residents have used this beach for many years, and, while it is not noted as a swimming beach, it is ideal for hiking, picnicking, fishing, and other beach activities.

Many beach sections along the sixty-two mile stretch of ocean frontage within San Mateo County will probably be gift-deeded to the State by the County of San Mateo. Matching credit established by these gifts will enable enlargement of present areas and acquisition of additional projects.

The development and maintenance of all units will be guided by Chief Ranger Glenn Jackson, who will assume his duties on October 1, 1955. Development planning is in progress and as soon as acquisition is accomplished and development underway, additional personnel will be added to the staff for the maintenance, protection, and operation of the San Mateo County coastline.

It has been proposed to establish three maintenance areas with the headquarters office at Half Moon Bay. Other areas would be at Pescadero and at Ano Nuevo Point.

Primary use of the area will be for picnicking, sun bathing, and fishing. It is anticipated that this area will be an increasingly important recreational feature to the people of San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties. Ultimately it is anticipated that over twenty miles of this coastline will be operated as state parks.

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A new plastic relief map of California, made by Aero Service Corporation of Philadelphia, offers the latest thing in map making. Measuring 41 x 47 inches, the map is constructed of heavy Vinylite molded to show the relative heights and land forms clearly, and is printed in 8 bright colors, with Mt. Whitney standing three quarters of an inch above the map's basic surface. The map can be marked with china marking pencil and cleans easily--weighs only 2 pounds. The cost is approximately $40.

MELVIN S. (TY) COBB RETIRED SEPTEMBER 1, 1955

by

Madie D. Brown, Curator at Vallejo Home

Melvin S. Cobb, affectionately known as Ty Cobb, has been with the Division of Beaches and Parks since 1935. During these many years as a Carpenter Foreman in District II, Melvin has done outstanding work in restoring historic buildings.

His first assignment was restoring the so-called Swiss Chalet and frame residence at Lachryma Montis on the former estate of General Vallejo in Sonoma. The chalet had originally been brought around the Horn from New England. Each timber was cut and numbered for easy assembling on the General's estate. During restoration Mr. Cobb used as many of the original timbers as possible, preserving the old numbers and shipping marks. The bricks which had been used as ballast in the sailing ships were relain between the outside timbers. The original slate roof and wrought iron windows were also used.

Mr. Cobb found the Vallejo residence badly in need of restoration; original redwood timbers had evidently been sawed in the General's own mill at Glen Ellen. Today the residence is a well-preserved example of the modified gothic architecture of the 1850's.

"Ty" Cobb's next assignment in 1949 was the restoration of the Commandant's House at Fort Ross. To an interviewing reporter Mr. Cobb made this statement, "the old building talks and I just listen. It tells us what to do as we go along. Every original timber has its special angle of cut that gives the clue to it and to the piece into which it fits."

Melvin's most recent work has been the stabilization of Petaluma Adobe. Built in the 1830's and already in ruins by 1880, this large adobe was used as the fortified headquarters at Vallejo's Rancho Petaluma. Indians, used as labor, were occupied here in developing various rancho industries.

As Melvin Cobb retires he can look back on real accomplishments and enjoy the fruits of his labor. The State of California will be ever indebted to Melvin Cobb for his meticulous care and authentic reconstruction of historic buildings that will now be enjoyed by millions of monument visitors.

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IN MEMORIAM

One of the early chiefs of the Division passed away on September 8 at his home in Oakland. James A. Snook, aged 89, was Chief from December 15, 1934 to September 22, 1936. He was the oldest Past Master of the Occidental Lodge of Masons.

****

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

El Refugio and Big Basin State Parks -- "I have just spent a very happy three weeks in California visiting your state parks. We had only planned to stay a few days but found them so delightful that we spent our entire vacation in California.

We camped at El Refugio and Big Basin State Parks. In both places we had an excellent time and found the personnel uniformly courteous, helpful and most cooperative. I particularly wanted to mention the naturalists at Big Basin, the men with whom we had the most contact."

San Clemente Beach State Park -- "My family and myself recently spent a most enjoyable six day stay at the San Clemente Beach State Park. I wish to bring to your attention the fine work and very friendly attitude of the rangers on duty at that park, especially Rangers Anderson, Rowe, Herrmann and Watson, with whom I had personal contact.

These men, against seemingly impossible odds, manage to keep the park and especially the restrooms very clean and neat. I don't think these men can be praised enough for their fine job."

Pfeiffer-Big Sur, Richardson Grove and Portola State Parks --"Our family has recently made visits to the Pfeiffer-Big Sur, Richardson Grove and Portola State Parks. Camping is a new experience to us, but we feel that it is a wholesome recreation, particularly for the youngsters in our family.

The purpose of this letter is to tender our appreciation to the state and to commend the highly trained and skilled personnel we encountered at these parks. The facilities are excellent and well managed. Programs for the visitors offer a wide variety of entertainment which is informative as well as recreational."

Big Basin and Portola State Parks -- "We were at Big Basin State Park for our vacation less than a week ago. The whole family enjoyed it very much, and we thought you would like to know how much we appreciated the friendly attitude of the rangers as well as the hot water.

While we were in that part of the country we drove up to Portola State Park just to see what it looked like. We thought it was fine too, and even had a couple of things that might be a nice addition to the Big Basin Park. The first is swimming and the second is horseshoe pitching set-ups for the grown-ups. That is just a thought; the real purpose of this letter is to say "Thank you" for a very happy vacation."

D. L. Bliss State Park -- "I would like to call to your attention the excellent rangers at the D. L. Bliss State Park. It was the first time any of us had used a state park and we were very much impressed. The two rangers we had the most contact with were Mr. Habel and Mr. Chuck Stewart, the Park Naturalist. Mr. Habel was not only courteous but seemingly happy to answer all our questions. Mr. Stewart conducted all the hikes and the nightly campfire programs with humor, ease, and intelligence. All in all, our 8 days in Bliss made up a most enjoyable vacation we plan on repeating next year."

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

Angel Island State Park was honored on Saturday, September 17 by a visit of some fifty members of the Angel Island Foundation and Marin Conservation League who were very instrumental in the acquisition of this park. Chief Drury and family were among the guests.

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On August 27 Sonoma Mission was honored by a visit of Ambassador and Mrs. Halloway from the Union of South Africa. Their hostess was Mrs. Virgil Jorgensen of Sonoma who presented the 61 original paintings of the Mission by Chris Jorgensen.

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Carpinteria Beach was visited by record crowds during the beginning of September. Most notable members were those children who were lost--six in all. One family moved their trailer while their 5 year old son was at the beach. Finding his trailer gone, he started to walk home along the highway and had covered 2 miles before being picked up by the Highway Patrol.

****

Cuyamaca Rancho was also a very popular park during early September. Over half of the attendance at the special Riding and Hiking Los Caballos camp was composed of members of the Equidae family. We wonder how these totals are used when yearly attendance figures are sent in.

****

Huntington Beach had a busy week in late August, along with the usual 30 rescues, 10 false alarms, 5 assists, 6 minor and 1 major first aid, and 85 lost children. Vice President Nixon, Mrs. Nixon and two daughters spent a few enjoyable hours on the beach. An invitation to tour the installations was declined with the explanation that they did not want to attract attention.

****

The "Old Point Lobos Philosopher", Jim Whitehead, has been letting his pen run loose again. Besides reporting on park problems Jim added this observation, "and the mighty hunters bang away in the mountains around the Reserve. There must be some way they can use radar to locate the quarry--the animal has too much advantage this way. With fast action, legs and good camouflage against high-powered guns, binoculars, jeeps, guides, bows and arrows, the combat is grossly unequal." Maybe Jim should be indoctrinated by Ranger Don White at Carpinteria Beach. According to the report, Don, while hunting with bow and arrow, shot at a bear, missed, and then brought home a 70 pound cub. We can't quite tell if the arrow that missed the mother bear hit the cub by mistake or if bears are so thick down there that any random shot will kill one.

Or maybe Jim would feel more kinship with Melvin Schneider at Los Encinos. Melvin noticed a broken limb with a Mourning Dove nest hanging at a precarious angle. After relocating the nest and replacing the one young, the mother bird returned to her duties of brooding.

Bud Caughill, Supervisor at Jedediah Smith, reports he has a new visitor that insists on staying over the 30-day limit. Admitted on August 20 at 11:30 a.m., weighing 8 pounds 10 ounces, Debra Jean Hewitt noisily demands personal attention and the finest park comforts. She is probably receiving the best.

****

Isolationist Robert S. Simmons (by location), Park Supervisor at Mitchell Caverns, reports large coveys of Mourning Dove and Gambel Quail have moved back to the building area; a large Desert Tortoise was noted at 4300 feet elevation and a Red Racer at 2000 feet. The heavy rains of July brought many desert shrubs and flowers into bloom.

****

Vying for the best animal story of the month, Jack Rhodes, Supervisor at Tule Elk Reserve reports seeing a Black-tailed Jack rabbitt with three ears; and Ranger Bill Taylor corroborates this story.

****

All unattached rangers should request transfer to Will Rogers State Park, according to Park Supervisor Maurice Hayes. Last summer a landscape painting class from U.C. L.A. came to the park and one coed went home with only Ranger Jack Duncan's portrait on her canvass. The slow transition from model to altar was completed recently when the preacher remarked he hoped they would always be as close as paint on a palette.

****

We are very glad to insert this notice just received from Chief Drury.

"I am happy to inform you that Superintendent R. S. Coon of District II is returning from his long siege of illness to again guide the destinies of park units within District II. Effective Monday, September 26, Bob Coon will return to Santa Rosa headquarters after an absence of several months during which he has been recovering from an illness.

In the interim, Assistant Superintendent Eugene Velzy has done a most commendable job in handling the numerous and diversified problems of District administration. He was ably assisted by Park Supervisor George Hagens of Sonoma Coast State Park.

I know all of you welcome Bob's return to the "fighting line" and especially his return to normal health and strength.

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This item was submitted by William Coleman, Deputy Ranger at Point Lobos Reserve State Park.

On September 19th at 1:50 p.m. a low flying jet was reported down in the ocean off the south shore of our park. After 2½ hours of searching by sea and air, carried on by the Navy and Coast Guard, the search was called off. Reason: The Navy reported that no planes were missing in this area. All personnel here are sure thankful that this episode had a "happy ending".

"GITTER BUGS" AT BIG SUR

A new method of keeping a park clean was instigated this past summer by Acting Park Supervisor Harry Kauffman. This was based on cooperation between park visitors, park personnel and community organizations and illustrated the oft-proven fact that youngsters can be helpful if they have an incentive.

"Gitter Bugs" was the name given to those individuals who were willing to collect trash in a bag and turn it in to park headquarters.

Paper bags holding about six quarts and with a fairly strong handle were furnished by the County. These were distributed to boys and girls at the campfire programs along with an explanation of what was desired. Full bags were to be turned in at park headquarters at a certain time in exchange for stickers and prizes for those having the most bags of trash.

Prizes for the greatest daily and weekly collections were furnished by the Monterey Peninsula Chamber of Commerce.

From the beginning, the campaign caught the fancy of the young park visitors and they went to work with a vengeance. Bags of trash came in by the hundreds, the park was cleaner than ever before and everybody seemed to enjoy the idea. Boys and girls with the best records were featured at campfire programs. Local newspapers ran articles with some excellent pictures. The cover picture on this issue of News and Views was taken at Big Sur by the Monterey Peninsula Herald photographer. Competition became so keen that if a youngster saw prospects of trash around a campsite he would hang around and grab it. Nobody could down a can of beer without having a young "gitter bug" under his elbow ready to grab the can.

Park personnel and naturalists at Big Sur say it was amazing to see the effect of this program on young and old alike and recommend its use in other areas.

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The following arrived at the Editor's desk without explanation. Could it possibly have come from Will Rogers State Park?

THE MOTHER'S LAMENT

"Don't send my boy to Big Sur!"
The dying mother said.
"Don't send my boy to Humboldt,
I'd rather see him dead!
Don't send my boy to Tahoe,
No matter what the pay.
But send my boy to DISTRICT SIX
Where the sun shines every day!"

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ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments

Promotional		
Crawford, Leo D. (Rg IV)	8/17/55	Dist VI Headquarters
Dennis, Leo W. (Rg II)	8/9/55	Huntington Beach
Griffith, Lewis P. (Rg III)	8/30/55	Pfeiffer-Big Sur
Reinhardt, William J. (Rg III)	8/19/55	Borrego
Permanent		
Jones, Paul A. (Rg I)	9/1/55	Russian Gulch
Mannen, Julian E. (Janitor)	8/18/55	Sutter's Fort
Smith, Noah H. (Acctg Tech II)	7/1/55	Dist III Headquarters
Weitzenkorn, Robert (Grd & Flw Gard)	8/16/55	Will Rogers

Separations

Peters, Walter T. (Janitor)	8/21/55	Monterey Monuments
Ritzmann, Walter R. (Carp)	8/31/55	Dist VI Headquarters
Shaw, John W. (Janitor)	8/17/55	Sutter's Fort

Transfers

Chaffee, James B. (Rg III)	8/18/55	Borrego to Samuel P. Taylor
Folmar, Robert A. (Rg I)	9/1/55	Russian Gulch to Clear Lake
King, Wesley M. (Rg I)	9/1/55	Clear Lake to R&H, San Diego Co.
Spicer, Raymond F. (Rg I)	8/2/55	Humboldt Redwoods to Mt. Diablo
Stowe, Jack P. (Rg II)	9/1/55	Samuel P. Taylor to Tahoe
Strouse, Edgar W. (Rg I)	8/4/55	Sonoma Coast to Armstrong Redwoods

Telephone Numbers

Angel Island State Park - JOrdan 7-6116
E. R. Hickey State Park - LEggett 4310

COMMISSION DIGEST

Meeting Held at Eureka - August 26, 1955

Administration - Police Powers to Employees - Police powers were granted to the following employees in accordance with provisions of Section 5008 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California: James G. Davis, Walter H. Grows, James E. Hartman, Jack W. Hesemeyer, Robert W. Hewitt, Walter Hohstadt, William E. Marshall, James H. Morton, Michael L. Plesha, George C.Weldon, Theodore Wilson.

Mount Diablo State Park - The application of E. A. Hosmer & Company, for the installation of microwave radio facility structure in Mount Diablo State Park was denied in accordance with recommendations of staff.

Historical Landmarks Registration - On recommendation of the Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee the following applications were approved for registration: First publicly owned school building, San Diego, California, San Diego County; Posey Station of Butterfield Overland Mail Lines, Kern County; Sinks of Tejon, also known as Alamo, Station of Butterfield Overland Mail Lines, Kern County; Brother Jonathan Cemetery, Del Norte County; Estrella Adobe Church, San Luis Obispo County; Cottonwood Charcoal Kilns, Inyo County; original building of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles County.

Fort Humboldt - The Commission expressed its deep gratitude to the City of Eureka, and to the people of the City of Eureka, for their generous gift of the Fort Humboldt property to the State of California; that the title to this property be hereby publicly accepted and that the property be known as the Fort Humboldt State Historical Monument.

Butano Forest - The Commission agreed that since this project appeared to be failing for want of the required matching moneys, all moneys and lands previously deposited with the State by the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara and the City and County of San Francisco, be returned to the donors upon their request, upon the ground that the original boundaries of the proposed Butano project have been materially changed and no longer are those for which the matching moneys were subscribed. The Commission also authorized the Director and the staff of the Division of Beaches and Parks to proceed with new timber cruises, appraisals and negotiations with the Santa Cruz Lumber Company for the purpose of determining a price, such price to be the basis for requesting an amount in the next budget of the Division, which, without matching, would be adequate to complete acquisition of the 2,400 acres now in the project, involving several ownerships.

Redwood Highway Realignment - Assemblyman Frank Belotti discussed the bypass highway around redwood parks and asked that a specific amount of money be decided upon for inclusion in proposed legislation at the next session of the Legislature. He suggested $5,000,000 and stated that it would be of great advantage to the Assembly Interim Subcommittee on Beaches and Parks if this information could be included in pending legislation. It was the decision of this group that Chief Drury, Assemblyman Belotti and a representative from the engineering section of the Division of Highways have a meeting to discuss the proposed amount of money necessary.

Folsom-Nimbus areas - The staff submitted a report indicating what the minimum costs of the Folsom and Nimbus projects would be should the State assume jurisdiction and presented the forms of leases that would be agreeable to administrative officials of the Federal Bureau of Reclamation and the Division of Beaches and Parks should it be policy to enter into such leases. The staff was instructed to discuss this policy matter with the Department of Finance as to the impact upon fiscal affairs in the adoption of a program of development for recreational use of such reservoir areas of which there are forty or more in the state.

Thornton Beach - The sum of $83,000 was established as the matching value in this acquisition and the area designated as the Thornton Beach State Park.

Borrego State Park - Mr. Hanson discussed Mineral Lease Application #0131990, of the Intuition Mining Company, Inc., in Borrego State Park. He presented recommendations of District Superintendent William L. Kenyon that it be stipulated in the lease that the surface of the area worked and the vegetation thereon be restored to its original natural state insofar as is possible, after the termination of mining activities and that the bond in the amount of $1,000 be increased to a minimum of $2,000 if the entire section is to be included in the lease. Further that the regular stipulation as to State ownership be included in the lease. It was moved by Commissioner Whitney that Mineral Lease Application #0131990, Intuition Mining Company, Inc., Borrego State Park, be approved in accordance with recommendations of staff.

Meeting held in San Francisco - September 23, 1955

Anza Desert State Park - Mr. Powell reported plans of the Department of Fish and Game to withdraw lands for hunting within ultimate boundaries of Anza Desert State Park. Staff recommendations will be presented at a later meeting. The meeting will be held at Borrego Springs on November 18-19 with Fish and Game officials to go over the matter.

Avenue of the Giants - Commissioner Kasch requested that the Save-the-Redwoods League supply $500,000 for acquisition of the Avenue of the Giants. Mr. Aubrey Drury, Secretary, reported he would relay this request to the League. The Commission recommended $600,000 from Statutes of 1945, Chapter 1422, be allocated toward purchase of the Avenue of the Giants.

The next Commission meeting will be held October 24 in Los Angeles.

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Gladys Joslin, who entered state service in 1941 and became Secretary to the State Park Commission in 1945, recently entered the Sutter Hospital to recuperate from the effects of an automobile accident sustained many months past. Your notes to Gladys will greatly help her pass two months of traction treatment.

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During the week of September 26, Deputy Chief Earl P. Hanson has been attending the National Conference on State Parks in Vermont. We are looking forward to a report on this conference in the next issue of News and Views.

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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.

PARK COMMISSION

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Charles Kasch (Ukiah); Robert E. Burns (Stockton); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); and Guilford H. Whitney (San Diego); John Covington, Exec. Secty.

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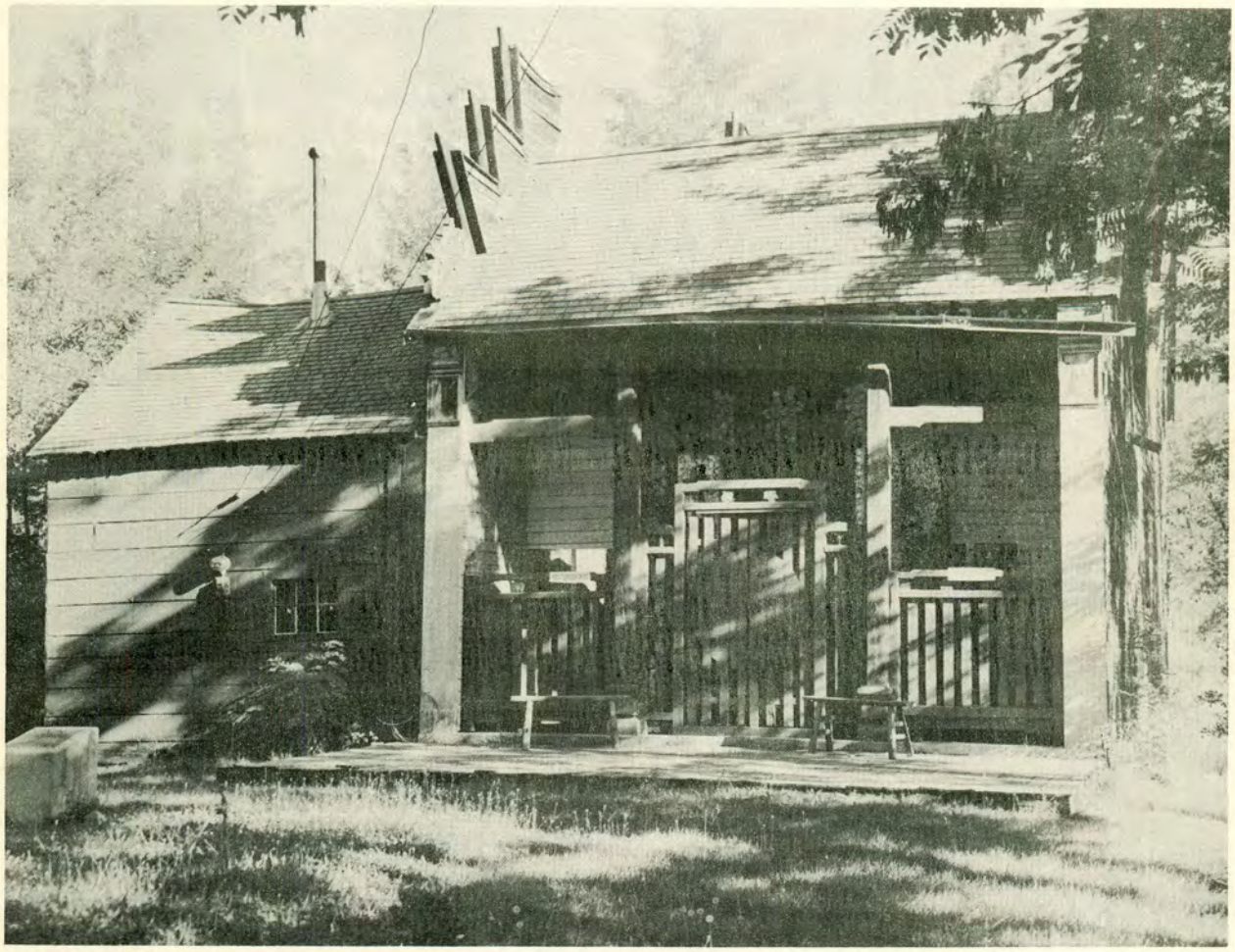
NEWS & VIEWS



CHINESE JOSS HOUSE
WEAVERVILLE

VOLUME 12 - Number 6 November 1, 1955

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

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Another chapter in the development of our Five Year Master Plan occurred on October 25 and 26, when the State Park Commission, Chairman J. R. Knowland presiding, held public hearings in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The purpose of these meetings was to make sure that all who had projects to propose had opportunity to present them, orally and by written brief before the program was crystallized and the estimates and priorities for the Governor's Budget were presented.

The staff is now working on the acquisition program to be suggested for inclusion in the 1956-57 budget estimates. This will then be passed upon by the Commission and the Director and submitted to the Department of Finance.

Members of the Commission considered the hearings successful. There were relatively few new proposals, but these will be explored by the staff. 115 projects in all were presented orally--42 in Los Angeles and 73 in San Francisco. Many more were presented by written brief, and still more, as outlined in the "Five Year Program" of two years ago, have been under study by the staff. Out of all these the proposed acquisition schedule will be worked out.

In this connection the question of determining priorities comes up. This is dealt with from many points of view. Some of the criteria applied are:

1. Worth of the project.

2. Urgency, from the standpoint of perishability. (For example: Historic buildings about to be torn down, forests about to be cut, ocean beaches about to be subdivided.)

3. Urgency, from the standpoint of meeting expanding public needs.

4. Urgency, from the standpoint of increasing costs.

5. Proportion as to types of areas (scenic, recreational, and historical).

6. Proportion as to location of areas, in the interest of a statewide system.

Always remembering, of course, that "parks are where you find them".

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

TRAILS OF THE CUYAMACA MOUNTAINS

by

Hero E. Rensch, Curator
Columbia Historic State Park

Summarized by L. M. Ransome, Park Supervisor at Columbia Historic State Park

An account of the Pedro Fages trail over the Cuyamaca Mountains written by Hero E. Rensch, Curator, Columbia Historic State Park, appears in the September issue of the "California Historical Society Quarterly." We believe this to be a very interesting article that should be perused by all state park personnel, especially those assigned to monuments or historic state parks.

The account of the Pedro Fages trail over the Cuyamaca Mountains is based on primary source materials and, in particular, the Fages Diary of April, 1782. It shows that Fages penetrated the present Borrego and Anza Desert State Parks as early as 1772, two years before Juan Bautista de Anza passed through the Borrego State Park. Fages again went through Borrego Valley in January and March, 1782.

The paper shows how the Fages Diary of April, 1782 narrates step by step his passage through Carrizo Canyon, past Vallecito, across Mason Valley, through the steep-walled Oriflamme Canyon, and up the Indian trail over the Cuyamaca Mountains to San Diego Mission. Fages followed this same trail four times:

1. Eastward in October, 1772 when chasing deserters from the San Diego Presidio.
2. Westward in April, 1782 from the Colorado Crossing at Yuma through the Carrizo Corridor and over the Cuyamaca Mountains.
3. In September, 1782 on his way to San Diego to assume the governorship of Alta California for the second time.
4. Again westward from the Colorado in 1785 in an attempt to make this a permanent road from northern Mexico to San Diego.

An outstanding conclusion to be drawn from this study of the Fages trail is that there is no documentary record that Juan Bautista de Anza ever traversed the route through the present Anza Desert State Park. He never passed through it himself and there is no evidence that he knew of the entrance to Carrizo Canyon, although he passed it at a short distance to the east on his way northward to San Gabriel in 1774 and 1775.

To Don Pedro Fages alone belongs the honor of discovering the Carrizo Corridor through the Anza Desert State Park and the short-cut trail from Vallecito over the mountains through the Cuyamaca Rancho State Park to San Diego. It was this trail of Fages that was followed by United States mail carriers in the years 1854 to 1861.

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RETIREMENT OF MR. R. R. EMPARAN

by

Curator Madie D. Brown

On October 30, 1885, General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo wrote a letter from his home in Sonoma, Lachryma Montis, to his son-in-law Don Ricardo Emparan announcing the birth of a son to Don Ricardo and his wife Luisa. The letter bore the signature of the General and of the fond grandmother, Dona Benicia who had assisted the physician Dr. Davis. Some days later the baby was baptized Raoul Ricardo with his grandparents acting as Godparents.

Raoul Ricardo Emparan's boyhood and young manhood were spent at Lachryma Montis where he was known as "Dal", a nickname given to him by his brother Carlos. His mother, Luisa Vallejo Emparan, was the first Curator of Lachryma Montis or the Vallejo Home State Historical Monument as it is now officially called. Mrs. Emparan served as Curator for ten years until her death in 1943.

Mrs. Emparan always desired that her son become Curator at the old family home. Because of her wish, Mr. Emparan retired from a lucrative real estate business in 1948 to serve as a Curator at the Vallejo Home and at the San Francisco Solano Mission.

For a number of years Mr. Emparan has served as a Trustee of the Sonoma State Hospital. Former Governor Warren in reappointing Mr. Emparan in April 1953 wrote:

"In sending your new Commission, I should like to take the opportunity to express my appreciation for the very fine public service you have given as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Sonoma State Home. Your assistance is greatly valued by the Department of Mental Hygiene and hospital officials."

Mr. Emparan has also been chairman and member of the Probation Committee of the Juvenile Court of Sonoma County. Sharing his interests is his wife, the former Julia Sheehan, daughter of Mrs. Edward Sheehan, whom he married in Oakland in 1928. Mr. Emparan's historical tour of duty in the Division of Beaches and Parks included services as a Curator at Sutter's Fort in Sacramento.

Mr. Emparan will be missed by the visiting public, who enjoyed being welcomed by General Vallejo's grandson. It is with regret that park officials and co-workers bid him God Speed and Farewell. However, as a member of E. Clampus Vitus and President of the Sonoma Valley Historical Society he will continue to serve California.

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

Of interest to all are the notes on natural history that many of the park supervisors are including in their weekly reports. From Ken Legg, formerly at Natural Bridges came these observations:

"Some 136 species of birds have been identified in the park and a list compiled. Sixty-five plants have been listed. Throughout the summer a nature display cabinet has held various specimens on display and these have attracted visitor attention.

A nature column in the local paper has created much interest and residents of the area have brought specimens in for identification. Rangers have periodically made contributions to the Audubon Field Notes, a national journal giving the locations of various birds. Several hundred birds have been banded, including doves for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Material has been gathered over the past two breeding seasons for an article on the life history of the Anna and the Allen Hummingbird. It is hoped that when this data is compiled it can be presented in one of the ornithological journals.

Through these activities the Rangers have learned to better understand what is taking place among the wildlife in the park. These studies have been the basis for our ability to give worthwhile answers to inquiries, as well as allowing us to interpret to interested park guests the plant and animal life of the park."

****

Park Supervisor Miramontes at Carlsbad Beach State Park added the following observation:

"On the morning of Monday, October 10th, at about 9:30 a.m., a visitor and I were watching a group of what we thought were 24 pelicans coming towards us from the south. When they were almost over us in V formation, we both noted at the same instant that the three at the head of the V were smaller and had a much faster wing beat. We definitely identified the three leaders as Brandts Cormorants leading this flock of 21 pelicans. This I have never observed before and thought someone might be interested."

****

Monument Supervisor Glen Price at Pueblo de Los Angeles passed on this bit of historical data that he feels fits the situation in a city to the south. Found in the 1755 Astronomical Diary of Nathaniel Ames were these words-- "Breathe not the air of Cities, where breathless Winds imbibe Effluvia, from the Sick and Dying, from the Dead, from Docks and Dunghills; where Thousands of Lungs with Exhalations foul, sate the Air with strange Corruption, and make that vital Element a nauseous Mass, enough to spoil and corrode that weak and tender Organ thro' whose flexible Tubes the putrid Salts of obscene corrupt offensive Things are carried to the Blood."

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Another Monument Supervisor, F. A. Bridewell at Sonoma Mission, has also been having historical troubles. Maybe clean air and bald headed men have some connection:

"As many of you know, there is here in the museum a huge picture showing 12 officers of the California State Militia of 1875 in an ornate room. As was customary at that time, all of the men have mustaches and none is bald. Saturday morning a lady of about sixty, accompanied by a young man and young woman, expressed to me great astonishment over the fact that not one of the men was bald, despite the fact that each had a mustache. I explained that they were not very old men, yet she went on expressing her amazement and asking me how it was that none was bald. This went on for 5 or 10 minutes and despite everything I could say she remained flabbergasted. Judging by the smiles and expressions of her companions, they thought she was as foolish and silly as I did. What next? Will somebody please tell me how to explain to old ladies why all men of 1875 were not bald?

****

Jack Dyson, Monument Supervisor at the State Indian Museum, would appreciate receiving any newspaper, or other articles, concerning California Indians. Over a period of time the accumulated information is of considerable value. There is a bulletin board in the museum on which the latest information of interest to visitors is posted. Many teachers and student teachers visit the Indian Museum seeking information and the news items help keep them posted. Address: State Indian Museum, 2618 K Street, Sacramento 16.

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Gene Velzy, Assistant Superintendent District II, sent in the following clipped from the Santa Rosa, Press Democrat: "Three Oakland men narrowly escaped drowning October 9 when their 17-foot skiff capsized in the fog in frigid waters off north Salmon Creek beach. The mishap occurred at 3 p.m. when the men, Howard Steele, boat owner, Charles Yager and Richard Swerer, got off course in the dense fog and ran afoul of breakers off the rugged coastline. They were returning to Doran Beach, where they had launched the boat yesterday morning, with a catch of rock fish when a breaker crashed into the skiff. All three scrambled into life jackets seconds before another breaker capsized the craft. The men clung to the boat for 20 minutes while waves inched it to shore. A line of rescuers, led by Park Ranger Verle Price of Sonoma Coast State Park waded into the waters to help the men to shore."

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F. A. Bridewell, Supervisor of Sonoma Mission reports: "Saturday morning the ceremony of the blessing of the grapes was held on the Mission lawn with the Reverend Father Alfredo Boeddeker, O.F.M., officiating, clad in the Franciscan habit. City officials took part. Mr. H. Clay Miller, a descendant of the pioneer Del Valle family, delivered a short address. Many news photographers took still and moving pictures of this ceremony, as well as of the pageant in the evening. Many well known people visited Sonoma and the Mission for the Vintage Festival, Saturday and Sunday, the 24th and 25th."

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Curators of Historical Monuments will be interested in learning of a new book recently published. It is THE LIVING PAST OF AMERICA, a Pictorial Treasury of our Historical Houses and Villages that have been Preserved and Restored, by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. Mentioned in its national directory of historical preservations is the Pio Pico Historical Monument, as well as other Beaches and Parks monuments.

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On Saturday September 24, 1955 the Daughters of the American Revolution planted a Live Oak tree at Los Encinos State Historical Monument. The program was as follows:

Call to Assembly - Explorer Scout Warren Knockleberg; Advancement of Colors - Explorer Scouts John Poucher, Kenneth O'Brien, and Keith Gouger, Jr.; Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag - Explorer Scout Charles Dirks; Invocation - Rev. Scott T. Brewer. Welcome by Melvin E. Schneider, Monument Supervisor. Historical Background of the Rancho de Los Encinos by Dr. Aubrey Neasham, State Park Historian. Preserving our California Heritage - Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, State Regent, D.A.R.; Presentation of Honored Guests - Mrs. Leighton J. True; Presentation of California Live Oak Tree - Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous; Acceptance of Oak Tree - Mr. Leo Crawford, Assistant District Superintendent. Benediction by Reverend Scott Brewer. Taps by Explorer Scout Warren Knockleberg.

After the program was over the entire company walked up to the site of the tree planting, planted the afternoon before. The entire company then retired to the lawn in front of the Osa Adobe, under the Australian Silk Oak Trees, for refreshments.

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M. E. Hayes, Supervisor of Will Rogers State Park reported the following bit of interesting information:

"Due to the numerous questions asked here concerning the early life of the noted cowboy and the significant value to incorporate this information into our presentation program, Ruth Hammersely was prompted to travel many miles during her vacation to gain a first hand account from the friends and relatives of Will Rogers.

Going by Greyhound bus via Will Rogers Highway, U. S. 66, she traveled through the Rocky Mountains of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and into Oklahoma. At Claremore, Oklahoma, she visited the Will Rogers Memorial. The knowledge gained at the Memorial plus her contacts with Will Rogers' own people installed a deeper, sincere feeling towards the man, his homeland and his friends.

Her return trip took her up the Continental Divide to Colorado Springs to see the Will Rogers Shrine of the Sun, located in the Cheyenne Mountains. Quoting Ruth, "This Shrine left me breathless to see such a magnificent tribute given by one man to another man who was loved the world over. It was a sight of beauty and a joy to me that will live forever." We at Will Rogers realize the importance of authentic facts concerning the man, his home and his philosophy. From the added facts gained and imparted to us from this vacation, we feel it was time well spent.

****

Charles Mehlert, Supervisor of Tomales Bay State Park reports an unusual tidbit: "Members of the Chinese Junk "Free China" invited to visit at park. While here they expressed a desire to do some work. Inasmuch as there is quite a lot of the aforementioned commodity in the park, I was able to oblige. I presume that this was the first time that four Chinese fishing boat Captains and an American Vice Council has ever comprised a state park work crew.

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1955 WESTERN MUSEUMS CONFERENCE

by

Leonard Penhale

The Thirteenth Western Museums Conference of the American Association of Museums was held in Balboa Park, San Diego, on October 14 and 15 with President Clark C. Evernham, Managing Director of the San Diego Museum of Man, presiding over the program.

A number of papers were presented on current research projects that are being conducted in the museum field to find answers to many of the problems that now confront the profession. A very comprehensive field study is now in process to gather necessary data for possibly establishing a professional status for museum workers. Such standards have not been established to date, due to the great lack of comparative information that would provide guide lines for determining what qualifications and standards might be considered as best. When all necessary information has been assembled and analyzed, a complete report of findings and recommendations will be eventually published.

Preliminary reports were also presented on a job analysis survey of curatorial positions throughout museums of the west. It is hoped that through this study some definite correlation can be established for the titles of curatorial positions, specified types of duties usually performed under these curatorial title classifications and the minimum and maximum salary standards to be designated for each position.

It was pointed out that the maximum salaries now being paid to curators in the museum field are much below those offered to teachers and instructors in our schools and colleges. Thus, with relatively few qualified personnel now considering the museum field for a career, a growing shortage is becoming a threat to the continued existence and progress of the over-all museum program.

To keep up with modern day developments the Los Angeles County Museum has been conducting a series of interesting experiments with the use of a robot guide. This device, which was demonstrated at the conference, consists of a small light-weight radio receiver and an ear phone plugged into the receiver which enables the museum visitor to listen to lectures on various museum displays. The lectures were provided by a tape recording equipment and transmitted over a small electronic transmitter to as many as 150 persons at one time.

Equipment of a similar nature has been described in detail in the September 1955 MUSEOLOGIST under the heading of Walkie-Talkie Tours by Dr. William A. Burns, Assistant Director of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

The History and Science Museums sections held separate panel discussions with the Science Section centering mainly around the role of research in science and science museums, and one of the conclusions reached was that research is definitely a necessary part of developing exhibits. However, the real problems lay in the determination of how the vast amount of scientific material usually available could best be used for an adequate interpretation of the subject.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - permanent

Handley, Alvie J. (Janitor)	9/13/55	Monterey Monuments
Iness, Albert R. (Rg I)	9/12/55	Big Basin
Kaler, Jr., Alfred M. (Rg I)	9/6/55	Huntington Beach
Norton, Dan C. (Stock Clerk)	9/12/55	Dist VI Headquarters

Appointment - TAU

Porter, Donald K. (Rg I)	9/17/55	Cuyamaca

Appointments - Promotions

Camper, Ernest B. Sr Clerk to Curator I	9/7/55	Sutter's Fort
Lively, Lloyd Rg III to Rg IV	9/1/55	Prairie Creek to Lands, Sacramento

Separations

Brimblecom, Barbara C. (Int Typ Clerk)	9/30/55	Big Basin
Cobb, Nelvin S. Carpenter-Foreman	8/31/55 (retirement)	Dist II Headquarters

Miscellaneous

All mail for VALLEJO HOME ST. HIST. MON. and DISTRICT II SERVICE YARD to:
P. O. Box 939
Sonoma, California

Sonoma Mission State Hist. Mon.
114 East Spain Street
Sonoma, California
Phone: WEbster 8-2689

TELEPHONE NUMBER CHANGES: Eugene Velzy - WEbster 8-3732, Sonoma
Fred Oltman - WEbster 8-2159, Sonoma
Vallejo Home State Hist. Mon. - WEbster 8-4779

Correction

Crawford, Leo D. (Rg IV)	8/17/55	Dist VI Headquarters

September 29, 1955

****

All mail to Wm. B. Ide Adobe St. Hist. Mon. should be directed to Mr. R. E. Mealey's residence address at: Roy E. Mealey, St Pk Rg II
1125 Union Street
Red Bluff, California

Thomas Spencer
c/o General Delivery
Inverness, California

Glenn A. Jackson
P. O. Box 226
El Granada, California

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Promotions

Anderson, Carl A. Rg II to Rg III	10/1/55	Patricks Point to Humboldt Redwoods
Cleaver, Norman J. Rg I to Rg II	10/1/55	New Brighton Beach to R&H Contra Costa Co.
Jackson, Glenn A. Rg II to Rg III	10/1/55	George Hatfield to San Mateo Co. Bch.
Legg, Kenneth Rg II to Rg III	10/1/55	Natural Bridges to Prairie Creek
Mealey, Roy E. Rg I to Rg II	10/1/55	Gold Discovery to Wm. B. Ide Adobe

Appointments - Regular Permanent

Chambers, Colin K. (Acct Tech II)	10/3/55	Dist V Headquarters
Lang, Henry W. (Asst Ldscp Arch)	10/1/55	Dist IV Headquarters
Laurie, Fred (Carpenter)	10/1/55	Dist VI Headquarters

Separations - Resignations

Lewis, Delvia H. (Rg I)	9/30/55	Sonoma Coast
Nealon, Philip J. (Rg II)	9/9/55	MacKerricher

Separation - Retirement

Emparan, Richard H. (Curator I)	10/31/55	Vallejo Home

Transfers

Brown, Franklyn (Rg II)	9/16/55	Clear Lake to Turlock Lake
Griggs, Edward A. (Rg II)	9/21/55	Wm. B. Ide Adobe to Clear Lake
Hagens, George R. (Rg II)	10/1/55	Sonoma Coast to D. L. Bliss
Jones, Glen N. (Rg II)	10/1/55	Grizzly Creek to Patricks Point
Martell, Walter F. (Rg II)	10/1/55	Richardson Grove to Grizzly Creek
Michael, John H. (Rg II)	10/1/55	R&H Contra Costa to Natural Bridges
Rich, Donald I. (Rg II)	10/1/55	D. L. Bliss to George Hatfield

October 19, 1955

(Continued from page 9)

Research is usually necessary in many cases to determine which materials are best suited for use in constructing the exhibit and techniques that clearly put across the exhibit story to the visitor.

During intermission time, a number of the conference visitors visited Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla to inspect the excellent exhibits on display there. A great variety of ingenious techniques and materials have been employed to portray many of the interesting stories about the ocean and the sea life associated with it. Later reports presented indicated that the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History has been very busy during the past year in the preparation of their exhibits for the new Marine Hall. Considerable progress was made in the use of plastics in exhibit preparation of fish, kelp, and lower forms of sea life, producing extremely life-like results.

The City of San Diego was a most cordial host to the visitors of the conference and provided, for the lighter side of the program, enjoyable entertainment and excellent food for luncheons and dinners. Buffalo steaks--which were the main part of the annual dinner--were especially flown in from Wyoming and all members were assured that they were not eating some of the San Diego Zoo buffaloes. Before leaving San Diego all members of the conference had the pleasure of a conducted tour through the world-renowned San Diego Zoo and many improvements were noted since visiting this area some years ago.

An invitation, unanimously accepted, was extended by Dr. Robert C. Miller, Director of the California Academy of Sciences, to hold the next 1956 Museum Conference in San Francisco.

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SACRAMENTO OFFICE NEWS

Unfortunately Aubrey Johnston, State Park Lands Officer, has been one of the most publicized men in the office since October 20. At 5:30 p.m. on that date he was driving west on route #40 near Donner Summit, and when blinded by the sun, struck the rear end of a loaded logging truck. Injuries to head, chest and knee will keep him home for 4 more weeks. A note to Aubrey at 5329 Roger Way, Sacramento 19, will really help to make his inactivity more bearable.

We are glad to report that Gladys Joslin, who has been in the hospital for several weeks under traction treatment, is now able to walk around her room for several periods each day.

The Development Section has been increased by two new personnel. Richard Humphrey, Landscape Architect, comes to the Division from the Division of Architecture. Dick was born in Los Angeles and then moved to Massachusetts where he secured his education from the University of Massachusetts. He is married and has one girl. Harmon Rowe, also a transfer from the Division of Architecture, formerly lived in Colorado but is well known around Sacramento. For two years he designed the Hall of Flowers exhibit at the State Fair. Harmon is married and has three children.

(Continued on page 13)

FRANK W. WENTWORTH -- NOTABLE CONSERVATIONIST

Frank W. Wentworth, notable conservationist, who died in Berkeley, California, on October 13, 1955, was Vice-President of the Save-the-Redwoods League, and Chairman of the Finance Committee on that nationwide organization. He was instrumental in securing large contributions for preserving the finest of the Redwoods of the Coast and Sierra.

A member of the Save-the-Redwoods League since 1921, he helped to pioneer the early activities of this conservation group, which played so important a part in the establishment of the State Park System. Be became a Councilor of the League in 1927, and a Director in 1929, serving on the Board continuously in the following quarter-century. He had been Vice-President since 1951.

Mr. Wentworth was both a successful businessman and an outstanding civic leader. He was Financial Vice-President of Mills College, a member of the Berkeley City Council and City Planning Commission, and a Director of the East Bay Municipal Utility District.

His passing was a great loss to the cause of conservation.

N. B. D.

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CLEAR LAKE STATE PARK WATER SUPPLY NOW POTABLE

Clear Lake State Park in the Soda Bay area of Lake County, which has been under development for the past four years, is now able to supply an excellent domestic water supply available through the park. A recently completed well was put into operation on Thursday, October 6, 1955 under the direction of the State Division of Architecture. The output of this well should amply fill the needs for all park users, including those visitors who may enjoy the new thirty-five unit campground to be opened early in 1956.

The former poor tasting water will no longer be used for domestic supply purposes. Those who have used the park are to be thanked for their patience in bringing their own drinking water until such time as the new supply could be furnished. The park is presently opened to daytime use throughout the year and to overnight use when the new campground is completed.

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Walter M. Hohstadt became the bouncing father of an 8 lb., 8 oz. baby girl named Sherri Lynne, on October 21. Baby and mother doing fine, father in sad shape but should recover.

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The Monarch Butterflies have made their annual appearance here. They were first noticed about the 20th of this month of September, and by the 30th they were here in great numbers. This item was supplied by Ranger Beck at Natural Bridges Beach State Park.

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

PARK COMMISSION

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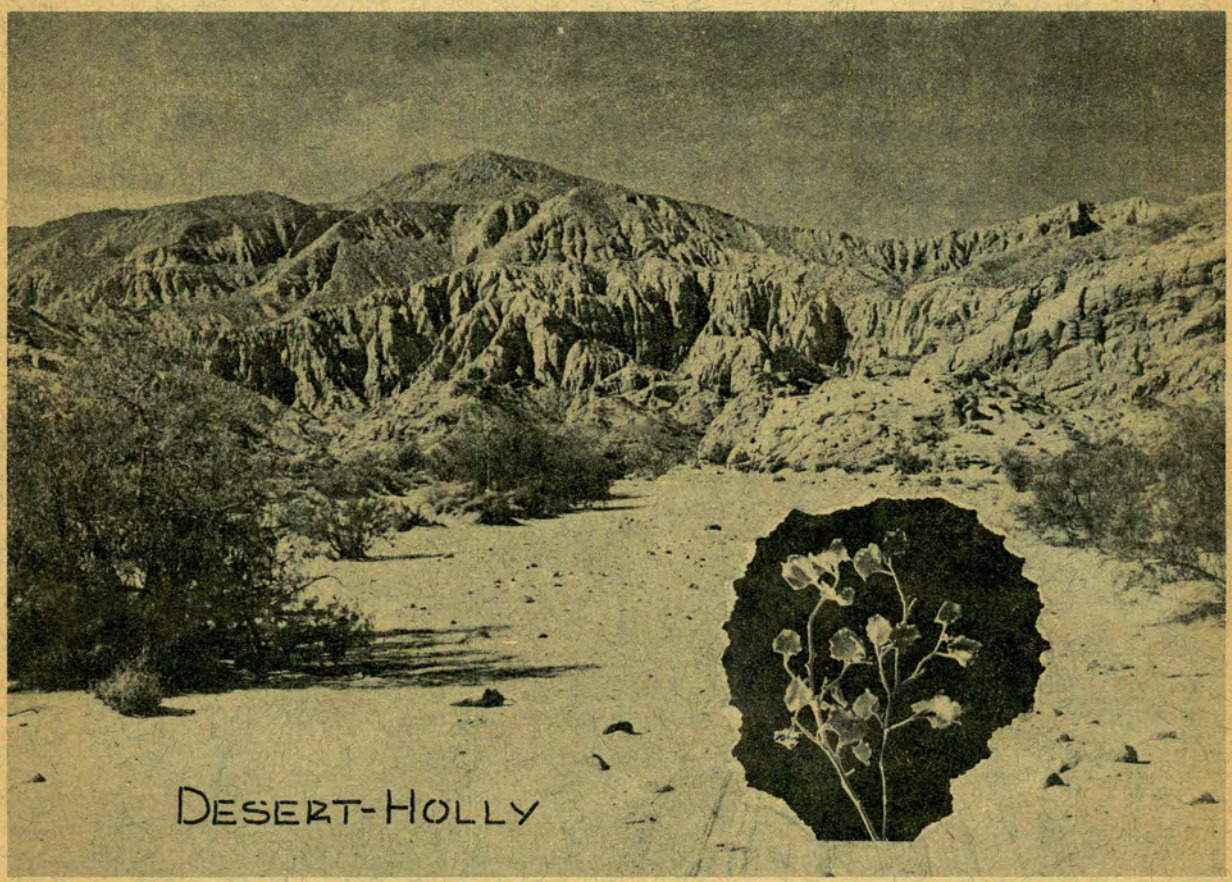
NEWS and VIEWS



Merry Christmas

Volume 12 - Number 7

December 1, 1955

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

TOYON.

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

As the Christmas season approaches, as well as the turn of the year, I take this occasion to wish everyone in the Division of Beaches and Parks a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

As an organization we can look back upon a year of great activity and rich opportunities. All are to be congratulated upon the way in which they have performed their allotted tasks and reflected much credit upon the State of California.

One thing is certain. The year ahead will be the most crucial in the history of the Division. There is a balance of over $30,000,000 from oil royalty funds earmarked for the purposes of the Division of Beaches and Parks. In March, the Legislature meets to determine how these funds will be spent. In preparation for this, we are moving step by step toward realization of our Five Year State Park Program. On November 21 our support budget hearings were held before the Department of Finance. Our support requests, for maintenance and operation for the 1956-57 fiscal year, totalled $3,833,316, in contrast to $3,318,798 appropriated for the 1955-56 fiscal year, an increase of $514,518.

How much of this increase will be allowed depends upon the extent of our capital outlay budget, hearings on which will take place around the middle of December.

On November 30 we met with the Subcommittee on Parks of the Assembly Interim Committee on Conservation, Planning and Public Works, and had some intimation of the attitude that the Legislature will take. It appeared that the Assembly, at least, will look sympathetically upon the forward-looking program for an expanded, well-balanced State Park System.

Numerous policies were discussed by the Committee, the most important being that which related to the matching principle. I was able to report that the Commission had at last declared itself upon this much debated subject. Here is the statement of policy approved by the Commission at their meeting in San Francisco on November 18:

THE MATCHING PRINCIPLE:

"Since the matching principle was originally established by the Legislature, and at the last session appropriations in the sum of $12,947,000 were passed without matching, it is now recommended that expenditures for new acquisition be made without the requirement of matching. This principle has been of advantage to the State, particularly in establishing Coast Redwood Parks and the "Calaveras Big Trees State Park, as well as some beach parks and historic monuments. It is the hope of the Commission that, when possible, interested communities and groups such as the Save-the-Redwoods League will continue to contribute toward State Park projects. The Commission recognizes, however, that many desirable areas, particularly in the interior counties, have thus far failed to be included in the State Park System, and will continue to fail to be included because of the lack of available matching."

When the Capital Outlay hearings are held, it will be possible to forecast with some accuracy, perhaps, the pattern that the State Park program will follow.

Certain it is that we shall not lack problems and opportunities that will try the talents of all of us.

So, once again, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

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Summary of Article
CONSERVATION: A GROWING FORCE
by
John B. Oakes

The immense latent strength of conservation as a political force in the United States is becoming constantly more apparent. People generally--and that means voters--are gradually awakening to the fact that the natural resources of their country, and much of its natural beauty, have been disappearing before their eyes; and, though there are constant setbacks, there is also much evidence of a growing determination to do something about the problem.

Two very recent and important events indicate the trend. On election day, the voters of New York State turned down by an overwhelming majority a proposal to invade the famed Adirondack Forest Preserve for construction of Panther Mountain Dam and Reservoir, which is primarily a private power project.

A few days earlier, in Denver, a key group of Mountain States Governors and Congressmen decided to drop the fight for Echo Park Dam. This project has been bitterly fought for the past several years by conservationists throughout the United States on the grounds that it constituted an unwarranted and unprecedented invasion of the National Park System.

WICHITA REFUGE - Secretary McKay has, nonetheless, come to the rescue in another conservation crisis. This involves the Army's effort to secure control of some 10,000 acres of the splendid Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma, adjacent to Fort Sill. The Army must secure Interior Department approval for the transfer, and Secretary McKay has now announced he is "unalterably" opposed to the deal.

Public protests, including a formal statement from the Canadian Government, against the establishment of a photoflash bombing range a half-mile from the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge in Texas have led to abandonment of that plan by the Air Force. The scheme would surely have resulted in the destruction of the last flock of whooping cranes in the world, which make the Aransas Refuge their winter home.

(Continued on page 14)

PROPOSED STATE PARK RANGER I SPECIFICATIONS

by

E. P. Hanson, Deputy Chief

In order to broaden recruitment for the State Park Ranger I classification so as to appeal to persons in professional fields related to park work who are not now interested in or perhaps informed of competing for park positions, the Division has requested the Personnel Board to consider a revision of the State Park Ranger I classification. The present recruitment in this class is to a large degree limited to the field of skilled labor. It has been our experience that many persons in this field are not specifically interested in park employment.

On the other hand, many high school graduates seek to prepare themselves for park employment. As there is not in California at the present time any specific college curriculum devoted to the field of park management or planning, interested students usually enroll in curricula, though related to park work, not specifically planned for such latter employment.

We hope that everyone is agreed that it is better to employ an individual who is interested in and trained for the job than one whose interest is primarily in employment. Employment of such interested personnel tends to place the Division of Beaches and Parks on a professional level comparable to the National Park Service, which long has been recognized as outstanding by the public. It may well result in raising the job standards for Rangers and eventually their remuneration. It is proposed to accomplish this by emphasizing the administrative duties, public relations and the professional aspects of the job. The emphasis on routine maintenance type duties will be reduced, though not eliminated. It is also intended to widen the scope of the Ranger's job to include Naturalist, Curator and other specialized, but closely related duties.

It is proposed to revise the specifications to reflect the comparability of State Park Rangers to other professional classes in the State Service. This definitely is not intended to limit promotional opportunities for the present incumbents whether they be in the Ranger or Curator classes. It will be necessary, of course, to limit Ranger positions to the minimum required to properly administer each unit. It will also be necessary to classify other permanent and seasonal positions required to operate units according to the duties to be performed. This could mean substitution for some of the Ranger I positions, such permanent classes as State Park Attendant, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk, Carpenter and Naturalist.

This program is to be accomplished by reclassification of existing positions, not by an increase in the number of positions. New positions will be requested only on the basis of workload increases and will be classified according to the new standards. The seasonal State Park Attendant position will be retained and the new permanent State Park Attendant position would be upgraded from that of the present seasonal position. Its recommended salary range in three steps is $295 to $325. The permanent State Park Attendant

SALAL (Gaultheria shallon)
(page 3)

This shiny-leaved shrub is a close associate of Coast Redwoods. In the cool, moist shade of these giants Salal reaches a height of 8 feet, while on the southern fringe of its range it may be almost a creeping plant.

Waxy white to pink manzanita-like bell-shaped flowers appear in late spring. These mature into blue-black berries which are edible and are sometimes made into a seedy jam.

Salal is seldom used in garden or landscape plantings because of its requirements for deep humus, shade, moisture and moderate temperatures. As a Christmas green and in floral decorations, Salal is used in great quantities.

OREGON-GRAPE (Mahonia aquifolium)
(page 5)

Because of its shiny green to dull copper holly-like leaves, Oregon-grape is much used for Christmas greens and also for landscape plantings. This is another Coast Redwood associate, and near the Oregon border specimens 10 feet high may be found. Winter temperatures may turn the evergreen leaves to red or purple, but they change back to green in the spring.

Clusters of brilliant yellow flowers against the green leaves make this a very attractive spring shrub. By October small dark blue berries appear which give this plant its common name. The fruit is edible but rather bitter to the human taste. Other species occur throughout the coastal regions and into the hills and mountains of the interior, but none are common.

CALIFORNIA HUCKLEBERRY (Vaccinium ovatum)
(page 7)

Salal, Oregon-grape and Huckleberry are common plants of the understory in the Coast Redwood areas; the Huckleberry and Salal extend southward to Santa Barbara County. This huckleberry, which is evergreen and 3 to 10 feet tall, belongs to a group which is primarily deciduous and includes the blueberries, bilberries, and cranberries. Red-brown stems and graceful red-tipped sprays of foliage make this a much desired green at Christmas time. The flowers are white to pinkish bells that mature into black berries. Quantities of these berries are picked for immediate consumption and for canning. California Huckleberry is frequently used in northern gardens for landscape purposes.

PACIFIC WAX-MYRTLE (Myrica californica)
(page 9)

Pacific Wax-myrtle is a large spreading shrub or small tree occurring along the coast from Los Angeles County northward. It has long and narrow glossy leaves which, when crushed, are slightly aromatic. Small clusters of brownish or purplish nutlets covered with whitish wax appear at the bases of the leaves in fruiting season. A deciduous species (M. hartwegi) occurs in the Sierra Nevada.

MANZANITA (Arctostaphylos spp.)
(page 11)

Numerous species of Manzanita are found growing in California, many of which can be used for decorative purposes. Some are tall and almost tree-like, while others are low and prostrate; in size the various species are anywhere between these extremes. All species are evergreen; some have spade-shaped vivid green leaves that are the same on both sides and are held edgewise to the sun. This lowers the rate of transpiration in the warm summer climate that characterizes their foothill habitat.

Attractive red bark on tortuously shaped limbs provides an attractive contrast to the green leaves and pinkish bell-shaped flowers. The mature fruit is a dark berry that is sometimes edible but used mostly by birds. Manzanitas are often employed in native landscaping.

DESERT PARKS - A NEW FRONTIER

by

John Shrawder

State Park Naturalist

oOo

For our special Christmas article we turn to the deserts and their little known wilderness areas. Recently the writer had the privilege of exploring many miles of primeval desert, of photographing the distinctive fauna and flora of these dry areas and, what was most enjoyable, of assimilating the intangible lure that an intimate contact with the desert brings to most people.

To be considered as a Christmas article, the human element must be included, and who except Bill Kenyon could best portray the "Kris Kringle of the desert." Arrayed in pith helmet, dark glasses, and shouldering bulging leather photographic bags and rounded canteen, he looks the part of a "knight in shining armor." Helping him in his efforts to keep the beauty of the desert unmarred are many staunch supporters, the local ranger force. 'Composite' Carl--so titled because all unknown flora belongs in the composite family in his estimation--untiringly drives the green dragon (jeep) that carries 'Don' Kenyon and his explorers to all parts of the desert domain. Sitting on the full-length tool box, the group of intrepid explorers must make an interesting sight to the collared lizard that suns upon a granite boulder and to the golden eagle that slowly circles in the updrafts of the fluted badlands.

Besides photographing some of the well known scenic spots and winding washes, Senor Kenyon had planned a trip along a heretofore unexplored canyon. With two jeeps as a safety factor, all equipment loaded and the far-famed Kenyon ration box stored amidship, we entered San Felipe wash. Brilliant desert sunshine penetrating cool dust free air added more zest and enthusiasm to our trip into the unknown.

After several false probes into desert vegetation, we finally found the entrance to this canyon that shows so interestingly on an aerial map. The mouth of the canyon is well hidden by an abrupt turn in the sandy wash and by smoke trees and desert willows. Now we are in the badlands--those eroded hills of seemingly barren wastes. But from the low angle of this desert avenue the smoothly cut sedimentary walls offer astonishing pictures of line, texture and shadow. Each turn in the meandering wash brings new stimulating scenes to challenge the photographer. Vegetation that has remained green from unusual summer rains adds beauty of form and color to every new vista. After three miles the walls begin to drop back, the wash widens, smoke trees appear more numerous and we realize the mesa is not far above. 'Texas' Carl says that a wash never leads to a mesa, but this time he has to change his ideas for soon we break out on top of the undulating mesa.

Pausing to enjoy the views and refuel our human engines from the 'Kenyon Kitchen', we discussed a name for this isolated canyon. With 'Composite' Carl's Texas background, Leo Crawford's experience in the San Francisco

HUCKLEBERRY..

area, and Bill Kenyon's phonetic rhythm, the name selected is Arroyo Seco del Diablo--which means "dry canyon of the devil."

Even though the sun's rays are fast angling toward the horizon, we push on toward Whaleback Mountain. Another three miles of narrowing canyon and rising walls and we reach the end of the trail, the closed end of a box canyon.

Climbing the steep sidewalls, we see that another wash parallels this one and abruptly ends on the mountain flank. Far to the south rise the sierras of Mexico. Long scalloped shadows from every rise add a tranquil beauty to the evening scene. It is hard to realize that few men have ever stood on this spot and surveyed this desert expanse. Because of this privilege, we feel more deeply that here is a distinctive part of our park system that must be preserved in its natural form. Here is one of the last frontiers that must be kept inviolate at all cost. To accomplish this will require the efforts of many people for many years. All park personnel can help with this monumental undertaking by stressing the need for preservation, not only in their own park but in the desert, where many visitors seem to lose all restraint when they survey the boundless miles of unused terrain. Educating the public to see the hidden beauty in a desert landscape is one of the important functions of conservation teaching.

The slowness of vegetative recovery can be vividly seen near the town of Borrego. A twenty-acre square was cleared thirty years ago, and even today the boundaries of this area are as sharp as if they were turned by a plow. Very little vegetation has started in this area and hundreds of years will pass before much cover is apparent. Reliable botanists have stated that one thousand years are required to renew the sparse vegetation of the desert areas.

Many squatters, promoters, and poorly equipped business men are bulldozing land areas that may never be successful business enterprises. The desert is only serene when viewed in limitless horizons. Man's efforts to change a major portion of it can only lead to complete desolation for all concerned.

As a special Christmas gift that would last for the entire year, we could re-emphasize the need for desert preservation and hope that eventually the force of public opinion may bring the deserts into their true beauty and most valuable use.

-- # # # # # # --

PROMOTIONAL EXAMS
Anonymous

Toil! Toil! Toil!
Burn the midnight oil
Watch those RANGERS study
They pound the books
With anxious looks
Until their brains are fuzzy

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

Human nature keeps many a ranger from morbid despair. This was well illustrated by an incident reported by Assistant Park Supervisor, Floyd A. Lemley at Doheny Beach:

"On a recent Sunday an elderly lady, with tea pot in hand, came to the checking station. 'Where can I get some hot water for tea?', she demanded. "In the restroom building by the picnic area," was the reply. 'Hmph! Restroom? That's a fine thing, no hot water in the picnic area for tea!' As she turned to leave she grumbled, 'The state has its nerve to charge 35¢ to picnic and not have hot water for tea'."

And who could be more helpful to rangers than "Mr. Barker" of the San Juan Bautista area? Wendell K. Davis, area Supervisor reported that this gentleman, who is the County Dog Catcher, called at the office and offered his services.

Maybe the Dog Catcher's title will soon have to be enlarged to "Official Impounder of all Dangerous Animals Running at Large". Maurice Morgan, Park Supervisor at Cuyamaca, reported the following incident:

"On October 15th, Mike Hoy, young son of Ranger Hugo Hoy, was bitten by a gopher while playing on the lawn. The gopher was killed and turned over to the San Diego County Health Department and the doctor was notified. The report has come back from the Health Department stating that they could not determine whether or not the animal was rabid as it did not have any brains. Mike has made his visit to the doctor and apparently is all right. This proves what we have always suspicioned--gophers do not have a brain in their head."

The current problem of divorce has evidently invaded the social ranks of our Roosevelt Elk at Prairie Creek. Ken Legg, Park Supervisor, reports:

"Families do change--even elk families. Last year one bull had all the cows; this year he has but five, remains in the west meadow and even tolerates four spikes amongst his group.

The current king has charge of the east prairie, all of the apple trees with their falling fruit, the area near the service yard, thirteen cows and last year's calves. He is a mean boy, no gentleman, making his females stand for inspection, herding them when they seem to be doing nothing wrong. He takes his position seriously and periodically charges the four wifeless bulls which are trying to make a living too in the area. His belly muscles straining, he curls back his lip, bugles at them, and chases them across the meadow. There doesn't seem to be much doubt that he'd kill them if he could catch them.

PACIFIC WAX-MYRTLE

Thus three groups compose the population near the headquarters--one bull with five cows and four spikes, another bull with thirteen cows and last

year's calves, and a third society composed of four full grown but cow-less bulls. These have well developed antlers, except for one which has a deformity on one side. They are peaceful toward each other, generally; but on occasion lock horns, push one another around and mix it up mostly in practice, or in play, with little indication of serious intent to hurt each other."

Especially at this season we are sorry to inform the Division of misfortune among our personnel. James Chaffee, Supervisor at Samuel P. Taylor, reported this accident:

"On Sunday, October 30, Mrs. Marion Spencer, wife of Trail Supervisor Thomas D. Spencer, and Mrs. Spencer's sister were seriously injured in an auto accident near Inverness which will require a week or two in the hospital for them. They appear to be coming along very well."

James Whitehead, Supervisor at Point Lobos, included this illness report:

"Mr. Wilson, who retired last year, has been seriously ill and has undergone surgery at the Salinas Hospital. Many blood transfusions were necessary, but our latest information says he will be at home soon. I'm sure all join in prayers and best wishes for a speedy recovery and many happy retired years for our colleague."

To balance these unfortunate items is the good news of a birth among Division personnel: On Sunday, November 6, at 3:08 AM, there was a baby daughter born to Florence and James Chaffee and all concerned are real happy and doing fine.

The smog at Carpinteria lifted long enough for Al Salzgeber, Park Supervisor to report: "Curt Menges had all the "non-smoking" park rangers slightly dizzy Wednesday, October 26, when he insisted each smoke one of the cigars he was passing out as the result of his wife Evelyn giving birth to an $8\frac{1}{2}$ lb. girl, Billy Louise."

California's far-famed weather should always be mentioned: From Edmund A. Griggs, Park Supervisor at Clear Lake State Park, comes the following observation:

"We are rapidly changing over from fall to winter here. The oak trees, which were in their full colors a week ago, are almost bare. Winter started with an unusual bang leaving a deposit of 6" of snow here on Sunday. It was a break for us as the higher roads were not passable, giving us no visitors to worry about. The only visitors to park who spent the weekend were Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and son from Point Lobos Reserve. Mr. Marshall, who is on vacation, is spending his time visiting some of the 138 park units that he hasn't been stationed in."

Contrast this with the weather at Carpinteria as reported by Al Salzgeber: "The hot spell in the Los Angeles area brought many campers and picnickers to the park over the weekend. The ocean water temperature has been 60°, not too cold yet for this late in the year, and surprisingly attracting quite a few bathers."

POTPOURRI

Palomar Mountain: Saturday evening, November 26, four boys between the ages of ten and twelve were reported lost somewhere in or near Palomar Mountain State Park; a searching party of about twenty men was soon organized. Park rangers spent all night hiking through the rugged Pauma Creek area. The boys were found in the Pauma Creek canyon about 1:00 AM very cold, frightened, tired, but otherwise in good shape. Park rangers are recovering from bruises and fatigue.

Carpinteria Beach: Max Jamiesson, weekend lifeguard and student at Santa Barbara College, broke a swimming record in a meet last Friday, streaking to a win in the 220-yard freestyle in 2:23.3, smashing the old record, which he held of 2:55. He also won two other events. The above record is just 5 seconds slower than the 220 inter-collegiate record. Modest Max, when asked how they made out in the meet, just answered "we won". We obtained all the detailed information from the Santa Barbara News-Press sports section. Besides being a top swimmer, Max has been a very efficient lifeguard at Carpinteria.

Big Basin: As the Halloween moon gleamed over Big Basin, witches transformed the recreation hall into a devil's cauldron, brewing forth Satan (George Holmboe) and fifty or more unusual manifestations of the Halloween spirit. Confusion prevailed as the outlandish apparitions sought to unmask the identity of each other.

The enigma was the white cow (Ada Quinn, the Basin's new office girl). A society girl on the down grade (Shirley Earl) gave an impromptu dance. The small fry, cowboys, a sailor, a scarecrow and dancing girls hunted for treasure and bobbed for apples. Was that pajamad grandpa (Pat Harvey) trying to hug the Hula girl (Maxine Epperly) as she passed him a life saver on a toothpick held in her teeth?

The top comic event was the hilarious antics of a one-eyed pirate (Bill Epperly), a western gambler (Mo Oller) and a Park Ranger of 1975 (Roy Kerr) trying to compress themselves into girdles. An Arab (Len Fisher) cut a mean rug with the good looking Cow Gal (Faye Oller). The Indian girl (Reata Holmboe), the Peasant Girl (Verlene Iness) and the Gypsy girl (Teeny Fisher) crammed everybody with cider, doughnuts, pumpkin pie and coffee.

Celebrating Halloween was little Rangerette Joanne Estelle McDade who made her appearance on the morning of October 31, 1955. Weight 5 lbs., 7 oz. Mother and daughter doing fine, Ranger McDade recovering gradually.

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular monthly meeting of the State Park Commission was held in San Francisco on November 18, 1955. Some of the actions taken were as follows:

COLUMBIA HISTORIC STATE PARK - A delegation of residents and property owners of the town of Columbia appeared and protested the long-range acquisition and development program of the Division of Beaches and Parks. Their main argument centered about their interpretation of the Legislative Act of 1945 which established Columbia as an historical monument and which they believe restricted the development to the downtown area and buildings. It was explained to them that this would be the center of interest at the monument, but that according to the master plan, it would be desirable to acquire additional areas to serve as buffers to prevent the possible development of adverse structures that would spoil the appearance of the historical areas. Upon invitation of the group, the State Park Commission agreed to hold their next monthly meeting on December 9 at Columbia to hear further discussion of this problem.

MANHATTAN BEACH STATE PARK - A delegation appeared to offer, through a gift-deed, an addition to Manhattan Beach State Park of 200 feet of beach including a recreational pier. The Commission action on this request was deferred until they could be successful in including this portion of the beach into the master plan for final approval by the State Park Commission.

ANZA DESERT and BORREGO STATE PARKS - An extensive discussion was held on the newly proposed consolidation program for Anza Desert and Borrego State Parks. Recently the Division has published two booklets on the revision of the master plan of acquisition for these two parks. These booklets emphasize that to facilitate better administration of the area, acquisition should include some more of the desirable scenic regions, and additional parcels should be acquired to consolidate the present checkerboard pattern of ownership; this plan also involves relinquishing some areas, making for a total reduction of some 36,800 acres for the two parks. Incidentally, this would involve release of some lands which are desirable for hunting purposes and would assist in relations with the sportsmen who are striving to open those parks to hunting. The Commission approved the recommendations of the staff subject to meeting with the Boards of Supervisors of the Counties of San Diego and Imperial.

MCARTHUR-BURNEY FALLS MEMORIAL STATE PARK - The Commission approved the bid of Joe Nicolson for obtaining the store-and-light-foods concession in the recently completed building for this purpose. The operating season was set at a minimum of from May 1 to September 30 and at a flat rental fee of $200 per month for the season, or 8 percent of the gross receipts, whichever is the larger. The concession will be opened during the operating season from 7 AM to 8 PM.

HUMBOLDT REDWOODS STATE PARK - The State Park Commission approved a resolution of the California Federation of Women's Clubs in which they relinquished their long-standing request that picnicking in the Federation of Women's Clubs Grove be without charge to the public. Their resolution was based on the fact that it became apparent to them that, because of the lack of a picnic fee in the grove, excessive use exists which is becoming damaging to the natural values of the grove.

ANGEL ISLAND STATE PARK - The Commission approved a request of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers for the use of docking facilities at Hospital Cove in the event of storm or other emergencies.

CALAVERAS BIG TREES STATE PARK - The Commission approved the establishment of 8 memorial groves in the South Grove and 2 in the North Grove in recognition of each gift for acquisition of over $5,000. The method of identification of these groves is to be determined by future action of the Commission upon a report rendered by the staff.

TULE ELK RESERVE STATE PARK - The Commission denied a request to the Standard Oil Company to make three seismic shot holes in the park for purposes of determining the oil reserves beneath the surface.

ASILOMAR BEACH STATE PARK - In connection with acquisition recommendations for the Five Year Program, the subject of projects along Monterey included discussion of requests by companies for additional sand dredging off Asilomar Beach State Park. Studies by our Development staff here have revealed that sand so taken offshore is not being replaced and, therefore, can be damaging for park purposes. Following this discussion, it was decided that opposition should continue to this type operation off park beaches.

TORRY PINES BEACH STATE PARK - A resolution was made requesting the Division of Highways to consider an alternative inland route for a proposed highway freeway rather than to cut through the park area, thereby damaging the scenic and other operational qualities of the area.

POLICY - Inclusion of State Park Areas within Soil Conservation Districts.

This Commission recognizes the fact that most soil conservation work on undeveloped or wild land, which is characteristic of most state park units, falls quite clearly into two broad categories, as follows: (1) Upstream work, dealing largely with the checking of processes of deterioration such as erosion, and with the restoration of natural watershed conditions respecting vegetative cover, stream channels, etc. Some work of this type may well be in harmony with state park objectives and policies. (2) Downstream projects, mostly involving the construction of engineering works for purposes of flood control, water storage or regulation, desilting, channel and bank protection, etc. Such work is seldom consistent with state park objectives, and the necessary structures are generally unacceptable in the state park scene.

It shall be the policy of this Commission to grant careful consideration to each proposal for the inclusion of state park land within the boundaries of a soil conservation district, to see whether, in this Commission's judgment, the plans and objectives of said district, with respect to the state park land involved, are fully consistent with state park policies and objectives so that the benefits from the proposed inclusion would be mutual.

Should park inclusion be approved by this Commission, it shall be solely on the condition that all work proposed to be done by or for the district on state park land shall be subject to prior review and written approval by this Commission or its authorized representative.

HOLLY-LEAVED CHERRY

(Continued from page 2)

THE RAMBLE - New York City has a conservation problem of its own at the moment. It involves preservation of the picturesque area in Central Park called the Ramble, known throughout the world as an extraordinary urban observation post for the flight of migratory birds. A proposal to fence in and "clean up" the Ramble as part of a recreation center for the aged has aroused opposition from many people who fear that this area will inevitably be despoiled of its natural qualities.

FOREST SURVEY - There are grounds for optimism--but a decided danger from over-optimism--in interpreting the results of the monumental Timber Resources Review just released by the United States Forest Service. The figures are encouraging in showing a closer relationship between growth and cut than had heretofore seemed likely, and even a small increase in commercial forest land during the last decade. However, as Chief McArdle of the Forest Service points out, it is misleading to compare overall growth with overall cut because of the difference in supply and in uses of hardwoods and softwoods. Also, the important thing is to ensure that with increasing use of timber in the United States, the future supply will be able to meet the growing demand. The outlook is hopeful but by no means assured.

BOOKS - Two recently published books will be of special interest to persons interested in conservation. SEEING AMERICA'S WILDLIFE is a profusely illustrated description (published by Devin-Adair) of the National Wildlife Refuges, by Devereux Butcher, field representative of the National Parks Association and secretary of Defenders of Furbearers. The other is an authoritative volume by Alexander Sprunt, Jr., on NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS OF PREY, embellished with numerous color plates (published by Harper). Wide distribution of this book may help dispel the antiquated notion that hawks and other predators are "harmful" and may instead spread the scientific fact that they form an integral part of our natural economy and deserve the protection they sorely need.

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(Continued from page 4)

of all the Governors on KCRA. Highlight events for the ladies were visits to Sutter's Fort and tea at the Crocker Art Gallery. Some committee meetings and final draft of the conference were completed on Wednesday with the delegates and Governors beginning to return home.

The three employees from this Division, assigned duties at the conference, were: Lester Ransom, Columbia State Historical Monument; Carl Anderson, Humboldt Redwoods State Park; Richard Brock, Mt. Tamalpais State Park. It was necessary we remain in full uniform at all times. With pardonable pride, we made a very good appearance for the Division and received many favorable comments. I sincerely appreciate being chosen as one of the representatives for the Division. Some of the impressions that still remain with me: The friendly attitude of all of the Governors and delegates; Edward Dolder--his pipe and brief case; Sacramento and its many one-way streets; drinking gallons of coffee in the hotel coffee shop; "Pinky" Ransom and his aching feet; Carl Anderson wondering about becoming "Gambling Czar" of Nevada; (He was aide to Governor Russell); the remarks of visitors regarding the beauty of our Capital City and government buildings; the beautiful weather all during the conference; the $64 tour by Ronnie Miller around the Division office.

REPORT ON 1955 DEER SEASON AT CUYAMACA RANCHO STATE PARK

by

Maurice Morgan and Clyde Strickler

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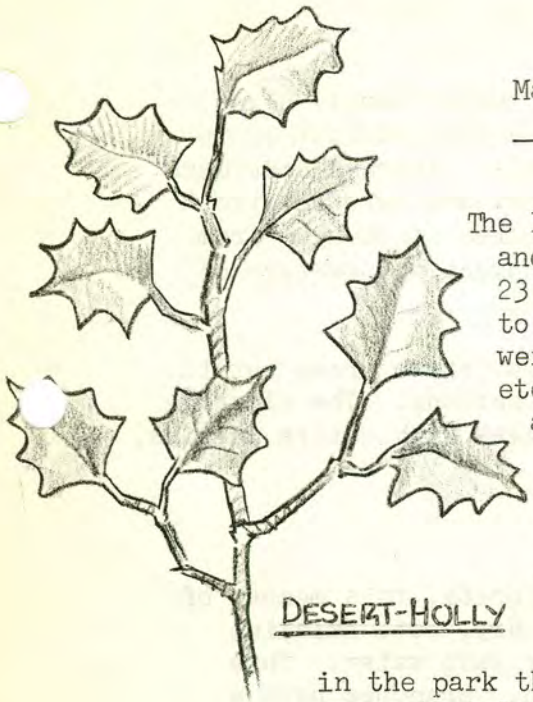

DESERT-HOLLY

The 1955 Deer Season in this county opened on September 24th, and closed on October 30th. During this period, we issued 23 Notices of Violation and 2 more cases were turned over to the Department of Fish and Game. Many other hunters were contacted and given information as to the park boundary, etc. This is an increase of violations over previous years and is probably the result of the ever increasing population of Southern California and the opening of the 4E Section this year. This section was a game refuge and borders the east boundary of the park.

While we are charged with the protection of the wild life in the park, our chief concern is for the safety of our park visitors. We have had over 450,000 visitors in the park this year. The City-County Camp has an attendance of approximately 135 sixth grade children in the park during the hunting season. Their field activities take them into all sections of the park. One violator was found hunting in a meadow surrounded on three sides by these children. The riding and hiking trails in the park are used by many people. These trails meander throughout the area and the presence of a hunter presents a potential danger to these persons. We receive many complaints from visitors against hunters in the park and especially from families with children. We believe that everything possible should be done to discourage the discharging of firearms within the park in order to give protection to park visitors and thus permit them to obtain the full enjoyment of the area.

We have received the full cooperation of the District Attorneys Office, the El Cajon Justice Court and the Department of Fish & Game. It is only through their assistance that we can control these violations.

In the year 1950 we had 9 violations issued with court action on all of these. The years 1951, 52, 53 and 54 saw an average of 6 cases a year. This year we have had 27 violations with 2 turned over to the Department of Fish and Game for action. Fines on 24 cases ranged from $250 down to a forfeit of $10 bail. One case was dismissed after the man had spent one night in jail. Of the 2 cases handled by Fish and Game, one resulted in a fine of $600 with $200 suspended and 3 year's probation: The other case has not yet been handled in court. Both of these violators were hunting at night with one violator killing a small fawn, and both were in the vicinity of the Girl Scout camp.

Evidence shows that a total of 18 deer were killed and taken from the park. Much more serious than the loss of the deer is the danger these shootings brought the park users. Many of these are children who use the park year around for study and enjoyment. We have had over 450,000 visitors in the park this year.

We had a good many hunters use our camp units during the hunting season, we are happy they do for we can contact them in regards to park boundaries, etc. We feel it is much better to contact a hunter before he does something wrong, if we possibly can.

HOLLY-LEAVED CHERRY; ISLAY (Prunus ilicifolia)
(page 13)

As the name suggests, this member of the cherry family has bright green, shiny leaves with serrated edges. Its native habitat is in the drier hills below 5,000 feet in Southern California. Average specimens 6 feet high make very attractive shrubs; in spring they are covered with dense spikes of deep cream flowers. As the fruit matures it changes from red through plum color to black. Birds, beasts and humans all partake of the sweet fruit although it is not especially palatable.

Holly-leaved Cherry is seldom used as a Christmas green but it is fairly popular as a background planting in native gardens. The closely-related Catalina Cherry (Prunus lyoni) has larger leaves with entire margins.

DESERT-HOLLY (Atriplex hymenelytra)
(page 15)

Fortunately for the desert areas of California, this member of the Goosefoot family and the Saltbush genus grows in dry, hot, aklaline areas. Most of its relatives prefer moist areas near salt water. This shrub is compact in form and usually 1 to 3 feet high. Branches have a dense persistent scurf. Flower clusters appear from February to April and fruiting bracts are in evidence until summer.

Although Desert-holly is nowhere very abundant, many bunches of this silvery plant appear on eastern markets during the Yuletide season. In its native haunts along desert washes and when lighted by the low rays of a brilliant desert sun, it is indeed a thrilling sight to come unexpectedly upon this almost pure white holly-like plant.

Desert-holly is an attraction that should be strictly preserved because of its unique contribution to the desert flora.

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SUPERVISOR KNOEFLER REPORTS ACCIDENT NEAR DONNER LAKE STATE PARK

This morning, November 3, about 8 AM, I heard that there had been a bad accident on Donner Grade, so Ranger Stinchfield and I drove to the scene to assist in any way we could. When we got there we found that a large truck loaded with frozen turkeys had gone over the side of the road and had been demolished, but the driver had jumped from the truck and was not injured.

It was quite interesting to watch people from the hundreds of cars trying to get the frozen turkeys from under the watchful eye of the Highway Patrol. When someone would climb out over the rocks (and what a climb) toting a turkey a Highway Patrolman would greet him and ask him to please add his turkey to the growing pile near the officer's car. These, I assume, were to be turned over to the insurance company. Boy, some of those turkeys were really beat up!

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ROSTER OF PERSONNEL
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
721 Capitol Avenue
Sacramento 14, California

December, 1955

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Earl P. Hanson, Deputy Chief

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John H. Covington, Executive Secretary
Gladys Joslin, Senior Stenographer-Clerk

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Frederick A. Meyer, Forest Technician
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Donald E. Malone, Junior Engineering Aid
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Earl B. Henley, State Park Lands Officer
Aubrey Johnston, State Park Lands Officer
George F. Sweeny, State Park Lands Officer
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Quintin D. Kenoly, Janitor

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Irene Vyenielo, Intermediate Clerk
Wallace S. Moody, Carpenter Foreman
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Patricia M. Shelton, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Albert N. Pederson, Intermediate Account Clerk
Dan C. Norton, Stock Clerk
Fred Laurie, Carpenter
Wallace M. Cavanaugh, Auto Mechanic
Robert J. Isenor, District Life Guard Supervisor

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Elmer C. Jones, Assistant Park Supervisor

Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park, Star Route, Carlotta, California

Walter F. Martell, Park Supervisor

Humboldt Redwoods State Park, P. O. Box 81, Weott, California - Area Units

Carl A. Anderson, Park Supervisor
Collian D. Thompson, Assistant Park Supervisor
Ernest L. Hunter, Ranger II (High Rock Honor Camp)

Burlington Area, Weott, California

Jack W. Hesemeyer, Ranger I

Dyerville-Bull Creek Area, P. O. Box 74, Weott, California

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Sidney G. Foster, Ranger I
Clifford A. Allen, Ranger I

Stephens Grove, Miranda, California

Robert W. Hines, Ranger I
Douglas W. Metcalf, Ranger I
Chester J. Cowden, Ranger I

Williams Grove Area, Myers Flat, California

Charles E. Doll, Assistant Park Supervisor
Michael L. Plesha, Ranger I

Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, Star Route, Box 286
Crescent City, California

Jewell W. Caughell, Park Supervisor
Wirt A. Savage, Ranger I
Robert W. Hewitt, Ranger I

Patrick's Point State Park, Trinidad, California

Glen N. Jones, Park Supervisor
Charles A. White, Ranger I
Walter R. Johnston, Ranger I

Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, Orick, California

Kenneth Legg, Park Supervisor
Robert G. Carlson, Assistant Park Supervisor
Benjamin F. Ries, Ranger I
Milton M. Frincke, Ranger I

Richardson Grove State Park, Richardson Grove, California

William J. Haussler, Park Supervisor
Charles L. McMullen, Assistant Park Supervisor
Lee G. Beavenue, Ranger I
Norbert P. Maddox, Ranger I
Eugene W. Adams, Ranger I

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Edgar W. Strouse, Ranger I
Elmer L. Lindstrom, Ranger I

Castle Crags State Park, Castella, California

Ben Twight, Park Supervisor
Lyle B. Keith, Assistant Park Supervisor
Renie A. Laret, Ranger I

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Robert A. Folmar, Assistant Park Supervisor

Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park, Merrimac Star Route, Oroville, California

Nolan E. Albright, Park Supervisor
Elmer Herneisen, Assistant Park Supervisor

Fort Ross State Historical Monument, Cazedero, California

John C, McKenzie, Monument Supervisor
Charles L. Knight, Assistant Monument Supervisor

MacKerricher Beach State Park, P. O. Box 651, Fort Bragg, California

William A. Stahlberg, Park Supervisor
James E. Hartman, Ranger I

McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park, Burney, California

E. J. Pool, Park Supervisor
Clyde W. Ray, Assistant Park Supervisor
Ralph G. Jones, Ranger I

Petaluma Adobe State Historical Monument, P. O. Box 816, Petaluma, California

Richard C. Powers, Monument Supervisor

Russian Gulch State Park, P. O. Box 1396, Mendocino, California

Robert E. Stewart, Park Supervisor
Melvin L. Badger, Ranger I
Paul A. Jones, Ranger I

Shasta State Historical Monument, Shasta, California

Keith N. Carpenter, Monument Supervisor
Clifford Bisbee, Assistant Monument Supervisor

Sonoma Coast State Park, Bodega Bay, California

William R. Allison, Park Supervisor
Verle R. Price, Assistant Park Supervisor

Sonoma Mission State Historical Monument, 114 East Spain Street, Sonoma, California

F. A. Bridewell, Monument Supervisor
Anne Roller Issler, Curator I
Friedrich Oltman, Maintenance Supervisor
John A. Cello, Groundsman & Flower Gardener

Vallejo Home State Historical Monument, P. O. Box 765, Sonoma, California

Madie D. Brown, Monument Supervisor
Romeo M. Sartori, Groundsman & Flower Gardener
Dulinda Brusky, Janitress

Van Damme Beach State Park, Little River, California

Anton Trigeiro, Park Supervisor
Alva L. Clemons, Assistant Park Supervisor

Wm. B. Ide Adobe State Historical Monument, P. O. Box 253, Red Bluff, California

Roy E. Mealey, Monument Supervisor

DISTRICT III

Calaveras Big Trees State Park, Arnold, California

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Morley J. Mason, Assistant Park Supervisor
Adolph F. Garrelts, Ranger II (Beaver Creek Honor Camp)
William A. Bowen, Ranger I
William C. Kaiser, Ranger I
Robert W. Freese, Ranger I
George C. Weldon, Ranger I

Columbia Historic State Park, P. O. Box 265, Columbia, California

Lester M. Ransom, Park Supervisor
Jack O. Perry, Assistant Park Supervisor
Hero E. Rensch, Curator I
Hubert R. McNoble, Curator I
George Linden, Ranger I
David W. Redding, Ranger I
June D. Laughlin, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Don Armstrong, Plumber

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Harold B. Habel, Assistant Park Supervisor
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Theodore A. Wilson, Ranger I

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George J. Hatfield State Park, P. O. Box 794, Newman, California

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Walter H. Grows, Ranger I

Gold Discovery Site State Park and James W. Marshall State Historical Monument, Coloma, California

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Otis G. Lyons, Assistant Park Supervisor
Curtis B. Mitchell, Ranger I
C. M. Traylor, Ranger I

McConnell State Park, General Delivery, Delhi, California

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Robert M. Lettmann, Assistant Park Supervisor

Sutter's Fort State Historical Monument and State Indian Museum, 2701 L Street, Sacramento, California

Carroll D. Hall, Monument Supervisor
Jack R. Dyson, Supervisor State Indian Museum
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Ernest B. Camper, Curator I
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Talton M. Cooper, Groundsman & Flower Gardener
Robert H. Space, Groundsman & Flower Gardener
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Franklyn Brown, Assistant Park Supervisor
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Ronald C. McCullough, Ranger I

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Donald Royer, Ranger II
Kenneth J. Huddleston, Ranger I

Big Basin Redwoods State Park, Big Basin, California

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Leonard R. Fisher, Assistant Park Supervisor
Dominic Barra, Ranger I
Wesley H. Jones, Ranger I
Edward A. Earl, Ranger I
Ernest R. Harvey, Ranger I
William R. Epperly, Ranger I

Albert R. Iness, Ranger I
Leroy F. Kerr, Ranger I
Maurice P. Oller, Ranger I
Mervin C. Hartman, Ranger I
James D. McDade, Ranger I
Frederick J. Caldwell, Automobile Mechanic
Ada Quinn, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
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Frank R. Hayford, Ranger I

Fremont Peak State Park, P. O. Box 210, San Juan Bautista, California

Keith Caldwell, Ranger I

Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park, P. O. Box 53, Felton, California

Carl C. Schnauer, Park Supervisor
Thomas Grieco, Ranger I

Mount Diablo State Park, P. O. Box 3, Diablo, California

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George W. Lynn, Assistant Park Supervisor
Eric H. Leffingwell, Ranger I
George E. Thornton, Ranger I
Eugene Schaal, Ranger I
Raymond F. Spicer, Ranger I
Homer C. Craig, Ranger I
John P. Anderson, Ranger I

Mount Tamalpais State Park, Rt. I, Box 281, Mill Valley, California

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Derrick G. Andrews, Assistant Park Supervisor
Willard G. Hanselman, Ranger I
Lewis G. Rogers, Ranger I

Natural Bridges Beach State Park, 2531 West Cliff Drive, Santa Cruz, California

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James A. Beck, Ranger I

New Brighton Beach State Park, P. O. Box 36, Capitola, California

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Lee M. Johnson, Ranger I

Portola State Park, La Honda, California

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Orville G. Short, Assistant Park Supervisor

Raymond E. Westberg, Ranger I
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James B. Chaffee, Park Supervisor
Edgar J. Nash, Assistant Park Supervisor
Thomas L. McKnight, Ranger I
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San Juan Bautista State Historical Monument, P. O. Box 11, San Juan Bautista, California

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Richard T. Rodriguez, Curator
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Thornton Beach State Park, P. O. Box 226, El Granada, California

Glenn A. Jackson, Park Supervisor

RIDING AND HIKING TRAILS

Contra Costa County, c/o Mt. Diablo State Park

Norman J. Cleaver, Trail Supervisor

Marin County, General Delivery, Inverness, California

Thomas D. Spencer, Trail Supervisor

DISTRICT V

Carpinteria Beach State Park, P. O. Box 95, Carpinteria, California

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Kenneth T. Stanley, Assistant Park Supervisor
Fred D. Mitchell, Ranger I

El Capitan Beach State Park, Route 1, Box 238, Goleta, California

Charles P. Lyden, Ranger II
William Row, Ranger I

Fort Tejon State Historical Monument, General Delivery, Lebec, California

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Walter Vander Haar, Ranger I

La Purisima Mission State Historical Monument, R.F.D. Box 102, Lompoc, California

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Bassett A. Farber, Assistant Monument Supervisor
Frank L. Gutierrez, Curator I
Oscar P. Noren, Ranger I
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Vera D. Stewart. Curator I
Walter T. Peters, Janitor

California First Theatre State Historical Monument, Monterey, California

Isabel Hartigan, Monument Supervisor
Forrest Denhart, Groundsman & Flower Gardener

Old Custom House State Historical Monument, 210 Olivier Street, Monterey, California

Mary L. Greene, Monument Supervisor
William L. Ratliff, Groundsman & Flower Gardener
Edna May Washington, Janitress

Stevenson House State Historical Monument, 530 Houston Street, Monterey, California

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Myfanwy Lloyd, Curator I
Hans C. Heidemann, Groundsman & Flower Gardener
Gladys Butler, Janitress

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George E. Kafka, Ranger I
Willard Harvey Moore, Ranger I
Paul W. Minton, Ranger I

Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park, Big Sur, California

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Evon G. Till, Jr., Ranger I
Karl G. Moltzner, Jr., Ranger I
Leonard O. Pearson, Ranger I
Carl G. Lonnecker, Ranger I

Pismo Beach State Park, Oceano, California

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Kenneth W. Martin, Ranger I
Richard W. Byers, Ranger I

Point Lobos Reserve State Park, Route 1, Box 131, Carmel, California

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Edwin L. Hixson, Assistant Park Supervisor
William J. Coleman, Ranger I
William E. Marshall, Ranger I

San Buenaventura Beach State Park, P. O. Box 1089, Ventura, California

William D. Markle, Park Supervisor
Robert L. Perkins, Ranger I
George W. Jackson, Ranger I

Tule Elk Reserve State Park, P. O. Box 126, Tupman, California

Jackson A. Rhodes, Ranger I

DISTRICT VI

Anza Desert State Park, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California

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Borrego State Park, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California

William J. Reinhardt, Park Supervisor
Wesley Cater, Assistant Park Supervisor
Jack P. Welch, Ranger I

Carlsbad Beach State Park, P. O. Box 102, Carlsbad, California

Knowlton Miramontes, Park Supervisor

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Clyde E. Strickler, Assistant Park Supervisor

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Hugo Hoy, Ranger I
Donald K. Porter, Ranger I
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Guyvon M. Huston, Ranger I
Nils W. Bergman, Ranger I
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William A. Weatherbee, Park Supervisor
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Melvin E. Schneider, Monument Supervisor

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Pio Pico State Historical Monument, 6003 Pioneer Blvd., Whittier, California

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Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historical Monument, 14253 Sunset Blvd., Pacific Palisades, California

Glenn Price, Monument Supervisor

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Gerald H. Ramsdell, Ranger I

San Clemente Beach State Park, San Clemente, California

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Herbert V. Hedicke, Assistant Park Supervisor
Lyle E. Watson, Ranger I
Fred A. Herrmann, Ranger I
Paul E. Jordan, Ranger I
John A. Rowe, Ranger I

Silver Strand Beach State Park, P. O. Box 507, Coronado, California

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Arthur F. Parker, Assistant Park Supervisor
Merle E. Beckman, Ranger I
James H. Morton, Ranger I

Will Rogers State Park, 14253 Sunset Blvd., Pacific Palisades, California

Maurice Hayes, Acting Park Supervisor
Ray B. Robison, Ranger I
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William W. Norton, Jr., Ranger I
James H. Richardson, Ranger I
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Ruth B. Hammersley, Curator I
Mark W. Maring, Groundsman & Flower Gardener
Willard E. Cruse, Groundsman & Flower Gardener
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RIDING AND HIKING TRAILS

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John B. Perrin, Trail Supervisor
Roy A. Gholson, Ranger I

Riverside and Los Angeles Counties, Warner Springs, California

Louis J. Juch, Trail Supervisor

NEWS AND VIEWS

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NEWS & VIEWS

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Another chapter has been written in the saga of the Five Year Program. On December 29 Chairman Joseph R. Knowland of the State Park Commission released the approved list of priorities for land acquisition to be included in our 1956-57 budget requests. The total estimated cost of this acquisition program, which would be proposed for expenditure over several years, comes to almost $24,000,000 from oil royalty funds, plus over $4,500,000 from land funds already appropriated in 1945.

This is indeed an ambitious program, and it remains to be seen what disposition is made of it by the Department of Finance, the Legislature and the Governor. We are encouraged to believe that in the main it will be acceptable, inasmuch as the funds are available and have been earmarked by law for state park purposes. In presenting it, Mr. Knowland said:

> "Californians have shown that they approve of the state parks. Attendance last year approached 50 million visitor-days, and, in areas under State operation, has been increasing at the rate of about 10 per cent per year, in contrast to an increase of state population of approximately 5 per cent per annum. Noted for its beauty spots and its opportunities for outdoor recreation, as well as for its colorful history, the rapidly growing State of California can profitably make the investment for the future that we recommend."

There was issued also a summary of our proposed 1956-57 capital outlay expenditures for construction. The total of these development items was approximately 5½ million dollars. This appropriation, if made, would be expendable over at least three years.

Details of the acquisition and development programs have already been sent to the District Offices and to the field areas. I think it will be agreed that, if approved, this program will move us far toward our ideal of a well-rounded statewide system. Of great importance to the area supervisors is the fact that approximately one-half the requests would provide for much-needed additions to existing parks, beaches and historical areas.

In order that our field officials may have a comprehensive view of where we stand, it seems appropriate to give at this time the following summary of the over-all Five Year Program, past, present; and, we hope, future:

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK SYSTEM
FIVE YEAR PROGRAM

	5 Yr Program	Approp. 1955-56	Estimate 1956-57	Total 1st Two Yrs	Balance 3 Years
Maintenance & Operation	$22,731,415	$3,318,798	$3,833,316	$ 7,152,114	$15,579,301
Development	10,009,000	1,898,376	5,477,007	7,375,383	2,633,617
Acquisition	26,750,000	791,009	23,813,370*(1)	24,604,379	2,145,621*(2)
Special Projects	5,598,500				
Riding & Hiking $1,998,500			500,000	500,000	1,498,500
Roadside Rests $2,600,000			500,000	500,000	2,100,000
Redwood Highway $1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000	____
	$65,088,915	$6,008,183	$35,123,693	$41,131,876	$23,957,039

*(1) Plus Chapter 1422 Funds $4,541,775

*(2) Plus Chapter 1422 Funds $ 749,050

In the midst of our high hopes comes the bad news of the recent disastrous flood damage in some of our major parks. Deputy Chief Hanson will discuss this in some detail. I want to add my word of appreciation of the way in which our personnel have risen to this emergency.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

REPORT ON FLOOD DAMAGE

by

Deputy Chief, Earl P. Hanson

The most destructive storm in the history of northern California in addition to its widespread toll of death and destruction caused some of the most serious damage in the history of the Park System, and particularly in Humboldt Redwoods State Park. Although no accurate record of the rainfall in the area is available because the rain gauge was washed away, Superintendent Jim Warren reports that at one time the Eel River rose 19 feet in one hour at Dyerville and that waters eventually reached the eaves of the houses. The District office was flooded and all of the records, as well as the Redwood exhibit, were seriously damaged. The building itself is considered unsafe. Similar flooding occurred at Richardson Grove where four ranger residences were seriously damaged and at Williams Grove where residences were flooded. Several feet of silt covers most of the camping areas at Richardson, Stephens and Williams Groves. It is very questionable whether any of these facilities can be made available for the forthcoming summer season. There is not only a tremendous cleanup job ahead, but water supply and sewage disposal systems will have to be replaced. There were no lives lost, which is most fortunate. However, several rangers had their personal belongings destroyed or severely damaged due to flooding and silting.

Apparently the extreme northern Redwood parks were not as badly damaged from flood and Prairie Creek was used as a refuge center, housing 40 persons from flooded Orick. The park was also treated to an emergency single engine plane landing on the highway to evacuate refugees. Many trees are down there, as is the case in most of our forested parks.

D. L. Bliss and Emerald Bay State Parks reported 27 inches of rain for the week involved, with all roads closed by washouts and power and phone lines down. Fortunately, cooler weather brought snowfall instead of rain.

Clear Lake State Park had its recently completed water system, the well, the pump, the pumphouse, and power poles, and about 250 feet of pipe main washed out and destroyed. During the week the new campground was flooded three different times, a maximum of 5 feet of water flooding into the area. A humorous notation on Ranger Folmar's report is, "that catfishing is picking up. Numerous fishermen are taking home long strings."

Mt. Diablo reported that the park has been closed since Thursday, December 22, after a week long rainfall of 10.20 inches. Thursday night and Friday the storm dumped 6.25 inches on the mountain, closing both roads. The south road is now open, but the north road will be closed until major repairs can be made.

The Tuolumne River campground at Turlock Lake State Park was flooded from Friday, December 23 to Tuesday, December 27. The combination building was flooded to the eaves and large areas of parking surfaces were seriously damaged or destroyed.

Although Seacliff Beach was not flooded due to rainfall, high waves and winds washed driftwood, logs, seaweed and other debris upon the beach,

including one 22 foot Basking Shark. Portions of the cliffs above the beach eroded and silted in the shop area, otherwise no serious damage occurred there in spite of the terrific rainfalls and floods throughout Santa Cruz County. Apparently water entered Park Supervisor Carl Schnauer's residence at Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park and his personal belongings were damaged.

Big Basin Redwoods suffered some losses in connection with their water mains and some temporary destruction of power lines. However, in spite of the more than 25 inches of rain that fell in the week preceding Christmas in the Santa Cruz area, Big Basin suffered little more than roadslides and the above mentioned damage.

Gold Discovery Site was again flooded and Ranger Otis Lyons suffered considerable damage to personal property because of water rising some 36 inches into his residence. The water supply lines, of course, were out, and the Division of Forestry brought in a generating plant, and similar equipment was brought in from Calaveras Big Trees.

The entire water system, including a 20,000 gallon Redwood tank was destroyed or severely damaged at El Capitan. Serious erosion also occurred there.

Some flooding occurred in the south and main campgrounds at Pfeiffer-Big Sur. The biggest damage there was in the south campground where erosion caused by 17 inches of rainfall for the week brought down large amounts of dirt and debris.

Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park lost their boat and experienced 3 feet of water in the lower floor of the tollhouse. Doors were floated off the new restrooms and a large deposit of silt may result in additional area for picnic development!

George J. Hatfield State Park, being near the mouth of the Merced River, was the last to be flooded and all day-use facilities were under water at last report.

Humboldt Redwoods, from Richardson Grove to Dyerville, will be months digging out. Showers have and will continue to fall there intermittently until spring. No estimate of damage to the virgin Redwood groves can be made at this time, but it is undoubtedly heavy. There is a rumor that 4 feet of silt covers the base of the Founder's Tree - world's tallest known tree. Perhaps a remeasurement is in order!

All reports are not yet in and emergency conditions still prevail from Richardson Grove north to Scotia, the Redwood Highway being restricted to light emergency vehicles.

* * * * *

REPORT FROM MITCHELL CAVERNS

By
Robert S. Simmons
Park Supervisor

The following is a report on three joint field trips into the Providence Mountain area with field personnel of the Department of Fish and Game.

The first of these trips was on the 28th of September and involved areas contained in Sections 19 and 30 of the proposed areas of Mitchell Caverns State Park. The trip started from the Vulcan Mine that is located roughly 9 miles from the town of Kelso. We went in a north-westerly direction along a small canyon and up the side of a limestone ridge. Openings were noted at four places, high on the sides of the canyon, that are to be investigated at a later date for possible entrances into other caverns. While going along this ridge tracks and spoor traces were noted of small mammals and burro. Approximately three-quarters of a mile from our starting point we dropped down along one side of the ridge and entered a cave opening. The Fish and Game men reported that this cavity extended roughly 100 to 120 feet into the mountain and that it was high and narrow with very little cave formations. The main point of interest is a small Indian painting near the entrance which is roughly 6" square and looks like a drawing of a cat skin or pelt. There were other signs of Indian occupancy such as pottery chips, stone fragments and fire remains. Other cave openings were observed across the canyon from this one but were not investigated.

Upon leaving the cave, the party crossed back over the ridge and continued northward up into another draw. A small developed spring is located on the northeast wall of this drainage. A redwood spring box has been constructed by Fish and Game personnel and a small section of plastic pipe connects this box to a small cement basin. This spring, named Finger Rock Spring, is used primarily by burro and sheep and of course the usual bird life and other small mammals of the desert. It was near this spring that the only snake observed on the trip was killed. This was a rattlesnake identified as Crotalus ruber ruber.

From this point the party continued into higher elevations and crossed a saddle in the ridge at an approximate elevation of 5200 feet. At this time, 9:40 a.m., the main attraction of the day appeared. Upon crossing the ridge a band of Desert Big Horn Sheep was disturbed from its bedding area. Being very curious and not too frightened, they stopped within 70 years and turned to stare. In return they were observed very intently from three pairs of binoculars. In this group of sheep were 6 fully matured rams, (full or three-quarter curl) 3 ewes and 3 lambs.

After scanning the ridges and canyons for further sign of animal life, the party moved on down to the spring situated near the top of a long narrow canyon that opens out into the desert through Section 24. This spring, called Sheep Spring, was developed years ago by bootleggers and is one of the main watering places on that part of the mountain. The water comes out of a pipe that is jutting out from a rock fall; no one knows when it was installed or whether there is a spring box under the rubble of rock. The flow at this spring was measured at 6 gallons per hour.

From a vantage point on the ridge above the spring various points of interest were pointed out by the Fish and Game personnel. These included locations of Indian Paintings, Indian camp sites and areas used by the Indians for various rituals.

The next tour was the following day, September 29th. Due to the need for personnel to be at the park area at all times, the ranger staff divided these trips between them; Assistant Park Supervisor Heacox accompanied the Fish and Game personnel on this second trip.

The party left on this trip from Foshay Pass and traveled through areas contained within Sections 20 and 29 with possibly a corner of Section 28. The group hiked almost due north from the floor of the Pass.

Approximately a mile from where the vehicles were parked, they came upon a large water seep. The entire face of the rock is covered with vegetation and water is very profuse but does not form a definite channel or path. This area has not been developed by Fish and Game personnel as a game watering point. The party continued up the canyon and then moved straight up the side to a saddle that juts out from the main part of the mountain southeast of Fountain Peak. At this point four sheep were observed, 2 ewes and 2 lambs. The group then returned to the vehicle by going down an adjacent ridge to the floor of the Pass.

Another rattlesnake was dispatched on this trip--also a ruber ruber. In addition, a striped racer and a red racer were observed plus many birds including a dozen or so Clark's Nutcrackers, several Pinon Jays and many White-crowned Sparrows (Gambel's). A great deal of burro sign was noted plus additional fresh sheep droppings.

The third trip of this series was taken on the 3rd of October. The party on this trip went up the main canyon to the rear of the present developed area of the park, Sections 20 and 21. The group followed a side canyon until the ridge that leads into Fountain Peak was reached. From this point the party continued west and skirted the south side of Fountain Peak. Very difficult and rough terrain was encountered as the group climbed back onto the spine of the ridge and then to the top of the peak directly over the canyon that drains down to the developed area. This part of the climb was very slow and tedious as it was largely hand-over-hand climbing over the jagged edges of the rhyolite formation. From this point the group dropped down into the canyon directly to the rear of the peak and moved slowly down and back off the mountain where the canyon empties adjacent to the Old Mexican Mine across from the park buildings. This canyon is extremely steep sided and very large, forming an immense drainage basin though no sign of water was observed. On the floor was a heavy growth of Pine, (Pinon) some Canyon Oak and a small shrub identified as Garrya, (Quinine Bush). A claim notice was obtained from a pile of rock that showed an old lode claim was filed in 1936. No sign of any mining was noted.

Further reports will be sent as additional trips are made into the higher regions of this area and additional information is obtained.

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

F-L-A-S-H-----Monument Supervisor Daryl Knoefler at Donner Memorial State Park permits unauthorized structure to be built on park property. Complete investigation being carried out by several agencies. Letter of transmittal from District Superintendent Newlin attached to Knoefler's report is as follows:

"I am attaching a copy of memo received from Supervisor Knoefler regarding the construction of an unauthorized structure at Donner Memorial State Park and one which would appear might carry on for some time until either the contractors or our park personnel wear out."

The park memo reads as follows:

There is, at this time, a completed structure in this park. This structure was completed about two days ago but was not noticed until yesterday. As I couldn't find the engineers I couldn't question them nor have them cease and desist. There is no record of any Work Order of this nature in the files.

Not wishing to have a structure of this nature in this certain locality I started to tear it down but with small success. I did, however, get about a quarter torn down before the cold, snow, and dampness of the weather stopped me. When I returned to the fray this morning I found that the structure had not only been rebuilt but a much better job had been done.

The structure is a beaver dam built on the upper side of the wooden bridge over Donner Creek. We have our power and water lines fastened to this bridge. High water can raise hob with those lines if the dam is permitted to remain--not to mention the bridge.

Tearing the dam apart is hard work as well as odoriferous. The Kokannee salmon, after spawning, die and are washed down to the dam where even an insensitive nose can detect them. And it must be a disheartening job for the little cusses (little? 40 to 70 pounds!) to rebuild during the night.

If anyone wishes to collect some beavers I for one will not stop 'em! Beavers! Schmeavers! You can have 'em! They are nice in the wilds--but this ain't the wilds!

- / / / / / -

Animals evidently just love state parks. Robert S. Simmons, Park Supervisor at Mitchell Caverns, sent in a note about his pet Chukar Partridge. Bob writes: "We have named our pet Chukar Partridge Knu-Knu in memory of a certain feathered friend of one of the northen parks. Obviously Knu-Knu is Unk-Unk spelled backwards. Knu-Knu fortunately does not have any of the undesirable habits of the deceased Unk-Unk."

In order to show that he does other things besides taking care of his pet, Junior Simmons added this to his report: "Investigation of old prospect hole about ½ mile east of headquarters yielded claim sheets of 1924, 1927 and 1932. The only work done on this claim was to sink a shaft about 25 feet deep. Claim is no longer valid."

- / / / / / -

Picking up papers reminds us that park personnel at Pfeiffer-Big Sur are bemoaning the loss of their summer "gitterbugs". Now the rangers have to actually bend over and pick up papers themselves.

* * * * *

Supervisor Hayes at Will Rogers State Park has been making a study into the taste habits of deer. From the fate of the plantings in his yard, he believes deer are very partial to ivy geraniums, hibiscus and all annuals. They will accept roses, ivy, and bougainvillea if nothing better is offered but will definitely turn up their noses at lantana, juniper, plumbago and begonias.

* * * * *

From the sunny southland Park Supervisor Salzgeber at Carpinteria reports few wildfowl in the lagoon this year. Could the large Basking Sharks in the offshore kelp beds have anything to do with this? Dorsal fins were 6-8 feet high on these huge monsters.

* * * * *

William Allison, Park Supervisor at Sonoma Coast, is also having wildfowl problems. Hunters have been taking pot shots from the road at Valley Quail in the campground. A car load of boys also shot Bill's pet Sparrow Hawk and Goshawk. Evidently there are still many trigger happy youths and adults prowling the countryside.

* * * * *

Prairie Creek could have used a good hunter about December 1st. Last summer a domestic sheep drifted into the park, became native, and hobnobbed with the elk. When hoof rot was discovered in the elk herd, the sheep was declared a public nuisance by a Veterinary from the Department of Agriculture and then the County removed the nuisance.

* * * * *

Monument Supervisor Carol Hall at Sutter's Fort recently appeared on a Junior League sponsored TV show where a children's program was built around the story of Patty and Virginia Reed of the Donner Party. Patty Reed's famous little doll was shown and other Donner items were mentioned.

* * * * *

Something will have to be changed at the First Theatre at Monterey. Maintenance Supervisor Neil Power reports that even though many signs are in evidence some visitors open the front door, see the long bar and exclaim, "Oh! It's a bar."

Unless the Curator on duty does some fast talking the visitors usually retreat slamming the door as they go. If the report gets out that the First Theatre is running a bar, somebody higher up than the field personnel is going to have to do some fast talking.

* * * * *

From Martin Cole, Monument Supervisor at Pio Pico, comes this good news: The November 20th edition of the Los Angeles Times carried a feature story on the recent finding of two oil paintings which throw some light on the past history of the Pio Pico rancho. These paintings were made in 1893 by Mrs. Emma Starbuck. One shows a heretofore unknown adobe building, and the other is of the Pio Pico Mansion. The adobe building was one of several located on what is now the Pio Pico State Historical Monument.

As far as is known it is the only picture of any complete building other than the Mansion. (In existence is an old photograph of the ruins of the chapel.) These valuable canvases were discovered by the artist's niece, Mrs. B. W. Flint, as she was cleaning out the attic of her home at 10136 La Rosa Drive, Temple City. Mrs. Flint advised the park office that she intends to make the paintings a gift to the Pio Pico Historical Monument.

* * * * *

Just before Christmas Ranger Walter Grows at George J. Hatfield State Park had a most unfortunate accident. While cutting the lawn with a rotary mower, the engine became stalled because of a jammed stick. As Walter removed the stick with his right hand, the slight movement of the blades caused the motor to start which immediately severed his thumb and most of three fingers. We extend our sympathy and concern to Walter and his family for such an untimely accident.

* * * * *

Christmas parties were held in many park areas. According to Philip Van Deusen at Carpinteria, a real party was held at the club house on December 17. Personnel from El Capitan, Ventura and local friends joined to make a group of 24 adults and 24 children. With singing, dancing and the arrival of Santa the evening was a big success.

* * * * *

Before Christmas all of the rangers at Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park completed the standard and advanced First Aid Training courses offered by the Red Cross. At an impressive ceremony, certificates were presented to the full dressed rangers by Senator Fred Farr; Dan Moore, First Aid Instructor; and Mrs. Dorothy Jones, Executive Secretary of the Red Cross Chapter all of Monterey.

* * * * *

In late November a special award was presented to Bob Stewart, Park Supervisor at Russian Gulch State Park. For his dramatic and courageous rescue of 4 people (September News and Views) Ranger Stewart was awarded a Veterans of Foreign Wars Lifesaving Plaque. This is the first such honor to be made on the Mendocino Coast. Bob, who is also a Boy Scout leader and a member of the local school board, is evidently highly esteemed in his local community. The Division is indeed fortunate and proud to have men of this caliber representing it in field activities.

* * * * *

ANZA DESERT STATE PARK
DISCOVERY OF SANDSTONE CANYON

By
William L. Kenyon

On Monday, December 5, 1955 Park Supervisor Carl Whitefield and I made a trip up Fish Creek Wash for the purpose of endeavoring to locate a "deep narrow canyon" viewed by Assistant District Superintendent Crawford and Park Supervisor Whitefield during November from a point of vantage in the SW$\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 34, T13S, R7E.

We knew of no canyons or washes sufficiently large to permit vehicles to traverse them, but the desert area is very deceiving, and it is very easy to pass things of importance without their attracting attention.

(Continued on page 10)

COMMISSION DIGEST

Meeting Held at Columbia - December 9, 1955

In response to a special invitation by the residents of Columbia the State Park Commission met on December 9 in the social hall of the Presbyterian Church. On that same evening the Commission held a special meeting to conduct a hearing on protests and support from citizens on the acquisition and development program for the park. In the main the protests were from people who preferred that the park not be developed and acquired beyond the main buildings of the downtown area. Full explanation was given of the total program envisioned to make Columbia an outstanding historical area in California.

Some of the actions taken at the morning business meeting were as follows:

Proposed Maritime Museum - A delegation proposed that the State Park System purchase two historic ships for $40,000 as part of a state and local maritime display at San Francisco. The Commission asked that purchase of the ships now moored in Washington be recommended to the Governor and $200,000 be allocated to San Francisco if a plan acceptable to the Commission for moving and maintaining them is worked out.

Police Powers - Granted police power to the following employees: John S. Duncan and Robert L. Perkins.

Roadside Rests - Agreed to request $500,000 in the 1956-57 budget for the start of this program with a recommendation of a total of $2,600,000 during the Five Year Program.

Salton Sea State Park - It was announced that an additional 7,000 acres had been obtained from the Federal Government as an addition to this park.

Butano State Park - An initial acquisition of 320 acres at a cost of $2,080 of the new Butano State Park from the Federal Government was announced. It was thus officially named and became the 139th state park in the System.

Redwood Highway Bypass - The Commission agreed to hold its January meeting on the 20th in Sacramento. On the 19th a joint meeting with the Highway Commission is scheduled to discuss a recently completed study by the Division of Highways. This study includes a plan for a bypass highway which would save many fine Redwood trees from being removed and would make the present road into a parkway.

* * * * *

(Continued from page 9)

We located a deep, narrow canyon, walled by sandstone, and named it SANDSTONE CANYON. It is, in the opinion of both Whitefield and myself, probably the most interesting and picturesque of the canyons and washes in the park. This canyon is easily traversable by Jeep for a distance of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from its intersection with Fish Creek Wash. I believe that Whitefield and I were the first park men to have been in this canyon.

CHRISTMAS IS PAST BUT---

We believe you would like to hear about the first annual Christmas party held by the Division personnel. On Friday evening, December 2, about 95 gayly attired Beachers and Parkers arrived at the Tuesday Club on 27th Street. The first hour was given over to cocktails and some concoctions warranted a "tale". "Butch" Ewen's "Fireball" had the best kick of the evening sending many quite high.

At 8 p.m. a buffet supper of salads, hot dishes and deserts was served. And then came the entertainment numbers that had been in production for several weeks. Gordon Kishbaugh presented a very intriguing monologue; Earl Hanson, with mop atop, gave a show-stopping imitation of a good legislator; Joe Mikelson performed many impossible tricks of magic. Music was furnished by the Redwood Five Minus Two made up of Harry "lightfingers" Beddig at the piano, "Oakie" Bob Keller on the guitar and "hot-lips" Mikelson on the trumpet.

The real eye catcher was the can-can dance staged by Emerald French, Joy Hutchins, Virginia Fillinger, Barbara J. Moore, Eva Hautsch and Mary Ellen Thomatos. Some of the pictures of this dance were immediately censured. Below is a picture of the entire group taken early in the evening while they were still in presentable condition.

A large committee had worked hard to make this party a success and their efforts resulted in a loud request to have another Division Christmas party next year.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Doheny Beach State Park - "Recently the Reverend A. W. Hixon of the Christian Church in Beaumont took me to Doheny Beach State Park to enjoy a day on the coast, following a rather long stay in a hospital. I enjoyed the day tremendously. Everything was so clean and restful. The beach and picnic areas were free of all garbage and unsightly litter; and I noticed especially that the sand was free of broken bottles. I made it a point to compliment the ranger in charge and asked him to pass it on to the persons whose efforts showed real devotion to duty.

I have not always felt this way about some of our state parks, as they have showed considerable neglect. For that reason, I felt prompted to register my appreciation for a beautifully cared for park. I hope to spend a couple of weeks there next summer. I mentioned this to one of our "City Dads" who spent his vacation there a year ago. He said it was as cleanly kept at that time and that the courtesies shown by the officials there were such as to be considered outstanding. If we could let such people know that their efforts were appreciated they might overlook some of the discourtesies they no doubt have to endure. Thank you also for your part in this good work."

Salton Sea State Park - "It was our pleasure recently to have had a month's vacation and to have made a tour of 8,620 miles in 21 of our states. We could not help but notice in so many of the states the absence of litter, the nice parkways, and the little roadside parks where a weary traveler could stop and enjoy the scenery and refresh a bit. In contrast with some of our California highways--litter! litter! litter!--and one in particular--if you have ever driven to San Diego via the Coast Route 101 you will know the one--near Huntington Beach, California. Frankly, we are just plain ashamed of that little portion of our vast state (adopted, that is).

But there's one spot we are proud of. On the last lap of our trip, quite by accident and to our surprise, we found the nicest spot to pitch camp; that was at Salton Sea State Park, Mecca, California. Truly a delightful place! We wish to praise whoever is responsible for its planning and hope that soon we will have many many more in our state."

Point Lobos and Parks in General - "On several occasions this past year, we had an opportunity to visit state parks. Although we did not spend the night at any of them, we were certainly pleased and impressed with the wonderful conditions we found at each of them.

Next year we plan to spend a few nights camping and want to thank you in advance for your considerate work.

One member of our family, who has three children, particularly appreciates your parks because if it weren't for the parks he would not be able financially to give his family any vacation. You people are truly doing a great service.

P. S. Thank you especially for Point Lobos. It is a wonderful and educational spot."

* * * * *

NEWS AND VIEWS

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NEWS & VIEWS

In Memoriam..

Bob Coon

VOLUME 13 - Number 2 February 1, 1956

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

NEWS & VIEWS

In Memoriam —
Bob Coon

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

There have been important happenings of interest to all in the Division, field and staff, during the first month of 1956.

Loss of Veteran Superintendent

The death, on January 16, of District Superintendent Robert S. Coon, was a great loss. He was one of the pioneers in the State Park System. Deputy Chief Hanson will give an account of Bob's important constructive contributions, and will tell you about Gordon Kishbaugh, his successor.

Senate Report on Parks

A searching analysis of the California state park program has been made in a report by two consultants, Mr. J. Delbert Sarber and Dr. Hubert O. Jenkins, of the Senate Interim Committee on Recreation, State Beaches and Parks, Senator Louis G. Sutton, Chairman. Copies will be obtained for all members of our staff and field forces, as the report contains much food for thought, even though we may not agree with all its recommendations. In the main, it is a very favorable report, in harmony with our basic objectives. Surely, none of us will disagree with the conclusion that "the staff needs enlargement". Nor with the statement that "parks are where you find them". I commend this report to all our personnel as prescribed reading.

Flood Damage in Redwoods

With members of the Sacramento staff, an inspection of the flood damage in Humboldt Redwoods State Park was made by a number of us. While the losses are tremendous, both to individuals and to the park system, the impressive thing was the excellent morale of our personnel, under the leadership of District Superintendent James Warren, as they perform the arduous duties of rehabilitation. It is too early to predict the extent to which our camp and picnic grounds can be put in shape, as this will depend on weather conditions and the funds and labor made available. The greatest damage to facilities occurred in Richardson, Stephens and Williams Groves. To put these back in shape will be comparable to the Labors of Hercules. There are literally tons of debris and sediment to be dealt with. But except for possible limitation of use in the three areas named, at least five of the campgrounds in the Redwood Region will be in full operation as usual. The great loss in natural values occurred on Upper Bull Creek, where hundreds of large trees, some of them 10 to 15 feet in diameter, were undercut by the stream due to log jams. Nature, no less than man, is a factor to be reckoned with in saving the Redwoods.

By-pass Redwood Highway

A joint meeting of the State Highway and Park Commissions was held on January 19 in Sacramento to hear the preliminary report by Division Highway Engineer Allen Hart on the proposed re-routing of the Redwood Highway. On January 20 the Park Commission approved in principle the line recommended.

This, we all think, is a milestone in the park program. While the "low line" recommended is not the one we would have preferred from a park stand-

point, it is doubtless more realistic than the "high line" developed by Messrs. Ewen, Wardwell and Meyer, and this "low line" does have the merit of rendering the parks more accessible at several points from the freeway, which largely will be outside the primary Redwood groves. Surely, through the study that Highways undertook at our request, we have escaped the threat of a freeway plowed through the flats in Humboldt Redwoods State Park. This the Highway authorities have concluded would be undesirable from an engineering as well as a park standpoint.

Definition of State Parks

We think we know what business we are in, but there has been insistent demand in many quarters that we define our purposes, particularly as to what constitutes a state park. At the January 20 meeting of the State Park Commission the following statement was adopted:

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK SYSTEM

DEFINITION

A State Park: An area of outstanding natural, historical or outdoor recreational interest, of such statewide significance that its acquisition, protection, development and operation for public use with State funds is justified.

Areas selected to become State Parks should involve one or more of these features:

1. Natural scenery of unusual beauty; or outstanding examples of forests or other vegetative growth, wildlife, or geological formations.

2. Historic sites or buildings that represent important phases of the history of the State.

3. Outstanding qualities that make the area of value to the people of the State for outdoor recreation.

While much detail will need to be filled in, this statement will be basic in our discussion of the Five Year Master Plan before the Legislature next month.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

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THE BETTER RANGER
By
Earl P. Hanson, Deputy Chief

We are happy to inform all of you that our long and concentrated efforts to obtain recognition by the appropriate State authorities of the high standard of services performed by our personnel in the Ranger classes have been successful.

At their meeting in Sacramento on January 20, 1956, the State Personnel Board approved the revised specifications for the Ranger I class, as recommended by the Division, the Departmental Personnel Officer, Charles Lilley, and the staff of the Personnel Board. Growth of the State Park System has been reflected in an increased need for qualified Ranger personnel to administer, develop and interpret park units. To meet this need, the Division hopes to recruit personnel as well qualified as those presently employed, to assume these duties and to reassign duties at the various park units, thereby delegating full time maintenance, repair and clean-up duties to a strictly maintenance type class.

In the past, recruitment for the State Park Ranger I class has been limited largely to the field of skilled labor. Experience has proven that some applicants with that background have found it not only difficult to qualify, but when appointed were further beset by office duties and complex, though necessary, State procedures. Some also have found it difficult to advance through the promotional Ranger series.

The basic plan behind our proposal is to provide that the great bulk of routine maintenance duties be performed by lower level classes. For this purpose the Personnel Board has established the class of permanent State Park Attendant and Park Aid (Seasonal). It is intended also to place greater emphasis on the interpretive and developmental phases of the Ranger I class. It has been found desirable to change the minimum qualifications for the Ranger I position, so that recruitment may include college graduates and persons in fields related to park work.

With the approval of the proposal, 36 State Park Ranger positions now will be reallocated to the class of permanent State Park Attendant, as the effected positions become vacant. Some transfers may be necessary to accomplish this. Further changes may result after a classification survey of the Division of Beaches and Parks is completed this spring by Personnel Board technicians. The salary range for the new State Park Ranger I will involve three steps, from $325-358. The Ranger I examination is scheduled for March 31, 1956, with a filing deadline of March 9, 1956.

The permanent State Park Attendant class with a proposed three-step salary range from $295-325 and somewhat revised minimum qualifications, was also approved by the Personnel Board. The permanent employees in this class will assume more responsibility for public contact and require less direct supervision and will be expected to perform more difficult work than persons employed on a seasonal basis. The State Park Attendant class is also intended to provide an opportunity to secure the experience requirement needed for those who lack the minimum qualifications of a Ranger I. Through experience

in the State Park Attendant class, an individual may be able to qualify for the Ranger I examination. An examination date of May 26, 1956, with a filing deadline of May 4, 1956 has been set for State Park Attendant.

In order that there may be no conflict in titles, the Board changed the seasonal Park Attendant position to Park Aid (Seasonal), with a salary range from $255-281. This class is to provide staff for the increased routine clean-up and maintenance work in the State park units during the busy season. We will continue to recruit this class by application only.

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STATE PARK RANGER II PROMOTIONAL EXAMINATION

The State Personnel Board has established an examination date for the promotional examination to establish a list of eligibles for the Ranger II classification for March 31, 1956, with a filing deadline of March 9, 1956. There has been a slight revision for the minimum qualifications for this class to permit employees other than experienced Ranger I's to qualify. This does not in any way affect the status of those of the Ranger I class who have the appropriate experience and it keeps the examination on a divisional promotional basis. No salary change is proposed, the existing $358-436 range being still in effect.

Other Examinations Scheduled

Two promotional examinations in the Department and the Division have also been scheduled for early spring. On March 1, 1956, a promotional examination for Associate Landscape Architect will give present Assistant Landscape Architects a chance to advance.

In response to a request by the Department of Natural Resources, the Personnel Board has scheduled on March 17, 1956 a promotional examination in Accounting Technician II.

There will be no examination for the Ranger III class, until the present eligible list has expired. This has been deferred pending findings of a classification survey of the Division by State Personnel Board technicians.

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SUPERINTENDENT KENYON ILL

As we go to press we have heard that Superintendent Kenyon has been in the hospital for several days. The nature of his illness has not been disclosed, but a memo from Assistant Superintendent Crawford mentioned that he had seen Bill in the hospital and that he was as well as could be expected. All who have been associated with Bill Kenyon know that his indomitable spirit will bring him through this misfortune in short order.

A "BETTER RANGER" PASSES

By
Earl P. Hanson, Deputy Chief

The recent death of Superintendent Robert S. Coon was a great shock to all of us. Bob, who for 20 years served the Division with distinction; first as an Assistant State Park Warden in charge of Armstrong Redwoods State Park and later as a Warden in charge of Mt. Diablo State Park, did his most effective and lasting work as Superintendent of District II.

Bob Coon was one of several former and present park employees, who came to the Division from Sonoma County, where he graduated from Guerneville High School in 1909. In 1916, when Sonoma County first established the Armstrong Redwoods as a park, they selected Bob as the first Park Warden. His supervision of that area was cut short by World War I and in 1918 he served with the U. S. Navy. Between 1918 and 1936 he was Justice of the Peace and Constable in Guerneville while carrying on several businesses in the area. As Past Commander of the American Legion Post in Guerneville, he had headed a Post named in honor of his brother Jack who was a World War II casualty. In 1936 Bob's great work with the Division began as an Assistant State Park Warden in charge of Armstrong Redwoods State Park. In 1938 he was transferred to the in-charge position at Mt. Diablo. He was appointed to the Superintendent position in charge of the newly established Northeast District in 1941. This District, at one time covering the largest geographical area of any District, involved the administration of State parks from the Mendocino coast to Shasta County and included State parks at Lake Tahoe and Calaveras Big Trees.

In later years, with the formation of the Eastern District (III) with headquarters at Stockton, some of the parks requiring great distances of travel were removed from the jurisdiction of Superintendent Coon but the Northeast District was still one of the areas of greatest diversity and interest. Bob's domain included virgin Redwood forests of Sonoma County, represented by the Armstrong Redwoods State Park. It also included exemplary portions of the spectacular coast and of the beautifully wooded canyons of the coastal portions of Mendocino and Sonoma Counties. Bob also carried on sympathetically and with great vigor, programs of historical restoration and interpretation at the home of the late General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo and the Sonoma Mission, last of the early California missions to be established. His part in the restoration of the old Court House at Shasta, "Queen City of the North" was a prominent one. In later years the adequate protection and appropriate repairs to the Petaluma and William B. Ide Adobes required much of his energy. At the time of his passing, he was about to assume jurisdiction over the Weaverville Joss House, the most recent addition to our State Historical Monuments.

As if all of the above park areas were not a sufficient challenge to his ingenuity and diversity of interests, he was also responsible for the administration of the outstanding mountain park of Castle Crags and the beautiful McArthur-Burney Falls, both in Shasta County. These parks were the farthest from his District II headquarters, which in recent years was established at Santa Rosa, but which for many years was in the Vallejo Home in Sonoma. It

was Bob who first administered the Gold Discovery Site at Coloma and who put in many long and hard hours, together with members of his staff, in preparing for the first of the celebrations carried on by the California Centennial Commission during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950. As representatives of the Sacramento headquarters office traveled the many miles connecting the units of District II with Bob, they were frequently entertained by his colorful anecdotes of his early life and many experiences.

Bob's field trips were well punctuated by his striking apparel, usually topped with a colorful beret and especially made jackets, shirts, and tweed trousers, not to mention custom-made boots. There was always a twinkle in his eye and a warm generosity in his heart. Children of rangers within his District frequently looked forward to Superintendent Bob's visits, because he usually remembered to bring them some little token that he knew they would enjoy. On occasion Bob's wife Ruby accompanied him and they were known throughout the Park System as a most sparkling and devoted couple. All of us who knew and loved Bob are certainly going to miss him.

Through the years he had established relationships for the Division that have proved invaluable. Many of these relationships became personal friendships for him. And when he departed from this scene it was "with his boots on"!

We are assured that Bob's spirit and his achievements will continue to live with us and through Ruby Coon we will be able to feel a continuing closeness.

****

THE REDWOODS

Here, sown by the Creator's hand,
In serried ranks, the Redwoods stand;
No other clime is honored so,
No other lands their glory know.

The greatest of Earth's living forms,
Tall conquerors that laugh at storms;
Their challenge still unanswered rings,
Through fifty centuries of kings.

The nations that with them were young,
Rich empires, with their forts far-flung,
Lie buried now -- their splendor gone;
But these proud monarchs still live on.

So shall they live, when ends our day,
When our crude citadels decay;
For brief the years allotted man,
But infinite perennials' span.

This is their temple, vaulted high,
And here we pause with reverent eye,
With silent tongue and awe-struck soul;
For here we sense life's proper goal;

To be like these, straight, true and fine,
To make our world, like theirs, a shrine;
Sink down, Oh, traveller, on your knees,
God stands before you in these trees.

Joseph B. Strauss

LETTER EXPLAINING
KISHBAUGH APPOINTMENT

January 27, 1956

Hon. Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman, and
Members, California State Park Commission

Gentlemen:

Appointment - Superintendent, District II

Because of the importance of the District Superintendent to the administration of the State Park System, I found it necessary to appoint to the vacancy brought about by the sudden death of Superintendent Robert S. Coon of District II, an employee who is well informed on Division policy and experienced in District operation. District Superintendents are incumbents of a technical classification known as State Park Rangers V, the highest in a promotional State Park Ranger series. It was only natural to consider all of the incumbents of that class, including the present District Superintendents. Since the latter have been well established in their respective Districts and any transfer would be a serious disruption in the District that would be so affected, the incumbent District Superintendents were eliminated from our consideration in making the appointment.

The two other incumbents in the class, Robert Hatch and Gordon Kishbaugh, have been operating as Land Planners in the Sacramento headquarters office. Mr. Hatch has been established in his position for two years and because of the possible disruption of his present program and family location, he was eliminated from consideration for the appointment. We finally selected Mr. Gordon Kishbaugh on the basis of his experience in District administration and the fact that he was winding up the first phase of studies in the proposed Roadside Rests Program. Further, he is occupying a position that was granted the Division on the basis of the Capital Outlay Program and is not yet established as a permanent position with the Division. Although Mr. Kishbaugh's family status also is affected, it is to a much lesser degree than in Mr. Hatch's case.

Gordon T. Kishbaugh has been a permanent employee of the Division since October 1, 1941 when he was appointed to the State Park Custodian class at Morro Bay. Except for a leave of absence during World War II, he has been continuously with the Division ever since and has served in in-charge positions at D. L. Bliss and Calaveras Big Trees State Parks. In 1950, because of Superintendent Everett Powell's assignment to the Sacramento headquarters office as Acting Deputy Chief, Gordon was appointed to the Assistant District Superintendent class, where he served for one and a half years. With the appointment of Chief Drury, he was reinstated as Park Supervisor in the Ranger III class at Calaveras Big Trees and became Assistant District Superintendent of District III on February 2, 1952 when Mr. Powell was permanently appointed to his present position in Sacramento. He served effectively in that capacity until appointed to the State Park Ranger V class as a Land Planner in the Sacramento headquarters office on July 1, 1955.

Gordon was educated in the schools of southern California and completed two years of Junior College before applying for admission to the University of

California at Berkeley. The birth of his first daughter Janet, prevented him from carrying out his intent. In 1938 he accepted a temporary appointment with the Division and for the next two seasons was similarly appointed. Together with his charming wife Thelma, Gordon enjoys the privilege of being a grandparent, though he was born as late as 1912. A second daughter Joanne is a junior at El Camino High School in Sacramento.

Gordon's philosophy is quite encompassing. He says simply that he "likes people" and we know that they like him. We are assured that he will do a fine job of administering District II, with the able assistance of Mr. Eugene Velzy, the present Assistant District Superintendent.

Sincerely yours,

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief

LETTER OF COMMENDATION CONCERNING
OUTSTANDING WORK BY DIVISION DURING FLOOD

"I want to commend all levels of administration in the Division of Beaches and Parks for the outstanding work done during the recent flood period throughout northern California. Reports show that men throughout the distressed Districts again met the responsibilities of an emergency situation in a manner in which we can all be proud.

While many Christmas holidays were postponed we can all be thankful that no loss of life was suffered and a minimum of structural damage was received."

Signed:
DeWitt Nelson, Director

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular monthly meeting of the State Park Commission was held in Sacramento on January 20, 1956. Some of the matters considered were as follows:

Redwood Highway Bypass - On the day previous to the regular meeting the State Park Commission met with the State Highway Commission in the Public Works Building and took part in an excellent presentation of the recommendations of the District office of the Division of Highways for bypassing Humboldt Redwoods State Park with a through highway.

The next day the State Park Commission approved in principle the general location proposed by the Division of Highways and asked that the staff of our Division continue to work closely with the staff of the Division of Highways, in order that the best route with the least possible damage to the parks be developed. They agreed to withhold final approval until the recommendation of the State Highway Engineer is made, and then the plan is to be approved by the State Highway Commission.

San Mateo County Master Plan - Lands offered by the County of San Mateo at Sharps Park Beach were accepted for state park purposes, and the Commission authorized the staff to make appraisals of the property to establish the matching values.

Stinson Beach State Park - Appraisals for the Malmgren property at Sea Downs were accepted for an addition to this park.

Caswell Memorial State Park - A request for transfer of a grazing concession was denied and the existing concession agreement was cancelled.

Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park - It was agreed that the stable concession be discontinued for the 1956 season. During the discussion it was pointed out that there were adequate stable facilities nearby and that the concession has not been completely successful.

Columbia Historic State Park - The grazing concession of Dr. James E. McConnell was renewed for 1 year commencing January 1, 1956.

Salton Sea State Park - Approval was given to the form of the new lease agreement with the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation for the 7,000 acres recently added to this park.

Columbia Historic State Park - A concession was renewed to Mr. Charles Surrendorf for the Mother Lode Art Gallery.

Indian Creek State Park - An operating agreement with the County of Mendocino was approved for an additional 5 years commencing January 1, 1956. A request by the County for an option for an additional 5 years was not granted.

Tule Elk Reserve State Park - A reduction in the size of the herd of Tule elk was approved. This reduction took place in January and specimens were disposed of for scientific purposes to educational and other State institutions.

Carmel River Beach State Park - The Point Lobos League, which contributed $15,000 toward the acquisition of this unit, requested a statement of policy concerning the future administration of Carmel River Beach State Park. The Commission, by resolution, reiterated its former policy which, in effect, was to maintain this area in its natural state providing only those facilities necessary for public use in the simpler forms of recreation, excluding overnight camping.

Mt. Tamalpais State Park - Representatives of the National Park Service appeared requesting an alteration in their former agreement for use of state lands for certain developments necessary for the functioning of Muir Woods National Monument. Although the National Park Service requested a 50-year non-revocable agreement, the Commission agreed to a period of only 25 years and deleted the revocability clause in the present agreement on the properties they are now operating. Upon completion of a satisfactory agreement by the staff, it will be presented to the Commission for further approval.

Sixth Agricultural District - Request for Oil Royalty Funds - This District, which operates the Coliseum and adjacent area in the City of Los Angeles asked for a loan of $2,500,000 from the oil royalty funds to be paid back over a period of 20 years to be used for expanded parking and other facilities. Upon advice of the office of the Attorney General, which stated that it was doubtful that the Commission had legal authority, no action was taken.

Manhattan Beach State Park - Two hundred feet of beach, including a concrete pier in need of repairs, was accepted with the understanding that the County of Los Angeles would take over the maintenance and operation of the pier and that the County will also provide a park along the adjacent area to the pier. However, the Commission maintained its right to remove the pier if its rehabilitation costs proved to be too great.

Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park - Upon the request of the Save-the-Redwoods League a proposed addition to the Chamberlain Grove was approved. Because of the donation of $5,000 additional by the Chamberlain family, a request was approved that the new grove be named the Selah Chamberlain and Edith McDonald Chamberlain Grove.

Columbia Historic State Park - Senator Stephen Teale explained many of the problems in the recent complaints of some of the residents on the expansion of the park acquisition and development plan, and of the difficulties involved in the state operations of public utilities. The Commission agreed to explore the matter of securing a public utility company to take over the water and sewerage systems in the park.

Mt. Tamalpais and Mt. Diablo State Parks - Mr. David Brower, Executive Officer of the Sierra Club, asked that higher priority and more money be obtained for the proposed additions to these two parks than was listed in the release of December 29 to the press and Governor on acquisition and development for the Five Year Program. He stated that the areas under consideration for acquisition deserve higher priority because they were being subdivided or were in danger of being used for other purposes. No action was taken at this time because it was stated that there will, in the near future, be a review of all of these matters.

McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park - A request was denied the Lorenz Lumber Company for the use of a park road.

Anza Desert State Park - Requests by Mrs. Emily Sawday and Mr. George Dailey for additional grazing lands and for certain portions of their agreement to be changed were denied. It was reported by the staff that their cattle were trespassing on land outside their agreement and that they would be informed that their cattle should be kept under closer jurisdiction.

Richardson Grove State Park - A complete report on storm damage was given by Superintendent Warren; and the staff was asked to investigate whether or not the lodge, restaurant and cabin concessions could be operated this coming summer season. If not, it was agreed that an additional year should be granted to the concessioner under his agreement.

The next meeting of the State Park Commission was scheduled for February 17 in Los Angeles.

The final action of the Commission was to pass the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the passing of Robert S. Coon, Superintendent of District II, occurred on January 17, 1956; and

WHEREAS, Superintendent Coon had devoted 20 years of faithful service to the State of California, Division of Beaches and Parks; and

WHEREAS, this Commission wishes to express its appreciation for the years of colorful and outstanding service given by Superintendent Coon; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that this Commission hereby expresses its deep regret at the loss of a beloved fellow worker; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this meeting be adjourned out of respect for the memory of Superintendent Robert S. Coon, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Coon. Seconded by Commissioner Kasch and approved.

****

HOMER S. VARNER DIES

The Division of Beaches and Parks and all conservationists lost a firm friend on January 6, 1956, when Mr. Homer S. Varner of Indio died of a heart attack. As a Supervisor in Riverside County, Mr. Varner was very active in promoting established parks and in future units such as Mecca Hills, Quien Sabe Point and other local areas.

AL BECK RETIRES ON FEBRUARY 1, 1956

Direct from the Lord Mayor of London's office came Al Beck to our also foggy city of San Francisco. Son of Eva and George Beck, an insurance agent, Al attended English public schools until he was 14 and then began work as a leather goods apprentice in the Lord Mayor's office. After 7 years he became a journeyman and soon planned two far-reaching journeys.

The first venture was to marry Lillian Roberts, a native of Kerry County, Ireland. Then at age 24 Al packed his bags and embarked for San Francisco. Upon arriving in 1914 he immediately secured a job at his leather trade with a Market Street firm.

Becoming dissatisfied and wanting to see more of California, he went to the Mojave Desert and secured employment with the American Potash and Chemical Company. One of Al's real accomplishments here was in formulating a method to extract potash from a saline lake. In 1916, Mrs. Beck came to America and joined her husband in Mojave. Their first daughter was born at Trona on July 4, 1918.

After a short stay in the high Sierras, the Beck's moved to Groveland, the construction center for Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. Here Al was Supply Clerk and Warehouse foreman; and during this time the twins, George and Marion were born. From 1935 to 1941 Al had a variety of experiences with the State Divisions of Highways, Forestry, and in 1941 with Beaches and Parks.

During his tenure with the Division Al was stationed at Big Basin, Tamalpais, Big Sur, Calaveras, and Armstrong Redwoods. He was Supervisor of Van Damme, Russian Gulch, Paul M. Dimmick, Columbia, and finally McConnell. The latter was the first valley park to be established and it was in recognition of Al Beck's organizing abilities that he was assigned to initiate the park program in this area.

Al's experience in construction work has been of great value to the park system, and more important, his genial, courteous attitude has been instrumental in cementing fine relations in the many park areas to which he was assigned.

The Beck's expressed their feelings in these words: "We have enjoyed our services with the Division and have made many good friends and acquaintances and are especially happy to have served under four Superintendents. Our plans are to work some, travel a little, fish quite a bit and keep up our interest in Beaches and Parks as private citizens." The Division wishes Al and Lillian Beck tranquil happiness as they relive their lives in those of their children and 8 grandchildren. After February 1 their address will be 3825 San Joaquin Street, Denair, Stanislaus County.

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YIELD FROM THE FIELD

Paul Minton, Ranger I at Morro Bay, reports that the abundant rains are producing a bumper crop of mushrooms. From his report it is assumed that the mushrooms are so thick on the golfcourse that no tees are needed. He also added a note----"The best mushrooms are located in the pit where the septic tank pumpings are dumped!!!"

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Renie A. Laret, Ranger I at Castle Crags, is one of those efficiency experts we read so much about. His exemption arrived December 31, 1955.

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C. L. Cushing, Supervisor at Seacliff, reported another slide opposite the camp area combination building which closed the main road. One benefit received from the storm is the improved fishing from the pier. Good catches of Sole, Flounder and Kingfish are being taken.

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Park Supervisor E. G. Gray at Edward R. Hickey reports 74 inches of rain so far this year, in contrast to 34 last year at this time.

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"Boy Scout leader dies while climbing Stonewall Peak", reports Maurice Morgan, Supervisor at Cuyamaca. "Mr. Leonard Fritzgerald of Chula Vista was leading his troop of scouts on a mountain climb January 14 when the attack came at 2:45 p.m. Even though a doctor and ambulance were immediately summoned, it was impossible to aid the victim."

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Some months ago we published a short anonymous poem which intimated that the sun shone every day in District VI. Compare this with the item sent in by Martin Cole, Monument Supervisor at Pio Pico. "For the past two weeks the smog has been exceptionally bad. This is unusual for this time of year, and if it is a criterion of what is to come next summer we can expect some unbearable conditions. This past week a local supermarket began selling civilian gas masks."

****

Pismo Beach had more than smog on January 4th when a fire was discovered in a Eucalyptus grove. Using their newly acquired fire pumper, the Pismo ranger force quickly extinguished the flames before much damage was done. An interesting sidelight was the discovery of "Butterfly Trees" in this Eucalyptus grove. Monarch butterflies migrate from the north to this general area and remain over winter in swarms that literally cover the host trees.

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Another recently installed secretary in this Section is Gladys Dunning, a former finance company employee. Evidently Gladys has come in to state work to catch up on her finances or possibly a fiance. Being single and having lived in moist Saskatoon, Canada, snowy Maine and dry, balmy California, Gladys says she thinks the park rangers have a wonderful life.

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Gladys Joslin, out for three months after a back operation, was welcomed back on February 1st.

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Aubrey Johnston, injured in an automobile accident in September, was a recent visitor to the office. A knee injury that refuses to improve rapidly is keeping Aubrey on crutches. We all hope to see Aubrey back in his accustomed chair in the near future.

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Lands Section has a new Land Title Abstractor in the person of Ray Wilde. A native of Nevada City, Ray has been a lifelong resident of this area and comes to the Division from the Woodland Title Company. He is married and has a daughter.

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EMMETT BLANCHFIELD RECEIVES NEW ASSIGNMENT

With Gordon Kishbaugh leaving the temporary Land Planner position that he held in the Land Section, a new classification is being considered that will stress land use planning. Details of the new position that will be closely tied in with the Chief of Land Planning have not as yet been completed. We can at this time, however, indicate that Emmett Blanchfield, present Associate Landsape Architect, will be assigned to Everett Powell's office with his present classification. From the wide experience that Emmett has had in all areas of the west, it is evident why he was selected for this assignment.

Born in Oakland, educated in Los Angeles and Oregon State College in the fields of Landscaping and Forestry, Emmett has been working with recreation for many years. His first job was with the Mt. Hood National Forest as Recreational Planner. After two years he was elevated to the position of Regional Landscape Architect for 21 National Forests of Oregon and Washington. During the war, Emmett was head of the Camouflage Section of the Army Engineers stationed in Portland, Oregon.

After returning to civilian duties, he planned the Recreational Development of the Columbia River Reservoirs and then held several landscape assignments with the Divisions of Architecture and Beaches and Parks. This unusual experience in recreational planning should be of inestimable value to the Division of Beaches and Parks as it endeavors to carry out the provisions of the Five Year Program.

Emmett has a very attractive family in his wife Louise, son Jeff in High School, daughter Sherry in Junior High and daughter Julie in Grade School. Hunting and fishing seem to be Emmett's only vices. We in the Sacramento office are glad to see this new assignment for a very qualified person and know that field personnel will welcome Emmett as he travels throughout the State.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Regular, Permanent

Bussman, Frances P. (Int Steno Clerk)	12/1/55	Dist II Headquarters
Gaidula, Peter (Asst Ldscp Arch)	1/1/56	Dist III Headquarters

Appointment - Limited Term (2 mos.)

Handley, Alvie J. (Janitor)	12/10/55	Monterey Monuments

Appointment - TAU

Hart, Frank W. (Rg I)	12/1/55	Fremont Peak

Separations

Bigger, William O. (Rg I)	11/17/55	Portola
Forsyth, George (Asst Ldscp Arch)	12/31/55	Dist II Headquarters

Separation - Leave of Absence (2 mos.)

Peters, Walter T. (Janitor)	12/8/55	Monterey Monuments

Transfers

Clem, Juanita M. (Int Steno Clk)	12/1/55	Dist II Headquarters to Sacto. Headquarters
Foster, Sidney G. (Rg I)	1/1/56	Dyerville to Forestry Hon. Camp
McDonnell Russell (Hi Equip Oper-Lab to Rg I)	1/1/56	Dist VI Headquarters to Huntington Beach

New Addresses

Home address of Mrs. Ann R. Issler: 698 Broadway, Sonoma, California

Mr. Louis Donaldson, 535 - 17th Avenue, Santa Cruz, California

Portola State Park, Star Route 2, La Honda, California

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

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NEWS & VIEWS

THORNTON BEACH STATE PARK

VOLUME 13 - Number 3 March 1, 1956

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS & VIEWS

Thornton Beach State Park

Volume 13 - Number 2 - March 1, 1956

State of California - Department of Natural Resources

Division of Beaches and Parks

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

1956-57 STATE PARK BUDGET

Governor Knight's budget for the 1956-57 fiscal year, submitted to the Legislature March 5th, incorporates with relatively few exceptions, the items recommended by the California State Park Commission and the Department of Natural Resources as to land acquisition, development, and operation.

It is by far the largest budget ever submitted for the California State Park System.

If approved by the Legislature, it will go a long way toward fulfillment of the Five Year Master Plan.

$37,585,126 is the overall total appropriation recommended.

$17,479,086 is the amount of the 1956-57 expenditures recommended by the Governor. This is over two and a half times the 1955-56 budget.

The breakdown for 1956-57 is as follows:

Land Acquisition	$ 7,500,000
Development	4,640,726
Operation & Maintenance	3,588,360
By-pass Redwood Highway	1,000,000
Purchase & Restoration of Old Historic Ships	200,000
Roadside Rests-Acquisition & Development	450,000
Riding & Hiking Trails-Acquisition & Development	100,000
Total for Expenditure, 1956-57	$17,479,086

In addition to the appropriations expendable in the coming year, if approved by the Legislature, $18,106,040 additional is recommended for land acquisition in the 1957-61 fiscal years, incorporating all of the items in our December 8, 1955 priority list for land acquisition, except the Ferry Building Historical Monument, $2,000,000, which amount nevertheless is earmarked for further consideration in the future when plans for this or a comparable San Francisco shoreline project are matured. This, therefore, adds $20,106,040 to the $17,479,086 for 1956-57 expenditure, and brings the total to $37,585,126.

This large program of proposed expenditure shows the Governor's belief in the State Park program and his confidence in the State Park Commission, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Division of Beaches and Parks.

BUDGET NOW BEFORE LEGISLATURE

The next phase is the consideration of the budget by the Legislature which convened on March 5th, for a session of thirty days. Needless to say, these will be interesting days for all of us on the staff who will have the responsibility of explaining and justifying this multitude of items touching in so many ways the entire State and its future. We shall do our best.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

RELIEF FOR FLOOD VICTIMS

by

Deputy Chief Earl P. Hanson

The response from all of the employees of the Division for the relief of victims of the December floods, who are employees in the State Park System and who lost most or all of their personal belongings, has been most generous. Several truck loads of furnishings were forwarded to District I, the only District where employees indicated that they were in need of such help. Reports from District Superintendent James E. Warren indicate that the amounts and useable condition of the furnishings were very well received by all of those who needed them. The furnishings sent were adequate to take care of the immediate needs of the employees involved and Superintendent Warren has indicated that no further furnishings are needed from our park personnel.

As to the fund raising campaign, $2,276.85 was generously contributed by employees of all six Districts, including those in District I not suffering losses through the floods, the Sacramento headquarters office, and the Division of Administration, including the Director's office, of the Department of Natural Resources. As a result, ten Division employees were forwarded checks in the amount of $227.68 each, most of which they plan to use for the rehabilitation of flood damaged household appliances. Superintendent Warren further informs us that nearly all of the victims received cash assistance from the American Red Cross. On the basis of this information, I have estimated that employees have been able to recoup about two-thirds of their losses through the assistance given by all sources.

The generosity of all who contributed is keenly appreciated by the employees affected. I wish to pay special compliment to the following, who served as Relief Chairmen in the Districts: Donald E. Lawyer, District VI; Louis C. Wakefield, District V; Richard L. Brock, District IV; James P. Tryner, District III; Eugene Velzy, District II; Henry Saddler, District I; Lloyd Lively, Sacramento Headquarters and the Division of Administration.

* * * * * *

JOSEPH R. KNOWLAND, CHAIRMAN STATE PARK COMMISSION HONORED AT GOLD DISCOVERY BANQUET

On the evening of January 21, 1956, Joseph R. Knowland was honored at a banquet commemorating the 108th anniversary of the Discovery of Gold in California. This occasion was sponsored by the Grand Parlor, N.S.G.W. and the San Francisco Native Sons Hall Association and was held in the Elks Club in San Francisco. The page of the program dedicated to Mr. Knowland gave the following facts about his life and activities:

Member of Native Sons of the Golden West since 1891. Chairman, Historic Landmarks Committee for a half-century. Grand President, 1909-1910. Public spirited citizen; member, California Legislature; Representative in Congress; State Park Commission; State Historic Landmarks Committee; Publisher, Oakland Tribune; Chairman, California State Centennials Commission, 1948-1950. In grateful appreciation of his long and unselfish service for the dissemination of California History and the preservation and restoration of its historic landmarks.

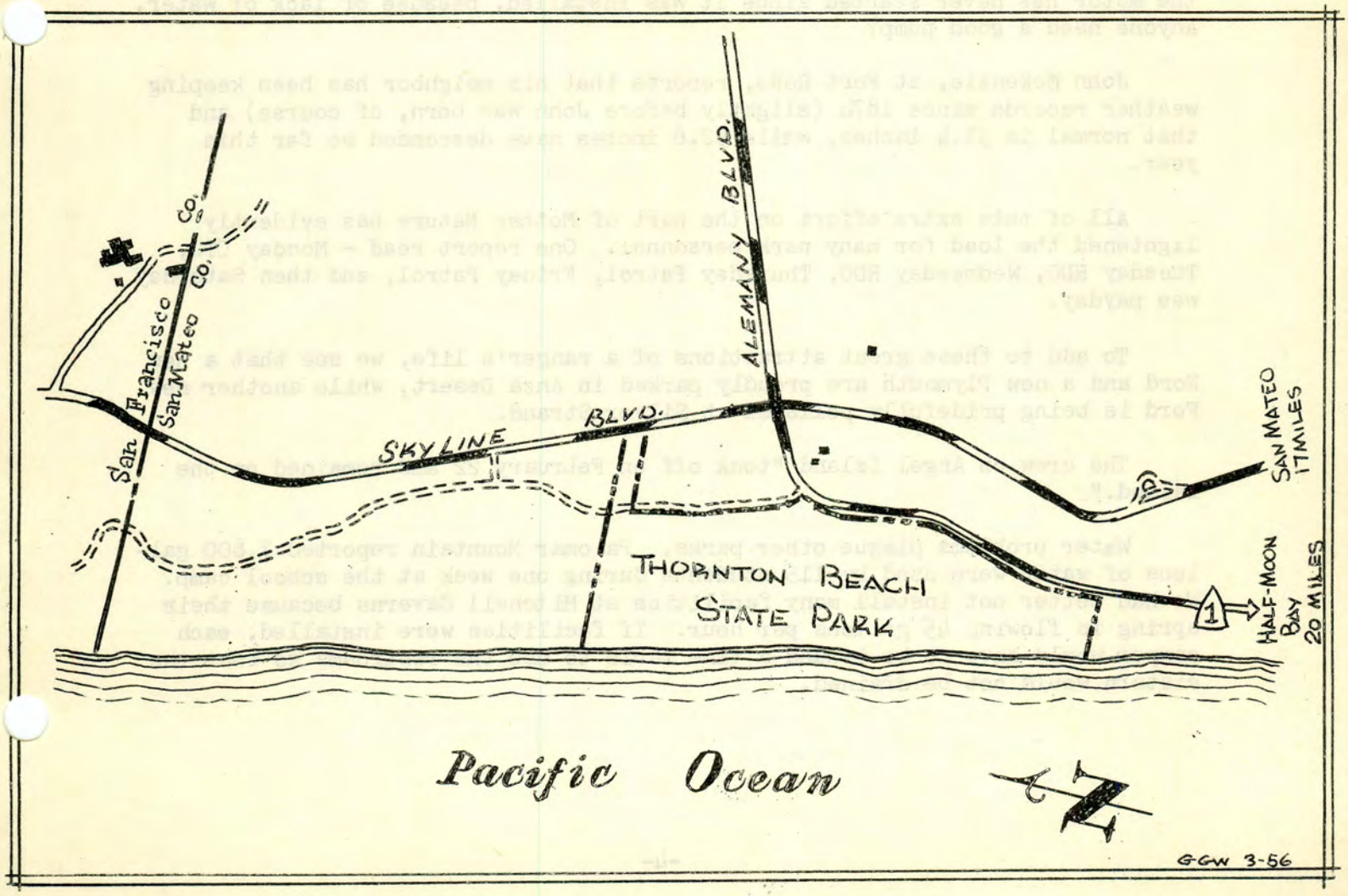
THORNTON BEACH STATE PARK ESTABLISHED

The first unit in the San Mateo County Master Plan of Shoreline Development was established on August 26, 1955, when Thornton Beach State Park was officially accepted and named by the State Park Commission. It is proposed that additional beach parks will be added along the county shoreline as acquisition money becomes available.

The present Thornton Beach unit covers 49.7 acres, with an ocean frontage of 3100 feet and extends to upland areas. Gift valuation was $83,000, which will be used as matching for acquisition of other property.

What few facilities were present, were largely eliminated by a landslide during the December, 1955, floods. The area is well suited for the development of limited day-use facilities. Fishing is popular along this section of the coast, but ocean currents keep water temperatures too low for enjoyable swimming.

Glenn Jackson, Ranger III, has been selected to supervise this park, and other personnel will be assigned when development money becomes available. It is anticipated that this and future beach parks in San Mateo County will receive heavy recreational use from the concentrated population of this suburban area.



WEEKLY REPORTS REPORT

Beautiful, white glistening snow has recently fallen along the Coast Range near El Capitan; in Columbia; in Fort Tejon; in Shasta, and in Anza Desert. Heaps of this white gold are nearly two feet deep at McArthur-Burney; five feet deep at Emerald Bay and D. L. Bliss; and six feet at Donner Lake. Emerald Bay has frozen over because many night temperatures have been around 10 degrees since mid-January. Daytime temperatures usually get all the way up to freezing. Bob Hiller at Emerald Bay says he shovelled snow for eight days during the week of February 19th. Daryl Knoeffler at Donner reports the wind blows in 16 tons of snow for every ton shoveled out. Even the telephone lines have to be shovelled out from above to get any service. Should be an excellent time to put up a new TV antennae.

Calaveras uses their white coating to good advantage. On February 25, 1275 "snow bunnies" erected nearly as many "forms" along the ski slopes. One out-of-class skier had to be delivered to the doctor at Murphys.

In warmer climes, the white stuff has been descending in the form of liquid pellets. Walter Martell, at Grizzly Creek, reports the river has risen to within 4 feet of December flood crests. Park Supervisor Gray, at Edward R. Hickey, reports last year's total rainfall was 41.45, and this year 96.90 inches have descended to date.

Can this be possible - Monument Supervisor Sill, at La Purisima, relates their removal of a sump pump from the church edifice, only to find that the motor has never started since it was installed, because of lack of water. Anyone need a good pump?

John McKenzie, at Fort Ross, reports that his neighbor has been keeping weather records since 1874 (slightly before John was born, of course) and that normal is 31.4 inches, while 52.6 inches have descended so far this year.

All of this extra effort on the part of Mother Nature has evidently lightened the load for many park personnel. One report read - Monday CTO, Tuesday RDO, Wednesday RDO, Thursday Patrol, Friday Patrol, and then Saturday was payday.

To add to these great attractions of a ranger's life, we see that a new Ford and a new Plymouth are proudly parked in Anza Desert, while another new Ford is being pridefully polished at Silver Strand.

The crew on Angel Island "took off on February 22 and remained on the island."

Water problems plague other parks. Palomar Mountain reported 7,600 gallons of water were used by 115 students during one week at the school camp. We had better not install many facilities at Mitchell Caverns because their spring is flowing 45 gallons per hour. If facilities were installed, each camper would have to be issued a time table to use the restrooms so that the cistern would not be drained.

That loud detonation heard several weeks ago in Southern California was either the earthquake at Silver Strand or else the jet fighter that crashed into the sea just off Huntington Beach. Park Supervisor Weatherbee--an old Navy man--said it sounded like a 16" gun going off.

To add to these distractions, some visitor, probably from San Quentin, removed many feet of copper wire at Turlock Lake; Presto Log Cutters, signs, chained garbage cans and other items at Seacliff; and signs at Patrick's Point.

To relieve the impression that no work is being accomplished, Supervisor Martin Cole at Pio Pico had to get out of bed while he had the "flu" and remove paint that had recently been applied by a contractor. Seems paint was off color and not drying properly and, since contractor could not be located, all hands had to report for a paint removing party.

The work load at Sutter's Fort has become so heavy that some visitors try to alleviate the situation. One gentleman of the AA League was discovered conducting personalized guided tours through the Fort when asked to become anonymous anon.

Even though the weather has not been cooperative, many far-traveling visitors were noted at Sonoma Mission and Vallejo Home. The states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, New York, Idaho, Maine, New Hampshire, Missouri, were represented along with the foreign countries of El Salvador, Belgium, Denmark, Australia, England, South Africa, Sweden, and the Phillipines.

Many noted educational men are visiting Point Lobos and in many cases, bringing school groups with them. To the delight of the rangers, the local citizens are making a drive to collect $100. This will be used to purchase a tripod and telescope to aid in the observations of the famous Sea Otters and other offshore wildlife. Other wildlife reported from the parks include a large flock of Cedar Waxwings at Carpinteria and also the first spring crop of skin divers.

Many other reports brought in items of interest that cannot be used this month. One of the reasons for this compilation is to show that, although the item from one park may seem insignificant to the writer, when placed together they form a very interesting pattern for the entire State Park System.

* * * * *

BIG SUR PIONEER DIES

Mrs. Zulema Florence Pfeiffer, age 84, Big Sur Pioneer and one of the benefactors of the Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park, died February 5, 1956 at her home near Big Sur. Formerly Mrs. Brown of Pacific Grove, she married John Pfeiffer in 1902 and moved to Big Sur to establish an outstanding sportsmen's resort. Besides being postmistress and running a noted hotel, Mrs. Pfeiffer found time to participate in many community affairs.

In 1934, the Pfeiffers sold 680 acres of a valuable, streamside redwood-to-mountainous area to the State Park Commission for less than the appraised value in order that their beloved acres would always remain in their natural state.

Among early pioneers, the Pfeiffer family will be long remembered for its efforts to open up a rugged section of the great west and for their foresight in keeping this beautiful area in a primeval condition for future generations to enjoy.

COMMISSION DIGEST

On February 17 in Los Angeles, the State Park Commission held their regular monthly meeting. Some of the items on the agenda were as follows:

Torrey Pines Beach State Park - The City of San Diego presented a proposal to gift-deed some valuable property to add to Torrey Pines Beach State Park. This property is essential for the protection of the unusual grove of Torrey Pines adjacent to the beach area. It is this region, as well as on adjacent islands, where this species grows and nowhere else. There was a proposal to establish a golf course on part of the property, and a study was suggested to determine the effect on future park values. A statement of the proposed use will be given to the city so that they may schedule a vote of the people for gift-deeding the property to the State.

Columbia Historic State Park - Following a discussion of the acquisition program of this Historical Monument, the State Park Commission reaffirmed its former stand to adhere to the acquisition lines set forth on September 14, 1948. Maps of these proposed boundaries are incorporated as a part of the official minutes for public examination.

Gold Discovery Site State Historical Monument - Upon the advice of the Attorney General's office the State Park Commission agreed to protest a filing by the City of Sacramento and the Sacramento Municipal Utility District for priority rights on water in the future from the American River, which would become available if a dam which would flood the Gold Discovery Site were built. During the 1955 Legislature a bill was passed to remove the proposed dam from the State Water Plan which would inundate this State Park.

Police Powers to Employees - Ordinarily police powers are granted to rangers and other personnel as necessary, when they complete their probationary period. At this meeting the Commission granted police powers to Gerald H. Ramsdell, Ranger I, at Salton Sea State Park.

Historical Landmarks - Approved the designation as an official historical landmark of Los Banos Creek, Merced County.

"New Point Lobos" - It will probably be very confusing to many to realize that soon there will be a new Point Lobos park, until given a further distinguishing name. The Commission passed a resolution accepting land offered by the City and County of San Francisco near the Cliff House, a point known as Point Lobos.

Curry - Bidwell Bar State Park - Approved the membership of the Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park Advisory Committee as follows: Fred Huntington, Chairman; Ed Dahlmeier, Secretary; Jay Partridge; Tom Tuhey; and Bert Paxton.

Sutter's Fort State Historical Monument - A proposition has been presented to the Commission by Assemblyman Dolwig asking, upon the request of his granddaughter that the bodies of Captain John Sutter and his wife, now in Pennsylvania, be moved to Sutter's Fort. It was the feeling of the Commission that this was all right, provided it is not done at State expense. Further investigation will take place.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments

Cox, Margaret M. (Jr Typ Clerk)	2/8/56	Dist I Headquarters
Davey, Paul H. (Hi Equip Oper Lab)	2/6/56	Dist VI Headquarters
Drew, Vivienne L. (Int Typ Clerk)	1/23/56	Cuyamaca Rancho
Forster, Martin L. (St Pk Attend)	2/1/56	Pfeiffer-Big Sur
Lyons, Otis G. (Rg II) (Promoted from Rg I Gold Disc. Site)	2/1/56	McConnell
Miller, Joel R. (St Pk Attend)	2/1/56	Seacliff
Nultemeier, William F. (St Pk Attend)	2/1/56	Portola
Pierson, Clarence H. St Pk Attend)	2/1/56	Mount Tamalpais
Tardif, Robert (St Pk Attend)	2/27/56	Gold Disc. Site

Separations

Beck, Alfred A. (Rg II) (Retirement)	2/1/56	McConnell
Bowen, William A. (St Pk Rg I)	2/6/56	Calaveras
Capell, Ray C. (Stock Clerk)	1/3/56	Dist I Headquarters
Coon, Robert S. (Rg V) (Death)	1/16/56	Dist II Headquarters
Donaldson, Louis E. (Hi Equip Oper Lab)	1/31/56	Big Basin
Weitzenkorn, Robert S. (Grd & Flw Gard)	2/1/56	Will Rogers

Separations - Termination of TAU

Hart, Frank W. (St Pk Rg I)	2/15/56	Fremont
Hartman, Mervin C. (St Pk Rg I)	2/15/56	Big Basin

Separations - Leave of absence

Caldwell, James C. (St Pk Rg I)	12/14/56	Humboldt Redwoods

Transfers

Kishbaugh, Gordon T. (St Pk Rg V)	2/2/56	Sacramento to Dist II Headquarters

Transfers - continued

Watson, Gladys M. Int Steno Clerk)	2/1/56	Dist I Headquarters to Humboldt Redwoods

Miscellaneous

Name change - Gladys Gold Seay Hayes (formerly: Gladys Gold Seay Butler)
Janitress
Stevenson House

Please direct all correspondence for Frederick J. Caldwell, Automobile Mechanic, District IV, to: P. O. Box 36
Capitola, California

Glenn A. Jackson's new home address: 802 Covington Road
Belmont, California

Mailing Address - San Mateo County Beaches
General Delivery
Half Moon Bay, California
(Phone: Half Moon Bay 4939)
(Location: Highway #1, one mile south of Half Moon Bay, White stucco building west side of highway)

Mark Maring, Groundsman and Flower Gardener, is working at Pio Pico State Historical Monument; send all correspondence for him to that location instead of to Los Encinos

Correction

The December issue of News and Views omitted Rangers I Phil Van Deusen, William D. White, and Charles Wolfe from the Personnel Roster list; they are assigned to Carpinteria Beach.

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The lateness of this issue of News and Views is due to the concentration of all the Conservation Education staff, along with practically everyone in the Sacramento office, to publish the Five Year Master Plan. This 102-page report was finally sent to the printers on March 7 and will probably be in circulation by the time you receive this issue. A copy will be sent to everyone in the Division, as many interested summer visitors will probably request information about future plans for the California State Parks.

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

PARK COMMISSION

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State Park Assistant Land Planner

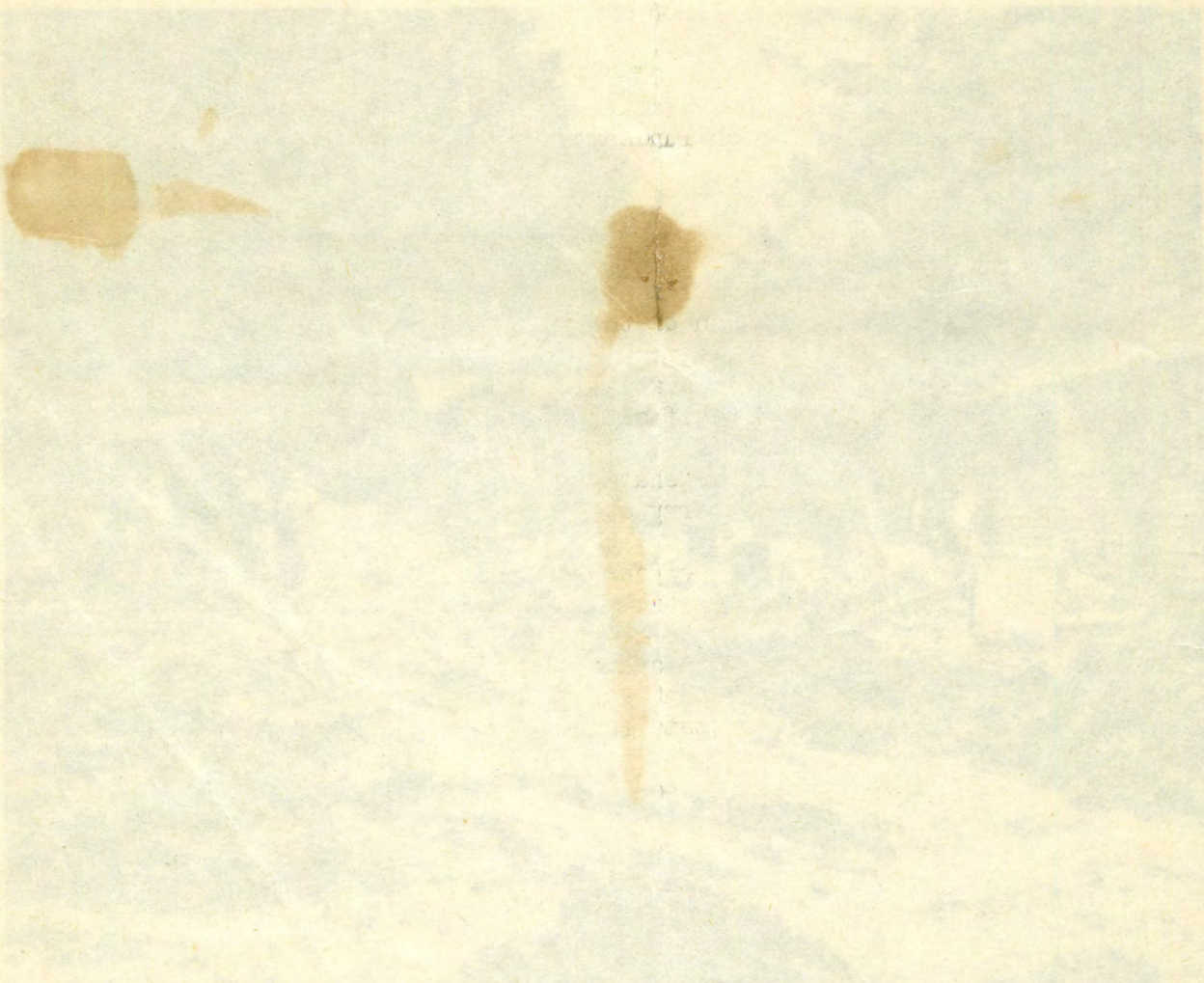
Drew

NEWS & VIEWS

FLOOD DAMAGE TO RESIDENTIAL AREA AT
RICHARDSON GROVE STATE PARK

VOLUME 13 - Number 4 April 1, 1956

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



CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Wonders never cease. Last month I reported on the Governor's budget. It totalled over $35,000,000 for state parks - close to one-half of our Five Year Master Plan.

The Assembly added over $9,000,000 in park items, making a total of $44,174,528. This was close to ten times our budget of a few years ago.

Then it went to the usually conservative and economy-minded Senate, which eliminated a few items, but added others and came up with a total of $44,852,762, even greater than the total in the Assembly.

In addition, both houses approved items of appropriation from park funds for extraneous purposes of almost $15,000,000 on what might be termed a "lend-lease" basis. These included $5,000,000 for the Olympic Games winter sports development at Squaw Valley, $7,280,000 for flood relief and $2,500,000 for a parking area at the Los Angeles Stadium. From the net proceeds of these three projects the park and beach funds may in due course be reimbursed.

Thus the total appropriated from park funds this session was in the neighborhood of $59,000,000.

The Budget Bill now goes to the Governor, and by the next issue of News and Views we will know his disposition of the various items.

Certain it is that the funds made available to the Division will make possible the realization of at least one-half of our $82,000,000 Five Year Plan.

It is a gargantuan program, and we shall be hard put to assimilate it. We are already making our plans to carry out this mandate of the Legislature. Not all of it can be accomplished in the next year, of course. In fact it will be extended over the next five years or more, and the help of all on the staff and in the field will be necessary to carry it out creditably.

Of direct benefit to all career employees of the Division of Beaches and Parks are the opportunities for advancement which we expect will accrue with the appropriations for the enlarged State Park System.

Presently our authorized permanent positions total 462. The 1956-57 support budget authorizes 54 additional positions which will bring our authorized staff to 516. This increase in staff covers a wide variety of classifications, involving specialists in park management, land acquisition, supervision, administration, conservation, history, engineering and landscape design. It is safe to predict similar growth will prevail over the five-year period.

So far as I know, this appropriation makes California's state park program the largest and most constructive in the United States. It is a recognition of one of California's greatest resources. It implies a great responsibility for all of us.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief

RANGER III EXAMINATION
By
Deputy Chief Earl P. Hanson

The written examinations for the Ranger I and II classes have been held; and when the Personnel Board's staff has corrected them, they will schedule Qualifications Appraisal Board review of those who passed the written. The State Park Attendant examination is to be given May 26, 1956, and now the Personnel Board has scheduled a promotional examination for the Ranger III class to be held June 16, 1956. As soon as notices have been prepared, they will be mailed to you giving the filing date.

In the budget for the 1956-57 fiscal year just passed by the Legislature, are the funds for a number of additional new positions in all of the field classes for which examinations have been or are to be given. There will be opportunities for promotion to the Ranger II class and on a much more limited basis, to the Ranger III class.

We do not anticipate at the present time scheduling any examination for the Ranger IV class, even though that list is exhausted. We do not believe there will be any vacancies in that class in the near future. However, if unforeseen circumstances do provide a vacancy, we undoubtedly will be permitted to select a candidate from the existing Ranger V class to fill such a Ranger IV vacancy.

As Chief Drury has told you in this issue, the Division is expected to expand very rapidly within the next five years. Many of you have been preparing for this expansion through personal improvement programs, such as, extension courses and extra curricular study and reading activities. All of these are, of course, going to be of real benefit and service to those who have put forth the extra effort. It is our belief and hope that everyone of you will be successful in moving forward with the Division's progress.

Good luck and keep up the good work.

* * * * * *

CLEAR LAKE STATE PARK TO REOPEN

Edward A Griggs, Park Supervisor at Clear Lake, reports:

"On March 16th, we will be open on a limited basis only, as we will not have any drinking or cooking water on hand until our well is replaced. The present water will be pumped out of the lake and will be used for sanitary facilities only.

We will have only 10 completed camp units open as that is the total development in this upper area at present. With the portable tables we have on hand we plan to accommodate 20 groups of campers in each of the two upper grounds as we feel that this would be maximum with only one comfort station in each ground".

* * * * * *

FLOOD DAMAGE IN THE REDWOODS

From a recent visit by Jim Warren, Superintendent of District I, many interesting facts were learned about the extent of the flood damage and the efforts to rehabilitate the parks in that area.

Unprecedented floods in December, followed by one of lesser volume in January, were caused by one of the heaviest rainfalls on record, and precipitation is still falling in diminished amounts.

The most serious damage to the redwoods was in the Bull Creek area. It is estimated that down trees contained between seven and eight million board feet of lumber. Huge redwoods are still falling and will continue to fall in areas that have poor drainage. The great weight of these giants severs the roots when resting on unfirm foundations.

One of the greatest tasks facing Jim and his crew was to remove quickly the 500 redwoods that had toppled into Bull Creek. If allowed to remain, they would have blocked the channel, producing terrific damage when the flow of Bull Creek increased from additional rains. A crew of professional loggers was hired, probably the first time that lumbermen operated in state parks, who exerted every effort to drag the trees from the stream bed. Three weeks of clear weather gave this crew the opportunity to remove all blocking trees, and no sooner was this accomplished than the second flood arrived, toppling twenty more redwoods into Bull Creek. By this time, bridges were down, and the former roadbed was now the new channel for Bull Creek.

By the smallest margin, the Giant Tree and other noted redwoods were saved from being undermined. Only extensive bank rebuilding and erosion control will save more redwoods from being swept into Bull Creek in future floods.

After the downed trees were salvaged came the job of removing silt from public-use areas. About 15 inches of "liquid soil", as Jim calls it, was removed from roads, parking areas and trails in the vicinity of the Founder's Tree. Although dry enough to blow dust on top, this fine silt is still much underneath and cannot yet be walked on in some areas.

In the Stephens Grove area, from 6 inches to 3 feet of muck is being removed. Portions of this Grove will be useable for this coming summer season with the moving of some facilities.

Williams Grove is completely ruined, and an entire new layout plan will have to be drawn up before any facilities can be re-established. What was left of the park buildings have been moved to the Burlington area. Jim is planning to have 30 or 40 campsites available at Richardson Grove for the summer season. To accomplish this will require extensive plumbing, wiring, repairing and painting in some buildings plus an entire new comfort station. Tremendous amounts of gravel must be removed, and many feet of roads will have to be rebuilt and resurfaced.

Of lesser note was the South Boundary sign of the Blair Grove which was found at Fortuna, 50 miles downstream. Many redwoods were cleanly pruned to the height of the flood waters.

Silted areas will present a problem for months to come. Most undergrowth was completely flattened, but ferns and shrubs are beginning to show in many areas. Subsequent rains will help to clear the silt from the lower-growing vegetation.

Bank erosion control measures along the Eel River at Williams Grove were completed just before the flood occurred. This was damaged but did not go out, saving many redwoods from being undermined.

Inmates from the honor camp at High Rock were a great help in salvage operations and cleanup.

Considering the great damage inflicted by the flood, the suddenness of its occurrence, the number of hours spent among falling redwoods, it is providential that no park personnel were injured. Property damage, as mentioned last month, was extreme, but generous response from all districts and relief agencies have given every flooded family a new start. Following are excerpts of letters received from park personnel who were aided by the voluntary statewide contribution of money and household goods:

"We cannot adequately express our deep appreciation for the considerations of the Division and district administrators, and for the material and financial aid of all Division personnel and their families.

We particularly want to thank our close friends of Humboldt Redwoods State Park and District I who have given greatly of their own time, who have spent hours washing mud from our salvageable belongings. You have all aided in so many small but important ways for which we shall be forever grateful.

The feeling of warmth and belonging which replaced our depression is extremely difficult to express. Please believe that when we say thank you, we mean much more than that".

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"We wish to take this opportunity to thank you and all the members of the Beaches and Parks for their generous contribution extended to me for the loss incurred during the December flood".

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"Please accept our heartfelt appreciation and gratitude for all the gifts and donations. It warmed our hearts to know so many cared to share our troubles".

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"Our family received the flood relief check and some of the household furnishings donated by our fellow employees in this Division, and we wish to express our heartfelt thanks to all who donated.

It is most gratifying to know that the employees of this Division take the problems and troubles of their fellow workers enough to heart to contribute such a large amount of goods and money for their relief. These gifts have helped immeasureably in giving us a new start in establishing our household, and they are sincerely appreciated by each member of our family.

We wish there was a way to thank each individual who contributed, and we hope they can in some way be advised of our gratitude. Completely aside from the material value of the gifts we received, we appreciate the completely unselfish attitude and the wonderful spirit of giving that accompanied

our gifts. It gives a sense of well being to know that we are a part of an organization which has such an overall attitude of wanting to help when they feel that help is needed".

Signed: William J. Haussler
Clifford Allen
Eugene W. Adams
Charles L. McMullen
Lee G. Beavenue
Collian D. Thompson
Jack W. Hesemeyer
Jack W. Thornton
William Hoffman
Jean Heilbronn

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WHAT'S WRONG WITH HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Statement by Kenneth Chorley, President
Williamsburg, Inc.

Foreword by Aubrey Neasham
State Park Historian

The following statement, made by Kenneth Chorley, President, Williamsburg, Inc., at Historic Housekeeping: A Short Course, National Trust for Historic Preservation, September 18, 1955, Cooperstown, New York, is timely, particularly as the California State Park System is entering a new era of historical preservation, development, and interpretation. As outlined in our Five Year Program, and confirmed by Legislative action, history in California will come into its own. Ours is a program primarily of improving the outstanding historical buildings and sites already within the System. In addition to expansion of boundaries, the improvement of interpretation, including exhibits, will be a major challenge. As Mr. Chorley points out, we must be sure of our purposes and objectives, and must be imaginative. Ours is a major responsibility, which if constructively met, can result in an outstanding program of preservation, public use, and appreciation.

"WHAT'S WRONG WITH HISTORIC PRESERVATION. If I had to single out one defect, and what to me is the greatest defect in the historic preservation movement, it would be the people who are running the show. And I say this because, of the approximately 1,100 preservations in this country, none is doing a superlative job, only a handful are doing an excellent job, some are outright phoney, and most do not understand what they should be doing or how they should do it.

"In my opinion, we spend too much time searching for somebody else's precedent which we can dust off and follow, thinking of ourselves in old-fashioned museum terms. We are confused in our purposes, uncertain in our objectives, and worst of all, unimaginative. Apparently, we are reluctant to accept the fact that ours is a great responsibility to the people we seek to attract.

"FOR THIRTY YEARS I have been involved in the fields of historic preservation and conservation. During that time I have had the privilege of seeing both become a larger part of the conscience of this nation. I have seen both stimulate our national imagination and both become more and more a public interest. This has been a thrilling experience but, at the same time, humbling -- for it has put upon all who administer these public trusts a weighty burden of profound consequence.

"When we set ourselves up as historic preservationists, the responsibility we automatically accept is a very serious one. But do we discharge that responsibility? In the main we do not; and that is what is basically wrong today and what will continue to be wrong until we lift ourselves out of the rut and demand of ourselves better performance.

"WHAT HISTORIC PRESERVATION NEEDS is people who are willing to work hard, not people who are looking for a soft berth because we have no profit motive. We need people with intelligence, with ambition, with courage, with imagination and, above all, we need people who believe in the importance and worthwhileness of historic preservation -- people who are ready to dedicate their lives to their work.

"THE FOUR PRINCIPLES I shall now list, I believe, are basic.

"First. To be valid, an historic preservation must center upon a building, object, site or environment of SUBSTANTIAL historical or cultural importance.

"Second. The life blood of historic preservation is research.

"Third. An historic preservation project must be clear in its purpose, its possibilities and its limitations.

"Fourth. The value of any historic preservation project is determined by the quality of its presentation and interpretation."

* * * * * *

EXAMPLE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Senate Bill #13 introduced March 23: SECTION I. The sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000), or so much therof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from the State Lands Act Fund in the State Treasury to the Division of Fairs and Expositions in the Department of Finance for expenditure to provide for state participation in and assistance in conducting the International Frog Jumping Olympics at Angels Camp, Calaveras County, on May 18, 19 and 20, 1956.

SITE OF CAMPFIRE CENTER AT WILLIAMS GROVE - DOWN REDWOOD WAS LARGEST IN GROVE.

HEADQUARTERS AND MUSEUM BUILDING AT DYERVILLE IS SLOWLY SINKING INTO EEL RIVER.

REMOVING LOGGING DEBRIS WILL BE A MAJOR UNDERTAKING.

CAMPSITES IN RICHARDSON GROVE.

SHOP BUILDING AT WILLIAMS GROVE STOOD AT LEFT CENTER IN THIS PICTURE.

BULL CREEK FLAT RECEIVED THE GREATEST REDWOOD DAMAGE.

THE NEW LOOK

Your editorial staff has had various ideas about the use of material found in weekly reports. Thinking back over the last year, this column has taken several directions from reporting events exactly as written by park personnel to making summaries under general categories. At times humor has been attempted along with some characterizing "rassing" of individuals.

This month the extra features in your report have been placed under these headings: Wildlife, Park Happenings, Lawlessness, Educational, Accidents, Weather, Construction and Improvement, and Personnel Items.

After taking a new and critical look at this column, how about sending your editor a note on its effectiveness. Surely there is a tremendous amount of information in the weekly reports that should be returned to all of you in the most interesting and acceptable manner.

Wildlife

Bloodhound Carl Schnauer, Park Supervisor at Henry Cowell, recently located, by his olefactory sense, a deer that had been killed by a dog some days earlier and was slightly past its prime. The game warden advised Carl to shoot any dog that is running deer in the park.

Recently coyotes have been visiting Paso Picacho Campground at Cuyamaca. Maurice Morgan, Supervisor, also reports that one of the school buses hit a deer near the south boundary. It was later seen hobbling on three legs but could not be captured. Large flocks of Band-tailed Pigeons have been observed feeding on the heavy acorn crop.

The first grunion run of the season was predicted for March 1st at Carpinteria. Evidently Supervisor Salzgaber forgot to post a notice on the beach because none appeared.

Spring arrived March 16th at Shasta when Keith Carpenter, Monument Supervisor, noted the arrival of the American Goldfinches. These migrating wild canaries are scheduled visitors to Shasta both spring and fall. To greet these salad birds, trilliums appeared during the first week of March at Grizzly Creek and in other northern California parks.

Lou Wakefield mentions that the wildflower display in the valleys around Fort Tejon have been attracting thousands of motorists. In contrast, the desert wildflower display was almost non existent. No rain and many cool, windy days have kept wildflower seeds from germinating. Research botanists have determined that a coating on desert seeds prevents germination unless sufficient moisture is present to carry the plant to maturity and the production of new seed. This is another example of one of nature's safeguards to keep flora from eradicating itself.

Bob Simmons, Supervisor at Mitchell Caverns, reports that weatherman Leslie suddenly came upon four Bighorn Sheep near the weather station. They were undisturbed until closely approached.

Warming weather at D. L. Bliss has brought out bobcats, flying squirrels, and raccoons. An uncomfirmed report of a timber wolf near Emerald Bay was received on March 8.

The Abalone season opened March 15th at Russian Gulch and along the north coast. Bob Stewart, Park Supervisor, mentions that skin divers arrived in force on Saturday and cleaned out their coves. He believes some regulations should be passed that would give all types of clam hunters the same chance of success.

Skin divers are also giving Jim Whitehead a bad time at Point Lobos. Local newspapers ran articles mentioning that this area contains some of the finest abalone beds, and that Sea Otter were decimating these bivalves.

To cheer up the Old Philosopher, the Point Lobos League delivered the 20x telescope on March 8, to the delight of all personnel. With his help, we should have some close observations on Sea Otters and other Point Lobos wildlife in a few weeks.

Injuries

Much to the regret of Park Supervisor Dick Brock at Tamalpais, the female hiker who fractured her ankle, just beyond the park boundary, was rescued by the County Fire Department.

Educational

Personnel from three coast parks around Russian Gulch cooperated to present conservation programs at local school during Conservation Week. Many other rangers mentioned that they had helped in this program.

Lawlessness

Bud Caughell, Park Supervisor at Jedediah Smith, reports vandals are active in his area. One hundred fifty feet of wooden fence was removed from around the Stout Tree, a noted redwood. Fern pickers are pressing into the park because of the unemployment in that area.

Sand-buggy-boys have caused considerable scenic damage to the mud hills at Borrego.

Seacliff has experienced restroom vandalism and the pulling up of flower beds.

Park Happenings

Editorial writers and photographers from the Sacramento Bee visited Columbia recently to secure material for an article to appear in their centennial edition.

Steady increase in boat launchings have been noted at Salton Sea launching ramp; the count came to 62 during the week of March 4. Another interesting fact is that the Salton Sea rose 6 inches during the past year and is now at the -234.88 foot level.

Carroll Hall, Monument Supervisor at Sutter's Fort, reports that Mrs. Coon presented him with a gold piece that Bob had found in the tailrace at Sutter's Mill in 1947. This will eventually be deposited in a museum at Gold Discovery Park.

Spring fever hit the boys at Will Rogers Home. To insure the complete control of all insects, the entire home was sealed and fumigated with cyanide gas. This operation required 3 days, and constant vigilance was necessary to prevent injury to people, plants or period pieces. Possible addition of the tar pits south of Carpinteria brings to light that these pits are one of the largest tar deposits in the west. Channel Indians used this material to caulk their boats.

Glenn Price, Monument Supervisor at Pueblo de Los Angeles, sent in a good conclusion. Glenn says he has read, but cannot vouch for, the statement made by Marcus Agrippa in 63 B.C. "Administration is the art of marrying the human factor and the practical fact so that both initiative and system can develop naturally". Did he have in mind the California State Park System?

* * * * * *

WE ARE NOT COMPARING BUT --

San Jose Mercury
San Jose, California

Dear Sir:

Last year for the first time I visited three of our National Parks that lie within the borders of California. I was sorely disappointed with the sanitary and other conditions existing there. For the final few days of my vacation I visited Big Sur State Park and to say I was impressed by the cleanliness, orderliness and general courtesy of the park personnel would be putting it mildly. I thought it was just wonderful; conditions were just 1000 percent better than the National Parks.

This year I wish to visit some of your State Parks that are located north of San Francisco and east to the Nevada border. I intend to go with a 15 foot vacation trailer.

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CHANGE OF FACILITIES CHARGE

The State Park Commission at their meeting in Sacramento on March 23, 1956, approved the discontinuance of the Riding and Hiking charges at Los Caballos and other similar camps for horseback riders, thereby permitting a charge of the regular $1.00 per night per camp fee and 35¢ per picnic site fee, as is charged for similar facilities in our automobile campgrounds.

This charge is to take effect immediately.

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RESOURCE SMORGASBORD

By DeWitt Nelson, Director
California Department of Natural Resources

Summary of Speech Given March 7 and 8
At Sacramento Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs

California's Smorgasbord is a large one; it is nearly 800 miles long and 250 miles wide, and totals 100 million acres. The center of this table is the great Central Valley, bounded on the north and east by the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Ranges, on the west by the Coast Range and the south by the coastal plain of Southern California. The snow-packs of higher elevations produce streams which nourish farms, cities and industries. This feat of nature provides seventeen million acres of commercial timber crop lands which makes California second only to Oregon in annual production of lumber and wood products. Other Smorgasbord features are the 34,000 oil wells producing annually 356,000,000 barrels of black gold, and a greater variety of mineral resource than is found in any comparable area in the world. Added to this bounty are fish and game, agricultural products, and a beneficial climate enjoyed by less than 1% of the earth's surface.

Half of our people and 60% of our industry are in Southern California, but much of the raw materials and 90% of the State's water are in Northern California.

Supporting this bountiful feast is a total personal income of over $25 billion with 7 million automobiles distributed among 13 million people. Only 6 states have a total population greater than that of Los Angeles, while 26 states have less population than that of the San Francisco Bay Region.

Let us take stock of a few of these resources on our Smorgasbord and see what we have today and where we might be tomorrow.

The resource now receiving the most attention is water. Two significant factors enter this picture:

(1) Over 80% of our water supply comes from our mountain wildland areas;

(2) the ultimate water problem of the state will not be adequately solved by large downstream reservoirs alone.

Solving these two problems means a complete study of the interdependence between water, land and vegetative cover. This problem of integration is complicated because of severe competition in the wildlands by timber, forage, wildlife, mining, recreational interests and the complex land ownership patterns.

Our principle vegetative cover consists of a 360 billion board foot timber stand. This supports 845 sawmills, veneer, pulp and hardboard plants. Our productive timber capacity is constantly improving, but many of the smaller

timber operators included in the 1,768 total are not in full compliance with the Forest Protective Law. We have over 2,000,000 acres of timber crop lands that need to be reforested. In 1952, more than 160 million cubic feet of slabs, edgings and other coarse trimmings were burned. This is equivalent to the annual growth on 4.8 million acres of commercial forest land. It is enough wood to supply ten 250 ton capacity pulp mills.

In the mineral resource field, California's production in 1955 was valued at nearly one and one-half billion dollars. Natural gas and petroleum accounted for 77%. Non-metallics such as sand, gravel and stone, 19.5%, and metals 3.5%.

In the strategic metals field, domestic producers are competing with foreign producers, and about the only market available is the Government stock-piling program, which is scheduled to end this year.

In the field of precious minerals, gold production is stagnated by the $35 per ounce price fixing ruling. This is dissipating the United States monetary reserves, because the sale of gold exceeds the yearly domestic production. Placing gold on the free market would again bring the Mother Lode into its own.

Because of the return of the oil royalties, a considerable sum is available for State Beach and Park purposes. A long-range program has been instigated to spend this money in a menner that will best provide recreational opportunities for all California.

In order to maintain these resources in abundance, we must look to their replenishment long before they are exhausted. As any good Smorgasbord chef, we must constantly search for new recipes. To do this we need to know more about the management of vegetative cover, how to better control forest fires, to produce the maximum amount of high quality water, to stabilize our soils, and to use more effectively the important minerals existing within our borders.

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SACRAMENTO OFFICE NEWS

One of the familiar greetings around office byways this past month has been: How is Sarah? Having served as Secretary to former Chief Henning, several acting Chiefs and present Chief Drury, Sarah Zimmerman has been one of the pillars of the secretarial group for over ten years. When anyone needs to find a source of information, we always go to the front office and are never disappointed.

About a month ago Sarah contracted the flu, came back to work before complete recovery and then had a serious relapse. We will all feel more secure when Sarah returns soon to quietly but very efficiently take her place as a very important part of Beaches and Parks.

Barbara Gomes, popular Land Section Secretary, recently spent 4 days at the All Star 4H conference at Berkeley. Barbara has done outstanding work in 4H and was one of 110 chosen from all parts of California to attend this conference.

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular meeting of the State Park Commission was held on March 23 in Sacramento. Some of the actions taken were as follows:

Riding and Hiking Trails - New charges were adopted for special camps along the Riding and Hiking Trail. At this date the only camps affected will be at Los Caballos in Cuyamaca Rancho and a camp at Samuel P. Taylor. The rates accepted are:

Automobiles _____ Parking Charge,
25¢ per 24-hour day or less
Horse Trailers_____ Parking Charge,
25¢ per 24-hour day or less
Luggage Trailers_____ No extra charge if a
car is paying otherwise--if left there, 25¢ per day
Trucks_____ Parking Charge,
50¢ per 24-hour day or less

Edward R. Hickey State Park (new name) - Upon the acquisition of 512 acres adjacent to the present Edward R. Hickey State Park, the combined area will be known as the Standish and Hickey State Park.

Pismo Beach State Park - The State Park Commission accepted by resolution 3,750 lots from the County of San Luis Obispo for expanding the Pismo Beach State Park.

Emma Wood Beach State Park - A new park was established upon the Commission's acceptance of 7700 front feet of beach in Ventura County. This becomes the 145th unit in the State Park System. The park was donated to the State by Mr. Adrian Wood as a memorial to his late wife, Emma Wood.

Anza Desert State Park - The Commission agreed to make application to the U. S. Bureau of Land Management to declare a moratorium on the sale or lease or other letting of permits within the approved boundaries of Anza Desert State Park until such time as a final decision can be made as to the desirability and possibility of consolidating the lands within these projects.

McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park - The Commission accepted a special use-permit offered by the U. S. Forest Service covering approximately 74 acres of land, under the condition that domestic water supply would be furnished a U. S. Forest Service guard station at the park.

Armstrong Redwoods State Park - In memory of the late Robert Coon, District Park Superintendent, the American Legion Post #430, known as the Jack Coon Post, was granted permission through a future dedication service to have a special redwood tree in the park named for Robert Coon. Former Superintendent Coon was the first Supervisor of the park when it was established in 1934.

Knowland State Arboretum and Park - The Commission denied a request to the East Bay Municipal Utility District to dig an exploratory trench for determination of location of an underground water storage reservoir in the park. The "exploratory" ditch was to have been 10 feet deep, 3-10 feet wide and 250 feet long.

Big Basin Redwoods State Park - The Santa Clara County Council of Campfire Girls, Incorporated, was granted the right to exercise their option to extend their present agreement for use of their campsite in the park.

Emerald Bay State Park - Approved were rates for meals for the Emerald Bay Resort which is scheduled to open as follows: Soda fountain and lunch counter, May 26; dining room, June 15 to September 10. All other facilities to close September 20.

Lake Elsinore Proposed State Park - A delegation appeared and the Commission agreed that all of the qualifications formerly required for formation of this area as a state park have now been met, especially with the receipt of a recent report from the Division of Water Resources for the availability of water for the lake. In the future, this project, which construction and dredging of a boat basin, pumping plants and system of canals may cost in the neighborhood of 2 million dollars. The Commission requested of Senator Dillworth to have appropriated $350,000 in the 1956-57 budget for the initial acquisition of additional properties needed surrounding the lake bed which is now dry. The Lake Elsinore Recreation District is offering to donate 2,947 acres comprising mostly the lake bottom.

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RIDING AND HIKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD JANUARY 27, 1956 - SACRAMENTO

The staff reported that protective fence and plaque had been placed at Lookout Point, above Feather Falls, on the Feather River.

$500,000 has been requested in the 1956-57 budget for the Riding and Hiking Trail Program.

Considerable discussion took place concerning the completion of trails in Marin, Sonoma, and Mendocino Counties. Secondary trails in El Dorado County and along Folsom-Nimbus Dam were also considered.

The newly published trail map for San Diego County was favorably discussed along with the possibility of printing additional county maps.

Mr. Kent Weaver, Concord, Contra Costa County, was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

* * * * * *

We are sorry to report the death of Mr. Walter T. Peters in Monterey on March 7, 1956. Mr. Peters had served as a janitor at Monterey Monuments since August 6, 1953, and passed away after a long illness. He was on leave of absence at the time of his death.

Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to his family.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Permanent Reinstatement

Handley, Alvie J. (Janitor)	2/10/56	Monterey Monuments
McMillen, Theodore B. (Rg II)	3/1/56	R&H, San Mateo Co.

Appointments - TAU

Thornton, Margaret E. (Inter Steno Clk)	2/7/56	Dist I Headquarters
Kleinigger, Arnold A. (St Pk Attend)	3/12/56	Doheny Beach
Porter, Donald K. (St Pk Attend)	3/1/56	Cuyamaca Rancho
Stickel, James B. (St Pk Attend)	3/8/56	Van Damme Beach
Tallant, Orsan B. (St Pk Attend)	2/1/56	Gold Discovery Site
Williams, Delbert W. (St Pk Attend)	2/1/56	Calaveras Big Trees

Transfers

Adams, Eugene W. (Rg I)	3/1/56	Richardson Grove to Calaveras
Maddox, Norbert P. (Rg I)	3/1/56	Richardson Grove to Cuyamaca

Miscellaneous

Send all mail for Theodore B. McMillen
R&H Trail Supervisor, San Mateo Co.
c/o Portola State Park
Star Route #2
La Honda, California

Salton Sea State Park - office hours: 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and
4:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily
Phone: Salton Sea State Park #1
(call collect) Ronte - Coachella Valley

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

PARK COMMISSION

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Charles Kasch (Ukiah); Robert E. Burns (Stockton); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); and Guilford H. Whitney (San Diego); J. Covington, Secretary.

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Strickler

NEWS & VIEWS

EMMA WOOD BEACH STATE PARK

Volume 13-No. 5 May 1, 1956

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Money isn't everything. Yet, according to another cliche, it helps. At the conference with our District Superintendents on April 19 and 20, I tried to point out that the unprecendented appropriations by the 1956 Legislature afforded us the greatest opportunity ever offered any state park organization, and at the same time presented to all of us a challenge of the first order.

As rapidly as possible, we are organizing to meet this challenge.

Appropriations Further Five Year Plan

On April 13, 1956, Governor Goodwin J. Knight signed the 48 million dollar parks and beaches budget passed by the California State Legislature. In so doing he assured the carrying out of approximately half of the Five Year Master Plan for the California State Park System.

This plan evolved in the Division over the past two years, approved after careful study by the State Park Commission and the Director of Natural Resources, was presented to the Governor and the Legislature as a program for rounding out the California State Park System over the next five years. It involved a total of $82,500,000. The budget bill just approved contained $40,250,000 in accordance with the plan, including land acquisition to establish 40 new park and beach areas, which, added to the 143 areas in the present system, would bring the total by 1961 to around 180. Over 80 appropriation items were also passed to provide necessary additions to existing parks. There is also a large program of development of recreational facilities, and expansion of our operating and interpretation functions in keeping with the larger responsibility.

While in the main following our recommendations, the Legislature added to the Governor's Budget $7,767,631 not in the present approved Five Year Plan. In signing the bill the Governor asked that the added projects be given further study by the State Park Commission as to their appropriateness.

In this connection Governor Knight frankly said:

> "I do not fully approve of the park and beach program as contained in the Budget Bill because of the inclusion of certain items which have not been adequately studied by the State Park Commission. However, the appropriation approved covers a five year park and beach program and only items of a high priority can be included in the program for the coming fiscal year in any case. I will ask the Park Commission to study the added items with respect to their desirability and to determine the place they should be assigned in the over-all priority list of projects."

A Diversified Program

Many outstanding scenic areas, as in the Redwoods, the mountains, seashore and desert and on inland lakes and rivers, will be preserved. This phase, of course, is at the core of our state park program--the holding in their present perfection of those great places of natural beauty that are the glory of the State of California, so that our citizens and travellers from far and wide, now and in the future, may gain the enjoyment, refreshment and inspiration

that they afford. Recreational and historic areas of statewide significance are also included, in a manner that will be geared to public need in the light of our rapidly expanding population and travel. Not the least of the problems involved in this will be the setting up of criteria for distinguishing between state and local responsibility for outdoor recreation.

The $48,000,000 budget as passed contains, among other items, the following:

Operation and Maintenance (one year)	$ 4,100,991
Development (three years)	5,580,726
Land Acquisition (five years)	31,516,045
Riding and Hiking Trails (three years)	100,000
Roadside Rests (three years)	450,000
Redwood Bypass Highway (five years)	3,405,000
Study and Acquisition, Recreation Areas on Reservoirs	600,000

Most of the land acquisition for the five year period was authorized in this year's budget. Obviously not all of this can be accomplished at once. But by following priorities as determined by the Commission we can for the first time in our history move methodically toward realizing our vision of a well-rounded state park system, in balance as to types and distribution. Involving an estimated 183 areas, approximately 853,000 acres and an investment of over $100,000,000, the budget just passed puts us on our way to establishing the greatest State Park System in the nation.

The 1956 appropriations were largely made from the accumulated oil royalty funds from drilling on state owned tidelands, plus revenues of about $600,000 per year from park operations. The matching provision embodied in the 1945 appropriation for land acquisition will not apply to purchases under the new appropriation. After July 1, 1956, the balance in that fund, estimated at approximately $3,117,237, will revert to the General Fund. While valuable in some ways, particularly in inspiring gifts to save the Redwoods, the matching requirement has been a deterrent to attaining a well-balanced program. While hitherto 70% of the oil royalties were earmarked for beaches and parks, the Legislature has placed a ceiling of $7,000,000 a year on future expenditures from these funds.

Quality as Well as Quantity

While dealing as we are in what for us are almost astronomical figures, many millions of dollars being involved, it is to be hoped that with the increased quantity of our efforts and accomplishments, the quality of what we achieve will not diminish, but rather increase. Organization, planning and cooperation among all elements of the Division will assure this.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief

THE BETTER SUPERINTENDENT
By
Deputy Chief Earl P. Hanson

The first District Superintendents Conference in some time was held in Sacramento on April 19 and 20, 1956. The conference was called by Chief Drury, primarily for the purpose of discussing with the District Superintendents the expanded state park program, plans for the future, and matters of internal organization and operation. In addition, there were presented to the Superintendents for discussion, on the second day of the conference, suggested new procedures and operating proposals.

Chief Drury in his inimitable manner opened the discussions with an outline of the purposes of the State Park System, and a few well chosen remarks concerning the Five Year Master Plan as furthered by appropriations at the 1956 budget session of the Legislature.

With the assistance of Messrs. Everett E. Powell, Aubrey Neasham, Elmer Aldrich, L. D. Ewen, Steve Wardwell and Ronald E. Miller and the undersigned, some of the following accomplishments were pointed out:

> In addition to the 122 projects approved for acquisition by the Legislature, eight additional projects were added to the Commission's program, for which appropriations will be made available for the next five years on July 1. It is expected that not only proponents of the projects, but land owners whose properties may be considered for acquisition, are going to press for early action especially in the matter of their personal interests. This is going to present a large public relations problem, which can be alleviated somewhat by the District Superintendents through their contacts with local planning groups. The problem, however, must first be dealt with by the State Park Commission after recommendations as to priorities are submitted by the staff. Similar situations will exist with respect to the Roadside Rests Program, as there are many local proponents who have recommendations as to sites. The reservoir recreation study, for which $100,000 was provided by the Legislature, presents a problem in that funds are provided only for one year. There was a strong feeling that a contract with a responsible planning agency might be the best way to commit the funds. It was pointed out that the legislative ceiling of 7 million dollars on deposits from the oil royalties into the Beach and Park Funds in any one fiscal year, would not act as a deterrent on the park program for the early years of the Five Year Master Plan. It is possible that the Legislature in future years may appropriate from any surplus in the State Investment Fund created by the legislation for purposes of the state park program. Undoubtedly the State Park System will continue to expand in view of the special studies of park projects, many of which are not in the Five Year Master Plan, which have been requested by legislative resolution. There are also those projects which were proposed to the State Park Commission at their October hearings, many of which were not included in the Five Year Master Plan, and are deserving of further study.

A brisk discussion on District boundaries and staffing resulted in the following recommendations by the Superintendents:

1. That there be no change in the number of Districts.

2. That some adjustment of District boundaries are necessary and should follow county lines.

3. That uniformity in the geographic size of the District or in the number of units included is not necessary.

4. That each District staff be enlarged in accordance with District problems and workloads.

5. That District headquarters be appropriately related to the District boundaries.

6. That functional administration within the Districts not be considered but rather technical classifications be added to the District staffs.

Another spirited discussion developed with respect to orientation training for new employees. It was agreed that such training was necessary and should be started as soon as possible with one central training headquarters for all new State Park Ranger I's. There was some difference of opinion as to whether this training center should be in an individual park or in some headquarters area such as Sacramento. Details were to be worked out by the Sacramento headquarters staff.

It was agreed that Park Attendants, since they are at the same level as the former Ranger I class, should be granted police powers, should be required to wear dress uniforms and be provided with badges. It was felt, however, that there should be some distinctive mark on the uniform designating the Park Attendant as distinguished from the Park Ranger.

The Superintendents were requested to encourage employees in their presentation of merit award suggestions. They were also requested to give very careful supervision to year-round in-service training programs, so that employees may have a clear understanding of the operations and procedures of the Division and the reasons therefor. The employee may thus be guided in submitting worthy merit award suggestions.

District Superintendents,
left to right:
Gordon Kishbaugh, Dist. II
Jack Knight, Dist. IV
William Kenyon, Dist. VI
Newton B. Drury, Chief
Jess Chaffee, Dist. V
Jim Warren, Dist. I
Clyde Newlin, Dist. III

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

Park Happenings

Trout season opened at Doane Lake in Palomar Mountain State Park on Saturday, March 31. By 7 p.m. Friday, all camp sites were occupied, and 50 campers had been turned away. By 4:20 a.m., all possible parking areas were full, and fishermen were leaving their cars two miles from the lake and hiking in. An estimated 4,000 trout were caught on opening day. Park rangers expressed the hope that the newly created year-around open season would eliminate this opening day crowding.

Since last fall, Highway 89 which skirts Emerald Bay several hundred feet above the water level, has been closed by a combination snow and earth slide. On April 17, a contractor began to clear the road by making a cut at the top of the slide. In some way the bulldozer overturned or slid over the cliff taking the operator to his death.

A weekly report from Portola is enlightening although probably pure propaganda to secure more help. It reads: "Small groups invade the park. They take back information to the waiting hordes as to best methods of attacks, of by-passing the entrance gate. Soon the troops strike. They cut our lines of communication; they use up our supplies. We desperately hold until reinforcements arrive - if only one park attendant would show up."

We understand Jim Whitehead has assumed all afternoon patrol duties at Point Lobos. A homing pigeon reported that four girls were taking an uninhibited swim on one of the secluded beaches. Now Jim is personally upholding the dignity of his park and, incidentally, has mounted the 20X telescope on his pickup for more effective identification.

Doheny Beach reports the first park invasion by air. Two marines came to the park office to make arrangements for a group picnic. When they returned to the beach, they entered their helicopter and took off. Now the rangers are wondering if the entire picnic group will arrive via helicopter.

Thursday, April 19, must have been reunion day at Sutter's Fort. Visitors included the following relatives of Captain John Sutter.

Mrs. Anna Young Sutter, granddaughter
The wife of Reginald Sutter, grandson
Mrs. Theresa Ambrosi, a great granddaughter
Stanley Ambrosi, Theresa's son
Mrs. Alba Robinson Sutter, a great granddaughter
Her son, Richard Robinson Sutter

They all expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the appearance of the Fort.

Fort Ross State Historical Monument recently received the following articles from Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Duperu of Bolinas, California. The first was a rather large brass sanctuary lamp measuring 18 inches long with the chain. This is the type of lamp which regularly hangs in Russian churches or homes.

Small candles are burned in them for votive significance. This lamp belonged to the pioneer Bolmann family of Sitka, Alaska.

The second item is a large copper pan or dish nearly 18 inches in diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. It was used by the Bolmann family to prepare berries over a campfire. Both these objects were used in Alaska prior to 1867 during the Russian occupation period.

Ranger Price at Sonoma Coast had a very painful injury on April 6. While working on a trail relocation, he slipped and fell on a sharp post severely cutting his side and back. Sixty stitches were needed to close the wounds.

An 8 lb. 10 oz. bundle of joy arrived April 13 at the George Kafka residence in Morro Bay State Park. George is Ranger I at this park.

A recent visitor to La Purisima remarked that he had been all over the world and had not encountered a garden with the beauty, uniqueness and informality of this one.

San Juan Bautista has been presented with a museum collection owned by the Button estate. This was secured through the efforts of Curator Rodriquez and will be a very valuable addition to the historical effects of the Monument.

In early April two fishermen were swept from the rocks near the boundary of Van Damme Beach. Park Supervisor Trigerio went to the aid of the victims and was able to help in the rescue of one.

On April 21, Mr. and Mrs. George Welden became the proud parents of a daughter, Susan Frances. George is Ranger I at Calaveras Big Trees.

Anna Marie recently arrived at the Mac and Alice McCullough home in Turlock Lake. After three boys, a daughter will probably receive all the attention.

Visitors to State Parks during April came from twenty-two states and from the countries of Sweden, Philippines, England, Iran and Canada.

VANDALISM

This month's reports contain several items that are significant in handling the ever-growing problem of teenage conduct in state parks. Evidently southern beach parks are receiving the most severe damage from vandalism. During the week of April 15, Huntington Beach had to eject two disturbing groups of teen-agers. On three days of this week, restrooms and facilities were badly damaged through wanton destruction.

Other parks have similar problems.

On the night of April 18, vandals completely dismantled the two telescopes atop Mount Tamalpais. For the few coins secured, these mutilators received very little return for their hard work.

In contrast is an April 21st report from George J. Hatfield State Park. On this Saturday, Boy Scout Troop 36 of Modesto placed 200 feet of riprap along the San Joaquin River. On one Saturday each month, members of this troop visit the park areas to earn merit badge credit in conservation, forestry and other phases of natural resources.

NATURE NOTES

Redbuds have been in fine display around Clear Lake. Adding to their beauty are the nesting wood ducks along Kelsey Creek and lake shore.

Rattlesnakes are appearing in the Tamalpais area. Recently three were killed in various sections of the park

On April 13, MacKerricher Beach rangers were involved in an attempted deer rescue. Pursued by dogs, a full grown doe swam out to a rocky island 100 yards from shore. This occurred at low tide and when the tide turned, the deer was almost engulfed. Several hours later two rangers tried to swim to the island but could not get through the rough surf.

What happened during the night will always remain a mystery for daylight revealed an island without a deer.

Dry and brown Anza, Borrego and Mitchell Caverns have been reporting an amazing number of birds. Other bits of interest from the desert are a white ocotillo found near the Narrows and a Crested Barrel Cactus with 12 heads observed near the Cactus Garden.

Bob Simmons at Mitchell Caverns reported twenty new species of birds identified along with a fine flower display of Turpentine Broom, Indian Paint Brush and Desert Almond.

Many birds, particularly brightly colored warblers, have been noted at Point Lobos. Numerous whales have also been observed migrating to their northern spawning waters. All except a few of the Sea Otter have moved to the Carmel River Beach area.

Flora displays of trillium at Prairie Creek; Ceanothus, Azaleas and Salmon Berry at Patrick's Point; and snow plants at Calaveras indicate the rapidly advancing spring season.

In case anyone is dried out, Jedediah Smith has had 104.19 inches of rain to date.

Our poetical ranger, Sid Foster at Humboldt Redwoods ended his report with these euphonic phrases. "It is good to get out of Bull Creek for a day. Out where the winds blow free, and the sun shines warm and bright, and life flows quicker in the sap of all things that grow, to give Old Ma Nature a new garment for another season. She is a loving old soul, and would cover without a murmer, the crud that man would throw on her floor.

"So in passing I note, with dismay, on every mile of the way, that the early hatchings of the spawn of the Litterbug proclaim a most prolific crop this year.

April weather was noted for its variety and for the fact that Southern California had a stormy Easter Sunday, while the northern areas were treated to a day of warm sunshine. During the middle of the month a storm hit Southern California and brought snow to areas above 3000 feet and fogged the desert as far inland as Palm Springs.

EDUCATION

One phase of park operation that receives little publicity is the overall educational use made of historical, scenic, and vegetative parks. A hasty check of the April reports indicates that approximately 15,000 students of all ages visited some park during the month. Because of their historical value and proximity to the State Capitol, Sutter's Fort and the State Indian Museum receive the highest use. Vallejo Home is another noted historical spot that attracts teachers and pupils alike. Monterey Monuments and Columbia are popular areas for field trips. In the south Cuyamaca and Palomar are hosts to school camps that have permanent installations in the parks.

In many other parks rangers have talked to small groups which were not noted on the reports.

Considering that this hasty survey covers only a four week period, it can be surmised that the entire State Park System plays a very important role in improving the educational standards of the state school system.

* * * * * *

ANZA DESERT AND BORREGO STATE PARKS PREDATOR STUDY

Summary of food habit study and results of scat analysis

In October of 1954, Chief Drury requested that a predator food habit study be made on the coyotes occurring in Anza Desert and Borrego State Parks. Through the collecting of coyote scats and analyzing their content, much of the required information could be obtained.

With the cooperation of the Food Habits Laboratory of the Department of Fish and Game, considerable scat material has been analyzed to shed light on what the much-discussed coyote lives on.

Reasons for the study centered around the popular conception that coyotes are harmful in agricultural areas because of their omnivorous habits. Sportsmen contended that the protection of coyotes in state parks, and particularly in Anza and Borrego, was producing a very unfavorable wildlife balance and was harboring a large coyote population that extensively damaged surrounding crop areas.

During the last 18 months 201 coyote scats have been collected by the patrolling rangers and sent to the laboratory in Sacramento.

Results of the analysis is summarized in the following table:

(Continued on page 12)

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular meeting of the State Park Commission was held on April 17, 1956, in San Francisco. Some of the actions taken were as follows:

Corrections to previous minutes (Riding and Hiking Trails) - Corrections were found necessary in the minutes for the March meeting on the rates (incorrectly listed in the last News and Views) for special charges for visitation to camps along the Riding and Hiking Trail. All special charges for parking of automobiles, trailers, luggage trailers, and trucks were deleted which makes the only charge for use: $1.00 per camp per night - the same as for regular camping in the state parks.

Police Powers - were awarded to the following persons who have completed their training and probationary requirements: Herbert Heinze, Elmer Lindstrom, Curtis Mitchell, Carl Moltzner, Ferdinand Priester, Ray Robinson.

Preservation of Historical Documents - Following a discussion, it was agreed that the staff should assist the Attorney General's office in preparing appropriate legislation to make possible the storage of documents which are valuable for historical purposes to be deposited with the State Library, where there are special facilities for preservation work.

Facilities for Veterans - Upon the request of veteran's organizations and members of the Legislature, the Commission agreed that it would be a good policy to adapt certain facilities for availability of disabled veterans. For this purpose Samuel P. Taylor and Carrillo Beach State Park were designated for the placing of special ramps in place of steps to comfort stations.

Legislation - Thirteen legislative resolutions were discussed which requested studies for additions to the Five Year Master Plan for acquisition and development. They consisted of the following:

Held over from the 1955 session - Acquisition of the Home Creek watershed (Fern Canyon now in process), Prairie Creek Redwoods; acquisition of Burbank Gardens; acquisition Casa Grande Adobe, Sonoma Barracks; acquisition of Carlsbad Well; purchase of Asilomar conference grounds; establishment of state parks at Pine Flat and Friant Dams; joint study by the Division of Beaches and Parks and the Department of Fish and Game for establishing a state park at Prado Dam; and establishment of a recreational yacht harbor at Malibu Beach.

Adopted in the 1956 first Extraordinary Session - Establishment of state parks on the Sacramento River in the vicinity of Butte City and in the vicinity of Stony Gorge Reservoir; acquisition of McNear's Beach and Paradise Cove, Marin County; inclusion of Big Bear and Lake Arrowhead into the State Park System; establishment of a state park at Goleta harbor area, Santa Barbara County; establishment of a state park at Richardson Bay, Marin County.

Riding and Hiking Trails - A discussion was held on the recent attempt to step up the acquisition of the Riding and Hiking trails. It was stated that the Land Section was stepping up their work on the acquisition of trails, despite the many problems involved because of no authority for condemnation. There was a discussion of many sections of the trails which are receiving little or no use, as well as some discussions on the possibility of again going to the Legislature for a revision of the law. The staff was asked to prepare a state-

ment as to the use of trails preparatory to further study of the overall aspects of the project.

Mount Tamalpais State Park - The Commission authorized the staff to execute an agreement for the use of state park properties by the National Park Service (Muir Woods National Monument). The agreement was renewed for an additional 25 years.

Gold Discovery Site State Park - At a recent action of the Commission, the Attorney General's office was requested to protest applications by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District for unappropriated water from the South Fork of the American River which might adversely affect the Gold Discovery Site through the possible erection of a dam. Similar applications have now been filed by two additional districts. The Attorney General's office was authorized to file a protest on these new applications and any others that may be filed.

Palomar Mountain State Park - The Commission approved an agreement with the San Diego City-County Camp Commission with certain amendments including an adjustment of the area under use by the camp commission to exclude Doane Lake.

Asilomar Beach State Park - A report was given on negotiations with the City of Pacific Grove whereby the City of Pacific Grove will operate these grounds through a non-profit organization. A draft of the agreement has been prepared which will be satisfactory to the Department of Finance.

Acquisition Matters - A considerable part of the agenda consisted of approval of projects in various stages of acquisition. Authorities to purchase the following properties were given: Three additions to Gold Discovery Site; 3 additions to Columbia Historic; 3 additions to McConnell; 1 addition to Humboldt Redwoods; approval of the Baldwin estate as an addition to Twin Lakes Beach; and authorization also was given to purchase Ano Nuevo (New Year's Island) in San Mateo County from the U. S. Government.

Authorization for purchase was also given to several lots at Cambria Pines, Paso Robles Beach and Cayucos Beach under the San Luis Obispo County Master Plan.

The Commission authorized the staff to obtain appraisals on the La Beck parcel as an addition to Williams Grove in Humboldt Redwoods and the Davidson parcel at Big Basin Redwoods.

The Commission accepted a gift of land offered by the Save-the-Redwoods League as an addition to Jedediah Smith Redwoods and a small parcel of property at Twin Lakes Beach State Park offered by Mrs. Julienne.

The next Commission meeting was scheduled for May 18 in Eureka, if the State Highway Commission approves a joint meeting; otherwise the meeting will be held in San Diego.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Permanent

Avery, Erwin J. (Hi Eq Oper-Lab)	3/14/56	Big Basin
Barrow, Thelma G. (Int Clk)	4/7/56	Dist I Hdq
Heilbronn, Jean T. (Int Typ Clk)	3/19/56	Dist I Hdq
Prouty, Charles (Asst Ldscp Arch)	3/17/56	Dist 2 Hdq

Appointments - Limited Term

Valentine, Adelbert C. (Carp)	4/11/56	Dist 2, Mendocino Co.

Appointments - TAU

Adams, Jack (St Pk Attend)	3/13/56	Big Basin
Hagberg, Charles O. (St Pk Attend)	2/1/56	Humboldt Rdw.
Hanks, Chester L. (St Pk Attend)	2/1/56	Sonoma Coast

Separations

Nultemeier, William F. (St Pk Attend)	3/16/56	Portola
Peters, Walter T. (Janitor) (Death)	3/7/56	Monterey Mon.

Miscellaneous

Norman J. Cleaver's address - 249 S. Hartz Avenue
Danville, California
Phone: Vernon 7-6973

Samuel P. Taylor State Park - Phone: GLenwood 3-7604

Richardson Grove State Park
Garberville, California

District I Headquarters - Phone: Whitney 6-2268

(Continued from page 8)

FOOD ITEMS IDENTIFIED IN 201 CARNIVORE SCATS
COLLECTED IN 1954-55 FROM THE ANZA AND BORREGO DESERT STATE PARKS,
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency of Occurrence in Numbers
MAMMALS		
Leporidae	Cottontail and Jackrabbit	100
Neotoma lepida	Desert wood rat	46
Odocoileus hemionus	Southern mule deer	9
Citellus sp.	Ground squirrels	8
Rodentia	Unidentified rodent	6
Dipodomys sp.	Kangaroo rat	6
Perognathus sp.	Pocket mouse	5
Carnivore	Unidentified carnivore	4
Bos taurus	Cow	4
Canis latrans	Coyote	3
Didelphis virginiana	Opossum	1
BIRDS		
Zenaidura macroura	Mourning dove	3
Avis	Unidentified bird	21
REPTILES		
Serpentes	Unidentified snake	11
Chionactis occipitalis	Desert burrowing snake	1
Lacertilia	Unidentified lizards	3
Sauromalus obesus	Chuckwalla	4
Cnemidophorus tigris	Desert whip-tailed lizard	1
Sceloporus magister	Desert rough-scaled lizard	1
Reptilia	Unidentified reptile	1
INSECTS AND ARACHNIDS		
Insecta	Insects	12
Scorpionida	Scorpion	3
Arachnida	Spider	1
MOLLUSKS		
Gastropoda	Snail	2
VEGETABLE		
Prosopsis chilensis	Honey mesquite	34
Juniperus californicus	California juniper	22
Prosopsis pubescens	Screw-bean mesquite	14
Vitis sp.	Wild grape	9
Phoenix dactyliferae	Cultivated date palm	7
Compositae	Sunflower family	4
Yucca baccata	Spanish bayonet	3
Arctostaphylos sp.	Manzanita	2
Rhamnus californica	California coffee berry	1
Opuntia sp.	Prickly pear	1
Agave sp.	Maguey	1

NOTE: Scats collected monthly by personnel of the Division of Beaches and Parks. Scats presumed to be those of the coyote (Canis latrans).

EMMA WOOD BEACH STATE PARK

The "Mills of the Gods grind slowly," and government even slower. There have been exceptional cases, however, where evidences of a push-button age have transcended the red tape. Rarely does the pace quicken, the unexpected happen or a new state park appear overnight on the horizon.

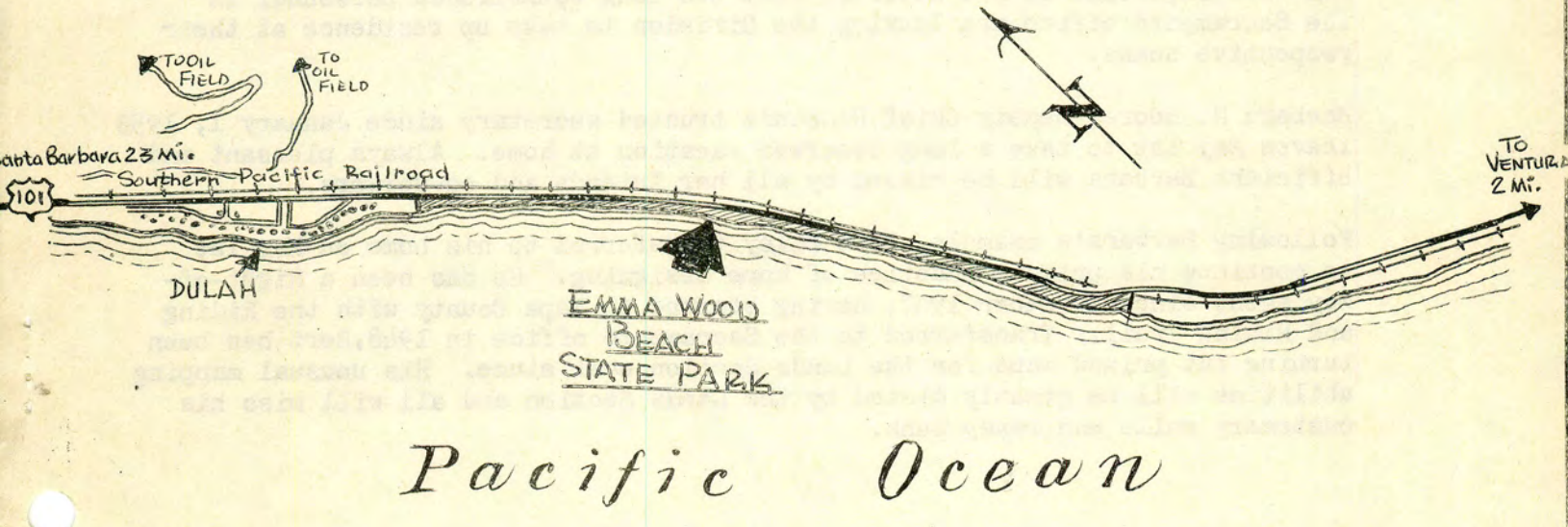
But, in the case of the Emma Wood unit, the latter phenomenon did take place.

On January 12, 1956, Chief Drury received a phone call which indicated that a portion of beach near Ventura was being considered as a gift to the California State Park System. One of the stipulations attached to the gift was that the park be named in honor of the Wood family. Presentation was finally made in the form of a memorial to the late Emma Wood, wife of Ventura businessman, Adrian Wood, the donor.

Chief Drury, through the Lands Section, immediately launched a program of acquisition and planning which successfully overcame all legal obstacles; and the park was accepted by the State Park Commission on March 23, 1956.

Starting at a point nearly two miles north of Ventura along Highway 101, this fine beach property extends for more than a mile between the Pacific Ocean and the main highway. Already planned is a straightening of Highway 101 to eliminate the curving bridge which spans the Southern Pacific Railway. This realignment will provide more parking room along the beach front and will greatly increase the value of this heavily used beach.

To all members of the Wood family is extended the sincere appreciation for a gift that will provide much recreation and enjoyment for present and future generations in all parts of California.



NEWS AND VIEWS

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

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Assistant . . . . . Eva J. Hautsch

Just at press time we are notified that two long established personnel in the Sacramento office are leaving the Division to take up residence at their respective homes.

Barbara H. Moore, Deputy Chief Hanson's trusted secretary since January 1, 1953 leaves May 1st to take a long deserved vacation at home. Always pleasant and efficient Barbara will be missed by all her friends and co-workers.

Following Barbara's example, Bert Wiley transferred to his home on May 1st to continue his private practice of home designing. He has been a Right-of-Way agent since November 1947, having started in Napa County with the Riding and Hiking Trail. Transferred to the Sacramento office in 1948, Bert has been turning out prized maps for the Lands Section ever since. His unusual mapping abilities will be greatly missed by the Lands Section and all will miss his customary smile and ready puns.

NEWS & VIEWS

"Naturalist At Work"

Volume 13 - No. 6 June 1, 1956

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS & VIEWS

"Naturalist At Work"

Volume 12 — No. 6 — June 1, 1955

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

With the approach of a new fiscal year on July 1st, the Sacramento office is working against time to tie up loose ends and to square away for the challenging tasks that the Legislature and the Governor have set us through the 48 million dollar budget.

This is particularly true of the Land Section and the Development Section. Both are under the necessity of bringing some important projects, which for one reason or another have been delayed, to the point where appropriated funds will not lapse. In the land acquisition program, for instance, there are several purchases that will have to "get under the wire" by June 30 in order to qualify for expenditure from the 1945 appropriation (Chapter 1422), for the 1956-57 budget act reverts unencumbered balances in these funds, estimated around three million dollars, to the General Fund.

Most of the approved projects of land acquisition were included in the 1956-57 budget, on a non-matching basis, from oil royalty funds. Organizing to spend some 31 million dollars over the next five years (or more if the Legislature decides to make additions during this period) is going to be one of our major efforts. For land planning and land acquisition, as for design and engineering, additional necessary staff has been allowed, but it will take time and effort to get to operating smoothly on the enlarged program.

To facilitate an orderly approach to this work, the State Park Commission at its last meeting, on the recommendation of the staff, gave approval to an initial list of acquisition transactions worked out by the Land Section on the basis of relative worth, urgency, geographical location and balance of work load. Others will be added as approved by the Commission, depending on the rate of progress with this list, and also upon other circumstances. There are 37 in all, 17 of which have had prior approval, and 20 of which are from the Five Year Master Plan and are now for the first time scheduled with approval for investigation, appraisals, negotiation and purchase.

Needless to say, since the Five Year Master Plan and the passage of the Budget Bill there have been numerous proposals for park, beach and historical areas not in the plan or the budget. There are also in our files many projects, some of them undoubtedly meritorious. In view of the large task ahead in dealing with the projects for which the Legislature has made definite appropriations, the following statement was approved by the Commission:

> "As to new proposals for state parks, including those already presented to the Commission, which are not included in the Five Year Master Plan, it was the sense of the Commission that no new projects should be approved prior to a consideration of all proposals, and that all requests for new projects shall be filed to be reported upon by the staff for Commission action when so ordered by the Commission."

Undoubtedly as time goes on the Commission will be under the necessity of spelling out more definitely the procedure outlined generally above. As in the past, by letters and through delegations at Commission meetings, proponents will urge specific projects, with all the eloquence at their command.

The essence of the Commission's position, it seems to me, is that all these will be reviewed together at an appointed time in relation to the total park program.

Every section in the Sacramento office will have expanded responsibilities as we begin the consummation of the Five Year Master Plan. So will the District offices and the areas. Not all of these responsibilities will have to do with material additions to the State Park System. Some of them, notably in the realms of history, nature interpretation and forest and landscape protection, will involve defensive effort of the utmost importance to the future of our system. Even more constructive than buying more lands and constructing more facilities is the constant battle to maintain the integrity of the parks. On this subject soon I hope to have much more to say.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief

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NOSTALGICALLY YOURS

Copy of a letter received by Mr. Drury:

Dear Newt:

Last night in the front parlor of the Merrell Small manse in Chevy Chase, D. C., there was gathered a lonely little band of refugees from California.

Spread out on the floor was a document, surrounded by a jumble of elbows, shoulders and rumps. The conversation consisted principally of "Oh" and "Ah", spoken withal in the most reverent of tones.

The characters in this poignant little drama were the three Smalls, of course, and the United States Social Security Commissioner, one Charles Schottland; the Honorable Heman G. Stark, Director of the California Youth Authority; and the Honorable Richard A. McGee, Director of Prisons, State of California. The latter two being here on temporary exile only, as delegates to the National Parole Conference.

The document: The Drury five-year plan. With pictures of Sequoia Sempervirens.

/S/ M. F. Small

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THE BETTER RANGER

by

Deputy Chief Earl P. Hanson

In last month's issue of News and Views it was announced that the tentative date for the Ranger III examination was to be June 16. The Personnel Board has now informed us that this has been changed to November 10. This will, of course, give those eligible an opportunity to bone up a little more. It may even help some of those who might have been squeezed out of eligibility due to the time factor. As soon as the official announcements are available they will be mailed to the field.

Administrative Assistant

There is a position of Administrative Assistant made available to the Division, the incumbent of which when selected will serve the Chief and the Deputy Chief in administrative matters involving research into the Division files and preparation of reports, correspondence, and other matters related to the administrative functions of the Division. There is no eligible list for this classification, and the next examination will be held on an open basis. In order to recruit from the Division's personnel, as well as from outside sources, we have forwarded to the District Superintendents copies of the specifications for Administrative Assistant I. Anyone who believes he has the experience to qualify is privileged to notify his supervisor, and through the District Superintendent information will be passed on to the Sacramento headquarters office. The position may be filled under temporary authorization, and we are hopeful that among the field personnel we can select an appointee for a TAU assignment. He would, of course, have to qualify and appear among the top three in the eligibility list in order to have the permanent appointment.

Concession Manager

Another administrative position available in Sacramento on July 1, 1956, is that of concessions supervisor. Since this is a new position and peculiar to the Division, specifications have been prepared but not yet officially adopted, at this writing, by the Personnel Board. The Division has prepared an outline of the duties of the class, and a statement as to the type of individual we are looking for. These have been mailed to the District Superintendents. We are hopeful that there may be among the field personnel individuals who, on the basis of their experience, may be able to qualify. If any of you are in such a position, we should like to hear from you, through channels of course, and will be glad to forward you an application when the specifications are available for distribution. The examination is to be on an open basis, and an appointment will be made from the top three on the established eligible list for the class.

The above two positions offer opportunities, although not on a promotional basis, to those of you who may have had experience in qualifying fields prior to your service with the Division of Beaches and Parks. These opportunities are in line with our policy to seek experienced Division employees for administrative positions and to appoint them if it is feasible to do so, provided, of course, they can qualify through Civil Service examining procedures. Won't you please scrutinize your background and experience to see if you are eligible to apply for either of these positions?

PERSONNEL CHANGES IN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Deputy Director Daniel H. Blood retires after 32 years service

Daniel H. Blood, Deputy Director of the State Department of Natural Resources, will officially retire on August 1st after 32 years of State service. His last day in office will be June 8.

Mr. Blood was born July 5, 1892, in York, Nebraska and moved to California in 1911 where he entered the University of California on a scholarship. Later he was employed as a bank clerk, cashier-cost accountant and a farmer. His State employment included positions with the Division of Highways, State Board of Health, and Natural Resources. In the Department he has been Chief Accounting Officer, Comptroller, and Deputy Director.

Mr. Blood and his wife, Helen, live at 1331 - 41st Street. They have a daughter, Mrs. Jo Anne Smith of Sacramento, and three grandsons. Their son, Craig, a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army Air Force during World War II, was lost in action in China following an air raid on Japan. He was pilot of a B-29 bomber.

EDWARD F. DOLDER APPOINTED NEW DEPUTY DIRECTOR

The appointment of Edward F. Dolder as Deputy Director of the State Department of Natural Resources was announced by DeWitt Nelson, Director of Natural Resources, effective June 9, 1956.

The new appointee presently is the Department's Chief of Conservation Education, a position he has held since 1949. He entered State service as assistant to the Public Information Editor for the Department in 1939. He served later as Public Information Officer for the Division of Fish and Game when it was a part of the Department, and as Supervisor of Conservation Education in the Department's Division of Beaches and Parks. He was on military leave from the Department from 1941 to 1945, and was a combat veteran of the United States Navy during World War II, leaving service as a Lieutenant Commander.

Dolder will retain control of the Department's Conservation Education program as a part of his new duties. He is 42 years old, a graduate of the University of California with an A.B. degree in economics, and resides at 2571 Verna Way in the Arcade District with his wife, Marian, and three sons.

NATURAL HISTORY BOOKS AVAILABLE TO FIELD PERSONNEL

In this and future issues of News and Views, lists of books will be published that can be checked out by district personnel, rangers, curators, park aids and others connected with the Division of Beaches and Parks. These lists will include all areas of fauna and flora and will be of assistance to personnel in preparation for future civil service examinations and for general reference and study. All books are catalogued and can be drawn out by writing a request to the Conservation Education Section.

The list of mammal references follows:

Mammals of California and its Coastal Waters - L. G. Ingles - Stanford University Press, Stanford, California. Published 1954. A revised edition of Mammals of California.

A good text for accounts of species with comparison drawings, dental formulae, identification of skulls, determination of scats and classification with check lists.

Mammals of Nevada - Raymond Hall - University of California Press, Berkeley, California. Published 1946.

Although written to cover mammals of Nevada, this text is very applicable to California. Its descriptions of species are the most complete and accurate of any text. Illustrations consist entirely of skulls and distribution maps.

The Seals, Sea Lions and Sea Otter of the Pacific Coast - Circular 32 - U. S. Department of the Interior - Fish and Wildlife Service - April, 1955.

Interesting accounts of all species found in California waters. Excellent reference for park personnel stationed in beach parks.

*Animal Life in Yosemite - Grinnell, Joseph and Storer, Tracy I. Published 1924. Union of California Press, Berkeley, California.

A very complete check list with descriptions and illustrations of animal life as found in the central part of the Sierra Nevada Range.

*Fur Bearing Mammals of California - Grinnell, Joseph; and Dixon, Joseph S; and Linsdale, Jean M. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. Published 1937.

An interesting account of the fur bearers found in California.

The California Ground Squirrel - Linsdale, Jean M. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. Published 1946.

A technical treatise on the species of ground squirrels most abundant in California.

The Rabbits of California - Orr, Robert T. California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California. Published 1940.

Provides ready field identification and life histories of the rabbits of California.

Mammals of Lake Tahoe - Orr, Robert T. California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California. Published 1949.

An illustrated description of species of mammals found around Lake Tahoe.

The Principles of Classification and a Classification of Mammals - Simpson, George Gaylord - American Museum of Natural History. Published 1945,

A technical publication on principles of animal classification. All libraries should include a text on classification and this is very suitable for general reference.

Birds and Mammals of the Sierra Nevada; with Records from Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Sumner, Lowell and Dixon, J. S. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. Published 1953.

Completes the check list of animals found in the southern end of the Sierra Nevada Range.

A Herd of Mule Deer - Linsdale, Jean M. and Tomich, P. Quentin. University of California. Published 1953.

Data secured from observations on a herd of mule deer made during the years 1937 to 1950 on the Hastings' Reservation.

Muskrat in the Louisiana Coastal Waters - O'Neil, Ted. New Orleans, Louisiana 1949. Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

A study of all the factors governing the production and management of the muskrat industry in Louisiana.

Pronghorn Antelope and its Management, The - Einarsen, Arthur. Wildlife Management Institute - Washington 1948.

A complete resume of the life history of antelope with suggestions for hunting.

Puma, Mysterious American Cat - Young, Stanley P. and Goldman, Edward A. American Wildlife Institute - Washington 1946.

Combination of scientific information and recorded happenings about the puma.

Raccoons of North and Middle America - Goldman, Edward A. U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington. Government Printing Office 1950.

Scientific descriptions of the many species of raccoons found in North and Middle America.

Recent Mammal Fauna of California - Grinnell, Joseph. Berkeley - University of California 1933.

An account of species of North American mammals with type locality and synonyms.

American Mammals - Hamilton, Jr. W. J. McGraw-Hill 1939

Lives, habits, and economic relations of North American mammals. Good for characteristic studies.

Elk of North America - Murie, Olaus J. Stackpole Company and Wildlife Management Institute 1951.

A comprehensive treatise on ten species of living and fossil elk found in North America.

Field Book of North American Mammals - Anthony, H. E. - G, P. Putnam's Sons 1928.

A curator of the American Museum of Natural History describes every mammal known north of the Rio Grande.

North American Recent Mammals - Miller, Gerrit S. and Kellogg, Remington. Smithsonian Institution - Washington, D. C.

A complete check list with type locality of mammals found in North America.

Mammal Guide - (The Mammals of North America North of Mexico) - Palmer, Ralph S. Doubleday and Company, Inc. - New York.

A layman's guide, profusely illustrated in color. Covers habitat, range, breeding, behavior patterns and conservation status.

Survey of California Deer Herds - Their Ranges and Management Problem - Longhurst, W. M., et al - State Department of Fish and Game 1952.

Gives a complete picture of the deer herds in California and the problems connected with their management.

Wild Animals of Glacier National Park - Bailey, F. M., et al - U. S. Government Printing Office 1918.

Detailed accounts and check lists of mammals and birds found in Glacier National Park. Includes interesting physiography of area.

Wildlife Portfolio of Western National Parks - Dixon, Joseph S. U. S. Government Printing Office - Washington, D. C. 1942.

A field biologist's personal experiences with the mammals, birds and reptiles of Western National Parks.

NOTE: Asterisk denotes books that are out of print and cannot be taken from the library.

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On May 25th the National Park Service announced that Douglass H. Hubbard had been appointed as Park Naturalist in Yosemite National Park. "Doug" as he is known in conservation circles has been with the National Park Service since 1946 and has served at Millerton Lake& Hawaii National Park. Since 1952 he has been Associate Park Naturalist at Yosemite.

OFFICIAL MEASUREMENT OF THE PARENT ORANGE TREE AT BIDWELL BAR NEAR OROVILLE

Official measurement of the Parent Orange Tree at Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park was made through the cooperation of the Butte County Public Works Department (surveyors) and the Agricultural Commissioner's Office on Wednesday, May 9, 1956.

Previous official measurement recorded in a book entitled, "The Citrus Industry", by Webber and Batchelor, indicates that a measurement was made on November 27, 1926. The measurements of 1926 and 1956 are recorded below:

	November 27, 1926	May 9, 1956
Height of the tree	33 ft., 6 inches	22 ft., 9-5/8 inches
Spread of top	31 ft., 5 inches	22 ft., 1¼ inches
Circumference of the trunk one foot above the ground	66 inches	70-3/4 inches
Trunk 18 inches above the ground	____	73¼ inches
Trunk two feet above the ground	____	79¼ inches

The Parent Orange Tree, being a seedling sweet orange, is recorded as apparently the oldest and largest living orange tree in California. The tree was subjected to a major freeze in 1932 and lesser freezes in 1948 and 1949.

In March of 1950 the tree was in very serious condition and standing as a large stump, completely dehorned of all foliage. Since that time with the excellent cooperation of Rangers W. E. Albright and E. C. Herneisen of Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park, and Fred R. Platt, Agricultural Commissioner of Butte County, the tree has had the best of care.

When the Oroville Dam is built this tree will be submerged. Plans are in the formative stage for the movement of this tree when necessary. Its life expectancy is difficult to predict but it is probably in the range of 25 to 50 additional years.

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RANGER SEDERQUIST WINS MERIT AWARD

At the regular March meeting of the State Merit Award Board, a recommendation for the issuance of a Certificate of Commendation to Harold H. Sederquist, State Park Ranger, Palomar Mountain State Park was made. Ranger Sederquist suggested the pre-printing of the phrase "Gathering of Wood Prohibited" on all camp and picnic receipts. This would do away with the tedious hand-stamping method currently used.

Park Happenings

The dedication and unveiling of a plaque in observance of the First Centennial of the Bidwell Bar Suspension Bridge and the planting of the Mother Orange Tree was held May 19, 1956, sponsored by the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West.

Outboard motorboat races were held at Turlock Lake on May 17. Everything went off in fine shape except for one accident which resulted in a broken shoulder bone for the driver.

Black Bass are striking in Clear Lake. Battling 3½ to 5 pounders are being taken on bait and artificials.

On May 12, a Clear Lake visitor had a narrow escape while cruising in a small outboard near the middle of the lake. A sudden swell tossed the driver into the lake without life preserver or support of any kind. One and one-half hours later a passing boat happened to see the exhausted swimmer and rescued him.

Two months ago an old wagon scale platform was removed from its location just outside the fence at Fort Ross. During the removal a wooden disc 12 inches in diameter and 2½ inches thick was uncovered. Twelve evenly spaced holes had been drilled in the flat top surface. After many hours of study and research, Monument Supervisor McKenzie suddenly realized that this was the circular top of the original candelabra stand that stood in the original chapel. Old photographs verified this idea.

All mountain campgrounds are open and are in full operation.

The yachting season officially opened at Angel Island on May 6. In spite of rainy weather, 140 boats moored in the cove and 185 people came ashore.

On May 12, the Lachryma Montis Fountain at Vallejo Home was dedicated to the late Maria Vallejo Cutter. Relatives present included Maria's daughter Alma and her husband Robert McLennan, Paloma Vallejo's granddaughter and her two children. Many Division of Beaches and Parks personnel were also in attendance.

Monument Supervisor McKenzie at Fort Ross reports that Mr. Walter A. Read of 1635 Golinda Street, Concord, wishes to sell an 18-foot Conock Indian dugout canoe. Considering its age, its in fair condition, says John.

"Constant vigilance may save a life" could well be the slogan of patrolling rangers. At 8 p.m., Friday, May 4th, Supervisor Allison at Sonoma Coast investigated a parked car above School House Beach. In the rapidly fading light, Bill descended to the beach and started searching. Climbing over a large rock he found a prostrate man evidently in a coma. After summoning help, Bill stayed with the victim who soon would have been washed out to sea by the rising tide. With the help of four men, ropes and a stretcher, the victim was raised up the 40-foot cliff and taken to park headquarters. Medical diagnosis revealed a heart attack plus a diabetic condition. After

recovery the man revealed that he was Mr. West, 68 years old, a real estate broker living in San Francisco. He had no remembrance of parking his car and walking to the beach.

San Buenaventura Beach received a welcome assist from 30 Boy Scouts and 4 Scoutmasters on May 5. In to do their good turn, the boys brought a truck and cleaned up a great quantity of trash.

One of these months we are going to print one of Jim Whitehead's entire reports. During the first week of May his report included: Cathedral-like colors; diametrical changes in tree trunks, mussel quarantine, sanitary engineers, grey whales, psychic Pileolated warblers, joining conservation organizations, and a standard dent for rangers hats. Could it be that Monterey fog has penetrated too deeply?

Fern pickers chased out of Jedediah Smith have turned up in Prairie Creek. Cuyamaca may be the next stop.

On April 29, the 50th annual Fremont Peak Day celebration was held under the direction of the Native Daughters of the Golden West. This commemorated the 110th anniversary of the raising of the American flag by Fremont. Assemblyman Glenn Coolidge of Felton was the principal speaker.

The annual Smith River boat races were held April 29. Many spectators gathered at Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park to see the participants make the turn in the turbulent waters.

Jim Hartman, Ranger at MacKerricher Beach, went abalone hunting on his day off. Using a tire iron to pry rocks apart, Jim was attacked by a six-foot octopus. Since we haven't heard of any replacement, Jim evidently won the battle.

On May 5th the first short wave radio program went out from Mt. Tamalpais. Patrol rangers discovered that a ham radio operator had plugged into the summit restroom and was happily transmitting to the world at large. A sudden and permanent sign-off was executed.

A daughter, Shelley May was born to Gene and Yvonne Schaal on April 8. Park reporters apologize for slipping on this bit of news in the May 1st issue.

Nature Notes

Low tides of May 12 and 13 brought out at least 1500 clam diggers at Little River Beach State Park.

Black Swifts returned to McArthur-Burney Falls on May 14. This rather rare bird nests in this locality.

Sidney Foster, Humboldt Redwoods patrolman gave an eloquent blow by blow description of a fight between four Turkey Buzzards and a Bald Eagle. After five minutes of diving, rolling, striking and pecking, all participants left for more peaceful surroundings.

Grey whales must be holding a convention around Santa Cruz. Point Lobos rangers reported great numbers of these mammals migrating northward. Observers at Natural Bridges say their whales are migrating southward. Maybe these big wheels are swimming in small circles.

Agave started blooming in the desert during the middle of May. The display is not as spectacular as last years.

Native rhododendrons were in beautiful display during the latter part of May. A Rhododendron Festival was held at Fort Bragg on May 19 and 20.

On Sunday May 12, a very tired doe was washed up on the beach at Goat Rock, Sonoma Coast. Visitors carried the exhausted animal to the Goat Rock ranger residence and placed it in the garage. When Park Supervisor Allison arrived later to take her picture, the recuperated doe began to dismantle the garage. After wrecking paints, tools and work bench the doors were opened and a wiser doe returned to Mother Nature.

Ranger Frincke at Prairie Creek reports that dumping garbage cans has taken on more interest since a flock of Oregon Jays has settled in the area. The rattling of the cans seems to be the assembly call for all Jays in the area. Even though less noisy, the Oregon Jays dominate the raucous Steller Jays and keep them in the background until the choicest tidbits have been hidden in tree crotch or under bark. Park Supervisor Ken Legg has banded five Oregon Jays and hopes that band returns will give some information on the migration of this species.

Weather

Jack Stowe, Supervisor at Tahoe State Park sent in a very interesting summary of the weather conditions experienced between November and April.

Total snowfall	203	inches
Deepest snowpack	52	inches
Coldest temperature 2/2/56	4°	below
Warmest temperature 3/17/56	71°	above

Until the middle of May all areas had relatively cool cloudy weather with heavy precipitation in some regions. Snow fell above 5000 feet elevation. During this period the highest desert temperature was 82°.

The last half of the month produced hot, clear weather over the entire state. Beach parks north and south complained about the 80 degree heat during the week of May 13-20. After three days temperatures returned to the normal 60 degrees.

Education

Besides the continued heavy use of parks by schools from elementary to college level, many organized groups visited parks this month.

A 15-car Audubon caravan visited Sonoma Coast on May 12. Nesting Baird's and Brandt's Cormorants and Puffins were the highlights of the tour.

Groups visiting Palomar Mountain included: National Audubon Society of Southern California and the San Diego Natural History Museum.

Sutter's Fort was host to 1500 PTA members on May 11, along with the Masonic Lodge of San Jose, Lutheran Pastors and wives, and the Mormon Church of Fresno.

The May issue of News and Views missed the fine visitor report sent in by Frank Bridewell, Supervisor at Sonoma Mission. To this outstanding Mission came visitors from Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, China, England, Fiji Islands, France, Germany, Guatamala, Philippine Islands, Scotland, Sweden and Switzerland.

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CALAVERAS OFFICE BURNS

At approximately 2:30 a.m. on the morning of May 13, the Calaveras office was discovered to be on fire by one of the rangers who lives across the parking lot. By the time other rangers were contacted the office was completely ignited and main efforts of the fire fighters were devoted to keeping the fuel oil tank from exploding and the flames from spreading to wooded areas. The heat was sufficient to boil the tank of fuel oil but it did not ignite. If the fire had occurred during the dry season, a forest fire would probably have resulted.

Office equipment, personal belongings and some money were destroyed. Records within metal filing cabinets were charred but can be copied for future use. The safe proved to be "safe" and kept part of the money and records from being destroyed.

Supervisor Tryner commended his group of rangers for their concerted actions in handling the fire. He also noted that a fire alarm system is certainly necessary in a park such as Calaveras where the rangers live at great distances from each other. In this case, one-half of the park was deprived of phone service because the wires funneled through the office.

After inspecting the ruins, it was estimated that a faulty flue was probably responsible for igniting the building.

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DISPLAY MAPS AVAILABLE

The Sacramento office has on hand a number of State Park folder maps that have been printed on heavier paper on one side only. These colored maps have not been folded and are excellent for display purposes in offices and on bulletin boards. Requests sent to the Division headquarters will be honored immediately.

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Paul Meier in charge of the Riding and Hiking Trail recently announced that the San Bernardino County trail map had been published. Also published are trail maps for San Diego and Los Angeles counties.

SACRAMENTO OFFICE NEWS

Lynn (Bud) Murrill one of the high horse boys in the Development Section - at least he worked at a high table - left the Division on May 25 to begin work with a subsidiary of Beaches and Parks, Muir and Train Engineering Company. This company is composed of five former employees of the Division and Bud is their latest acquisition. In this organization Bud will have charge of a survey crew.

During his tenure of eight years with the Division Bud has been a Senior Engineering Aid and a Junior Civil Engineer. In the latter capacity he has had charge of contractural agreements, building specifications, construction inspecting and has completed many architectural drawings. Bud's knowledge of bid procedures was of especial value to the Development Section.

Having been born, educated and married in Kansas City, Missouri, Bud with his wife Gwen and six-year old daughter now lives in the outskirts of Sacramento. A home woodworking shop, tennis, ping pong and archery are the main family diversions.

Bud's cooperative spirit and genial personality will be missed by all Division personnel. We wish him all possible success in his new job.

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We are sorry to report that two members of the office staff are in the Mercy Hospital. Lucile King, secretary in the Lands Section, tore a muscle in her leg while enroute home from work. This painful injury will keep Lucile out for several weeks.

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Emmett Blanchfield, special assistant to Everett Powell, has suffered a very severe attack of asthma. On Doctor's orders, after release from the hospital about June 1st, Emmett will have to spend some time at a high elevation. Both of these popular members of the office staff have our sincerest wishes for a speedy recovery.

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To handle new assignments and as replacements, five new men and women have recently joined the central office personnel.

Taking Bert Wiley's place is popular David Leicester from San Francisco. Dave is a native of California having been raised and educated in the Bay Area. After class work at Davis and art school, Dave worked with P. G. & E., commercial art, and Board of Equalization. His main hobby seems to be a movable suspension between a horse's back and terra firma. Since high school days, Dave has been riding in rodeos and horse shows with the usual intermission for repairing cracked bones. He still owns a Tennessee walking horse and another "just plain horse".

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Another replacement in the Land Section is Ormiston Tennis, a native of Dallas, Oregon. During elementary school days, Ormie, as he is popularly known, belonged to that nationally known group - Dunn's Midgets. All members were 9 to 12 years old, under 70 pounds, and played basketball and baseball.

Further education at Oregon College of Education and Oregon State College fitted him for several administrative jobs in civilian life and the Armed Forces. His several assignments to McClellan Field gave him the desire to remain in California. As Land Title Abstractor, Ormie will have much to do with the heavy acquisition program instigated by the Five Year Master Plan.

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Two new faces have recently appeared behind drafting tables. Richard Paine, Junior Landscape Architect, comes to the Division from Southern California. After education at Huntington Park High School, Compton Junior College and the University of California at Los Angeles and Berkeley, Dick received his B. S. degree in Landscape Architecture. Experiences with nursery men, the U. S. Army and in Alaska have given Dick an excellent background for his present job.

As hobbies Dick likes sports cars and builds many pieces of furniture in his home workshop.

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Tall, English-looking William Campbell has been added to the staff as Delineator. Bill is a native of Nevada and has been plagued with the number 13 all of his life. He was born on the 13th, weighed 13 pounds, and is one of 13 grandchildren.

Experience in Soil Conservation, Army Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation will be very valuable in helping Bill prepare correct and detailed maps that are so essential to park procedures.

Bill has several very unusual hobbies. He plays the bagpipes and organ and is well known for his archeological work in Indian excavations.

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One new secretarial face has appeared in the Fiscal Section. Mary Doyle came to the Division via Professional and Vocational Standards and Professional Engineers Board. Her home town is Burlington, Iowa, where she was educated and spent all of her early life. Mary says she likes Sacramento weather and is greatly enjoying her work with the Division.

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ARMY ENGINEER'S REPORT

Public use of recreational opportunities at civil works projects of the Corps of Engineers reached an all-time high during 1955. Attendance during the year totaled 61,132,000 compared with previous records of 53,848,000 in 1954, and 41,301,000 in 1953. All types of recreation are included in Department of Defense recreational areas. Approximately 150 organized youth camps are located on Government land. Hansen Reservoir (near Burbank) is the only Engineer-controlled area in California and had an attendance of 2,038,700 in 1955.

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular monthly meeting of the State Park Commission was held in San Diego on May 18. Some of the actions taken were as follows:

Torrey Pines - Proposed Acquisition - The City Manager of San Diego, O. W. Cambell, spoke in favor of the transfer of the Torrey Pines City Park to the State Park System as an addition to the present Torrey Pines unit. He indicated that an election is being held in June and at that time he foresees no opposition to the city transferring the property to the State. Several of the staff made a visit to Torrey Pines under the able guidance of Guy Fleming, former District Superintendent. All readily agreed with Chief Drury's statement made at the Commission meeting that one of the best uses of this scenic area would be to keep a good portion of it in its natural state to protect the Torrey Pines, a rare species of tree which exists here and on Santa Rosa Island. $200,000 is included in the Five Year Master Plan for this addition.

Anza Desert-Borrego State Parks - Consolidation of Boundaries - Appearing before the Commission was Dr. Willis H. Miller of the San Diego County Planning Commission who spoke on the recently published master plan for acquisition of these two parks. With but four minor modifications of the boundaries proposed by the Planning Commission, Dr. Miller said that the commission wishes the Park Commission to proceed as rapidly as possible to fill in the gaps of this park. County Supervisor Hugh Osborne from El Centro County likewise expressed approval of the acquisition plan and asked for all possible haste in its completion. Mr. Osborne also spoke in favor of proceeding rapidly with the establishment of parks along the lower Colorado River.

1956-57 Budget Acquisitions Projects - The Commission approved the selection of twenty top priority acquisition projects from the Five Year Master Plan with the hope that these could be acquired in the coming fiscal year. These top priorities include additions to the following parks: Gold Discovery Site, Pueblo de Los Angeles, Salton Sea, Fort Ross, Clear Lake, Sonoma Mission, Vallejo Home, San Clemente Beach, Doheny Beach, Morro Bay, Van Damme Beach.

Those projects which when completed will form new parks are as follows: Nimbus, Eureka Bowl, Franks Tract, Hendy Grove, Lake Elsinore, Hueneme Beach, Point Dume, Bolsa Chica.

Lake Millerton Acquisition Project - By a 3 to 2 vote the Commission requested the staff to negotiate with the Federal Government and to accept the offer of the Secretary of the Interior for a lease agreement of the Lake Millerton project. The discussion centered about the problem of whether or not, because Lake Millerton was not in the Five Year Master Plan, it should be considered relatively low in priority because the project was approved by the recent Legislature.

Stinson Beach State Park - The staff was authorized, in conjunction with the Attorney General's office, to institute a condemnation suit for the settlement of the Malmgren estate. Approximately one year ago the owner of this property was murdered.

Water Reservoir Studies - The Commission authorized the staff to negotiate a special study, on a contract basis, of the recreational potential of existing and proposed reservoirs in the state. This action resulted from the appropriation of $100,000 by the Legislature during the recent session to make such a study.

Muir Home Project - The Commission agreed to delay further consideration of the home of John Muir near Martinez and to place it on a list with all other projects that have been suggested in addition to the Five Year Master Plan list. The home previously has been studied by the staff and reported upon unfavorably as a state park unit.

Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park - Request for Access Road - The Commission denied an application of the Roddiscraft and Twin Parks Lumber Companies for use of an access road through Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park on the basis that a satisfactory though somewhat more expensive route of ingress and egress to lumbering operations was available. This action was taken under Section 5003.5 of the Public Resources Code. The vote of the Commission was unanimous, and a very interesting discussion centered about the extent to which the State Park Commission should allow use of park roads with some possible damage to park values for the reason of providing a more economical private logging operation nearby.

Dry Lagoon Beach State Park - The Commission denied a request to reopen this park for a grazing concession.

Anza Desert State Park - Grazing Concessions - The Commission approved the staff's recommendation that a request of G. R. Daley for grazing in two areas of the park be denied in one area and approved in the other. In addition the Commission renewed grazing concessions for the next fiscal year to the following people: Genevieve Fuquay, R. D. "Buster" McCain, Jinks I. Elliott, Ralph Jasper, Emily E. Sawday, Richard McCain.

Historical Landmarks - The Commission ratified the recommendations of the Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee for designating as landmarks the following areas: Rancho Camulos - Ventura County, Samuel P. Taylor Paper Mill - Samuel P. Taylor State Park - Marin County.

One of the highlights of the Commission meeting was a colorful buffet dinner given by Commissioner and Mrs. Whitney on Friday evening. This was held in the beautiful patio of the Whitney home which was brightly decorated in the Spanish theme. Mr. & Mrs. Whitney were gayly attired to carry out the Spanish motif. After a delicious dinner, shuffleboard was enjoyed with Senor Whitney acting as coach to inexperienced players. The affair was most thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended.

* * * * * *

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Permanent

Ensor, Thelma L. (Acct. Tech II	5/1/56	District II Headquarters

Appointments - TAU

Blanchard, Kenneth C.	2/1/56	Grizzly Creek
Graf, Donald I.	4/13/56	Borrego
Schmuck, Bernard M.	4/16/56	Richardson Grove

Separation

Davey, Paul H.	4/30/56	District VI Headquarters

Miscellaneous

Address - San Mateo County Beaches
(Glenn A. Jackson, Park Supervisor)
P. O. Box 64
Half Moon Bay, California
Telephone: RAymond 6-4939

* * * * * *

ASSISTANT EDITOR OF NEWS AND VIEWS TRANSFERS TO HIGHER THINGS

We know that all in the field who have come in contact with John Shrawder will be sorry to learn that he is leaving the Division and transferring to the Department of Natural Resources. Although we will miss his cheery countenance in the Sacramento halls of the Division, we are certain that he takes with him to the Department a vast amount of knowledge which in the long run perhaps will be of greater value to the State Park System. John first came to us on a contract basis in the summer of 1952 for the taking of photographs which have been widely publicized in magazines throughout the country and in our several Five Year Programs. He has ably taken over the writing of the expanded system of state park folders and virtually complete editing of News and Views for the past 3 years. We all wish him well and hope that he will contribute on the departmental level occasional material for historic News and Views. An eligible list is being canvassed for filling his position as State Park Naturalist as soon as possible ---

EDITOR

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

PARK COMMISSION

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Charles Kasch (Ukiah); Robert E. Burns (Stockton); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); and Guilford H. Whitney (San Diego); J. Covington, Secretary.

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Cover cartoon . . . . . Jim Hall,
Seasonal Naturalist

ST Rickle

NEWS & VIEWS

Volume 13 - No. 7 July 1, 1956

State of California - Department of Natural Resources
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS & VIEWS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

The Naturalists' Conference at Big Basin was a great success. Elmer Aldrich, Supervisor of Conservation Education, is entitled to credit for an exceptionally well organized meeting. One new and important feature was the presence and participation of the Park Supervisors of the areas in which there will be a Naturalist program this summer.

The Naturalists recruited by the Division for this season impressed one greatly as being competent, well-informed, and full of enthusiasm for their work.

We discussed techniques of interpretation, of course. But also, we discussed a phase of the Naturalists' work for which we feel greater and greater need. This is the task of making more clear in the public mind the nature of the "park concept" of land management. All of us have a part in this, of course, but the Naturalists have the most direct opportunity to explain the nature of park lands, their purpose, and the trust imposed upon us to preserve them, in accordance with the law and the public policy, toward which millions have been invested.

This would seem elementary and obvious, but recent events have shown that it is not, and that there is an important educational task ahead of all of us.

Perhaps it is inevitable as our economy expands, but there has been an increasing adverse impact of commercial and community demands for the use of park lands for purposes obviously other than those for which these special holdings of the State were intended.

Without, at this time, making an exhaustive list, let me mention just a few threats to the integrity of our parks which need to be dealt with patiently and factually:

Redwood Highway--pressure for freeway construction through the finest groves, a problem now happily approaching satisfactory solution through the fine cooperation of the Division of Highways.

Emerald Bay--proposal to bridge the entrance, and with several miles of approach roads, mutilate one of the great scenic areas of America and bisect two important campgrounds.

Huntington Beach--projected plant of a public utility demanding rights of way and the withdrawal for two years from public use of a sizeable portion of the park.

Anza Desert--insistence on grazing of areas remarkable for their display of desert flora.

These are but a few of the non-park-use demands that face the California State Park Commission. Others will be discussed. All are typical of an apparent assumption that park lands are fair game, that regardless of the specific obligation imposed by law and appropriation (and many times by gift) they can be turned to other uses.

It is recognized that community needs require sacrifices. But in view of their special nature, park lands should be sacrificed, not as a first--but only as a last resort. First of all, what are the facts? Is there no alternative course? Has a proper adjudication of relative values been made? Have the appropriate legal steps to such an adjudication been taken? Has overpowering public need been demonstrated, and not just convenience or saving in cost?

These are some of the questions that all who interpret and protect and manage the parks must ingrain clearly in the public mind.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief

* * * * * *

DEDICATION OF A TREE TO THE MEMORY OF R. S. COON, June 9, 1956
Armstrong Redwoods State Park
By Superintendent G. T. Kishbaugh

Commander, Mrs. Coon, Members of the Jack Coon Post, American Legion, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Usually the dedication in one of our state parks is held for the relative or loved one of a person who donated land for park purposes or is a descendent of a prominent pioneer. Today's dedication is different. For the first time, at least to the best of my memory, we are holding a dedication ceremony in a state park to a man of the state parks.

I wonder if our next generation will know or try to remember to whom most of our dedications are made. To most, the plaques will be meaningless; the names of no consequence.

Today's dedication, I'm sure, will not be the same, because Bob Coon belonged to a group of men which in history will be recorded as one of the pioneers of our State Park System. Bob will always stand beside such men as Percy French, Lee Blaisdell, Guy Fleming and many others who struggled through the birth of the Park System and through a depression to develop our parks; who worked to protect forever California's great natural resources such as we have here, and those who fought for the conservation of the most important scenic areas of our great state.

I say Bob will be long remembered, because as a District Superintendent, he made a dime do a dollar's work, and when the dime wasn't there, the work went on just the same. He would work in the parks all day and then at night write the many necessary letters and prepare the numerous reports. Surely the popularity of our parks, especially this one, will testify as to how well the work was done.

To us, Bob is symbolic of a great age in our state park history, an age when men devoted their full time and efforts toward the very creation of the Park System which today contributes so much to so many of the citizens

and visitors of this state.

To us, this tree, which we are today dedicating to the memory of Bob Coon, will always be an inspiration - a reminder to us of the Park System to always be on the alert to protect these areas which have been entrusted to our care by the people of California. To us, this tree will always be a reminder to follow in the footsteps of the man in whose memory it is dedicated.

We hope this tree will remind the public to give thanks to those who made our parks possible, and to help us of today conserve our great reservoir of natural resources. If our dedication of this tree will accomplish these objectives, we know that Bob will be well pleased.

I would like to say to Mrs. Coon that while we are sad that Bob is no longer with us, we are indeed grateful for the many years of guidance, patience and understanding he gave the men of his District.

Commander, with your permission I would like to introduce the Park Supervisors who served under Bob Coon, several of which came a long distance to be here today.

(The following were introduced) Jack Fleckenstein, Armstrong Redwoods; Anton Trigiero, Van Damme Beach; Jake Pool, McArthur-Burney Falls; Bob Stewart, Russian Gulch; Bill Allison, Sonoma Coast; Roy Mealy, Ide Adobe; Nolan Albright, Curry-Bidwell Bar; Dick Powers, Petaluma Adobe; Fred Oltman, Vallejo Home; and from the District Office Emmett Crisp, John Schmidt, Del Valentine and Francis Bussman. Representating the State Park Commission, Mr. Jack Covington. Eugene Velzy, Assistant District Superintendent.

Finally, I would like to thank the Jack Coon Post, American Legion, for making this dedication possible, and also for the excellent ceremony.

* * * * * *

We all confirm in our own minds what Gordon Kishbaugh said so eloquently about Bob Coon, in whose footsteps he is so capably carrying on. The boulder and plaque under a giant Redwood, selected and placed by Park Supervisor Jack Fleckenstein, harmonized most appropriately with its surroundings. I am sure that Ruby Coon appreciated it, as did all of us, including the oldtimers like Jake Pool and the friends and admirers of Bob Coon who were there.

NEWTON B. DRURY

THE BETTER RANGER

by

Deputy Chief Earl P. Hanson

This has been a month of seeking out better rangers for important assignments in the Sacramento headquarters office and in the field. A number of important appointments of field personnel have been or will be made in the very near future. All of these are employees who have come up through the ranks, and through their background, experience, interests and self improvement have qualified themselves for important advancements.

Outstanding among these is John H. Knight who is being appointed on a temporary authorization basis, pending examination, to the position of Supervisor of State Park Development in the Sacramento office. His appointment, effective on July 1st, is to fill a position recently approved in the Division's budget for the purpose of dealing with the greatly expanded development program of the Division. Mr. Knight will be responsible for the administration of the Development Section and will coordinate the efforts of the District Superintendents and Section Supervisors in all phases of the development planning program of the Division. Jack has been a permanent employee since 1939, having served in the then State Park Custodian class. Advancing through what is now the Ranger series--interrupted by a period with the United States Navy during World War II--he was appointed Superintendent of District 4 in 1947. He is well qualified to head this most important staff function. Jack and his wife Barbara and his 4 daughters and 2 sons will be most welcome additions to Sacramento.

To fill the vacancy left by Jack Knight, James P. Tryner of Calaveras Big Trees State Park has been selected from a list of eligibles for the Ranger V class. Jim started shortly after the close of World War II on a TAU Skilled Labor basis in Humboldt Redwoods State Park. He advanced through the Ranger series to become Park Supervisor at Patrick's Point where he served for several years. He eventually was selected to become the Ranger III Park Supervisor at Calaveras Big Trees State Park. During the period of acquisition of the South Calaveras Grove he served effectively as its Supervisor and local contact with the former owners. He also has played a very prominent part in the establishment of the Forestry Honor Camp at Beaver Creek near the South Grove. Jim, Della and their son are going to find living in the San Francisco Bay area somewhat less relaxing than in the quiet of Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties, but we are sure they will find it interesting.

To fill the position of Administrative Assistant for which there have been a number of interested candidates, we have selected Lewis Paul Griffith, Supervisor at Pfeiffer-Big Sur, who has qualified for a temporary appointment and, of course, must qualify for the permanent position by examination. Paul's background and interest seem to be exactly what is needed for the job and, because he was at the Ranger III level and, therefore, a little better experienced in the administrative phases of park supervision, he was selected from among a number of other TAU applicants of lower ranger classification. Paul has been with the Division since 1943 and has worked in a number of locations, including Pfeiffer-Big Sur, originally as a ranger, later Park Supervisor at Tahoe State Park and finally, during the past years, a Park Supervisor, Grade III, at Pfeiffer-Big Sur. Paul, Luella, and his two sons will find living in Sacramento interesting if not always as warm as it is at this writing.

In view of the tremendous demand for land planning services, not only in connection with the expanded acquisition budget but also in view of such other important studies as reservoir recreation and new projects being presented by local groups for consideration, a position of State Park Land Planner, Ranger IV, is being made available as of July 1st in the Land Section. To this position we have appointed Charles Mehlert, Supervisor at Tomales Bay State Park. Chuck has been an employee with this Division--except for a short hitch in the Reserves--since 1946 and has had a great variety of experiences with the Division. He was first employed as Assistant Civil Engineer in the Development Section and while there was prominent in the preliminary restoration work at Shasta and Fort Ross State Historical Monuments. Voluntarily he resigned from that position to accept a Ranger I assignment at Mount Diablo because his primary interest lay in the field. He was placed in charge of Tomales Bay State Park when it was acquired by the State and has effectively guided the development program in its preliminary stages at that park. Chuck, Jean and two children are returning to Sacramento, and except for the slight interval they have been away will probably pick up where they left off.

I present to you, therefore, some of our best "Better Rangers". They are representative of the many "dedicated" employees of the field staff. In the near future there will be other opportunities for assignments to vacancies in both field and headquarters locations.

To all of you who have filed or are qualified to file applications for the positions being filled on a TAU basis, you will be notified of the examination dates. By the taking of examinations for which any of you can qualify you verify our contention that we are able to recruit qualified personnel for important technical and staff functions within the Division. Keep trying.

* * * * * *

ERNEST A. ARONSTEIN APPOINTED TO HEAD DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION IN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

With the retirement of Dan Blood from the Department of Natural Resources, and the appointment of Ed Dolder to the position of Deputy Chief, many revisions have been made in the administrative structure of the Department.

On June 9, 1956, Ernest A. Aronstein was appointed by Director Nelson to head the Division of Administration under the title of Administrative Service Officer. In this capacity, he will have charge of all administrative functions such as fiscal, accounting, business management, personnel, and property.

Mr. Aronstein came to the Department of Natural Resources from the Department of Finance on January 22, 1947. His title was accounting officer, grade III. In three months, his experience and administrative abilities enabled him to rise to a grade IV level in the same position. In his new capacity as head of the Division of Administration, Mr. Aronstein's administrative experience will be invaluable to the smooth functioning of the Department of Natural Resources.

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular monthly meeting of the State Park Commission was held in the City Council Chambers, City Hall, Oakland, on June 22nd. Some of the items considered were as follows:

Police Powers - were granted to the following employees: Alfred Galli, Lloyd B. Geissinger, Fred A. Herrmann and Daniel E. Rushing.

Fremont Peak State Park - Approved the request of the Chief of the Division of Soil Conservation for inclusion of approximately 150 acres of Fremont Peak State Park within the boundaries of the San Juan Soil Conservation District.

Seacliff Beach State Park - Ratified the action which authorized refraining from the collection of fees for fishing on the pier and for picnicking for organized trips of inmates from Agnew State Hospital.

Sonoma County Master Plan - A delegation appeared in opposition to the acceptance and approval by the State Park Commission of a newly completed Sonoma County Master Plan for beach acquisition. In general the Commission was agreeable to most of the items in the master plan with the exception of elimination of inclusion of portions of Bodego Bay area and lands surrounding Fort Ross. The delegation was informed that before the acquisition of any properties was approved they would be notified well in advance of such action so as to have ample opportunity to appear. Each item will be considered on its own merits.

California First Theatre State Historical Monument - Authorized a new five-year concession agreement with the Denny-Watrous concession for the staging of old-time plays in the First Theatre.

Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park - On an experimental and urgency basis approval was given to the adoption of local regulations for this park which provides for a checkout time of 11 a.m. and specifies the number of vehicles and persons permitted in a camp site. Under these new local regulations a maximum number of 2 cars and 8 persons or 1 car and 1 house trailer or sleeping trailer are allowed. Also, part of the regulation emphasizes that campsites must be personally occupied to prevent people from paying the usual facilities charge, staking a camp, leaving the campsite unoccupied and returning a few days later to occupy it. After one season of trial operation, copies of the report of the local park staff will be sent to all District Superintendents for study.

Emerald Bay State Park - Following a discussion on Emerald Bay State Park and the closing of Highway 89 by rock slide of last winter and the proposal to bridge the mouth of Emerald Bay, the Commission passed a resolution as follows: RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of the State Park Commission that the construction of a bridge across Emerald Bay and the construction of access roads would be so destructive of views and landscape beauty in both Emerald Bay and D. L. Bliss State Parks and would so disrupt the campgrounds, existing and proposed in both parks, that the Commission instructs the staff to cooperate to the full with the highway authority in finding an alternate solution to the traffic problem.

Anza Desert State Park - Renewed the grazing concession of Howard F. Bailey for a period of one year.

Park Happenings

On Saturday morning, June 16, 1956, Ranger Melvin Badger's wife gave birth to a son. Mel has two daughters so we know that a boy is indeed a welcome fellow. Congratulations!

Park Supervisor James Avent's son was bitten by a sick squirrel several weeks ago. He was given the Pasteur treatment for possible rabies. Diseased ground squirrels are not abundant at Palomar Mountain but at least two have been reported.

Tragedy occurred at Huntington Beach State Park on Sunday, June 17th, after a perfect day of no traffic jams or trouble of any kind. At 7:45 p.m. a little 2½-year-old girl was struck down in parking lot #8 and was pronounced dead on arrival at the Hoag Hospital.

A 10-year-old boy pointed out the "prehistoric" map (date 1848) on the wall in Chalet museum at Sonoma Mission. Another called General Vallejo's shabby but historically priceless old carriage a "hot-rod". A little girl at the Mission asked whether the janitress' coat was the Padre's of 100 years ago. And a girl old enough to know better seeing the curator in the General's study at the Home let out a shriek: "I thought you were Mrs. Vallejo sitting there!"

Park Supervisor Bill Stahlberg at MacKerricher Beach and former District 2 Steno-Clerk Frances Bussman signed a life-time contract on June 12th at the First Presbyterian Church in Carson City, Nevada. Frances has traded her typewriter for an apron and the happy couple are now setting up housekeeping after a short honeymoon at Lake Tahoe.

Mrs. Wayne Colwell added a new member to the park service family on June 12. Young Douglas and his mother are doing fine. Wayne is also expected to recover.

Sometime during Friday, June 15th, a thief or thieves visited Patrick's Point State Park. A family in Camp #10 returned from a fishing trip to Trinidad to find that someone had helped themselves to a good portion of their food and a portable radio.

On Wednesday, June 13th, the Clifford Allen family moved from their temporary living quarters in the Recreation Hall to the new residence (salvaged) in the Burlington residential area. They are grateful for the time and help to make this move. In his weekly report Ranger Allen said, "It's good to live in a new house again. Thank you!" We are all happy to see them getting settled back to a normal way of living.

The men are working like mad to get Stephens Grove in readiness for the July 1st opening. Many of the visitors at Burlington Campground have expressed their shock and dismay at finding Stephens Grove and Williams Grove in such a damaged state. It is hard for them to believe so much water could come down the Eel River.

Don Lawyer, Ranger II, was stricken with appendicitis on the evening of June 14th at Cuyamaca Rancho. He was rushed to Grossmont Hospital where they operated immediately. Patient doing fine.

On Sunday, June 3rd, Ranger William Allison and Park Attendant Chester Hanks of Sonoma Coast spotted a fire in the Dune Grass near the South Salmon Creek parking area. A hurried dash to the area and they put out a grass fire about 30' x 30'. When the fire was out two sleeping bags were found in the center and a destroyed leather jacket, shoes, socks and a sweater were found nearby. Swimming on the other side of the dune were four teenage boys who had learned about fires the hard way. Their parents had dropped them off Saturday night and they had camped in the dune valley all night. When they went for a swim Sunday noon the wind must have carried a spark or ember over onto the sleeping bags. The bags were borrowed ones and to replace the total loss will cost over $100. Next time the boys will check before camping and building a fire.

In the winter of 1950 Superintendent Robert Coon and Park Supervisor Robert Stewart were working in the canyon of Russian Gulch on a channel cleanup project when they found an old saw, approximately five feet in diameter, partially exposed in the bank of the creek. Being busy on the cleanup job and working against time they could not stop to dig it out then. When they finally did get back to the spot the saw was gone. During the years they searched for the saw each time they were in the area but with no luck, although several pieces of old iron frames were found indicating that there was once a mill someplace in the vicinity. On Thursday afternoon, May 24th, a fisherman located the elusive saw in the creek bed. It is now being cleaned up and the rust of all these years removed. Supervisor Stewart hopes to exhibit the saw in the recreation hall at Russian Gulch as an item of the history of this area.

One school teacher conducting her class through the livery stable at San Juan Bautista was overheard to say, "Climb up on the wagons and buggies, children, and see what a difference they are to our modern vehicles." Orders were promptly changed when reference was made to signs, "Do Not Climb on Vehicles" and why they should heed such signs.

There were 4400 cars over the Folsom-Nimbus Dam Sunday, May 27th, and at one time they were backed up from the entrance gate at the office clear back to the middle of the Dam. Cars in the Mississippi Bar area came to a count of 223 and there were approximately 40 boats of all sizes. The beach looked like Coney Island with bathers and fishermen. In the Nimbus Dam area there were 56 cars and 16 boats of all sizes counted at approximately the same time, with plenty of bathers and fishermen.

Park Supervisor William Haussler of Richardson Grove says that in his opinion the Rangers I and Rangers II have done more work under greater odds, taken more responsibility, put in longer hours, received more criticism and received less credit for their work than have any group of rangers in his past ten years' experience with this Division, with the possible exception of the same group of men at Humboldt Redwoods. He is deeply grateful to them for their hard work, long hours and their loyalty both to him and to the Division.

All of the park staff at Richardson Grove would like to thank Superintendent James Warren and Assistant Superintendent Henry Saddler and their staff for

their cooperation and encouragement and for the fine leadership given at a time when it was greatly needed and appreciated; they have all noted and appreciated the fact that they practice the same "Human Relations" they preach.

On June 2nd about 200 students from Stanford University Stern Club held a real Hawaiian barbecue at Seacliff Beach with whole pigs cooked by a native Hawaiian, a student member of the club. Other typical foods were served. The advance party arrived early in the morning and purchased all the tables in the west remada and hung decorations of palm fronds, orchids flown in for the occasion, and oriental lanterns. The party broke up about 10 p.m. and everyone pitched in and cleaned up all traces of the party. Ranger II John McKone said it was a pleasure to have a group such as this visit the park, especially when their conduct is exemplary and they leave the place in as clean a condition as it was when they arrived.

Remark made by female visitor about 10-day camping limit: "Now the State is telling us how long a vacation we can take."

The requests received at the Pio Pico State Historical Monument are many and varied. During the past week the following requests were received:

1. Request for photo of observatory at Palomar Mountain.
2. Request for information for the erection of a street sign in Azusa.
3. Request for information on filing a claim at Anza Desert State Park.
4. Request authority to bring a group of girls in for an all night party at Huntington Beach State Park.
5. Request for information concerning Pio Pico home at Rancho Santa Margarita.
6. Request for information on San Jacinto State Park.
7. Two requests for information on Doheney Beach State Park.
8. Request what disposition should be made of mother possum and babies. (found in a petunia patch at the Mayos' residence in Whittier)
9. Request for information on whether swimming is now possible at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park.
10. Request for information on Yosemite National Park.
11. Request for information on whether picnicking is possible at Puddingstone Dam.
12. Request for identification of a little lost boy.

The following was received from Assistant Supervisor Burgess Heacox of Mitchell Caverns State Park:

June 7th in the year of our Lord 1956 -- YE OLDE PROCLAMATION

Let it be known to all of good faith and strong constitutions, upon the eve of this date at eight-o-six by the clock (Daylight Savings? Time), an heir of the name Thomas Bell Heacox was born to Ranger and Mrs. Heacox at the Needles Municipal Hospital, Needles, California. Let it also be known that said event occurred on the premier day of television in Needles. Furthermore, and not withstanding, said offspring has the equivocal honor of being the first child born to park personnel at Mitchell Caverns State Park. The family coat-of-arms, bearing until recently the words "Semper Paratus" (Always Prepared), now reads "$##%$&''XX#X$$"&&!--- Quoth the Raven, NEVERMORE!"

All three members (sire, dam and lamb) in exceptionally good condition, considering the circumstances. Vital statistics: man-child; 6 lbs. 6½ oz. (net weight); 18½" (keel length); full voice (in need of tuning); bringing the family to a total of 5 members. Nature Note: 6/7/56; one stork, hovering near Needles Hospital.

The dedication of the tree at Armstrong Redwoods to the memory of Superintendent Robert Coon was very appropriate. He felt very strongly toward Armstrong Redwoods and often would use Armstrong as an illustration of some point in park work.

Out-of-the-country visitors were reported at the following parks:

Vallejo Home: Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland
Shasta State: Canada, Chili, Switzerland, Malaya
Old Custom House: Philippine Islands, Hawaii, England, Burma, Germany, Brussels, Belgium, Scotland, Belgian Congo, Australia, Puerto Rico, China, Sweden, Finland, Alaska, Mexico
Mt. Tamalpais: Germany, Thailand, England, Canada, Denmark, Australia, Switzerland.

Vandalism

Sometime during the latter part of the week of June 18th vandals raided Petaluma Adobe draining the 500-gallon water tank by knocking off the valve. The building was broken into in three places but little interior damage was done.

Rocks were thrown into one of the old soap vats at La Purisima Mission, and as a result some of the plaster around the edges was cracked and broken. These vats are the hideout for a good many lizards and it is possible that whoever did the damage was trying to hit one with a rock.

A group at Sonoma Coast turned over all the garbage cans and tried to burn down the women's restroom. The paper holder was pulled open and the paper piled in a corner and lit with a match but it was too damp to burn.

Vandals destroyed a newly constructed fence at the North Group Area of San Clemente Beach and removed the bench from comfort station #2 and burned same in fire on beach.

Nature Notes

A total of 71 species of birds have been observed since March 1, 1956, in Mitchell Caverns and vicinity. Newly observed the past week and not previously reported are: the American Redstart (very rare for this area); the Yellow Throat; Mockingbird; Red-naped Sapsucker and Spotted Towhee. On night maneuvers Assistant Supervisor Burgess Heacox killed approximately 50 Black Widow spiders in and around the residence area.

The large buckeye tree in the courtyard of Sonoma Mission is in full bloom; there are some blossoms on the tuna cactus; and the grape vines that festoon the front porch are in full leaf with grapes developing.

A very enjoyable bird is residing in the old orchard and in the vicinity of the park residences at Prairie Creek. He can be heard tapping on one of the

more resonant fence posts; the sound carrying through the fence wire has a distinct and unusual quality. The first sound at daybreak and the last heard at nightfall is the staccato tapping of the Red-breasted Sapsucker, recognized by his brilliant red head and breast. This bird is apparently a bachelor as no female has been seen anywhere in the area despite assiduous searching. Not raising a family or having the responsibility of a mate he has plenty of time for play and spends a large part of every day banging on fence posts that make the loudest noises. A close inspection of these posts reveals small peck marks and apparently little, if any, food is obtained from these posts. The old trees in the orchard furnish the sapsucker a choice variety of insects. This bird is very confiding and can be approached to within ten feet.

At the National Assembly of the Audubon Society at Miami, Florida, last winter the subject was brought up of changing the name of the California Jay, (Aphelocoma californica) from the California Jay to the Scrub Jay. There are no apparent field differences between the Long-tailed Jay (immanis), Nicasio Jay (oocleptica), California Jay (californica), Woodhouse's Jay (woodhousei), Texas Jay (texana), and the Florida Jay (floridai). The Texans and the Floridans refuse to call the Jays of their states the Aphelocoma californica. So to come to some compatible agreement it was decided to call them all the Scrub Jay.

Black bass fishing has slowed down at Clear Lake but the forked-tail cats are being taken in limits and weighing from 2 to 4 pounds.

Three new elk have begun life at Prairie Creek. A rather sheltered life to be sure, as they spend most of their time hiding in the tall sedges of the boggy prairie. But, death came to the young of first-hatched barn swallows. The nest fell down and the young were found cold and lifeless upon the ground.

* * * * * *

TEXAS COMMENTS ON CALIFORNIA STATE PARK PROGRAM

We read with interest a comment in "S-Parks", May, 1956, the house organ of the Texas State Parks:

> "WHEW! AND ALSO WOW!"
>
> "TENNESSEE State Parks' 'Newsletter' under an exclamatory headline 'Whew', reported the appropriations made by the California State Legislature and signed by the Governor.
>
> "The budget amounted to $48,000,000.00. The ciphers and decimal point are correct for the amount was really 48 million dollars. With it the Chief of the California Division of Beaches and Parks estimates that there is assured the carrying out of approximately a half of a five-year master plan for the California State Park System."

SACRAMENTO OFFICE NEWS

Three of our men are leaving the Division this month to take over new duties in the newly formed Department of Water Resources. Loren "Butch" Ewen, whose pleasantries will be missed around here, was appointed Associate Civil Service Engineer on June 8, 1947 and rose to Senior Civil Engineer, a position he has held since July 1, 1950.

Tom Davis has been with us since May 25, 1953 as Associate Civil Engineer; and Aubrey Johnston has worked with this Division since July 8, 1946, at which time he was appointed Junior Real Property Agent, later becoming Associate State Park Lands Purchasing Officer in 1954. In January, 1955, this title was changed to State Park Acquisition Officer. "Butch" and Tom will take over similar positions with the Department of Water Resources and Aubrey will become Senior Right-of-Way Agent. Everyone here wishes them the best of luck and success.

Lillian Robb has moved into Deputy Chief Hanson's office as Intermediate Steno to take over for Barbara H. Moore who recently left us to stay at home and take a well-earned rest. We are glad to have you upstairs with us Lil.

Gladys Dunning who came to us from Maine is listening to wedding bells. No exact date has been set but we hear it will be soon.

Lorraine Lynn and the Joslins drove to Bowman a couple of weeks ago to attend the Nag-Nuts Horse Show and picnic where Connie Shrawder took a bunch of blue ribbons. It was her first horse show. A wonderful time was reported by all.

Bessie Stephane dropped in to see us the other day. She looked fine and all were glad to see her so well recovered from her recent illness.

As we go to press we have heard encouraging news concerning Glenn Price's recent accident. The latest report is that he suffered only minor injuries in his fall at the Mason Theatre. Glenn is well liked around here and everyone wishes him a speedy recovery.

Elmer Aldrich and Leonard Penhale are in and out of the office, looking more pleased each time, to report increased evidence that the 1956 Naturalist Conference has been one of our most successful and definitely responsible for getting the State Park Naturalist Program off to a very good start. There will be a more complete account of this in the August issue.

John Shrawder reports he likes his new job with the Department of Natural Resources, but the perspiring secretary who is putting out this issue of News and Views without him can tell you personally how much he's missed in this office.

* * * * * *

CHANNELS: The trail left by inter-office memos.

UNDER ACTIVE CONSIDERATION: We're looking in the files for it.

RE-ORIENTATION: Getting used to working again.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Permanent

Annabil, Signe V. (Acct Tech II)	5/31/56	District 4 Headquarters
Heilbronn, Jean T. (Int Steno Clk)	5/15/56	District 1 Headquarters

Appointments - TAU

Mack, Alvin L. (St Pk Attend)	6/1/56	San Buenaventura
Pugh, Robert W. (St Pk Attend)	5/16/56	Portola

Transfers

Hewitt, Robert W. (Rg I)	5/31/56	Jedediah Smith to Grizzly Creek
Leffingwell, Eric W. (Rg I)	6/15/56	Mt. Diablo to San Mateo Beaches

Separations

Blanchard, Kenneth O. (St Pk Attend)	5/30/56	Grizzly Creek
Bussman, Frances P. (Int Steno Clk)	6/8/56	District 2 Headquarters

Extended Leave of Absence (6 mos.)

Caldwell, James C. (Rg I)	6/14/56	Humboldt Redwoods

Miscellaneous

Telephone numbers - Curry Bidwell Bar State Park: Park phone - Lenox 3-5640
Pay phone - Lenox 3-9824

* * * * * *

DESERT MYSTERY

The following news story appeared recently in the San Diego Sun and was forwarded to us by William Kenyon, Superintendent of District 6:

"Pat Hughes, a sheriff's investigator, yesterday reported that he had returned here (El Centro) with two skeletons found near Harper's Well, 1½ miles northwest of Kane Springs. Kane Springs is on Highway 99. Mr. V. D. McCrory, of near Harper's Well, reported finding the skeletons. Hughes said the skeletons, partially mummified, were lying side by side in an isolated desert area. He said portions of clothing and the structure of the skeletons indicated they were of a man and a woman. Part of a woman's purse and what appeared to be a Mexican engagement ring was on the finger of the skeleton believed to be that of the woman. Hughes would not estimate how long the skeletons had been on the desert pending further study and analysis."

* * * * * *

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

PARK COMMISSION

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Charles Kasch (Ukiah); Robert E. Burns (Stockton); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); and Guilford H. Whitney (San Diego); J. Covington, Secretary.

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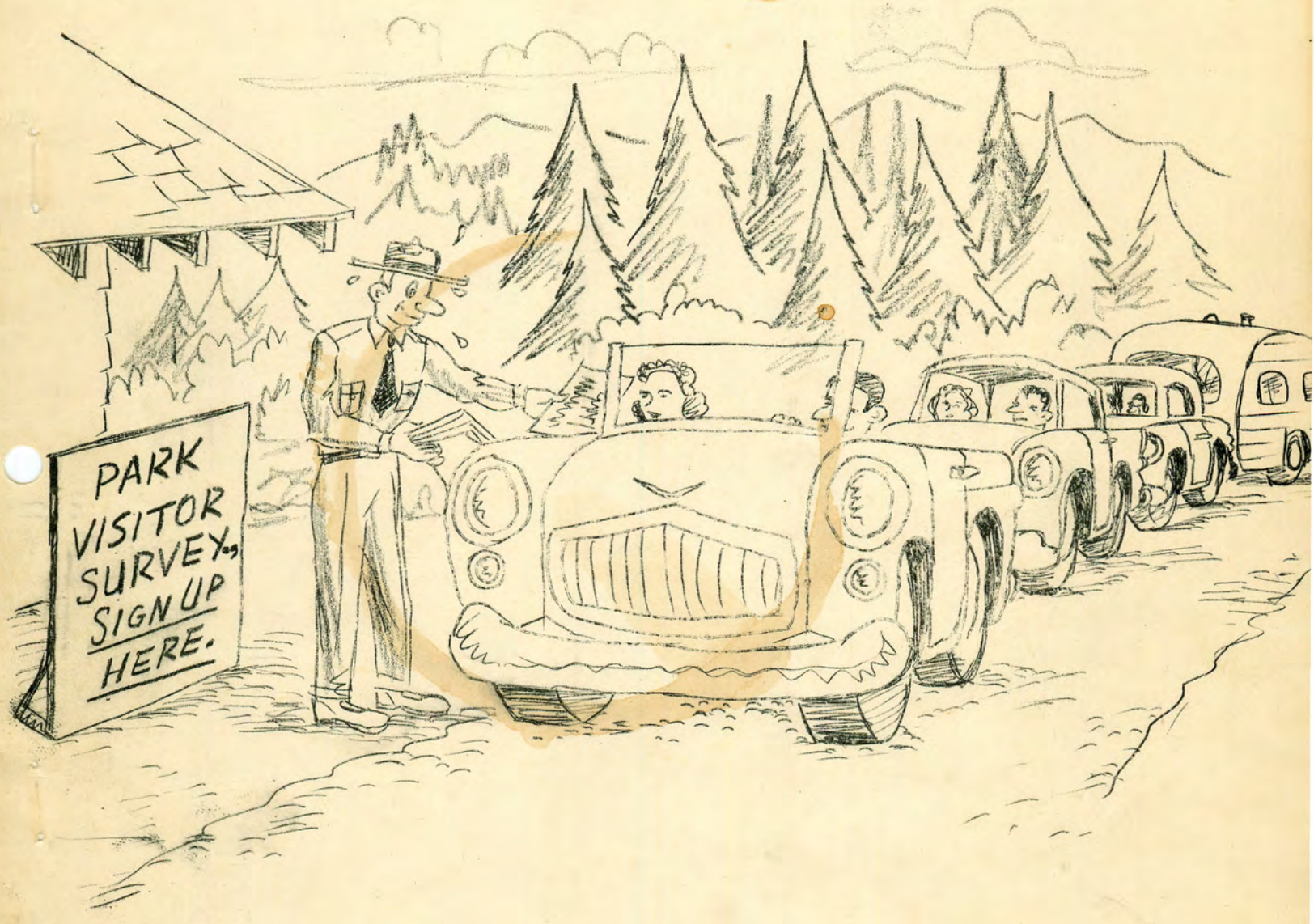
De Witt Nelson
CHIEF OF THE DIVISION
Newton B. Drury

Editor . . . . . Elmer C. Aldrich
Assistant . . . . . Eva J. Hautsch
Cover cartoon . . . . . George Woodhouse

David Welles

NEWS & VIEWS

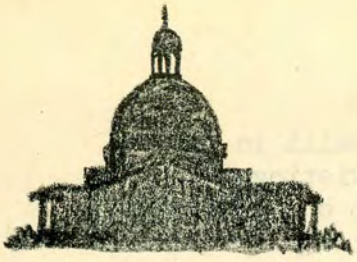


VOLUME 13 - Number 8 August 1, 1956

State of California Department of Natural Resources

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS & VIEWS



Chiefly Speaking..

For quite a while, particularly during the last legislative session, this report to the field dealt largely with budgets, appropriations, land acquisition and the Five Year Master Plan. That history has been written. We are now organizing, not without difficulty, to meet the challenge involved in building up the unprecedented estate which is to be the California State Park System.

We must also organize to protect this estate.

For of late there has arisen another challenge that has increasingly demanded our attention and has recently been discussed. It is the insistent pressure from many quarters to violate the principles of park management, to depart from established policies and traditions, and in so doing to deface, cheapen, and in some cases destroy the landscape beauty, the historic meaning, or other qualities of the parks. Examples have been given, like the proposed freeway through the Redwood parks, the suggested bridge at Emerald Bay with its destructive approach roads, and numerous attempts to divert park lands from their purpose as dictated by law, and, we firmly believe, the long-range public interest.

We would not be doing our full duty as park administrators if we did not try to anticipate and avoid, if possible, these destructive trends, and in any event minimize their effect.

We might well refer to this activity, in which all in the Division have some part, as "Preventive Planning".

In setting up the new Development Section, with the veteran Park Superintendent John H. Knight as its supervisor, it has seemed logical to make this type of planning the special concern of the section, in addition to its basic function in correlating all phases of development: master planning, design, engineering and construction; for the future quality of our park areas will depend both upon what we do to them in our development and what others, despite our efforts, perpetrate for their own ends.

These ends are often important to communities and to powerful groups, and unquestionably must be reckoned with in a dynamic expanding economy such as we have in California. Problems of offshore drilling and erosion control projects as they affect our beach parks; proposals for works, public and private, such as highways and utilities, which impair landscape and other values; commercial pressures related to lumbering, grazing, mining; these and other adverse influences have to be dealt with and given the attention justified by their importance. They have to be dealt with thoroughly, fairly and intelligently. Threats of these sorts have to be anticipated in time to propose workable alternative courses of action involving other than the use of state park lands. This, as can readily be seen, is not a simple task. It is a very complex one. While the Development Section will "keep the score", all of us, as already mentioned, have

a part in it. It involves sound policies and planning, skill in public relations and exposition of our aims, and alertness to existing trends. It requires practical solutions. It cannot be dealt with bureaucratically or by rule of thumb. For as Robert Louis Stevenson said:

"There is no cutting of the Gordian Knots of life.
Each must be smilingly unravelled."

Newton B. Drury
NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief

The following was received from Park Supervisor Don Rich of Hatfield State Park concerning the tragic and untimely death of his lovely, young daughter, Lee.

"We extend our heartfelt thanks to those who wrote to Lee during her hospitalization. The steady flow of letters of good wishes and encouragement were a wonderful contribution toward maintaining her spirit throughout the whole time. We wish also to gratefully acknowledge the many expressions of sympathy."

The whole Division joins in extending Don and Esther our deepest sympathy.

WAKEFIELD WINS CITIZENSHIP AWARD

During the first week in June, Kern County celebrated its anniversary by honoring forty business, industrial and agricultural leaders for their distinguished contributions to the growth and development of the county.

Louis Wakefield, Park Supervisor of Fort Tejon, was among those honored. From the correspondence we have received in the Sacramento office, Louis is considered a very welcome citizen of Kern County. Congratulations, Louie, we are proud to be your coworkers.

The Better Ranger..

By
Deputy Chief Earl P. Hanson

Many of you are wondering about the results of the recent field survey conducted by staff members of the State Personnel Board for the purpose of determining the appropriate supervision and staffing of each unit of the State Park System. The Personnel Board staff study has been completed, and it is our understanding that their recommendations have been submitted to the appropriate Personnel Board authorities.

At this writing, the Division of Beaches and Parks has not received an official copy of the report and recommendations. In general, it gives consideration to the following:

With a few notable exceptions, the present staffing, including the proposed changeover of some Ranger I positions to Permanent Park Attendant positions, is agreed to by the staff. In at least three parks, the duties and functions of the Park Supervisor indicate that some class slightly higher than the present Ranger III be established. This would presumably be a Ranger IV class lower in grade than the existing Ranger IV, or Assistant District Superintendent class. The latter and the present Ranger V class would no longer exist. Instead, they would be known technically, as well as operationally, as Assistant District Superintendent and District Superintendent, respectively. This does not mean an upgrading of the latter two classes. It means, rather, a compressing of the present Ranger classes so that four classes will exist where three do at the present time; although it is anticipated that the salary level of the new Ranger IV class Park Supervisor will be slightly above the present Ranger III class. This may result in some inequalities in pay between the classes for a short period of time, because of overlapping salary ranges. Before too long, however, this will adjust itself.

In addition to the possible upgrading of three Ranger III Park Supervisor positions, there may be also a downgrading of at least two Ranger III positions to Ranger II Park Supervisors. There will be no further downgrading of the Ranger I classification, however. Under this plan, none of the incumbents in the classes affected will be in any way adversely affected as to classification. Should the Ranger IV Park Supervisor class be established, those who have permanent Ranger III status at the time the former position is set up will be automatically eligible without examination for appointment to any vacancy that may exist in the new Ranger IV class. In the future, qualifying for the Ranger IV class will be solely through promotional examination, as is the case in the rest of the ranger series.

As soon as the new supervisory and staffing program has been approved by the Personnel Board, the District Superintendents will be notified and the appropriate changes made.

DAISY DID RETIRE

Many who knew Daisy Barbour well have reminded us that News and Views has not printed an account of her retirement. According to Daisy's outline, she had a very full and active life.

She was born near Des Moines, Iowa, in 1885. She married Frank Barbour in 1906, and lived for the next 12 years on an Indian Reservation. Of her years on the Indian Reservation, Daisy recounts many interesting incidents.

Subsequently, she moved to Pasadena where she was active in many community organizations and assisted with the Tournament of Roses.

In 1938, her career began with this Division as Curator at the Vallejo Home. She was transferred to the Sonoma Mission in 1944, where she served with distinction until her retirement on March 1, 1955.

Daisy now lives at 4097 - 8th Avenue, Sacramento, where she welcomes visits and letters from her park friends and coworkers.

* * * * * *

COLORADO RIVER BOUNDARY

Perhaps few realize that after all these years there may still be a controversy over the boundaries of two states. A static boundary line between California and Arizona is vital to this Division, because we are considering several parks along the Colorado River.

Several letters have passed over the editor's desk concerning this highly controversial issue, and the gist of the information seems to be as follows: The boundary between California and Arizona is defined as the mid-channel of the Colorado River. This seems fairly clear on the face of it, except, due to the terrain, the channel is continually shifting. The islands in the river sometimes are the property of Arizona and at other times they belong to California. Many times this has proved to be embarrassing to law enforcement agencies. Often violators have had to be released because of the uncertainty as to which state had jurisdiction. Problems have also arisen when bridges are proposed, because shifting boundaries make equitable apportionment of cost impossible. California and Arizona laws concerning water rights are not consistent, causing many controversies. A Commission has been appointed by both states, and it is now at work trying to resolve this situation.

Commission Digest..

The regular meeting of the State Park Commission was held in San Francisco, July 20th. Some of the actions taken were as follows:

Carrillo Beach State Park - Authorized Universal-International Pictures to use the park for taking motion pictures.

Water Reservoir Studies - Authorized the staff to study, immediately, the state park recreational potential of the Feather River Project, including the proposed Oroville Dam.

Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park - The request of the Oroville Fellows Club for expanding the present park was turned down on the basis that this park soon will be inundated by the Oroville Dam.

Folsom-Nimbus Project - A discussion revealed that the Department of Finance has approved the lease agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation, U. S. Department of the Interior for the operation of Federal lands as a state park surrounding these lakes.

Anza Desert-Borrego State Parks - Granted permission to the Benson Tours for renewal of their existing concession. This company conducts four-wheel-drive tours, breakfast rides, and wienie-roasts into remote portions of this wilderness park.

Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park - Under the existing terms of agreement, the Commission renewed, for a five-year period, the lodge concession held by William H. Raymond.

Emerald Bay State Park - Chief Drury discussed the problem of the huge landslide on State Highway 89 in the park, and the pressures to span Emerald Bay with a bridge. He reports that the Division of Highways is making headway, both in removal of the slide, and development of plans for alternatives to building the bridge which would destroy the beauty of the park as well as destroy campgrounds with approach roads.

Santa Monica Beach State Park - The staff was directed to meet with the officials of Santa Monica, the proponents of the development of a large off-shore amusement center adjacent to the park, to discuss their request for 3000 feet of beach for a parking lot.

Roadside Rest Program - A progress report was given showing the concentrated effort for development of these units is being made first in San Bernardino and Plumas Counties.

Next Park Commission Meeting - Because the Commission is desirous of viewing, on the ground, the proposed rerouting of the Redwood Highway, the next meeting will be held in Eureka, August 17th.

1956 STATE PARK VISITOR SURVEY

By
Elmer C. Aldrich

It is not news to any of you in the field by now, that you are all engaged in one of the most trying, but perhaps most significant coordinated field activities that has been forced upon you in many a year. It was with considerable reluctance that Chief Newton Drury requested the field staff to make a detailed visitor survey. It is fully realized that this adds just one more task to your heavy summer workload.

On the bright side, however, there is much to be gained from this study. It is interesting to read the comments from the field, as they are forecasting that following the survey we may have to change the recognized factor of 3.5 number of people per car in recording attendance. Preliminary reports indicate that there is wide variation, based on type of park, as to the number of people in the cars and their points of origin. It is also interesting to see the tremendous extent of out-of-state visitors to many of our parks.

Perhaps one of the most significant things that will be determined with this survey is, that in this age of motor vehicles, the general public knows no county boundaries when, as a family, they go seeking outdoor recreation and appreciation of the natural landscape of California.

The study may indicate, even more conclusively than we had known already, that the public is willing to travel a long way to view the outstanding types of natural scenery of the System: the Coast and Sierra Redwoods, outstanding, scenic, rocky coast line, the desert parks and the interior mountain areas. From this study there may be good food for thought touching deeply into basic park principles: what parks are receiving statewide use; what parks mainly local use; what distances large centers of population are willing to travel for outdoor recreation; what should the obligations be at all levels of government, including counties or regional districts, in supplying local recreational needs, etc.

It is hoped that some of the additional labors involved in obtaining this detailed information will be rewarded by interesting statistics which we will make every effort to summarize for you, perhaps in future issues of News and Views or in separate publications.

There is a wide variety of problems in the obtaining of the information. It is fully realized, that with the problem of recording numbers of people per car, the points of origin of visitation in parks where there is high day-use activity will be the most difficult task. As stated in the direction sheets, we should all strive for 100 percent record-coverage of visitation, but we know full well that in many cases it cannot be achieved. In this respect, the most significant summary will be on a percentage basis. This and many other types of analyses of our operations, requested of this Division by the Legislature, Interim Committees and outside agencies, will continue to be most significant to the Division's growth to meet the public's needs.

FIELD PERSONNEL SEEK COLLEGE TRAINING

Sixteen Rangers in parks in the vicinity of Monterey have expressed interest in taking a new evening course titled "Conservation for California Parks". The cost will be $15.00 for ten sessions. The course for two units of credit is given by Mr. Richard Robinson, former Naturalist with the National Park Service, and now with Monterey Penninsula College in Monterey.

The course appears to be similar to one recently given at San Jose State College this past spring, which was attended by some 17 state park personnel from the Santa Cruz area. The San Jose course likewise was given by a National Park Naturalist, Richard Hartesveldt.

Indeed, those are fortunate who have been near one of these colleges that has taken an interest in supplying higher education to our field staff.

FOUR-YEAR PARK COURSE TO BE ESTABLISHED

Each year there comes to the Sacramento office many inquiries from career-seeking high school graduates who ask the question, "Can you advise me on the best college to attend and curriculum to take for state park work?" To this we frequently respond that in the West there is no ideal course given. There are, however, majors in many colleges and universities to be considered--forestry, biology, landscape architecture, engineering, etc. None of these include everything that a park career man should get. Park people have long realized that the demand on them is varied, and some may have felt that nothing less than three or four degrees, including one from the "College of Experience" is essential.

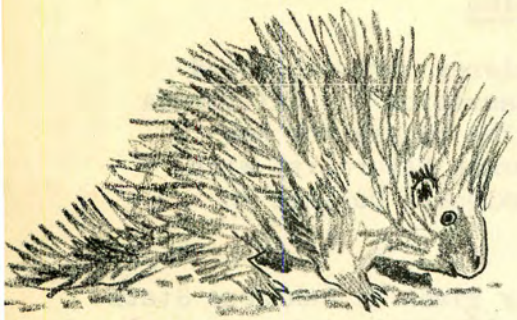
Some of you will be interested in knowing that this Division is taking steps to have established in some reputable college or university in California, a four-year curriculum in Park Administration. In order that graduates may qualify for work in various agencies that have careers in park work, a committee has been formed which will have its first official meeting this fall. It consists of the following: Dorr Yeager, Regional Chief of Interpretation, U. S. National Park Service; Richard Walpole, General Manager of the East Bay Regional Park District; William Penn Mott, Superintendent of Parks, City of Oakland; and Elmer Aldrich of our Division. Enthusiasm of the committee in accomplishing its objective has been shown in that already, before an official meeting, all of the eastern colleges having such a course have been contacted, and two California colleges have expressed an interest in establishing one.

Let's hope that soon, in answer to that question from career-seeking park people, we can give them an answer--and one that we know will fill the bill!

- - - -

"Culture is not just an ornament or a decoration. It is not the icing on the cake or the frill on a skirt. If it were, it would not be very important. Culture is the expression of a nation's character, and at the same time it is the powerful instrument to mould its character."--
W. Somerset Maugham.

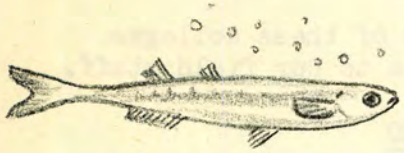
Nature Notes..



Emerald Bay

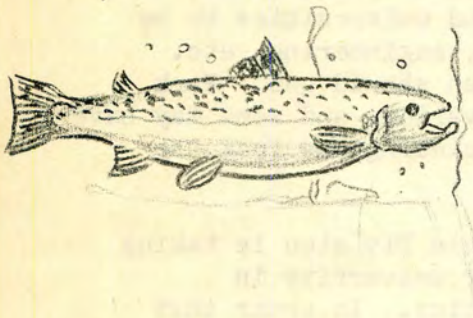
Park Aid Greg Thomas suggests the following for the control of Ribes spp.: "Simply spray the gooseberries with linseed oil and let the Porcupines eat the plants."

Carpenteria Beach



The Grunion Leuresthes tenuis again outsmarted beach fishermen over the past weekend. Although numerous swimmers noted the silver sided fish in the surf line during the day, when it came to full moon and high tide time, the Grunion apparently cavorted elsewhere, and the full beach crowd of Grunion hunters had to be satisfied with wiener bakes to pacify their appetites.

McArthur-Burney Falls

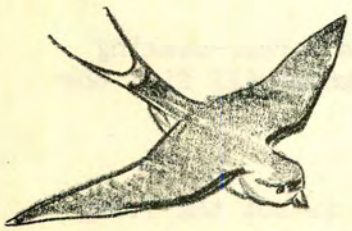


On Sunday, July 1st, Park Ranger Clyde Ray's oldest daughter and a camper friend rescued about 200 fingerling trout from pot holes when the stream went dry above where the artesian water starts that feeds the falls. They planted them in the stream where the water runs the year around. On Monday, July 2nd, the Department of Fish and Game planted 750 catchable trout in the stream above the falls, and 15 minutes later there were at least 50 fishermen fishing within less than a quarter mile. Many caught their limit of 15 fish.

Patrick's Point

Wild flowers are very pretty now with Foxglove, Tiger Lily and Western Azalea forming a beautiful picture with all the greenery of Patrick's Point as a frame.

Prairie Creek



We are glad to see the Park Rangers taking an interest in the affairs of local creatures. Ranger Frincke sent the following contribution to Nature Notes: "The Barn Swallow emits a call of alarm upon one's approach to their nest. The nesting birds take part in dive-bombing antics, flying as close to the intruder as possible without hitting him. The nesting birds are joined by their comrades in the harassing of the intruder. As many as eight birds have participated in these protective activities

GLENN PRICE RECOVERING

At the time the last issue of News and Views was put to bed, we had only sketchy reports on Curator Glenn Price's injuries. We now have more details as related by Superintendent Kenyon.

Glenn was collecting material for the Merced Theatre, Pueblo de los Angeles, from the Mason Theatre, Los Angeles, which is being torn down. The building was poorly lighted which resulted in Glenn's falling through a hole in the stage. Glenn sustained five broken ribs, a possible broken back, and a severely lacerated skull. He is at home now, but must remain in a cast for five months. We all fervently hope for Glenn's rapid recovery.

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NEW DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL OFFICER

John L. Swanson has been appointed the Departmental Personnel Officer, replacing Charles Lilley, who resigned July 1st to take a position as Administrative Assistant and Personnel Officer of the DeWitt State Hospital near Auburn, California.

Swanson comes to the department from the State Personnel Board, where he was an Associate Personnel Analyst. Employees of the Department of Natural Resources are acquainted with Swanson because of his participation in a number of successful training sessions for supervisory personnel.

Swanson graduated from the University of California in 1938 with a Bachelor of Science in forestry. He obtained a general secondary teaching credential in 1949, following study at Fresno State College, and now is preparing for a Master of Arts from Sacramento State College in the field of public personnel administration.

His experience includes four years with the U. S. Forest Service in blister rust control, fire prevention, as Assistant Forest Ranger, and Timber Management Assistant; two years with the National Youth Administration as a Forestry Resident Project Supervisor; and six years of personnel work in recruitment, certification, classification, training and agency personnel work (Division of Highways).

- - - -

THE STORK FLIES AGAIN

Doug and Lorraine Metcalf have added one more to their growing family on July 3, 1956. A new baby girl, Linda Anne, weight 7 lbs. 1 oz. The exact loss of weight experienced by the father from washing diapers after the event is not known. -- As stated by the father.

FIFTH ANNUAL PARK NATURALIST CONFERENCE

On the page facing is a group picture commemorating an historic occasion - the Fifth Annual Park Naturalist Conference, June 18 and 19, which was the first one attended by all of the Park Supervisors in whose parks naturalist services are being held this summer. Unfortunately, Deputy Chief Earl Hanson, one of the first State Park Naturalists, could not be present for the entire two-day, two-night session, and therefore is not included in this photo.

Supervisor of Conservation Education Elmer Aldrich administered the conference and invited several from outside agencies to participate: Doug Hubbard, Park Naturalist, Yosemite; Paul Covel, Naturalist, Oakland Park Department; and Jack Parker, Naturalist, East Bay Regional Park District. These men contributed immensely to the program from their background.

The agenda went like clockwork, for Sergeants at Arms Andy Anderson and Bruce Swinehart rang the gong - the last one seated had to lead a song. The most outstanding songleader was Assistant Superintendent Llewellyn Griffith.

(continued on next page)

KEY TO PICTURE ON FACING PAGE

Front Row: Ken Legg, Pk. Supv., Prairie Creek; Jack Parker, Naturalist, East Bay Regional Park Dist.; Glenn Wheeler, Naturalist, Richardson Grove; Don Jenkins, Naturalist, Cuyamaca Rancho; George Hagens, Pk. Supv., D. L. Bliss; Don Stoner, Naturalist, Big Basin; Dave Willis, Naturalist, Big Basin; Glen Jone, Pk. Supv., Patrick's Point; Fletcher Palmer, Naturalist, Big Sur.

Second Row: Elmer Aldrich, Supv. of Education; Lewis Griffith, Pk. Supv., Big Sur; Ralph Naffziger, Naturalist, Patrick's Point; Bob Campbell, Naturalist, Big Basin; Jim Tryner, Pk. Supv., Calaveras; Jim Avant, Pk. Supv., Palomar Mt.; Len Fisher, Asst. Pk. Supv., Big Basin; Bill Epperly, Ranger, Big Basin.

Third Row: George Holmboe, Pk. Supv., Big Basin; Paul Covel, Naturalist, Oakland City Park Dept.; Jack Schlotter, Naturalist, Cuyamaca Rancho; Newton B. Drury, Chief, Division of Beaches and Parks; Jess Chaffee, Supt., Dist. 2; L. P. Griffith, Asst. Supt., Dist. 4; Louis Alcorta, Naturalist, Portola; John Michael, State Park Naturalist.

Fourth Row: Bruce Swinehart, Naturalist, Prairie Creek; Maurice Morgan, Pk. Supv., Cuyamaca Rancho; Ed Earl, Ranger, Big Basin; Ed Wood, Naturalist, Humboldt Redwoods; Jim Whitehead, Pk. Supv., Point Lobos; Bill Haussler, Pk. Supv., Richardson Grove; Roy Kerr, Ranger, Big Basin; Len Penhale, State Park Naturalist.

Fifth Row: Floyd Younger, Naturalist, D. L. Bliss; Paul Mitchell, Naturalist, D. L. Bliss; George Lawrence, Supv. Park Naturalist; Jim Hall, Naturalist, Big Sur; Bill Reinhardt, Pk. Supv., Borrego; Pat Dougherty, Pk. Supv., Portola, Bill Marshall, Ranger, Point Lobos; Doug Hubbard, Park Naturalist, Yosemite; Carl Anderson, Pk. Supv., Humboldt Redwoods; Nick Doudnik, Naturalist, Calaveras.

(continued from preceeding page)

A considerable portion of the conference dwelt upon general park problems at various levels. Toward this, Superintendent Jess Chaffee from Monterey, and Assistant Superintendent Griffith from San Francisco, summarized, in discussion form, the major operational field problems and how the Park Naturalists and field staff can cooperate in carrying out an excellent public relations program.

The curriculum ran the full gamut of necessities of the naturalist services, with special emphasis in conducting guided tours, evening campfire program, research and information services. The history and purposes of these services was traced eloquently by Deputy Chief Hanson. Practical application of methods was demonstrated both with and without the public participating. Supervising Park Naturalist George Lawrence ably conducted the field demonstrations as well as assisted in the planning of the conference. State Park Naturalist Leonard Penhale, as usual, did much of the basic good work in the planning and running of the conference. The staff of Big Basin Redwoods State Park rushed a needed, temporary, recreation hall floor replacement for the conference, and did everything possible to make all visitors feel at home. Most of the Big Basin staff attended some of the meetings.

On the afternoon of the second day, Chief Newton B. Drury spoke to the group, emphasizing the value of Park Naturalist services to the Division. Inspiring, indeed, was his treatment of the basic fundamentals of the System - the very reasons why all of us are in this type of work. Important were his guides on the treatment before the public of the major pressures, now being brought to bear, which threaten the System.

Great credit is due Gus Sgarlotto and his lodge concession staff in supplying, at a very reasonable rate, housing and the best in a steak barbecue and buffet dinner for some 75 conference participants and their families. Only those who know Gus can realize what a wonderfully cooperating fellow he is.

The worth of a conference is judged by its results: up and down the State from the public come glowing reports of a most effective Park Naturalist Service. Outstanding teamwork between the Park Naturalists and Rangers is making this possible.

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UNIFORM FOR SALE - $25.00

Jacket - size 39
Trousers - length 31", waist 33"

Contact - Tom Overmire (Former Park Naturalist)
4924 Indianola Avenue
Indianapolis 5, Indiana

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Yield From The Field

Clear Lake - Had a visitor waiting at the office door last Sunday. The largest Pacific Rattlesnake that I've ever seen let me know by buzzing that I was trespassing upon his domain. -- Ed Griggs, Park Supervisor

Columbia - WELLS FARGO BUILDING RANSACKED!!! A visitor reported to Ranger Perry that a man in a striped shirt was going through the trunks at the Wells Fargo Building. Perry and the visitor rushed over to the building and found Curator Mc Noble, wearing said striped shirt, going about his duties in the perscribed manner.

Emerald Bay - At 8:15 a.m., June 20, boulders began falling from above Highway 89 north of the Harvey West Unit access road. In due course, boulders completely blocked that section of Highway 89, and in addition punched a hole 3' deep and 9' in diameter in the access road above the first switchback, and deposited 3 boulders (largest 12'x12'x15', smallest 6'x6'x4') below the first switchback. This blocked all access to the Harvey West Unit by vehicle. Personnel and supplies being transported by boat.

Fort Ross - Early Friday morning, July 6th, the Ketch Silver Spray, out of Hawaii, became lost in the fog off the nearby coast. It was running under sail when it ran aground on the rocks at Salt Point eight miles northwest of Fort Ross. The three crew men reached shore safely, but their boat was soon a total loss.

Also the following squib from John McKenzie, Fort Ross: - One of the frequent customers to the bar was an elderly man named Joe. It was his habit to drink hard and heavy and then retire to a large easy chair. He would soon fall asleep. So deep was his sleep, that until he had "slept it off", nothing seemed capable of waking him.

Some of his contemporaries became aware of this trait and decided to capitalize on it to the expense of Old Joe. They carefully removed his shoes and laced them up again! (In the process, they nailed his shoes to the floor.)

In due time Joe wakened! It took quite a while to calm him down enough to explain that he hadn't been paralyzed by bad whiskey!

Fort Tejon - A group of school teachers visited from Harpers Ferry, West Virginia who were very interesting. One of the ladies, a high school teacher, has promised that when they return home she will try and look up some of the descendants of the men who were stationed here and were from that area. The man who was in charge of the building of Fort Tejon, Captain Thomas Jordan, was from Harpers Ferry.

Huntington Beach - July 4, 1956. The gates were closed at 11:45; the cars may have stopped coming into the park, but that didn't stop the people. We had an estimated 3,000 walk-ins, climb overs, jump-ins and crawl unders after we closed the gate. -- Leo Dennis, Assistant Park Supervisor

La Purisima Mission - The corral which we have been building for a burro (which hasn't yet arrived) came in handy this week when a stray horse wandered in and refused to go away. After getting it safely into the corral, we spent most of the evening on the phone trying to locate the owner. - - A. W. Sill, Monument Supervisor

MacKerricher Beach - The thief who robbed the office of MacKerricher Beach on May 27, obtaining $30.00, was caught this week by the Mendocino County Sheriff's Office. He was a seventeen year old boy who lives in a house near the park. The clue that broke this case was the fingerprints taken from the window of the park office. This boy also confessed to several other robberies in this area. -- W. Stahlberg, Park Supervisor

Morro Bay - Latest Complaint: Woman camper complained that there are no air hoses around the camps to fill air mattresses. Should we consider piping air to campsites? -- A. F. Whittington, Assistant Park Supervisor

Mount Diablo - A little excitement for Fred Spicer and Gene Schaal this week while on general maintenance. Just after leaving the summit and rounding a sharp curve, the left front wheel spindle broke leaving them with just 3 wheels and no brakes to carry on with their duties. Lucky for the boys, the truck angled toward the bank, skidded approximately 100 feet, and came to rest with no other harm done to Fred, Gene, or the truck. -- George Lynn, Assistant Park Supervisor

Mount Tamalpais - Old Rangers never give up. We were pleasantly surprised Saturday afternoon with a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Ray Bassett, late of Mount Diablo State Park. Ray assisted as "Sidewalk Superintendnet" with heater installation in Residence #4. Ray and Ruth seem to be enjoying their retirement. -- Richard L. Brock, Park Supervisor

Pfeiffer-Big Sur - Carl Lonneker, Ranger I, has been awarded a scholarship to the Audubon Summer Camp at Norden, California. This is a two-week session with emphasis on the teaching of natural history to groups. Congratulations, Carl.

Point Lobos Reserve - The following was emitted by a visitor at Point Lobos: "Weeds, I paid good money to see a bunch of weeds!" Well, to look on the bright side of things, we won't have to worry about him tromping Point Lobos to death, will we? -- Jim Whitehead, Park Supervisor

Russian Gulch - Mr. William Shandel of Comptche started to work at Russian Gulch on June 18th. We wish to extend a sincere welcome to Mr. Shandel who is a blood relative of Paul Bunyan, and that is a fact. -- Robert E. Stewart, Park Supervisor

Sonoma Coast - It seems our problems are not unique. Bill Allison's weekly report states he had quite a discussion with visitors from Great Britain, about a subject causing some concern in jolly England. The subject? ye olde Litterbug.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

This issue continues the practive of publishing a brief bibliography of publications, most of which are available to the field staff through the Education Section in Sacramento. There is a rapidly growing number of field people taking an interest in their natural surroundings. It makes life more interesting, and there will be a growing emphasis on natural history in examinations. This month the subject is birds.

Hoffman, R. H.
1927 Birds of the Pacific States. Houghton Mifflin Co. 353 pages, 10 color plates, numerous line drawings. An excellent book for both identification and study of habits. Descriptions are gems of literature and complete. It is profusely illustrated with line drawings by the famous, late Allan Brooks. For any person seriously interested in bird study, this book, used in conjunction with Peterson's Guide, is the best reference obtainable.

Petersen, R. T.
1941 A Field Guide to Western Birds. Houghton Mifflin Co. 240 pages, 6 color plates, 40 half-tone plates, 40 figures. For the most rapid, comparative identification, this is the best book obtainable. The descriptions and distribution accounts are concise. The color plates compare, side by side, many birds pictured in natural color. As stated before, this, in conjunction with the book above, is the best for all western bird students.

Grinnell, Joseph and T. I. Storer
1924 Animal Life in the Yosemite. University of California Press. 741 pages, 12 color plates, 48 half-tone plates, 2 maps, 64 figures.
This book is primarily an account of all animal life in a cross-section of the Sierra Nevada; however, it has a very interesting section on birds, and many photographs, including nine color paintings. Suggested as supplemental reading or specific treatment of birds in the Sierra.

*Kortright, F. H.
1953 The Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America. Wildlife Management Institute. 475 pages, 36 color plates, numerous figures. The most complete book on ducks, geese and swans. It treats physiology, distribution (with maps), habitat and identification of all American species. Includes 36 color plates showing autumn-spring, male-female, juvenile and hybrid plumages.

Koford, C. B.
1953 The California Condor. National Audubon Society 150 pages, 1 color plate, 30 half-tone plates, 15 figures. A very complete report on this rare bird. It deals with all phases of the life of the Condor from birth to maturity. Illustrated with 36 photographs. Also lists records of occurences since 1835. Excellent reading on a rare species being preserved.

* Not available to the field, (from the Education Section).

Appointments - Permanent

Lewis, Delvia H.	St Pk Rg 1	7/1/56-	Ft. Ross
Merkel, Dalton E.	St Pk Naturalist	8/1/56	Borrego
Morris, Beatrice P.	Int Steno Clk	6/25/56	Dist 2 Hdq
Riddell, Francis A.	Curator 1	7/1/56	Sutter's Fort
Simpson, Daisy S.	Int Steno Clk	6/18/56	Dist 2 Hdq

Appointment - Reinstatement

Lyons, Otis G.	St Pk Rg 1	8/1/56	Folsom Lake
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 2		McConnell

Appointments - TAU

Foote, George F.	St Pk Attend	7/6/56	Cuyamaca
Hogan, Joanne	Int Typ Clk	6/19/56	Dist.6 Hdq
Mills, Bernard J.	Grd & Flw Gard	6/13/56	Will Rogers
Curtis, Joseph B.	St Pk Attend	7/1/56	Stinson Bch
Duckett, Albert A.	St Pk Attend	7/2/56	Humbt Rdw.
Frazee, Carl L.	St Pk Attend	7/3/56	Dyerville
Hartman, Mervin C.	St Pk Attend	7/1/56	Big Basin
Kampa, Eugene D.	St Pk Attend	6/26/56	Mt. Diablo
Shipek, Florence C.	Curator 1	7/18/56	Cuyamaca
Stickel, James B.	St Pk Attend	7/1/56	MacKerricher
Veyne, Philip	St Pk Attend	7/2/56	San Mateo Co. Bch

Separations

Bussman, Frances P.	Int Steno Clk	6/8/56	Dist 2 Hdq
Kerr, Hazel B.	Int Steno Clk	5/30/56	Dist 2 Hdq
Lewis, Delvia	St Pk Rg 1	7/24/56	Fort Ross
Porter, Donald K.	St Pk Attend	6/15/56	Cuyamaca
Priester, Ferdinand T.	St Pk Rg 1	5/10/56	Mt. San Jacinto

Transfers

Biggio, John A.	St Pk Rg 1	8/1/56	Folsom Lake
(from)			Tahoe
Brock, Richard L.	St Pk Rg 3	7/16/56	Calaveras
(from)			Mt. Tamalpais
Carlson, Robert G.	St Pk Rg 2	6/15/56	San Mateo Co. Bch
(from)			Prairie Creek
Carlson, Robert G.	St Pk Rg 2	7/1/56	Stinson Bch
(from)			San Mateo Co. Bch
Cater, Wesley E.	St Pk Rg 2	7/1/56	Carrillo Bch
(from)			Borrego
Cooley, Gordon J.	St Pk Rg 3	7/1/56	Folsom Lake
(from)			Turlock Lake
Garrelts, Adolph F.	St Pk Rg 2	8/1/56	McConnell
(from)			Calaveras
Holmboe, George E.	St Pk Rg 3	7/16/56	Mt. Tamalpais
(from)			Big Basin

Kneass, Amelie	Curator 1	8/1/56	Pacific Bldg.
(from)			Stevenson House
Lawyer, Donald E.	St Pk Rg 2	7/17/56	Tomales Bay
(from)			Cuyamaca
Lemley, Floyd A.	St Pk Rg 2	7/1/56	Portola
(from)			Doheny
McMillen, Theodore B.	St Pk Rg 2		R&H, Marin Co.
(from)			R&H, San Mateo Co.
Perrin, John B.	St Pk Rg 2	7/1/56	Doheny
(from)			R&H, San Diego Co.
Philbrook, Alan D.	St Pk Rg 3	7/16/56	Big Basin
(from)			Mt. Diablo
Powers, Richard C.	St Pk Rg 2	7/16/56	Russian Gulch
(from)			Petaluma Adobe
Short, Orville G.	St Pk Rg 2	7/1/56	Mitchell Caverns
(from)			Portola
Simmons, Robert S.	St Pk Rg 2	7/1/56	Twin Lakes
(from)			Mitchell Caverns
Spencer, Thomas D.	St Pk Rg 2	7/1/56	Natural Bridges
(from)			R&H, Marin Co.
Harvey, Ernest R.	St Pk Rg 1	7/1/56	Fremont Peak
(from)			Big Basin
Knight, Charles L.	St Pk Rg 1	7/1/56	Van Damme
(from)			Fort Ross
Leffingwell, Eric H.	St Pk Rg 1	7/1/56	Stinson Bch
(from)			San Mateo Co Bch

Appointments - Promotions, additional

Mehlert, Charles	St Pk Rg 4	7/1/56	Sacto Hdq
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 2	Tom	Tomales Bay
Michael, John H.	St Pk Naturalist	6/30/56	Sacto Hdq
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 2		Natural Bridges
Smith, Noah H.	Acct Tech 3	8/1/56	Sacto Hdq
(formerly)	Acct Tech 2		Dist 3 Hdq

Addresses and Telephone Numbers

Carrillo Beach State Park (Wesley E. Cater, Park Supervisor)
169 Roberts Avenue
Oxnard, California (In case of emergency phone: Glenwood 7-2795
c/o Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Austin)

Twin Lakes Beach State Park
55 - 5th Avenue
Santa Cruz, California

Stinson Beach State Park
P. O. Box 231
Stinson Beach, California Phone: Stinson Beach 4211

R&H, Contra Costa Co., Norman Cleaver, St. Pk. Rg. 2
281 S. Hartz Avenue
Danville, California Phone: Vernon 7-6973

Carpinteria Beach State Park - P. O. Box 1195, Carpinteria, California

D. L. Bliss State Park - Phone: Lambert 5-9944 (pay telephone)

Folsom Lake State Park - Phone: Yukon 5-3357

Monterey telephone numbers now have prefix "FRontier" preceeding numerals

Point Lobos Reserve State Park - Phone: Mayfair 4-4909

Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park - Phone: Orick 591

Send mail for Manresa Beach State Park - c/o Sunset Beach State Park
201 Sunset Beach Road
Watsonville, California

Mount Diablo State Park - new P. O. Box number is, Box 258
Diablo, California

New home address for John A. Biggio, Ranger 1, Folsom Lake State Park is
910 Riverway Street
Folsom, California

Miscellaneous

The time when Mitchell Caverns State Park may be reached by telephone will be 9:00 - 9:30 A.M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

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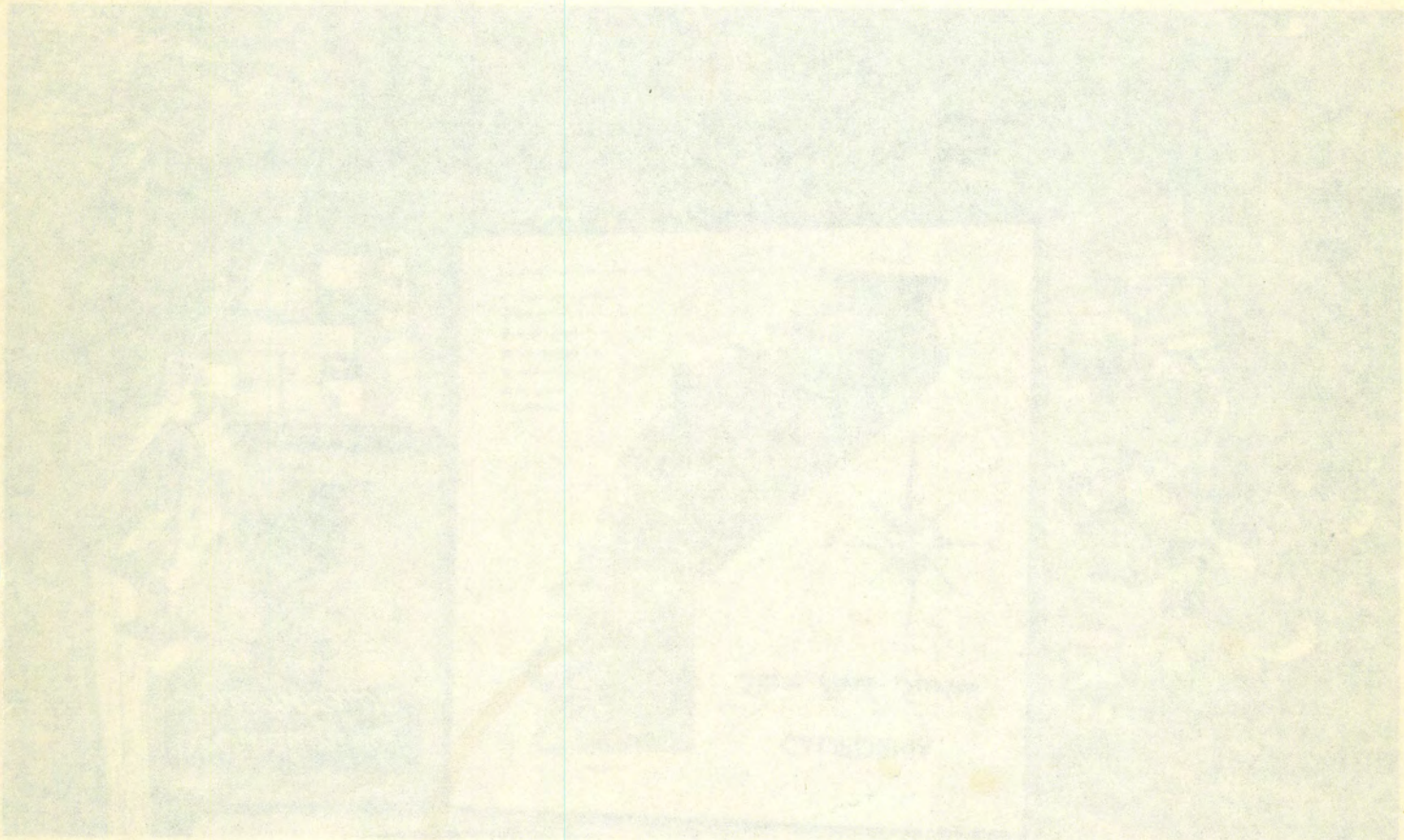
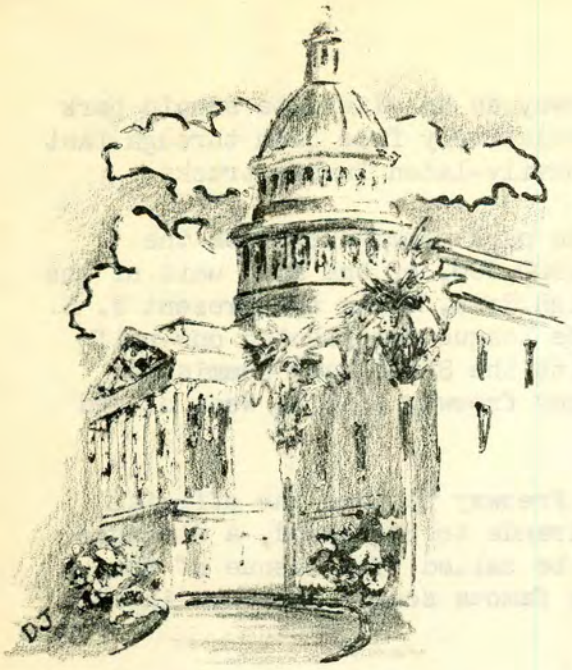
State of California Department of Natural Resources

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS





CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Preventive planning at its best has been exemplified by the solution of the problem of the Redwood Highway. This was brought out at the meeting of the California State Park Commission in Eureka on August 17th.

District Highway Engineer Allen S. Hart outlined the alignment and construction of the first unit of the new four-lane Redwood Freeway, U. S. 101, which will extend four and eight tenths miles between Englewood and Dyerville Flats in Humboldt Redwoods State Park. Design of this freeway is to be completed December 1 of this year and the project will be advertised for bids in February of 1957, soon after which construction will presumably begin. The date set for the completion of this unit, which represents approximately one-quarter of the twenty miles affecting the redwood park, is October 1, 1958. The cost is estimated at $5,250,000, of which one-half will be met from appropriated park funds.

Thus there comes to a climax a project which for over ten years appeared to present an almost insoluble problem, involving conflict between utilitarian and esthetic concepts. On the one hand was the mounting pressure for widening and bringing to higher standards the present U. S. 101 where it passes through some of the most magnificent of forests. On the other was the need -- indeed, the trusteeship -- to prevent or at least hold to a minimum the destruction that would follow if a four-lane freeway were plowed through the giant trees on the present two-lane route.

It was only through comprehensive planning and thoughtful, patient co-operation of both highway and park authorities that this problem was met. Proposals for a by-pass highway completely outside the park, which we had hoped for, did not seem feasible, but after studying a number of alternatives suggested in our Ewen-Wardwell-Meyer report of April 27, 1953, the highway engineers came up with a line that met modern standards of curvature and grade and was, in the most part, either outside the park or in areas of lesser scenic importance; impinging seriously upon park values only at one point, where it was necessary to cross the South Fork of the Eel River at Dyerville, and at no point involving the wholesale destruction of giant Redwoods and of landscape beauty that would accompany heavy freeway construction on the existing line. District Superintendent James E. Warren and Chief Landscape Architect Stephen T. Wardwell of the Division of Beaches and Parks followed the evolution of the new line in the interest of conserving park values.

Some losses are inevitable, but they are considered the necessary price of great gains achieved. These are:

Acceptance of the by-pass principle.

Preservation of the present Redwood Highway as an alternate scenic park road, primarily for recreational travel and relatively free from through fast traffic and commercial vehicles, including heavily-laden lumber trucks.

At the August 17th meeting in Eureka, the park commission took the final steps in the purchase, at a cost of $1,200,000, of one more unit of the Avenue of the Giants between Englewood and High Rock, along the present U. S. 101 for some two miles. The Save-the-Redwoods League contributed one-half of the purchase price and has been working with the State Park Commission on this project for over twenty years. The new freeway will be west of and outside this outstanding forest.

It is our thought that when the Redwood Freeway becomes the official U. S. 101, the remaining present road from Miranda to Englewood, a distance of about twenty miles, shall in its entirety be called "The Avenue of the Giants". It is destined to become one of the famous scenic parkways in the world.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief

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STATE FAIR

California opened its annual State Fair on August 29. Rangers John Dixon, Gold Discovery Site and Roy Mealey, Shasta Historical Monument, were on hand to represent the Division of Beaches and Parks at our exhibit.

The exhibit was prepared almost in its entirety this year by State Park Naturalist Len Penhale. With vacations and other assignments, there was no one available to help Len. He put in many long hours preparing and setting the exhibit in place. John Shrawder, Department Supervisor of Conservation Education did yeoman's work coordinating all Divisions of the Department.

The Division's exhibit consists of three units. One unit is in the main building of our area and consists of a three-panel display board depicting recreation areas, natural scenic areas, and historical areas. Another unit is located near Fish and Game's trout pond. This unit consists of a large map of the State Park System and describes our aims and purposes. The third unit is devoted to historical monuments and displays many old and rare photographs.

John Dixon and Roy Mealey are answering questions, passing out folders, and generally helping to sell the Park System to the public.

The greenery in the exhibit was gathered by the staff at Van Damme Beach and transported by the Department of Natural Resources. Much credit is due Len Penhale, John Dixon, Roy Mealey, the staff at Van Damme and any others who helped make this exhibit a credit to our Division.

By Deputy Chief EARL P. HANSON

Chief Newton B. Drury has just released a report on the allocation of positions in State parks based on survey recommendations of the Personnel Board staff. In the event you have not seen a copy, it will be made available shortly either through your Park Supervisor or by a supplement to News and Views. While these allocations have not had final approval, we are operating in accordance therewith with the understanding, of course, that definite changes in assignment will take place over a period of time rather than through immediate action, such as transfers.

Some of the changes have already been put into effect. They were started by the promotion of Park Supervisor Charles Mosteller to the new Ranger III position established at Silver Strand Beach State Park. Park Supervisor Knoefler has been placed in charge of Turlock Lake State Park because of the allocation of a Ranger II Park Supervisor position to Donner Memorial instead of the former Ranger III allocation. Clyde Strickler, Assistant Park Supervisor at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, has been appointed to the Donner Memorial State Park Supervisor position. Other changes may be found in the Roster Change section of this issue of News and Views.

I should like to report upon the large migration of field personnel into the Sacramento headquarters office. As the result of an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for reservoir recreation studies, it has been decided to carry on these studies with Division personnel. It has long been our firm conviction that experienced field personnel possess talents well suited to some of the technical phases of the Division's functions. For this reason, we have selected a number of our Park Supervisor Ranger III incumbents for appointments, under temporary authorization, in the Ranger IV class as Land Planners in the Land Section of our Sacramento headquarters office. All are subject, of course, to successful passing of the Ranger IV examination, which will be given within the next six months. All Ranger III's, who by experience can qualify, as well as certain other employees of the Division, will be eligible and should apply to take this examination.

The following are the TAU appointees to the reservoir recreation studies: William Haussler, William Weatherbee, Alfred Salzgeber. In addition, Murrell Gregory was transferred from the Assistant District Superintendent position in District 6 to assist in the studies, and, as reported two months ago, Chuck Mehlert is also working with the reservoir group, affectionately referred to as the "Puddle Planners". This group, under the immediate supervision of Bob Hatch and under the administrative direction of Emmett Blanchfield and Everett E. Powell, are occupying the former quarters of the History Section, and have playfully revised the sign on the door to read "History-Making Section". Who is to deny the truth of the designation?

All of these appointments provided promotional opportunities for those whose names remained on the Ranger III eligible list, and I am happy to report that this list was completely cleared. Carl Schnauer of Henry Cowell Redwoods was promoted to the Ranger III position at Richardson Grove. George Lynn of Mt. Diablo was promoted to the Ranger III position at Carpinteria Beach. Carl Whitefield was appointed as a TAU Ranger III at Borrego State Park as the result of William Reinhardt's transfer to the Park Supervisor position at Huntington Beach. Other Ranger III transfers involved Dick Brock from Tamalpais to Calaveras Big Trees, where he is to carry on the duties formerly assigned to Jim Tryner, now Superintendent of District 4; George Holmboe from Big Basin to Mt. Tamalpais; "Tiny" Philbrook from Mt. Diablo to Big Basin Redwoods; and a promotion for Bob Stewart from Russian Gulch to the Ranger III position at Mt. Diablo.

At least two other Ranger IV appointments are being considered. One is the Land Planner in the Sacramento headquarters office, and the other is Assistant District Superintendent in District 6. It is expected that these will be made within the next thirty days.

We are happy that promotional opportunities have been and are being made available as a part of the expansion of the California State Park System provided for in the current budget of the Division. Our program calls for continued expansion in the field forces, and we are hopeful that additional promotional opportunities will be available. To date we have made fifteen appointments from the Ranger II eligible list. At this writing, no new appointments in that class are immediately contemplated. As new areas are acquired, they will have to be staffed to the extent that funds are available in the current budget. This may well mean a few additional transfers and a limited number of promotional opportunities. We believe it quite an accomplishment to have completed appointments from the former Ranger III eligible list and to have made appointments from the top one-fourth of the existing Ranger II eligible list.

Happy landings!

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HISTORY COURSE BEING OFFERED AT O. C. C.

We have just received a letter from Orange Coast College stating that they are going to offer a course entitled "California History". Former Park Naturalist Don Meadows is going to teach the subject, and knowing Don's work, we feel it will be a very well presented course. Also, a number of park employees have already taken "California History", and are very enthusiastic about it.

Following is a description of the course:

"Interesting and lively account of California's past from the days of the Spanish Dons to the present, presented through the use of class discussion, selected readings, movies, photographs, lectures, and guest talks."

The class will meet each Tuesday from 7:00 to 9:30 p.m. from September 18 through December 11. Two units of college credit are given for successful completion of this course. For further information, write to Orange Coast College, P. O. Box 307, Costa Mesa, California.

GENERAL HANNUM PASSES

Brigadier General Warren T. Hannum, former Director of Natural Resources who retired from State service in 1953, died on August 14, 1956, in San Francisco at the Letterman Army Hospital. He was buried with military honors at the Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, on August 20, 1956.

General Hannum served as Director from 1942 until his retirement. Prior to 1942 he served for many years with the Army Corps of Engineers.

General Hannum was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and graduated second in his class from West Point Military Academy in 1902. He served with distinction in both world wars. Military decorations bestowed on him include the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Service Medal and the French Legion of Honor. During his active years, General Hannum was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society of American Military Engineers, the Commonwealth Club and the Fort Mason Club.

Surviving the former Director are his wife, Mrs. Mary J. D. Hannum; a son, Colonel Warren T. Hannum, Jr., of Norfolk, Virginia; a daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Hannum Snider and five grandchildren.

The sympathy of all Division and Departmental employees is extended to Mrs. Hannum and her noted family.

RANSOM MAKES THE BIG TIME

On the cover of the August issue of Sunset magazine, there is pictured the Wells Fargo Building at Columbia State Historical Monument. Standing in the doorway is a familiar figure. That's right, "Pinky" Ransom. The accompanying article is a very interesting story on the Mother Lode.

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular meeting of the State Park Commission was held in Eureka on August 17th. Some of the actions taken were as follows:

Aquatic Sports Regulations - As the result of a two-year study, the Commission approved in principle and set forth for later hearings and advertisement these regulations for public approval. The regulations determine the speed at which boats may be operated in relation to areas designated for swimming, the use of proper running lights, the proper method of towing aquaplanes and skiers, control of boats in relation to the use of liquor and narcotics, the use of proper muffling devices, the mooring of boats overnight, the disposal of waste and refuse in the water, the control of landing of aircraft except in emergencies, the use of proper floats for safety, and restrictions.

Folsom Lake State Park - The Commission accepted the appraisals on 22 parcels of this project and gave authority for the staff to negotiate for purchase.

Seven Proposed New Projects - The Commission gave approval for submission of the following projects to the State Public Works Board for approval prior to acquisition: Grover Hot Springs, Alpine County; Big Basin Redwoods State Park addition; Huntington Beach State Park addition; George J. Hatfield State Park addition; Thornton Beach State Park addition; Alabama Hills, Inyo County; Carpinteria Beach State Park addition. Deferred for later consideration was an addition to Manhattan Beach State Park. By act of the 1956 Legislature, it is now required that projects of this type be submitted to the State Public Works Board prior to release of the funds for acquisition.

Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park - A delegation appeared representing the Roddiscraft, Inc. and Twin Parks Lumber Company and suggested that $1500 would be an equitable sum to pay per annum for the use of a state park road for logging purposes. A final sum of $3750 was established as the amount they would be required to pay.

Roadside Rest Program - The Park Commission approved a policy concerning the development of the roadside rest program in California. This entire statement is presented elsewhere in this copy of News and Views.

Redwood Bypass Highway - One of the purposes of the meeting of the Commission in Eureka this month was to view on the ground the proposed rerouting of the Redwood Bypass Highway and to receive a detailed explanation at the meeting of the details of construction. District Planning Engineer Alan Hart established the following schedule of development for approximately five miles of the first unit of the Redwood Bypass Highway which is needed to bypass the major groves in Humboldt Redwoods State Park:

September 7 - Refer the prescribed rights-of-way maps to the headquarters office of the Division of Highways in Sacramento.

September 20 - Action by the Highway Commission on approval of the routing and taking lines for rights-of-way.
September 22 - Flagging on the ground of the line including cuts and fills.
October 1 - Slope lines to be in; trees tagged for cruising; easements only will be taken over park land and no trees will be taken beyond the easements. No fencing will be designed for the right-of-way.
November 1 - Design complete, and a logging sale of timber to be held with the money being returned to the Division of Beaches and Parks.
December 1 - Plans to be submitted to the Sacramento headquarters office.
January 15, 1957 - Advertise for bids for construction.
February 1 - Logging contract to be let.
February 15 - Bids open for construction.
March 1 - Contract work starts.
October 1958 - First unit completed.

Humboldt Redwoods State Park - Avenue of the Giants - In response to the presentation of $600,000 for matching purposes for the acquisition of the famous Avenue of the Giants, the Commission moved that this grove memorialize the great work of the Save-the-Redwoods League that has promoted and donated to the State Park System more than 8 million dollars since 1918 for the development of the State Park System.

Police Powers - Granted police powers to the following park employees: Lee G. Beavenue and William J. Coleman.

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SHASTA STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENT

The following are some of the questions asked at the Shasta State Historical Monument: "Are you the caretaker? Who owns this place? How many men were hanged on the gallows? Is it okay if we take some of these old bricks? Do you have anything here about my grandfather Tobias Wiffletree? Is there still gold around here? How much? Where did the Ruggles brothers hide that gold they took off that stage coach? Have you ever seen Grant's Tomb? How did anybody ever escape from this jail? Where did you buy those pants you have on? Will you please explain painting number 43 to little Susie? Are those real diamonds? How come you don't have any whale's teeth on exhibit? Why didn't this building burn down when the fire destroyed old Shasta? How long will it take me to drive to Eureka on Highway 299? How's fishin'? Can you get Davey's ball off the roof? We're gonna eat this watermelon down stairs - wanna piece? If Redding is named after Reading, how come you don't call it Reeding? How'd you ever fall into a soft job like this? Do they still hold Court here? Why can't we get into the District Attorney's office? Why can't we go in the cell blocks? Why don't this old trunk open? You seen my wife? You seen my kids? You seen my dog? They gonna restore those old ruins over there? Haven't I saw you before some place? Buddy, you care for a drink?"

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

By Aubrey Neasham, Historian

The following report by the Committee on Standards and Surveys, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D. C., summarizes briefly but well the criteria in the preservation and interpretation of historic sites and buildings. All too often, historic preservation as we know it is a "hit or miss" affair, with little consideration given to historical and cultural significance, suitability, educational value, cost, and the administrative responsibility of the sponsoring group. California's growing population and the tendency for destruction on a large scale make these criteria all the more important. We can't save all of our historic sites and buildings, but those we do can measure up to approved standards, which make their preservation and interpretation all the more worth while.

Historical and Cultural Significance

A structure or area should have outstanding historical and cultural significance in the nation or in the state, region, or community in which it exists. Such significance is found in:

Historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, political, economic, or social history of the nation, state or community is best exemplified, and from which the visitor may grasp in three-dimensional form one of the larger patterns of the American heritage.

Structures or areas that are identified with the lives of historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, state or local history.

Structures or areas that embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type-specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period-style or method of construction; or a notable work of a master builder, designer or architect whose individual genius influenced his age. Mere antiquity is not sufficient basis for selection of a structure for permanent preservation, but it can be a factor if other more significant examples have disappeared or if the building forms part of an especially characteristic section of a given community. Smaller structures, such as the first squared-log cabins or the sod houses of the pioneers, may be as important relatively as the mansions of the past.

Structures or sites of archaeological interest that contribute to the understanding of aboriginal man in America.

Suitability

Preference should be given to those structures or sites where there is preponderance of original material or other physical remains which have retained their integrity. (Integrity is a composite quality derived from original workmanship, original location, and intangible elements of feeling and association.) Repair or restoration of original elements or reconstruction of a building long destroyed demands high professional standards of

historical and scientific techniques. Generally speaking, it is better to preserve than repair, better to repair than restore, better to restore than reconstruct.

Property boundaries adequate to protect the essential historical or cultural values of the project should be obtained at the outset if possible.

Accessibility to the public; encroachments by business, industry, housing, and traffic; availability of fire and police protection and of essential utilities are important practical considerations.

Since all historic structures significant enough to warrant preservation cannot support themselves as historic museums regularly open to the public, adaptation to other possible uses should be considered. It is essential, however, no matter what the proposed use, that every effort should be made to preserve those elements which account for the significance of a particular structure.

Educational Value

The primary purpose in preserving a structure as an historic museum is public use and enjoyment. Each project should have a place in the national, state or local programs for the preservation of historic sites or buildings and should be coordinated with all similar projects in its area to increase its usefulness as an educational force.

Cost

The cost of restoration or reconstruction and of subsequent adequate maintenance and interpretation should not be beyond the means of the sponsors. A well-considered plan should contemplate that the project be fully endowed or potentially self-sustaining.

Administrative Responsibility of the Sponsoring Group

Essential considerations are the legal authority, organizational soundness, and adequacy of financing of the sponsoring group and the competence of trustees, committee members, and staff to whom the preservation effort is entrusted.

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On August 18, 1956, a great white bird came in for a landing at the home of Ralph Jones, McArthur-Burney Falls, and unloaded its cargo. The bird? A stork. The cargo? One baby girl complete with squawk. Congratulations to the Jones family.

NATURE NOTES

GRIZZLY BEAR

BLACK BEAR

SEEKING TO SAVE THE GRIZZLY

Condensed from Will Barker in American Forests

As competition for the land continues unabated, several species of native wildlife are finding survival increasingly difficult.

Among the birds and mammals of the National Wildlife Federation's 1956 list is the grizzly bear, first described scientifically by Lewis and Clark after their return from exploring the headwaters of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers in 1805-06. Only a few hundred of these great humpbacked bears with dished in faces and grizzled coats are left in the United States.

In the wilderness areas of Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, and in Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, individual grizzlies roam over territories that are about 20 miles in diameter and use well defined routes that lead to the above timberline. In Alaska, the Yukon and British Columbia grizzlies in considerable numbers wander over individual territories in the rugged mountains and across vast expanses of tundra.

The grizzly bear's fur may have a dark brown cast, the usual color, or a hue that is yellowish, grayish or blackish. Light tipped hairs on the upper parts of the body give the grizzled appearance from which it gets its common name.

A grizzly does not reach full size until the animal is 8 to 10 years old, about one-half of its life span in the wild. A mature male weighs anywhere from 500 to 800 pounds -- occasionally as much as 1,000 pounds -- measures six to seven and one-half feet in length, and stands three to three and one-half feet at the shoulders. A full grown female weighs about 400 pounds, with the other physical proportions scaled to this weight.

To preserve the grizzly bear in Alaska, the territorial game commission has reduced the limit from two to one grizzly or brown bear except in southeast Alaska. Such a measure should maintain a sufficient breeding stock of these bears in Alaska so that the species will be perpetuated -- provided, of course, that wilderness habitat is always available, the great problem for saving stateside grizzlies from extinction even if all hunting is prohibited.

DOANE POND FISHING

From the above picture, Doane Pond appears to be one of those red-hot fishing spots where one must bring along his own rock on which to stand. Trout fishing opened at Mt. Palomar, and before daylight almost 500 "fishermen" ringed Doane Pond. Doane Pond is scarcely 100 x 150 yards. This figures about 3 feet of shoreline for each person.

The Department of Fish and Game planted 6000 trout in Doane Pond. About 4000 fish were caught on opening day by "shoulder to shoulder fishermen". The parking area was full at 4:30 a.m., and persons arriving after that time were required to use the picnic parking areas and walk two miles to Doane Pond. This prompted much abuse from the sportsmen.

It is felt by park personnel and the public alike that this will not be repeated, because the season is now open all year. There will be no more opening days. An idea that is gaining favor with all concerned is that the pond be opened to fishing for children only.

Doane Pond was once a thing of beauty, situated in meadowland and half hidden by vegetation. Now each time "maintenance" is performed, the perimeter of the pond is increased. This allows more standing room around the pond, and more fish must be planted. If this practice is to continue, there will be no vegetation around a spot that was once inspirational for its beauty.

Portola - A "scat" collection has been started to confirm the presence of a mountain lion in the park area. A request is to be made of the Food Habits Laboratory in Sacramento for assistance in identification of collection. Preliminary survey on trails produced 24 samples with several possible lion samples.

Tomales Bay - In the first week here I have seen one pinto doe deer. She had a standard body color with a white neck. Also I have seen a completely white doe -- had witnesses on both occasions -- Donald Lawyer, Park Supervisor.

Patrick's Point - A remark overheard in the restroom the other day, when one mother said to another, "This is a swell place, they even have a naturalist that takes the children on walks."

Carlsbad Beach - A group of eight or nine -- obviously a family group -- including adults and children, were enjoying a picnic. It was nearly sunset, and a warm fire was crackling in the cement pit. Wieners roasting over the flames gave off a fragrant aroma. Everyone looked comfortable. And why not? Standing by to handle the serving and keep an eye on the children was a neatly dressed, white-uniformed maid.

Folsom Lake State Park - Friday night, August 10, at approximately 6 p.m., a boat took off towing a skier. The skier fell into the water and the boat went on for about 100 feet, then veered sharply to the left as the pilot looked behind for the skier. The pilot was thrown out of the boat and, as he was alone in the boat, the unmanned craft raced madly for the shore, then veered left again and started circling around about 200 feet from the shore line and a crowd of swimmers. The boat continued to circle for about twenty minutes before someone from another boat dared to jump aboard the runaway craft and bring it under control. With the many swimmers and boaters using this area, it was fortunate that no one was injured.

Edward R. Hickey - One of the Park Aids in swimming today 7/18/56 saw a man with a Snorkel tube, face mask and rubber foot fins with a short line tied to his finger with baited hook trying for a trout. New way to fish?

Clear Lake - Again Clear Lake State Park can safely make the statement that there is good drinking water throughout the park. All the caution signs have been removed and it is no longer necessary to explain over and over again why the water is poisoned and contaminated by some terrible germs. The new pump is pumping approximately 25 GPM, but some adjustments will be made to up this amount somewhat.

Point Lobos Reserve - No time to say anything in this space, we're surveyin'. -- Jim Whitehead, Park Supervisor. Ed. Note - This is really news!

Humboldt Redwoods - July 26th, Ranger Hesemeyer and family held a house warming party in their new home with all park personnel attending. Ranger Hesemeyer is the last of our flood victim personnel to move into a rebuilt residence.

Carlsbad Beach - A young man from Switzerland visited the park August 4th. He traveled by bicycle from New York, up through Canada and down the West coast. He intends to travel on to Mexico City, then down through the deep South and up the East coast to New York, then home. A lot of foot work I would say! -- Knowlton Miramontes, Park Supervisor

D. L. Bliss - Overheard the following comment of one visitor to another: "Those naturalists couldn't be better if you were to carve them out by hand." Ed. Note - Them's kind words podner.

Armstrong Redwoods - Big day for Ranger Strouse and family. Their daughter, Margaret, was married tonight 7/28/56 at 7 p.m. They all left for the church wearing "Soup and Fish". The happy groom is Angelo Guisti of Sebastopol. ---- Will it soon be "GRANDPAW" Strouse? Tune in next May. This is one down and one to go for the Strouses. They have one more sweet young thing. -- R. V. Sims, Park Supervisor

Henry Cowell Redwoods - Consider the case of the scarlet face. Such was the fate of one Carl Schnauer, former Supervisor at Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park, now Chief Ranger at Richardson Grove. The farewell, fried chicken dinner given by the park personnel and friends was highlighted with the presentation of a monogrammed and embroidered--no less--green and brown satin trash pickup bag and hand painted pickup stick. A statement from Mrs. Schnauer quickly put an end to its intended purpose. It so appealed to her eye, she plans to use it for her future laundry bag.

Van Damme Beach - A caravan of about 100 cars of the Horseless Carriage Club of America came by Van Damme Beach on Saturday morning, July 28th. These cars all dating back before 1915 and, with their occupants dressed in attire of that era, were a most unique spectacle. The usual morning nature hike was cancelled as most of our park patrons were on the beach parking area and lined along the highway to cheer this caravan as they drove by.

San Buenaventura - There has been quite a noticeable decrease in the amount of trash strewn throughout the park by the visiting public in the last few months. It is not unusual now to have the bare minimum of cleanup work to do in a parking lot in the morning. We still spend a lot of time picking up papers, cans, etc., but the usual amount of work keeps the area looking a lot better than ever before. So far we have no explanation for the improvement, but hope that people have at last begun to appreciate the facilities provided, and that our efforts to date have not been in vain. -- William Markle, Park Supervisor.

San Juan Bautista - Annually the citizens of San Juan Bautista and the surrounding area sponsor a Fiesta and Rodeo Celebration. The Mission is the heart of the Fiesta; however, the Plaza and State Historic buildings add tremendous interest to the event. For this, the little "City of History" literally bursts its seams. Attendance for the day has been estimated as follows: San Benito County Sheriff's Office, 10,000; Hollister "Free Lance", 50,000; Salinas "Californian", 30,000. We refuse to estimate!

BIBLIOGRAPHY

This month's bibliography will list some of the more popular books about plants and trees

Jepson, W. L.
1925 Manual of the Flowering Plants of California. University of California Press.
1171 pages, many line drawings
Considered to be the best general key to the plants of California. Covers all native plants from ferns up through the composites.

*Swingle, Deane
1946 Textbook of Systematic Botany. McGraw-Hill Co.
343 pages. Many schematic drawings.
Excellent reference book. Should be studied before attempting to use any key. Fairly simple, but very thorough.

Sudworth, G. B.
1908 Forest Trees of the Pacific Slope. U. S. Government Printing Office.
441 pages. Many superb line drawings.
Though almost 50 years old, it is still the outstanding work on trees for this area. Simple to use. Some of the scientific names have been changed since publication.

*Abrams, LeRoy
1923
1944
1951 Illustrated Flora of the Pacific States. Stanford University Press.
Four volumes, three of which have been completed.
Words cannot describe this marvelous work. Almost 30 years have been spent on the first three volumes. The first volume deals with plants from ferns through the Birthwort family. The second from the Buckwheats through the Kramerias, and the third volume from Geraniums through the Figworts. All serious students of botany use this work as a reference whenever possible. This is the ultimate in western botany.

Hitchcock, A. S.
Rev. 1950 Manual of the Grasses of the United States. U. S. Government Printing Office.
1051 pages. 1199 line drawings.
The most complete work on grass to be found anywhere. A somewhat difficult book to use without preparatory study, but it is the only book that can be used for valid identification in many cases.

U. S..D. A.
1949 Trees, Yearbook of Agriculture, U. S. Government Printing Office.
944 pages. 42 color plates. Many line and schematic drawings.
An excellent supplemental reading reference. Shows the interrelation of man to the forest. Also includes a section on wildlife and a key to the trees of the United States.

*McMinn, H. E.
1939 Illustrated Manual of California Shrubs. J. W. Stacy, Inc.
689 pages. Illustrated.
An authorative key to California shrubs. Identification from structure rather than from seeds as in Jepson. A little more difficult to use than Jepson, but a more thorough treatment.

*McMinn, H. E. and Maino, Evelyn
Illustrated Manual of Pacific Coast Trees. University of California Press.
409 pages. Illustrated.
An interesting well written book. Sudworth and Jepson seem to cover the subject more thoroughly, but an excellent reference.

Smith, G. M.
1944 Marine Algae of the Monterey Peninsula. Stanford University Press.
622 pages. 98 black and white plates.
One of the few books available on marine botany. Has an easy to use key to the genera,; however, some reading should be done on marine plant physiology before using key. Almost every species is illustrated. Recommended reading for all Rangers stationed at northern beach parks.

*Jaeger, E. C.
1940 Desert Wildflowers. Stanford University Press.
322 pages. Illustrated.
A complete book on the work of the flora of the North American Deserts, with 764 plants described and illustrated in line drawings and photographs. Includes a key to aid in identification. The ecology is sometimes contradictory, but it more than makes up for that with the excellent key and descriptions.

Holt, Vesta
1955 Key to the Wildflowers, Ferns, Trees, and Shrubs of Northern California. National Press
182 pages. Line drawings.
A non-technical book that adequately covers the plants in northern California. An inexpensive manual for the library of a beginning botany student. Has a good key and a definition of terms.

Bowerman, Mary L.
1944 The Flowering Plants and Ferns of Mt. Diablo, California. Gillick Press.
290pages. 26 figures and photographs.
A very comprehensive book on a specific area. It is primarily intended as an identification manual, but a great deal has been devoted to plant communities and associations. Climate, soils and geology are also considered.

*Denotes books not available from the Education Section.

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ROADSIDE REST PROGRAM

At the August 17, 1956 meeting of the State Park Commission approval of the following recommendations for the Roadside Rest Program was given. The report was prepared by the Development Section.

The purpose shall be for the Division of Beaches and Parks to construct and maintain a statewide system of Roadside Rests, related to the State Highway System. Preservation, recreation and local use shall be met by other functions of the State park program, or by regional, county and community parks; and are not intended to be provided with funds appropriated for the purpose of roadside rests. Roadside rests are intended to provide places where highway travelers may safely pause in agreeable surroundings in order to picnic or relax, and are to be devoted to day use only.

During the 1951 Regular Session of the Legislature, the first of several bills were introduced relating to the establishment of a system of roadside rests. While no conclusive action was taken, the Legislature, by Assembly Concurrent Resolution 91, authorized the first study for the establishment of a roadside rest program.

As authorized in the above-mentioned resolution, the Division of Beaches and Parks in co-operation with the Division of Highways submitted a report, "Roadside Rests and Parks Along California State Highways", dated January 15, 1953, to the 1953 Regular Session of the Legislature. Bills calling for the establishment of a roadside rest program based on the recommendations contained in this report were not approved.

A second report "Roadside Rest Program for California", dated January 1955, by the Subcommittee on Beaches and Parks, Assembly Interim Committee on Conservation, Planning and Public Works, with co-operation from the Division of Highways and the Division of Beaches and Parks, was submitted to the 1955 Regular Session of the Legislature. At this session, the Legislature passed authorizing legislation which was subsequently vetoed.

In August 1955, Governor Goodwin J. Knight in a letter addressed to Chairman Joseph R. Knowland, of the State Park Commission, requested that the Commission assist him in developing a comprehensive beach and park program for inclusion in the executive budget to be submitted to the Legislature in 1956. The "California State Park System, Five Year Master Plan" dated March 1, 1956, in which the recommendations of the State Park Commission were presented to Governor Knight included recommendations for the first phase of a statewide system of roadside rests.

The 1956 Regular Budget Session, the Legislature in enacting the Budget Act of 1956 included Item 405 in the budget of the Department of Natural Resources which provided funds for the inauguration of this program as of July 1, 1956.

Legislation authorizing the Division of Beaches and Parks to construct and maintain a system of roadside rests is contained in the following:

California Legislature, Budget Act of 1956, Item 405 - "For acquisition of sites, construction, improvements, and equipment, for a system of roadside

rests, Division of Beaches and Parks, Department of Natural Resources, payable from the State Park Fund $450,000; provided, that before any site for any roadside rest is selected, the Board of Supervisors of the County in which such roadside rest is to be located shall be consulted for advice and recommendations."

"In making this appropriation it is the intent of the Legislature that the costs of operation and maintenance of these facilities will be paid from funds available for park purposes."

Roadside rests are to be located along State Highways at intervals best adapted to accomplish the purpose of this program, taking into account public need and efficient maintenance. Location of roadside rests may be incorporated with historical markers, overlooks, or other such points of interest, providing that the combination of the two interests, is not incompatible with the roadside rest program.

Roadside rests shall be limited in size to what is required to adequately contain the facilities necessary to care for the daytime needs of the traveling public, and to provide a satisfactory setting. Size may vary as the public need requires in the light of the conditions of the site and the extent of the traffic to be served.

Facilities considered necessary for the proper function of the individual roadside rest are:

Land	Comfort station
Clearing and grading, planting, as needed	Barriers
	Water
Roads and parking	Fencing, as needed
Tables	Signs
Refuse containers	Ramadas, as needed

These components will be required in varying degrees according to the site and requirements of the location.

The program as set forth shall be developed under the direction of the Development Section of the Division of Beaches and Parks.

Appraisal and acceptance of the roadside rest program by the traveling public will depend measurably upon the quality of maintenance. Due consideration will be necessary in the location and design of roadside rests to minimize the costs of maintenance and yet provide maintenance of desired quality.

Operation and maintenance of roadside rests will be a function of the respective Districts of the Division.

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COMMISSIONER WRITES FROM EUROPE

Chief Drury received the following from Commissioner Burns who is enjoying a tour of Europe:

"This international life is interesting but tiring. Things look better over here than during my last visit in 1952. You should see the park they have made out of the rubble heaps here in Berlin."

FLAG RAISING CEREMONY AT OLD CUSTOM HOUSE

Commissioner Knowland delivering his address at the annual flag raising ceremony at Old Custom House in Monterey

The celebration of the anniversary of the raising of the "Stars and Stripes" by Commodore John Drake Sloat has been carried on by the Monterey History and Art Association for several years, but the celebration this year far excelled previous years both in participation and attendance.

Allen Knight was named Chairman of the memorable event, and participating in the program was the Navy League, Daughters of the American Revolution, Native Daughters of the Golden West, the Navy, Marines and many others. The Navy sent the heavy cruiser "U.S.S. Bremerton" and five modern mine sweepers. The Marine Band from Treasure Island gave a concert in the Court House Plaza. As the people gathered, another detachment of Marines landed on the beach.

J. F. van Loben Sels presided, and Admiral Stone of the U. S. Navy Post Graduate School, read Commodore Sloat's proclamation. The 28-starred flag was raised, while a company of sailors fired a salute, and this was answered by the Navy ships at anchor in Monterey Bay. The Marine Band then played the National Anthem. A fine speech was delivered by the Honorable Joseph R. Knowland who has long held this landmark and ceremony in high regard. He briefly outlined the plan for improving the area around the Old Custom House. Mr. Knowland stated he considered the Old Custom House as the most important historical monument in our System.

The celebration forcefully brought to mind to a great number of people the deep significance of the act of Commodore Sloat on July 7, 1846, and the place in American and California history that this event holds.

The whole celebration was carried out with great dignity and simplicity. Everyone attending went away with a deeper feeling of understanding and patriotism.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Regular Permanent

Arneklev, Milo L.	Hi Eqp Oper-Lab	8/13/56	District 6 Headquarters
Waggoner, Robert F.	St Pk Rg I	8/20/56	Tahoe

Appointments - Promotions

Carpenter, Keith N.	St Pk Rg 3	7/16/56	Pfeiffer-Big Sur
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 2		Shasta
Johnston, Walter R.	St Pk Rg 2	7/17/56	Columbia
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 1		Patrick's Point
Heacox, Burgess W.	St Pk Rg 2	8/1/56	Borrego
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 1		Mitchell Caverns
Hudson, Robert A.	St Pk Rg 1	8/1/56	Emerald Bay
(formerly)	Pk Aid (seas.)		Donner
Lonnecker, Carl G.	St Pk Rg 2	7/18/56	Monterey Monuments
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 1		Pfeiffer-Big Sur
Lynn, George W.	St Pk Rg 3	7/23/56	Carpinteria
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 2		Mt. Diablo
Metcalf, Douglas W.	St Pk Rg 2	7/17/56	William B. Ide Adobe
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 1		Richardson Grove
Ray, Clyde W.	St Pk Rg 2	7/17/56	Cuyamaca Rancho
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 1		McArthur-Burney
Redding, David W.	St Pk Rg 2	7/18/56	Weaverville Joss House
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 1		Columbia
Schnauer, Carl C.	St Pk Rg 3	7/23/56	Richardson Grove
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 2		Henry Cowell
Till, Jr., Evon G.	St Pk Rg 2	8/1/56	Salton Sea
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 1		Pfeiffer-Big Sur
Welch, Jack P.	St Pk Rg 2	7/16/56	Borrego
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 1		Borrego
(then transferred)			
from:	St Pk Rg 2	8/1/56	Borrego
to:	St Pk Rg 2		Anza
Williams, William O.	St Pk Rg 2	8/1/56	R&H Trails, Cuyamaca
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 1		Sunset
Wilson, Theodore A.	St Pk Rg 2	7/2/56	Big Basin Redwoods
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 1		Emerald Bay

Appointments - TAU

Bertram, Lynne A.	Int Typ Clk	8/20/56	District 6 Headquarters
Cecil, Weldon H.	St Pk Attend	8/13/56	Seacliff
Hanley, Frank J.	St Pk Attend	8/1/56	Big Basin
Whitefield, Carl C.	St Pk Rg 3	8/1/56	Borrego
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 2		Anza
Haussler, William J.	St Pk Rg 4	7/23/56	Sacramento Headquarters
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 3		Richardson Grove
Salzgeber, Alfred P.	St Pk Rg 4	7/23/56	Sacramento Headquarters
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 3		Carpinteria
Weatherbee, William A.	St Pk Rg 4	7/23/56	Sacramento Headquarters
(formerly)	St Pk Rg 3		Huntington Beach

Transfers

Brown, Franklyn	St Pk Rg 2	8/1/56	Mount Diablo
from:	St Pk Rg 2		Turlock Lake
Fisher, Leonard R.	St Pk Rg 2	7/23/56	Henry Cowell
from:	St Pk Rg 2		Big Basin
Gregory, Murrell	St Pk Rg 4	8/1/56	Sacramento Headquarters
from:	St Pk Rg 4		District 6 Headquarters
Knoefler, Darrell A.	St Pk Rg 3	8/1/56	Turlock Lake
from:	St Pk Rg 3		Donner Memorial
Mealey, Roy E.	St Pk Rg 2	7/16/56	Shasta
from:	St Pk Rg 2		William B. Ide Adobe
Power, Neil E.	St Pk Rg 2	7/18/56	Folsom Lake
from:	St Pk Rg 2		Monterey Monuments
Reinhardt, William J.	St Pk Rg 3	8/1/56	Huntington Beach
from:	St Pk Rg 3		Borrego
Strickler, Clyde E.	St Pk Rg 2	8/1/56	Donner
from:	St Pk Rg 2		Cuyamaca Rancho
Wiget, Francis H.	St Pk Rg 2	8/1/56	Cuyamaca Rancho
from:	St Pk Rg 2		Salton Sea

Separations

Graf, Donald I.	St Pk Rg 1	8/14/56	Borrego
Hogan, Joanne	Int Typ Clk	8/16/56	District 6 Headquarters
Kampa, Eugene D.	St Pk Attend	8/24/56	Mount Diablo
Miller, Joel R.	St Pk Attend	8/9/56	Seacliff
Pierson, Clarence H.	St Pk Attend	8/9/56	Mount Tamalpais

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SACRAMENTO OFFICE NEWS

That big smile on Sarah Zimmerman's face is the result of winning $25 playing various games of chance at Lake Tahoe while on vacation. Sarah says she just plain relaxed and practiced "bein' lazy". What is your system Sarah?

Rose Eckberg also vacationed at Lake Tahoe with her family. Rose says she hit nine jackpots but couldn't resist the urge to put it all back in the machines. She says she also caught some fish. These she didn't put back.

Lucy Hawkins has just returned from a trip to Baltimore, Maryland. She and her family went by train, and as Lucy says, "We just had a wonderful time".

Virginia Fillinger had a bit of a family reunion at Jackson Hole, Wyoming. Family members from Sacramento, San Francisco, and Fremont, Nebraska, met at the Grand Tetons and went on tour from there. They visited Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, but Virginia said the highlight of the trip was Shasta Dam.

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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

PARK COMMISSION

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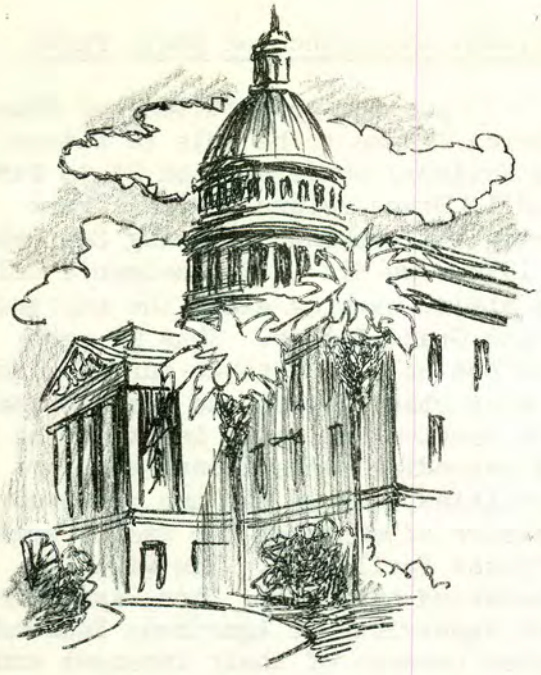
NEWS AND VIEWS

VOLUME 13 - Number 10 October 1, 1956

State of California Department of Natural Resources

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

The cover photo shows Louis Wakefield, Park Supervisor, Fort Tejon, and Jack Rhodes, Park Supervisor, Tule Elk Reserve examining a recently dropped Tule Elk calf.



CHIEFLY SPEAKING

There is a saying that you can't turn back the clock. Perhaps not, but this is what we are trying to do, with varying success, in our historical monuments. We shall keep on trying.

It is, in effect, our primary objective in the state park areas devoted to the preservation of the beauty of the California landscape. Point Lobos Reserve is an outstanding example of this purpose. What we have accomplished thus far in the Borrego-Anza Desert is another. In all of the scenic areas in the State Park System--the Redwoods of Coast and Sierra for instance--good park management has called for careful planning and development that will insure adequate public access and enjoyment without destruction of the beauty and interest that were qualities of these places when they were first beheld by the explorers and pioneers.

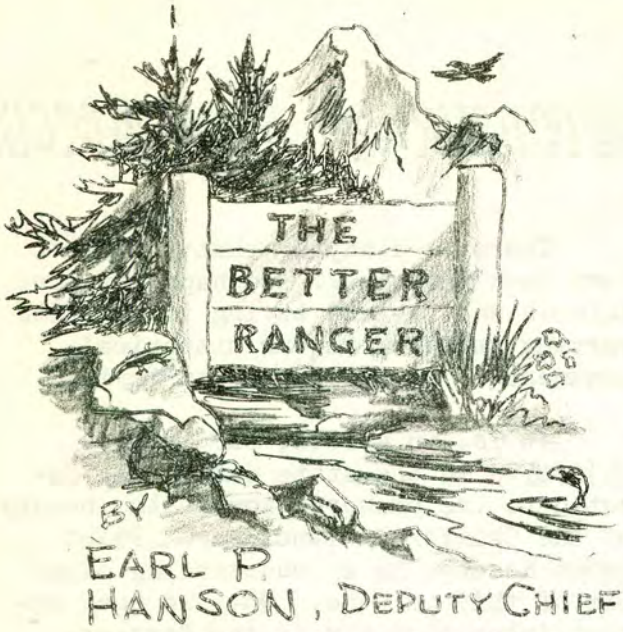
Examples of our original California lands and waters are history, in a sense, no less than the Gold Discovery Site, San Juan Bautista (one of our most successful attempts thus far to present a picture of the Past), Fort Ross, Pio Pico Home, or Pueblo de Los Angeles.

These thoughts were brought home to me last week when revisiting our project on the Little Sur River, approaching it from Monterey, not by the main State Highway, but over the old county road. It is on these by-ways that the beauty, variety and interest of the original California best survives. Within a twelve mile stretch there was a dramatic series of unspoiled natural spectacles, moving from deep Redwood Canyons to quiet woodland with running streams, then up to sunny ridges of a mountain region with Sierran qualities and impressive views of the Pacific. The primitive character of the road compels leisurely travel. This detour is a rewarding experience.

The concept of our State Park System has of necessity expanded to include areas developed primarily for outdoor recreation, as on the southern beaches and artificial lakes like those at Folsom and Nimbus. In the Five Year Master Plan this type would make up 50 percent of the system. Even here, however, the preservation of landscape on something approaching the grand scale should be considered in our planning. But as to the 35 percent planned to preserve scenic areas, it would seem that no one would begrudge a type of management which will preserve as a lure to travellers one of California's greatest assets--the beauty of her native landscape.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks



National Conference on State Parks.

It was the good furtune of Elmer Aldrich and me to be able to attend the National Conference on State Parks held in Grand Tetons National Park during the weekend beginning September 7, 1956. We did it in postman's holiday style, camping along the way and in the Grand Tetons. Thus we were able not only to enhance our knowledge of what other states and the National Park Service are doing in expanding and extending recreational and park facilities, but we had the personal pleasure of enjoying the use of some of those facilities. You will be interested that R. V. Sims, Assistant Park Supervisor at Armstrong Redwoods State Park, and his fine family, attended because of their interest and membership. We have asked him on return from his vacation to give his Ranger's eyeview of the Conference for News and Views.

As you know, the National Conference on State Parks is an organization of lay people interested in furthering state park systems throughout the nation and in encouraging practices and procedures appropriate to such systems. Officials of the National Park Service, the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, and other Federal agencies are active members of the Conference. Director Conrad Wirth of the National Park Service presented the principal address at the Conference. A traditional feature of the Conference is the report of the states, which this time was very pleasantly and informatively augmented by statements from the Superintendents of Banff and Waterton Lakes National Parks in Canada. They reported that Canada has 17 national parks in a system similar to that of the United States, and that they, as are we, are beset by ever-increasing demands for camping facilities by the public, the majority of whom come from the United States.

All the states represented reported similar demands, but the greatest problem seems to be one of financing. A large number of the states finance their development program through revenue bonds which are paid off over a period of years by income from such developments, usually of the concession type. One state, Minnesota, receives a major portion of its income from an annual use fee collected usually on the first visit to a state park area from the car operator. This permit is good for one year. Most of the park systems include the administration and operation, as well as preservation, of historical monuments, although in a number of states, notably Ohio and New York, these are administered by a separate agency.

The State of Kansas, new to the National Conference on State Parks, is embarking on a state park program for the first time. Arizona, Utah and Wyoming are all contemplating the establishment of state park systems.

Although many states reported that their problems in financing stem from the demands of state agencies considered more needy than state park systems, Michigan believes that the need for recreational facilities is just as important as the need for facilities which might be in less demand if adequate facilities for the public's rest and relaxation were provided with public funds. It was especially emphasized that expansion of highway systems has increased the demand for recreational facilities.

California was proud to present, of course, a summary of its Five Year Master Plan and the legislative support received this year. We emphasized some of the difficulties encountered in carrying out the program in accordance with the demands for extension and expansion of the state park system.

One of the important discussions revealed that many states do not have civil service systems and administrative positions are, more often than not, subject to political fortune. We were proud and happy to report that our own State Park Commission is appointed on a staggered-term basis and have the privilege of selecting their chief, and that all positions below that of chief are subject to civil service. We perhaps are one of the few states who has been successful during the past year in establishing our ranger positions at a professional level. Improved in-service training programs were discussed. More than one-third of the states represented use prison inmate labor in carrying out certain state park projects.

The Conference concluded with two successful field trips led by National Park Service personnel to significant areas in Grand Tetons and Yellowstone National Parks.

Mr. Aldrich, who is a member of the Committee on Interpretation, presented a summary of the work of his committee in connection with the establishment of standards for state park interpretive programs. California's representation on the Board of Directors of the Conference was assured with the election of your writer to that Board for a term of four years.

May I urge your support of the National Conference on State Parks through the taking out of an annual membership as an important contribution to the state park movement. Won't you assure your part in this great work by writing to me at Sacramento for an application? Not only will the Conference benefit, but you will receive some of its important publications as a part of your membership.

New Appointments in Sacramento.

The Ranger IV land planning position which was available in Sacramento, and for which a number of Ranger III's were contacted, has been filled on a TAU basis by Mr. Paul Meier, who for the past ten years has been assigned to planning work on the Riding and Hiking Trails project. Mr. Meier, through his long technical experience with the Division, was able to qualify through the alternate pattern for the Ranger IV classification.

The Assistant Superintendent position in District 6 has been filled at the Ranger IV level by Mr. Herbert Hedicke. Mr. Hedicke, although a

Ranger II, has been assisting the District office for the past two years, and his more than ten years of service with the Division in a number of capacities permitted him to qualify under the alternate pattern. This appointment is, of course, on a TAU basis and is subject to examination.

At the personal request of Mr. Paul Griffith, he was relieved of his duties as Administrative Assistant in the Sacramento headquarters office and returned to his former position of Park Supervisor at Pfeiffer-Big Sur. Paul performed very commendably while in the Sacramento office, and it was only upon his request that Mr. Drury reluctantly approved of his returning to the park. The vacancy has been filled by Mr. George Hagens, Park Supervisor from D. L. Bliss State Park, whose training and background well fit him for the arduous duties of the Administrative office of the Division. He is affectionately called "Joyous George" because of the perpetual smile with which he greets everyone. At D. L. Bliss, where George had been doing a top job of administration, a new Ranger III position has been established as recommended by the State Personnel Board to supervise the activities of both D. L. Bliss and Emerald Bay State Parks. To this position Keith Carpenter, formerly Monument Supervisor at Shasta, was appointed. Ranger Carpenter graciously accepted the appointment in lieu of his previous assignment to Pfeiffer-Big Sur.

* * * * * *

THE TREE

Some people touch a tree and find
But wood to feed a fire;
Yet, carpenters can feel a floor
Or sense a soaring spire...
The sculptor looks upon its trunk
And carvings fill the air,
While others come and see the hearts
Which lovers whittled there...

The farmer reaches for its fruit,
The traveler seeks its shade,
The boy can see a raft of logs
On streams of flowing jade...
The outdoorsman will think of crafts
To blunt an ocean's rage,
The pharmacist will see its roots,
The publisher, a page...

The bird finds one beloved branch,
But mothers see the beds
Wherein at nightfall, they will tuck
Their precious curlyheads...
The artist grasps the golden flame
That leaves of autumn toss,
And some whose souls are deep as Time,
Can see a Savior's cross.

...Frank H. Keith

(Submitted by Gladys Joslin)

. . . AND OTHER DUTIES AS REQUIRED

Excerpt from a Weekly Report Submitted by MacKerricher Beach State Park

"Sunday, September 2, 1956, was a dramatic day at MacKerricher Beach State Park when the fishing boat 'Achille Paladini' ran onto the reef off Laguna Point and broke up with five men aboard. This boat was an 85-foot fishing drag-boat and was returning to Noyo River Harbor when in the heavy fog it got off course and ran onto the reef.

"The seamen were brought ashore by the use of ropes that were strung from rock to rock; one seaman was unconscious after being fished out of the water. The park crew of Hartman, Fleckenstein and Stahlberg led the rescue with help from many of the campers and later from the sheriff's office, Fort Bragg Fire Department and Highway Patrol.

"Jim Hartman was in the water longer than anyone. He was first to swing out to the furtherest rocks and with Bill Stahlberg worked out on the rocks nearest the ship during the rescue. We are happy to report that all the seamen are recovering and are in good shape."

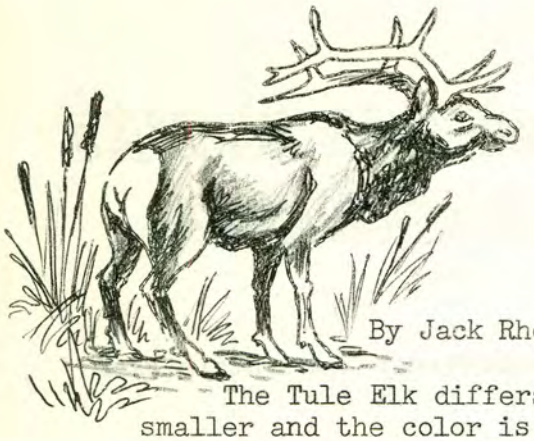
EDITOR'S NOTE: Anyone knowing Bill Stahlberg is aware that Bill is a modest individual. We have reports on this item from several other sources, and particularly from Judge Fred Foord who witnessed the whole operation. Judge Foord relates Stahlberg and Hartman unhesitatingly dove into the ocean and started the rescue. They tied ropes around three of the seamen and pulled them to safety. Hartman again dove into the ocean and saved the remaining two men. According to Judge Foord, the crew of the Achille Paladini owe their lives to the alert and heroic action of the rangers at MacKerricher Beach State Park. The Division is proud to be associated with these men.

* * * * * *

MAGAZINE QUIPS

From the "Legion" magazine: "One of the conservation fellows calls litterbugs, people who are out on wreck-creation."

From the Ohio Division of Parks "Buckeye", the litter dropping public is divided into three classes, "Litterbugs, Scatterpillars, and Strewballs".



NATURE NOTES

TULE ELK

By Jack Rhodes, Tule Elk Reserve State Park

The Tule Elk differs from the Roosevelt Elk in that it is somewhat smaller and the color is dissimilar. The Tule Elk is about seven feet in length, while the Roosevelt Elk attains a length of about eight feet. The Tule Elk throat mane is grayish-brown, buffy-gray body and a white rump patch. The Roosevelt Elk, or Wapiti as he is commonly called, has a dark brown mane, a grizzled brown body and a tawny rump patch.

At the time our Division assumed operation, Tule Elk Reserve contained a herd of 41 elk. Due to the limited forage in the pastures and to the natural increase of the animals, the range became overused. Some animals were found to be deformed and diseased. One elk was observed to have a lower jaw formed in such a manner that he could not chew his food. Animals such as these could not have survived in a natural habitat, and were effecting the overall quality of the herd. It was therefore agreed that a control program was essential, and accordingly an approved herd reduction schedule was carried out in 1955, which brought the number of animals to 37. With this summer's increase, the herd now consists of 16 bulls, 21 cows and 6 calves, a total of 43 elk.

The mating season is normally from August to early September, and sometimes later in the event of an early fall and winter. At times other than the rutting, or mating season, the most aggressive bull will take over as herd bull, and the others will stay away as a separate group. The calves are normally born about June, with twins quite common in this herd, although none were noted this year.

While the entire area has over 11 miles of fencing, the present available pasture amounts to about 420 acres of natural range, with 14 acres of irrigated pasture as a supplement. Through the more severe winter months and at calving time, it has also been found necessary to feed small amounts of baled hay to keep the animals in proper condition. Molybdenum poisoning, a range disease in the Valley areas, is a menace to the elk herd, but has been pretty well prevented or controlled by periodic feeding of copper sulphate mixed with rolled barley or grain. One of the bigger problems of care and protection of the herd is the problem of hunters. The entire valley is the natural habitat of quail, dove, ducks, pheasants, rabbits and other small game, and hunting goes on all around the Reserve; even frog hunters continually try to work their way into the area. Some hunters are not above shooting at an elk "for sport", or even entering the Reserve and trying to butcher one for home consumption. Such problems are controlled only by the constant vigilance of the Park Ranger, aided through cooperation of the local law enforcement agencies.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

In subsequent issues of News and Views it is the intention of the editor to make some additions and changes in content. The News and Views staff has added the services of a Graphic Artist, and we intend to use his talent to the utmost.

As you know, about the only contact the staff of News and Views has with the field staff is through your weekly reports. This is our main source of information for the column "Yield From The Field". There are always little incidents in your park about which other field men would enjoy reading. We want it understood this publication is primarily intended for the men in the field, and we not only welcome, but we are asking for comments and suggestions for improvement of your News and Views. Also we want feature articles and stories from field men. You don't have to be a literary genius to send us an article, we can and will edit your material.

Many of you "old hands" will remember the series that was published some time ago devoted to a different park in each issue. We are going to resume this practice starting, we hope, with the November issue. We are going to consider parks that have not yet been publicized, and are requesting that the field write the articles. We have received many requests to resume this series, because most men felt they derived a great deal of information from the articles. Also, many examination questions are gleaned from these stories.

This is your magazine, so please help us to make it the publication you want.

* * * * * *

NATIONAL CLEANUP PROGRAM

For the first time, national recognition is being given to the problem of cleanup of public areas. In years past, this has always been thought to be a local problem, but with the advent of the "Litterbug" and other similar programs, cleanup publicity has reached such magnitude that both political parties have included it in their platform.

The REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM says:
"We subscribe to the general objectives of groups seeking to guard the beauty of our land and to promote clean attractive surroundings throughout America."

The DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM says:
"To the end that the scenic beauty of our land may be preserved and maintained for this and future generations to enjoy, we pledge accelerated support of educational programs to stimulate individual responsibility and pride in clean, attractive surroundings--from big cities to rural areas."

It appears that no matter which party moves into power in November, we are going to get some help.

POT-HUNTING

By Bill Campbell, Delineator
Engineering Section

The destruction of archaeological sites throughout the State of California has increased in recent years to a point almost beyond belief. The juggernaut, popularly termed "the march of progress", is no longer confined to delimited areas of population. It is lumbering cross-country, and its direction is erratic and unpredictable.

This economic expansion or progress includes, among other things, the construction of subdivisions, freeways, and dams, as well as mechanized farm development. The involuntary and usually unavoidable site destruction that accompanies this activity has been estimated to account for more than 350 archaeological sites a year---almost one for each and every calendar day!

This is a bleak outlook to be sure, but one with which everyone in the park service should be familiar. The time has already arrived when the only sites that are felt to be safe are those protected in parks and similar places. But being within a park boundary is not enough to insure their safety in every case. There are still "pot-hunters" who can operate within the state parks as well as they can on the outside, and this menace to archaeological sites is a very serious one.

The term "pot-hunter" has been applied rather loosely to anyone who collects artifacts for selfish reasons; or anyone who digs or collects without the proper training, and who is not working with, or for, a reputable anthropological institution or organization.

Let us take a look at pot-hunters and their methods. For the sake of illustration, I have divided them into four categories; the week-ender, the week-end digger, the professional collector, and the amateur archaeologist. They are all destructive and progress in their ability to do damage as they gain experience in the field.

The week-ender is a mild type of pot-hunter who spends his week-ends searching for surface finds. This type very often graduates to the week-end digger and is then a serious menace to archaeology. He does not know where nor how to dig, so he roots around at random in his search for burials. We must remember that the ability to do damage does not necessarily include the finding of artifacts. Disturbing the stratigraphy of a mound is sometimes even more damaging than the actual loss of the few artifacts that he finds and carries away.

In time the week-end digger might turn to professional or commercial pot-hunting. By now he is familiar with the law and he knows ways of circumventing it. He knows mounds and can loot them with remarkable speed and efficiency. Unscrupulous, and crafty, he is the archenemy of the archaeologist.

The last on my list of four should be pitied as well as condemned. He is the self-termed amateur archaeologist. He excavates---this type does not dig--and as he excavates he labors under the delusion that he

is contributing to science. In his sincerity he might even give the most uninteresting of his ill-gotten finds to a local museum or school. You see, his intentions are the best, but he has no conception of an archaeologist's work. He may never realize that his collection is all but valueless without the proper notes, photos, and the thousand and one other details that must be included with it. It should be borne in mind that no find is worth any more than the information accompanying it.

Aside from the ethical approach, there are laws against pot-hunting, although they are neither publicized nor enforced in California. Section 622½ of the State Penal Code (1939) reads:

> "Every person, not the owner thereof, who wilfully injures, disfigures, defaces, or destroys any object or thing of archaeological or historical interest or value, whether situated on private lands or within any public park or place, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

The Federal Government also has Public Law 209 (1906) called "The Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities" which covers all lands controlled by the Federal Government.

We can see then that pot-hunting is illegal as well as unethical wherever it is carried on. The measures that we should take to protect the sites within the parks are no different than those taken to protect the other resources except that more vigilance might be needed. This will be especially difficult where the parks are large and not easily patrolled such as the desert areas, but it is from these areas that the greatest discoveries have been made. Archaeologists are slowly pushing back the time of man's arrival in California, until we realize that he has been here much longer than anyone dared believe. If the sites are protected, even greater discoveries are expected in the future, and it is our responsibility to preserve this information for those who are qualified to interpret it.

* * * * * *

To assist you in controlling automobile accidents the following information is passed on from our insurer, The Firemen's Fund.

The accidents in which our people have been involved since July 1, 1955 through April 1, 1956 have resulted in losses paid amounting to $77,546.00. The Insurance Company estimated that the hidden cost of the 390 claims was more like $387,000.00. Over half of these claims were the result of the following driving failures:

1. Failure to yield right-of-way.
2. Following too close.
3. Improper backing.

* * * * * *

YELLOW TO REPLACE RED IN HUNTER'S GARB

From recent tests conducted jointly by the California Department of Fish and Game, the California Optometric Association, and the National Rifle Association, yellow, closely followed by white, has been found to be the most readily seen by hunters. Red was far down the list and well outside the "safe zone".

Last year 103 hunters were shot in California, and nearly 35 percent of these hunters were wearing red. In an effort to reduce casualties, an extensive test was conducted to determine a readily seen color to be worn by hunters.

The tests were conducted at Fort Ord with the cooperation of the U. S. Army. Using 20 soldiers, half with normal vision and half color blind, the researchers set up a series of colored panels against a background of brush and scrub oak. Tests were made under various light conditions at distances of 50 to 200 yards at 50 yard intervals. The testers arbitrarily established a "safe zone" for accuracy and speed in recognition of various colors and naming them within two seconds 90 percent of the time. The theory being if a hunter could not identify his target within those time and accuracy limits, the deer would be gone or the hunter might well have shot another person before realizing his error.

Yellow was given a near perfect score, even among the color-blind persons cooperating in the tests. It is estimated that 8 percent of the population is color blind.

This is intended as information to men in the field, who have deer hunting situations in their parks, and also the results of the test might be passed on to the public as a safety measure.

* * * * * *

The following is from Tom Siatos' column "Muzzle Blasts" which appeared in the August 3, 1956 issue of Western Outdoor News:

"So you're going deer hunting Saturday. Wonderful--so are several thousand other powder burners. But is 'hunting' the right word for it? Judging from the number of nimrods expected afield and the limited open country they'll be concentrated, and the best thing to hunt for is a bullet-proof cave..... Hunting in the real sense of the word is a rapidly disappearing art, and the true hunter a vanishing oddity. Deer season has taken on all the aspects of an Easter egg hunt with the red-clad, gun-toting citizens running rampant every which way. Some wouldn't recognize a mule deer if it kissed them on the cheek. If you think this is far fetched, check with any game warden for anecdotes where many have actually been called out to countersign tagged herfords, elk and what-have-you."

* * * * * *

YOUR PAID TOURIST

By Norman Litrell

Condensed from "National Park Magazine" July-Sept. 1956

Are you overlooking your paid tourist--your seasonal ranger? Generally, he is much like a tourist--interested in the parks--and his reaction is that of an intelligent observer of your area. Do not indoctrinate him too much; do not lose the precious gift he brings to you. Hear his reactions and ideas.

Of course, he may have some impractical suggestions; but explore his views, and you may find much that can be of use to you. He does not know why you cannot do this or that; but neither does the visitor. Take another look and see if the regulations could be changed for the better.

Are you satisfied with your museum, your trails, your contacts with the public? Are the visitors satisfied? Weaknesses in your program may be seen by your seasonal ranger, coming as he does, with a new perspective. Did you get your ideas across to your visitors? You thought you did; but you know the area. How about that person who is a stranger to your area, who does not know geology or flora or fauna, but who wants to get all he can out of this, his big trip, for which he has saved for fifty weeks?

Not many businesses have an interested "guinea pig" at hand for customer research study. The Park Service does, and should take advantage of it. Exploit your seasonal ranger.

* * * * * *

The Education Section wishes to thank the field staff for its splendid effort for gathering basic data for the visitor survey. With all the information in, (in huge piles!) the only effort left is to conduct an analysis. This is easier said than done, but the results will be of great interest to the field staff and members of the Legislature.

* * * * * *

Several letters have been received from the public saying how pleased they are with the services and personnel. As you know, some people are more thoughtful than others, and they are the individuals who write. We feel that all units should have a commendation; however, the following parks were brought to our attention with favorable letters from the public:

Mount San Jacinto
San Clemente Beach
Humboldt Redwoods
Pfeiffer-Big Sur
New Brighton Beach

Blaisdell Photo - Monterey

Commissioner Knowland shown at installation of wall plaque commemorating California's first newspaper. Left to right, A. E. Gilbert, Sigma Delta Chi fraternity; J. L. Rosenburg, Editor, Sacramento Union; Knowland; and Allen Griffen.

* * * * * *

VIRGIN ISLANDS TO BE TWENTY-NINTH NATIONAL PARK

For the first time in many years a new park was added to the National Park System. With his signature, President Eisenhower authorized the establishment of Virgin Islands National Park. It is the 29th link in the National Park chain.

Virgin Islands National Park has an area of 10,000 acres located on the islands of St. Thomas and St. John. Acting Secretary of the Interior Clarence A. Davis says of the new park, "The scenic quality, the plant life, and the setting of St. John Island in the protected channels of the Virgin Islands are totally different from anything set apart in the United States or its territories for national park purposes. The plant and animal life of the island and the surrounding waters are of exceptional interest and great educational value. The park will offer many fine recreational possibilities; these include excellent sport fishing in the surrounding waters.

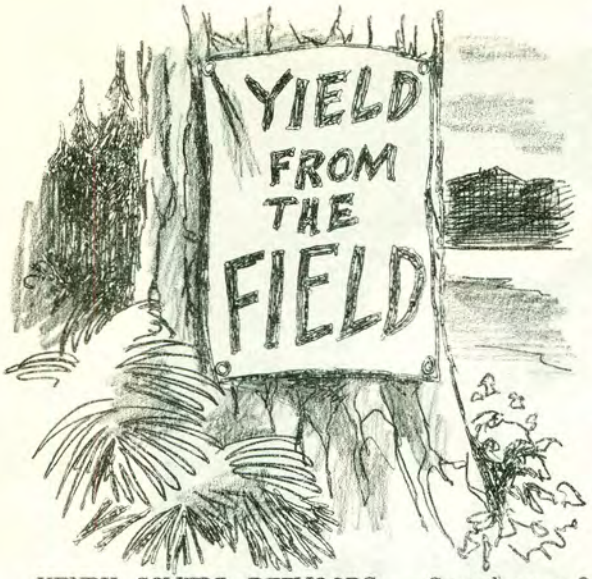
"The area also possesses much of historic and prehistoric interest. Relics of the prehistoric Carib Indians are found on St. John, as well as remnants of the sugar mills and other plantation structures of the early historic period. The island is unquestionably of national park caliber."

Commission Chairman Knowland, Governor Knight, and Director Nelson looking over the lease of the Folsom Project secured from the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. The lease was signed in the Governor's office on Sept. 24, culminating four years of cooperative work with other agencies.

* * * * * *

The following was taken from the text of a letter written by Chief Newton B. Drury to an individual who removed sand from one of our beaches. This individual "confessed" in a letter to the Chief. News and Views thought Mr. Drury's response was quite good. Following is a quotation in part from Mr. Drury's reply.

"It would seem impossible ever to exhaust the sands of our beaches, but the rules against removing any materials from the parks are based on long experience and are intended to be in the general public interest, not just for now but for the future as well. We have several million people visiting the State beach parks every year, and if each one of those million took even one box of sandwe would ultimately have less attractive and useable recreational areas than we have now. Sand dunes are among the most interesting and sometimes beautiful formations in this great State of California, and there is one portion of the State, namely the Monterey Peninsula, where the commercial mining of sand has resulted in the obliteration of the beautiful white dunes that once were a characteristic note on that coast. Only at Asilomar, where we have established a state park, is there a project of keeping this interesting phase of the California landscape unspoiled and even there various threats imperil it."



HUMBOLDT REDWOODS - Thursday, August 23, 1956, the staff of Humboldt Redwoods was saddened to hear of the passing of Ray Capell. Ray was employed in District 1 at Burlington as stock clerk for 8 years prior to his retirement early this year. He will be long remembered by this staff as a very conscientious worker and good friend.

During the week August 26 to September 1 we have had two fatal auto accidents on Highway 101 near Stephens Grove. Both accidents involved one auto each. Apparently the drivers fell asleep and ran off the road hitting a redwood tree.

HENRY COWELL REDWOODS - Speaker of the House of Representatives Joseph Martin visited this park and walked around the Big Trees Grove. He was accompanied by Congressman Charles Gubser, Assemblyman Glenn Collidge, Edward Martin of North Attleborough, Mass., Peter Heller of Santa Cruz, Ernest Ranzel, Jr. of San Jose and George Milias, Jr. of Gilroy.

D. L. BLISS - On Friday, August 31, 1956, David L. Bradstreet, Park Aid, was injured in an automobile accident near Meeks Bay. He was off duty in a friend's car. He is still in the hospital at Truckee with severe fractured neck, and we all wish him well.

On Sunday, September 9th, Lake Tahoe claimed three more victims from drowning. A boat loaded with eight people enroute from Tahoe City to Emerald Bay was tossed about so severely by the stormy waters that five of the passengers fell overboard. Two managed to swim back to the boat, but three sank and were never seen again. A Deputy Sheriff who contacted the park was piloted to the site of the accident by Ranger Bob Hudson, in our boat. They, with other boats, searched for some time but to date none of the bodies have been recovered. Bob and his passenger were thoroughly drenched by the rough water and about frozen by the gale that kicked the lake into a fury on this particular day.

MOUNT DIABLO - On Sunday, September 2nd, Ranger Brown and a Mr. George Humm rescued 11 year old Teddy Odell, of El Cerrito, from a perch in the Rock City area. Teddy had climbed down from the top to a ledge about twenty feet from the top and forty feet from the bottom; too frightened to climb back up or continue down. His calls for help were heard by Mr. Humm, who summoned Ranger Brown, and between them and a length of sturdy rope they were able to assist this young adventurer back to a place of safety; none the worse, except perhaps a little shaky.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA - On August 29th we were most furtunate to acquire as a gift, one wicker phaeton carriage, one French type phaeton carriage, a tally-ho wagon and a large hotel wagon. The items have been stored under cover and appear to be in very good condition. The donor, Mr. William Jeffery of Salinas has recently supplied us with other items such as a silver mounted Spanish saddle and assorted harness with monograms.

MOUNT TAMALPAIS - For the second time in less than a year thieves broke into the park office. The dastardly deed was done sometime between 8:30 Friday night and 8:00 Saturday morning. Entrance was gained by slitting a screen and forcing the window latch. Light for the crime was obtained by burning park folders on the floor. Loss included one cash box with approximately $15, wood receipts, punch and coin wrappers, one Brunton pocket transit and one camera. The pocket transit and camera belonged to Park Supervisor Holmboe. Anybody have a good watch-dog?

CARPENTERIA BEACH - For the past two weeks quite a number of basking sharks have been seen fairly close to shore. These sharks weigh up to two tons, and it is quite a sight to see them jump out of the water.

PRAIRIE CREEK - The forerunner days of fall are gone; the real fall with us. Leaves are dropping from many of the trees--Alder, domestic apple, and walnut. The swallows have disappeared from their perches on the wires and the swifts are no longer heard chattering overhead. We suspect that both have gathered together their families which were fed on Prairie Creek insects, and have departed southward where they will find another insect bonanza.

RUSSIAN GULCH - On September 16th, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Chapo of Paris, France and their infant son who was born enroute in Phoenix, Arizona visited the park. Mr. and Mrs. Chapo left Paris 13 months ago with their 1923 Model "T" Ford for Honduras and entered the U. S. at Nogales. They plan to go to New York and return to Paris by Christams. I don't suppose this is unusual in the state parks, but I thought they were a pretty colorful couple.

WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE - We have offered our spare time help to the local Historical Society for their restoration project. They have a collection of old wagons and buggies but no place to display them. Near here, at Minersville, stands a 106 year old barn, which they can have for the moving. They plan to dismantle the barn and reassemble it here in Weaverville as an appropriate housing for their horse-drawn vehicle collection.

TWIN LAKES BEACH - High rolling surf is cutting away the beach at one point, leaving a sand cliff of four feet in height. This same wave action is still carrying seaweed and other floating litter onto the beach. One bright spot, the fish are starting to run, with a perch over 2 pounds being caught last week.

ANGEL ISLAND - On September 8, the San Francisco Roxsbury Historical and Book Club hosted the Los Angeles Chapter on a tour to Angel Island State Park. The highlight of their visit was the opening of a keg (no less) of brandy in commemoration of Sir Francis Drakes burying of his pewter cup from which he took his last drink before "going on the wagon". As one gentleman aptly put it upon departing - "It was indeed a pleasurable compotation to such a great man and occasion, but why did he do it, or did he?!?-

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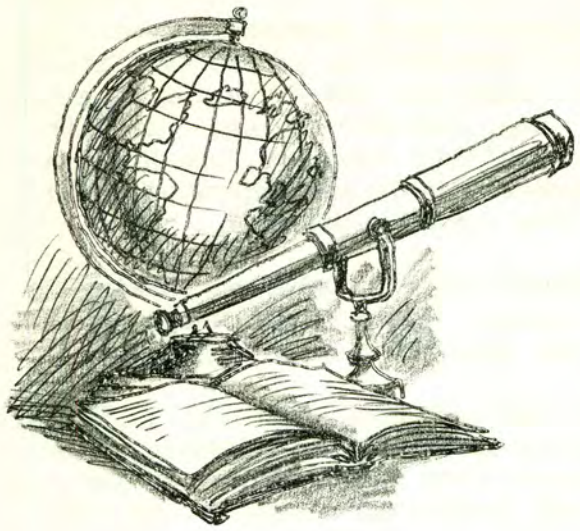
BIBLIOGRAPHY



Our bibliography this month concerns reptiles and amphibians. This subject is called herpetology, and is one of the most interesting fields in specialized zoology.

Reptiles are among the most valuable animals to man. There is not a snake or lizard that occurs in California that is not beneficial to man. Fear of reptiles is a developed trait; one who studies and learns of their habits develops an intense interest eclipsing their fear.

Reptiles are among the best friends of man, yet they are the most maligned and mistreated. Park employees can easily expand their interest in the out-of-doors by learning more of this interesting group of animals. In interpretation of your parks there is no more fertile field for separating fact from fallacy than on the subject of herpetology.

Stebbins, R. C.
1951 Amphibians of Western North America. University of California Press. 539 pages, 63 plates.
Accounts of all recognized species of amphibians in the West. Describes distribution, habitat, structural and color characteristics, behavior, food habits and reproduction. This book is the most complete and outstanding publication on amphibians in the West.
Price $7.50

Stebbins, R. C.
1948 Herpetology Syllabus. University of California Press. 4 volumes, illustrated.
A mimeographed, soft covered publication in four volumes. Volume I concern salamanders, Volume II deals with frogs and toads, Volume III is on lizards, and Volume IV is about snakes. The syllabus is mainly a key to the species, but does discuss range, and gives descriptions, habitats and behavior. The volumes may be purchased separately and range from $.75 to $1.25 depending on the volume.

Smith, H. M.
1946 Handbook of Lizards. Comstock Publishing Company. 558 pages, 135 half-tone plates, 41 distribution maps.
A very comprehensive and complete study of lizards. It covers the known lizards in the United States, and describes life histories from the egg to maturity. The first 60 pages are devoted to a comprehensive introduction to the characteristics of lizards.
Price $6.00

Slevin, J. F.
1934 A Handbook of Reptiles and Amphibians of the Pacific States. California Academy of Sciences.
73 pages, 11 half-tone plates.
An identification reference book that can be easily read. Contains some easy-to-use keys, and short descriptions.
Price $.75

Pickwell, Gayle
1947 Amphibians and Reptiles of the Pacific States. Stanford University Press. 236 pages, 64 half-tone plates, 20 figures.
Contains keys to identifications, descriptions, instructions for collecting and preserving specimens, and details of habits.
Price $4.00

Stebbins, R. C.
1954 Amphibians and Reptiles of Western North America. McGraw-Hill Company. 528 pages, 104 plates.
The most complete single authority on reptiles and amphibians in the western United States. An excellent introduction treats the group as a whole, and the descriptions and discussions of each species is in simple language. The keys are illustrated. This book is a "must" for any nature library because it is a complete study of reptiles and amphibians.
Price $8.50

Ditmars, R. L.
1936 The Reptiles of North America. Doubleday, Doran & Company. 476 pages, 135 half-tone plates.
This book interestingly describes general habits of species, and gives coloration, dimensions and distribution of most reptiles found in North America. Because of its scope, the treatment of Western species is less complete than other books in this bibliography. Price $7.50

Carr, Archie
1952 Handbook of Turtles. Comstock Publishing Associates, Cornell University Press. 542 pages.
A book that describes the habits and habitats of the 79 species and subspecies of turtles that inhabit the United States, Canada and Baja California.
Price $7.50

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We are happy to inform you that the State Personnel Board has set the examination dates for the Ranger III classification and the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent classifications. All three are to be held on Saturday, November 17. As soon as the printed announcements are available they will be mailed to all of the appropriate classes.

Those of you whose applications have been sent in in connection with the Ranger IV positions which were formerly available in Sacramento and in District 6 need not re-apply. Your applications will be forwarded directly from this office.

There will be no examination for the proposed new Ranger IV Park Supervisor class at this time.

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular meeting of the State Park Commission was held in San Francisco on September 21, 1956, with all Commissioners present.

Some of the actions taken were as follows:

Los Angeles County: The Park Commission heard a delegation composed of Supervisors, Legislators, and City and County officials from Los Angeles County. They requested that the Commission speed up the acquisition of Puddingstone Reservoir, Royal Palms Beach, and La Mirada Park in the State Park System. These projects, considered by many as substandard for state park purposes, received appropriations earmarked for their purchase in the recent Legislature. Puddingstone Reservoir was considered the most acceptable of those proposed and was approved by the Commission provided the existing golf course and airport property is eliminated from the project. The Commission referred Royal Palms and La Mirada parks back to the staff for further study with special emphasis on the erosion and contamination problem at Royal Palms Beach.

Roadside Rests: The Commission approved a statewide development schedule for the first three-year period of the roadside rest program together with a map indicating priorities. The Commission also gave approval for appraisals of these parcels, and authorized negotiation with U. S. Forest Service, Division of Highways, and other agencies.

Anza Desert State Park: The Commission heard a representative of the U. S. Gypsum Company regarding a request for a right-of-way through Anza Desert State Park. The U. S. Gypsum Company recently trespassed in beginning an operation without permission. A decision will be made in the near future pending further discussions by the staff with the U. S. Gypsum Company.

Fees and Charges: The El Dorado Board of Supervisors requested that state park charges be waived for school groups, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. Chief Drury stated present park policy on this matter.

Folsom Lake State Park: The Division of Beaches and Parks, unable to negotiate with property owners for fair sales in the Folsom-Nimbus area, asked the Commission for permission to start condemnation proceedings. Permission was given to condemn 1235 acres included in Priority #1. It is believed this action will speed up acquisition in the light of rising property values caused by promotional ventures adjacent to the lake.

Nimbus Lake Project: The Commission approved the lease agreement proposed by the Division for submission to the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. Land appraisals are nearly complete.

The next regular meeting of the State Park Commission will be held on October 19, 1956, in Los Angeles.

SACRAMENTO OFFICE NEWS

This is somewhat belated, but we were trying to hold off until everyone had a desk. For example, the Lands Section has to keep most of their men in the field because there are not enough seats to go around. The Development Section is toying with the idea of double-decking the drafting tables.

Be that as it may, the following are the new faces in the various sections:

Development Section

David J. Thomas - Dave is 28 years old, married and has three children to prove it. He is originally from Idaho, but now claims Sacramento as home. He is Jr. Architectural Draftsman with several years of experience in private industry prior to accepting State employment.

John Haight - John and his wife, Betty, came to Sacramento recently after spending four years as a Land Surveyor in Fairfield, California. He is employed as a Land Surveyor with this Division.

Earl Vandercook - Earl started with the Division early in July. Before coming to us, he was employed as a Superintendent for the Stockton Bulk Terminal Company in Stockton. He is an Engineering Aid II. The most important things in Earl's life are his wife, Carmen, and 7 year old son, Edward.

Henry Lang - Hank transferred from District 4 Headquarters on July 1. He is assisting with the Roadside Rest program. He is an Assistant Landscape Architect. Henry recently pruchased a home in Davis, California, and is living as a country squire with his wife, Katherine, and children, Irene and Richard.

Land Section

Philip C. Smith - Landscape Architect Smith was born in Scranton, Pa., and received a degree in Landscape Architecture at Penn. State. He came to us after spending six years with the Division of Architecture. His hobbies include candy making (professional), fiction writing, and gardening. Smitty is married and has no children.

Burdette Cornell - Born in Oakland and educated at the University of California, Burdette also comes to us from the Division of Architecture. In his spare time he plays the violin and does some gardening. He is a Landscape Architect and an eligible bachelor. Sic him, girls.

Administration

John Noll - Concession Manager John Noll has had vast experience in his field. He has been employed by the U. S. Army and Air Force in the Post Exchange service, in San Francisco, and previously by the Astor interests in New York. He and his wife, Vera, moved here from San Francisco in August. John says reading is his hobby.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Regular Permanent

Bradley, Ernest V.	St Pk Attend	8/31/56	Clear Lake
Brown, Raymond N.	St Pk Attend	9/20/56	Folsom Lake
Clark, Paul A.	St Pk Attend	9/21/56	Calaveras
Cullom, Lawrence A.	St Pk Attend	9/14/56	Big Basin
Cortright, Kenneth V.	St Pk Attend	9/17/56	Pfeiffer-Big Sur
Crisp, Emmet T.	St Pk Attend	10/3/56	Sonoma Coast
(formerly)	Stock Clk		Dist 2 Hdq
Duckett, Albert A.	St Pk Attend	8/31/56	Humboldt Redwoods
(formerly TAU)	"		" "
Elliott, James W.	St Pk Attend	9/8/56	Mt. San Jacinto
Fairchild, Frank L.	St Pk Attend	8/31/56	Borrego
Foote, George F.	St Pk Attend	9/14/56	Cuyamaca
(formerly TAU)	"		"
Griffith, Thomas W.	St Pk Attend	9/11/56	Pfeiffer-Big Sur
Howard, Hubert	St Pk Attend	8/20/56	Turlock Lake
Nybo, Selmer O.	St Pk Attend	9/17/56	Capitola, New Brighton, & Sunset
Nygren, Robert N.	St Pk Attend	9/6/56	Folsom Lake
Olinger, Albert N.	St Pk Attend	9/17/56	San Buenaventura
Parker, Rupard M.	St Pk Attend	9/19/56	Mt. Tamalpais
Proctor, Elward F.	St Pk Attend	9/12/56	McArthur-Burney
Pugh, Robert W.	St Pk Attend	8/31/56	Portola
(formerly TAU)	"		"
Stickel, James B.	St Pk Attend	9/5/56	MacKerricher
(formerly TAU)	"		"
Takahashi, Yoshiko G.	Acctg Tech II	8/31/56	Dist 3 Hdq

Appointment - Reinstatement

Griffith, Lewis P.	St Pk Rg III	8/31/56	Pfeiffer-Big Sur
(formerly)	Admin Asst I		Sacto

Appointments - TAU

Hedicke, Herbert V.	St Pk Rg IV	8/31/56	Dist 6 Hdq
(formerly)	St Pk Rg II		San Clemente
Sollocito, Jody N.	Int Steno Clk	9/12/56	Dist 5 Hdq

Promotions

Westberg, Ray	St Pk Rg II	8/31/56	D. L. Bliss
(from)	St Pk Rg I		Portola

Transfers

Carpenter, Keith N.	St Pk Rg III	8/31/56	D. L. Bliss
(from)	"		Pfeiffer-Big Sur
Habel, Harold B.	St Pk Rg I	8/31/56	Borrego
(from)	"		D. L. Bliss

Transfers - Continued

Row, William	St Pk Rg I	8/31/56	Fort Tejon
(from)	"		El Capitan
Stewart, Vera D.	Curator I	8/31/56	Stevenson House
(from)	"		Monterey Monuments
Thompson, Collian D.	St Pk Rg II	8/31/56	Fort Humboldt
(from)	"		Humboldt Redwoods
Vander Haar, Walter	St Pk Rg I	8/31/56	El Capitan
(from)	"		Fort Tejon

Separations

Hagens, George	St Pk Rg II	8/30/56	D. L. Bliss
(TAU appointment to)	Admin Asst I	8/31/56	Sacto
Hanley, Frank J.	St Pk Attend	9/6/56	Big Basin
Lang, Henry W.	Asst Ldscp Arch	8/30/56	Dist 4 Hdq
(Transferred to)	"	8/31/56	Sacto
Kleinigger, Arnold	St Pk Attend	9/7/56	Doheny
Mack, Alvin L.	St Pk Attend	9/11/56	San Buenaventura
Rogge, Edna G.	Int Steno Clk	8/31/56	Dist 5 Hdq
(Retired)			
Williams, Delbert	St Pk Attend	8/19/56	Calaveras

Miscellaneous

Prefix HUnter 9 will be added to the phones in the Arroyo Grande area (effective 9/16/56)

Pismo Beach State Park - HUnter 9-2684
HUnter 9-3321 - Park Residence #1

Twin Lakes Beach State Park)
445 Lake Avenue) New Address
Santa Cruz, California)

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The following information was released just before News and Views went to press:

A promotional examination is scheduled for Administrative Assistant I. The salary range is from $458 - $556. The final filing date is October 26, 1956 and the examination date is November 17, 1956.

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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

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News AND Views

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November 1956

News Views

AND

November
1956

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

What is a State Park?

It is easier to ask a question like this than to answer it definitively. Over many years some of us have felt that we knew what were the appropriate standards to which a great state like California should adhere in selecting areas for its State Park System. These standards, in my opinion, have been adhered to surprisingly well, considering everything. Much has been written on the subject, but until the issue of deciding upon the worth of certain projects that were added by amendment to the 1956 budget we have not recently put in concise form the considerations involved in the basic concept of State parks. At the meeting in Los Angeles on October 19, 1956, the State Park Commission, after due consideration and review of the text, adopted the following set of principles:

State Park Criteria

Ever since the Legislature in 1927 authorized the establishment of a State Park System, and by statute (Public Resources Code, Section 5006) empowered the State Park Commission to acquire, as a part of that system such lands and other properties as "the Commission deems necessary or proper for the extension, improvement or development of the State Park System", there have been definite criteria for the establishment of State Parks.

These have been used as a guide by the Commission in the acquisition of State Park lands in accordance with their understanding of the State Park concept since the founding of the system. They have been frequently stated, notably in four documents: (1) The Olmsted Survey and Report to the Legislature (Chapter 764, Statutes of 1927); (2) Statement by the original State Park Commission in 1928, entitled "State Parks--What Are They?"; (3) Supplementary Olmsted Survey of 1950 (Section I, Chapter 1422, Statutes of 1945); and (4) The Five Year Master Plan, 1956.

These criteria involve certain principles:

1. Areas in the State Park System should be of statewide and not local significance.
2. They should possess outstanding qualities of landscape or features of special significance that make their preservation and public recreational use a matter of statewide concern.
3. They should be on a scale worthy of inclusion in the State Park System.
4. They should be unified and complete areas with logical boundaries.
5. State Parks are primarily natural areas. Developments are for the purpose of making the areas available for public enjoyment in a manner consistent with the preservation of natural attractiveness and should be of the simpler sorts in a natural environment (i.e. camping, picnicking, sightseeing, nature study, hiking, riding, boating, swimming, fishing, etc.) involving no major modification of their lands, forests and waters, and without

extensive introduction of artificial features such as athletic fields, playgrounds, golf courses, and other forms of recreational developments that primarily are for local benefit.

6. Funds for the State Park System are not intended to be used as a subsidy to local recreational developments. Important as these are, they have traditionally been considered as the responsibility of local communities, and are not a part of or related to the State Park System, which supplements on a statewide basis the local recreational provisions.

7. The State Park areas should be equitably distributed so as to assure proper balance in their use by the citizens of all parts of the State, but not necessarily located in specific communities on the basis of population or area. The statewide value of the present State Park System is shown by the fact that a majority of the visitors to many remote parks come from the populous centers of the State. One of the primary purposes of the State Parks is to afford city dwellers the benefits of life in the open country; therefore, county lines cannot be taken as the basis of distribution of parks, but rather the determining factor should be the availability of the types of lands than can most satisfactorily afford the sorts of outdoor recreation that are characteristic of State Parks.

8. In determining the value to the different parts of the State of areas proposed for State Park purposes, not only should reasonable accessibility to the entire population be taken into account, but also the relative cost to the State in terms of the types of recreation characteristic of State Parks.

The above and other established principles have been followed by successive State Park Commissions to the best of their ability in building up the State Park System, and according to the experience and understanding of the State Park Commission have been generally supported by the Legislature and the people of the State. They are the basis of action by the State Park Commission in carrying out the responsibility placed upon it by the Legislature.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

* * * * * *

FORMER NATIONAL PARK REGIONAL DIRECTOR PASSES

Major O. A. Tomlinson, former Regional Director of Region Four, National Park Service, passed away on September 24, 1956. Major Tomlinson was active in park work for many years and his passing is sad news to many people in the State Park System who worked with him on interagency matters.

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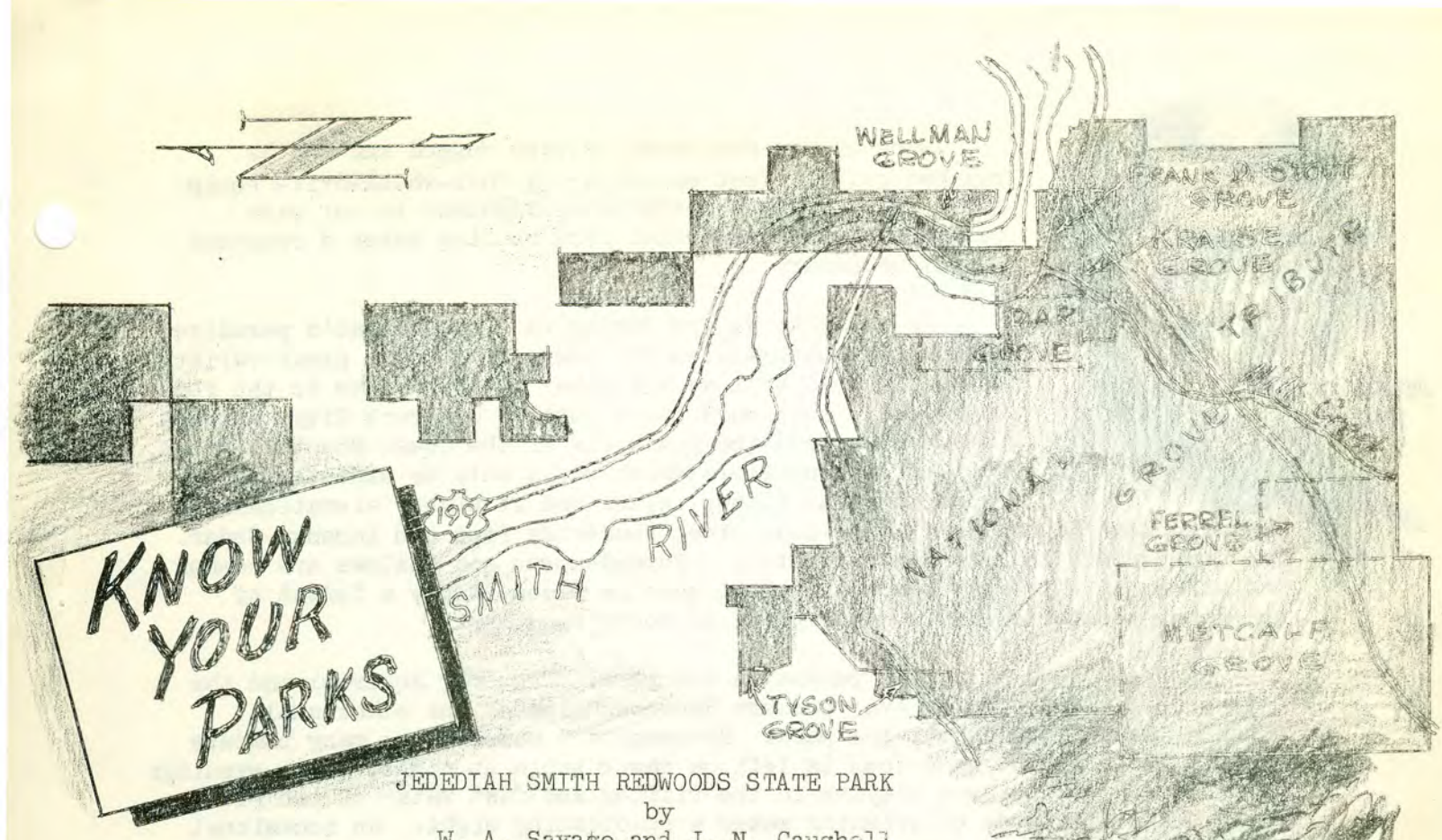


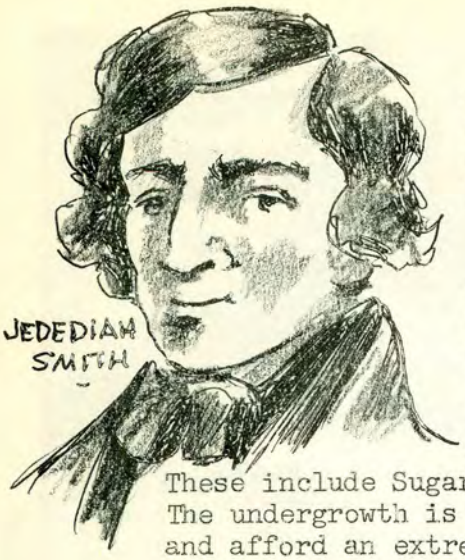
JEDEDIAH SMITH REDWOODS STATE PARK

by
W. A. Savage and J. N. Caughell
Asst. Park Supervisor Park Supervisor

Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park was named in memory of that great early explorer and guide Jedediah Smith. Nicknamed the "Bible Toter", he was the first white man to come overland to California. He also discovered the Smith River which is named in his honor. The park was originally known as Hiouchi State Park, the Indian name for blue water. It was officially known as Mill Creek Redwoods State Park until 1951 when its present name was adopted. To many of the old timers in the area it will always be "Hiouchi".

The first acquisition was made in 1929 from the old Del Norte Land Company supplemented with matching lands and cash from the Save-the-Redwoods League. Subsequent acquisition has given us today a very substantial area of 9,526 acres.

A number of Memorial Groves are located within the park. The largest of these is the 5000-acre National Tribute Grove dedicated as a living and everlasting memorial to those who served our country in World War II. One of the best known is the Stout Memorial Grove containing the largest tree in the park. This tree measures 16½ feet in diameter and 340 feet in height and is an inspiring sight. This is a grove of spectacular beauty. A short stroll through the Stout Grove always leaves one with a sense of awe and reverence for the Master hand that could create this living and beautiful outdoor cathedral. Also included in the park are the Wellman, Krause, Daughters of the American Revolution, Ferrel, Metcalf and Tyson Groves.



Much of the park area is very rugged and can be reached only by foot patrol or by four-wheel-drive equipment. Many logging operations, adjacent to our park boundaries, and commercial fern cutting makes a constant patrol necessary.

To say that we are living in a naturalist's paradise would be an understatement. Here is found a great variety of conifers as well as all other plants native to the redwood area. Located 9 miles east of Crescent City, between the seashore and the foothills of the Coast Mountain Range, we find some conifers which would only be expected to be found in areas futher inland and at higher elevations. These include Sugar Pine, Lodge-pole Pine, Ponderosa Pine and Incense Cedar. The undergrowth is very dense and tall. Rhododendron and Azaleas are common and afford an extremely beautiful sight when in bloom--truly a forest of character unexcelled and a masterpiece of God's handiwork.

Deer and bear are quite common in the park. The Gray Squirrel and the Chickaree, as well as the ever present Redwood Chipmunk and other small rodents, abound throughout the park. Raccoons are numerous as many campers find to their sorrow when food is left on their table at night. Some evenings River Otters can be seen playing in the riffles and fast water of the river. Their undulating mode of swimming makes a fascinating sight. An occasional mountain lion is seen, but due to the heavy undergrowth this is a rare sight indeed.

Birds are plentiful, such as the noisy Steller Jay. He may be a nuisance but certainly adds life and spice to the area. We also find the Piliated Woodpecker which leaves no doubt as to his presence because of his loud hammerings and noisy chatter. Robins, Varied Thrushes and many others can be observed in the park.

This is a busy place both summer and winter. When the summer campers leave, and it is too wet for "normal people", the fishermen move in. They come from all sections of the State to take advantage of the fine Salmon and Steelhead fishing. Catches of 30-pound Salmon and 20-pound Steelhead are not uncommon. Fly fishing for trout is very good at certain seasons, generally from late August until the rains start.

The park has 81 campsites and 40 picnic sites available for public use. These are filled each night during the summer season. The Smith River offers good swimming with shallow or deep water, whichever is preferred, and sandy beaches for sun bathing. This makes the picnic area a very popular spot and always busy and crowded on warm summer days.

Future plans call for an additional 19 campsites, campfire center, naturalist program and additional trails. These will probably bring public use up to capacity without damage to natural values. The naturalist program will fill a growing need and public demand for this type of service.

Since the opening of the first portion of the park in 1951 we have enjoyed an ever increasing visitor attendance. This past season showed that 32% of the camping attendance was from Los Angeles County. We note, with satisfaction that many families, who for years have spent their vacations in areas farther south, are returning each year to rest and relax in the peace and quiet of this lovely grove, to swim in the clear cool waters of the Smith River and leave the cares of the city behind them.

"DOMESTIC" ANIMALS AND STATE PARKS

One of the most difficult public relations problems for our men in the field concerns domestic animals--particularly dogs. The field reports are resplendent with interesting accounts of domestic livestock problems from goldfish to goats; occasionally visitors bring live chickens or rabbits to stake out until slaughtered for fresh meat!

A considerable number of dog owners write the Division because they feel they are being discriminated against. Little do they realize that generally for every such complaint there are several more that approve existing regulations or would prefer to eliminate dogs in parks. One writer suggested dogs be permitted in parks overnight subject to a statement signed by the dog's guardian to guarantee restraint and good behavior on the part of the animal. The dog problem is causing enough concern that the staff asked the District Superintendents for their comments and suggestions. Following is the essence of their recommendations.

The present rules should not be relaxed, as suggested, for the following reasons:

(a) The vast majority of visitors are in favor of the rule as it now stands.
(b) Guarantee of restraint would be impractical. It would not stop dogs from barking, increasing sanitary problems, and creating disturbances. The dog might not be fully in accord with the guarantee and some guarantors might lapse in their vigilance, and not be able to make good on their guarantee.
(c) Administration and policing problems would be increased with the result that more Rangers would have to be added to the staff.
(d) The danger to small children would be increased and consequently incidents involving injuries would be multiplied.

It is felt that in view of the foregoing reasons, and our policy to preserve the flora and fauna, protect adequately the public from unpleasantness, maintain peace and quiet, and to protect life and limb, the rule on dogs should not be changed.

Some of our Superintendents agree with some of the public and would like to exclude dogs completely from the parks.

Another growing problem facing the State Park System is the one of cats. "Feral" or "vagrant" cats (wild house cats) are an ever increasing threat and a menace to bird life. Recent letters have been received from visitors complaining of the destruction of wildlife from cats being harbored in state parks. Their greatest depredation is to the birds when in the nest. The Department of Fish and Game considers the ferel house cat, one of the leading predators on their wildlife management areas. During the nesting and rearing seasons, the Department of Fish and Game concentrates most of their predator control efforts on skunks, raccoons, opossum, and the ferel house cat in the waterfowl nesting areas.

Many of our parks are nesting sites for quail, pheasant, ducks, and song birds. The ferel house cat, if not controlled, can have a serious impact on bird populations.

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POST CARDS

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SITORS
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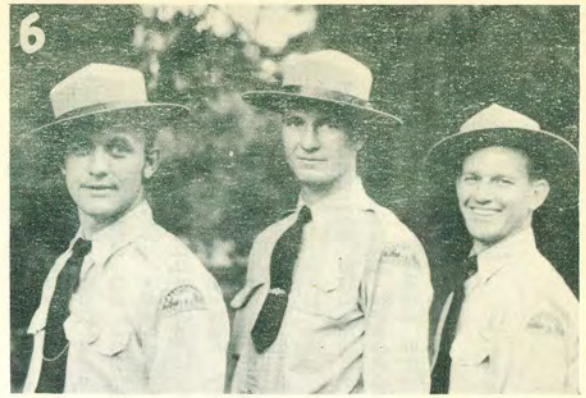
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THE BETTER RANGER

The Story of the Ranger Uniform

"I don't know and I ain't yet heard,
But with a red bandana my loins I'll gird
A shirt I'll ban, no pants will I wear
This uniform business gets in my hair.

"We gotta' get clothes to cover our chest,
And pants and stuff to cover the rest
So please, Chief, call a session so we will know
The things to buy for a Ranger's torso."

The above verse may not be considered a worthy contribution to State park literature. It comes from the nimble pen of Eugene Velzy and was published in News and Views just ten years ago at a time when a decision was pending in the adoption of the official State Park uniform. The rangers of that time might well have lamented, since in May of 1946 they had approved by ballot the present forest green uniform and overwhelmingly endorsed the stiff-brimmed Stetson. It was almost a year later before official approval was given and a set of specifications adopted for use by the rangers in acquiring official and fatigue uniforms.

Official uniforms have ever been a problem, and the history of the present State Park uniform can be traced back to the days when it was the rangers' desire to wear one, but, lacking an official description, the matter was left largely to individual selection. Since the salary was relatively small in those days, it was a question of financing as well. On the page illustrating this article are photographs depicting the evolution of the official State Park uniform. You may recognize the smiling countenance of Everett Powell in the early volunteer variety of about 1936. There is also a photograph showing Jess Chaffee in a similar but completely individual type uniform at the same park, Pfeiffer-Big Sur, and in the same year. It is no wonder that those who took pride in the appearance of our park rangers petitioned the Division administration to give consideration to the establishment of an official uniform.

At the first State Park Employees' Conference in 1938, a committee was appointed and in 1939 came up with recommendations for an official, and what they considered distinctive, State Park uniform of Lincoln gray-green. Included was the traditional and ceremonial stiff-brimmed Stetson hat. But even while the committee was deliberating wherever rangers were stationed they each acquired a volunteer uniform and at Big Basin in 1938 a snapshot was taken of the almost nearly "uniform" uniforms of the day. All of the wearers may be recognized, except the late Leo Frey who died in service at Big Basin some years ago.

KEY TO PICTURE

1. Everett Powell 2. Jess Chaffee 3. Left to right - Everett Powell, Leo Frey (deceased), Earl Hanson, Clyde Newlin, Bill Kenyon, Al Salzgeber (with hair). 4. Ross Greely and Jess Chaffee 5. Jack Cracknell
6. Left to right - Bob Carlson, Gordon Kishbaugh and George Lynn
7. Herbert Hedicke and Francis Wiget.

During the war uniforms were difficult to obtain, for obvious reasons, and the Lincoln gray-green outfits were pretty shabby at the end of 1945. The newly-established Conservation Education Section, then under Mr. Ed Dolder, who is now Deputy Director of the Department of Natural Resources, was assigned the job of canvassing the field for suggestions as to a new uniform. As reported above, the field voted, the administration approved, and the present uniform was adopted in April of 1947.

From time to time since then there have been suggestions from the field for slight variations, particularly for purposes of winter wear and for hot climates such as the desert and the interior valleys. Although administrative authorization has been given to experiment with these variations, no official approval has been given to these changes, and none, of course, will be given without first obtaining the opinions of field personnel.

The latest problem has arisen in connection with the new permanent park attendant classification. This class will, of course, be given police powers since they are permanent employees of the Division after they have passed the year's probationary period. The question as to whether they should wear the complete uniform or only the "fatigues" will be decided very shortly.

In the illustration you will see the present official State Park uniform displayed when it was first adopted. Also illustrated are the "fatigues". The only official change has been in the badge, and in a later issue of News and Views we will present an illustrated story of the evolution of our present Ranger badge.

It is interesting to note an excerpt from the May 1946 issue of News and Views, stating that the model for the sketch used in circularizing field personnel was none other than (then) General Eisenhower and was traced from the pages of Time Magazine, with a stiff-brimmed Stetson added to complete the proposed park uniform.

CHANGES IN RANGER SERIES

On Friday, October 19, 1956, the State Personnel Board, on recommendation of the Department of Natural Resources and the staff of the Board, approved specific changes in the State Park Ranger series. Some of these involved slight changes in title and necessary specification revisions, and some involved changes in salary as well. One new classification was created by a compression of the Ranger series I through III. The new class is to be known as State Park Ranger IV and is intended for supervision of those major units of the State Park System so designated by agreement between the staffs of the Department of Natural Resources and the Personnel Board. The present Ranger IV and Ranger V classes are to be known as State Park Ranger V and State Park Ranger VI, respectively, and will continue to be used operationally in the Assistant District Superintendent or Land Planner, and the District Superintendent functions.

The changes represent the final step in the realignment of the State Park Ranger series to reflect the recent growth and expansion of the Division. The first step was accomplished on January 20, 1956, with the revision of the specifications for the class State Park Ranger I and the establishment of the class State Park Attendant.

The classification survey staff of the Personnel Board has completed a review of the entire State Park Ranger series. Reclassification of 91 Ranger I positions to State Park Attendant has now been authorized and will be carried out by the Division over a period of time.

Following are the changes approved by the State Personnel Board, to become effective October 31, 1956. The salary changes do not include the State Park Ranger III and the Curator I and Curator II classes. The survey staff did include these positions in their studies but did not recommend any salary changes in these particular classes. On a ten-year average basis, these classes have kept pace with the salary adjustments in the Ranger classes I through III, and it was the general concensus that no special salary adjustment could be justified at this time.

1. State Park Ranger I. Changed the salary range from $341 - 376 to $358 - 395.
2. State Park Ranger II. Revised specifications for the class and increased salary range from $376 - 458 to $395 - 481.
3. State Park Ranger III. Revised specifications for the class, with salary remaining as at present.
4. State Park Ranger IV. Established a new classification of State Park Ranger IV as a Park Supervisor position in major State park units, at a salary range of $481 - 584. For the present at least, because this classification is a split-off from the existing State Park Ranger III classification, appointments will be made without examination.
5. State Park Ranger V (Assistant District Superintendent and Land Planner). The present State Park Ranger IV classification. Revised specifications for the class and a change of salary range from $505 - 613 to $530 - 644.
6. State Park Ranger VI (District Superintendent). The present State Park Ranger V classification. Revised specifications for the class and a change of salary from $613 - 745 to $644 - 782.

The Rangers III, V, and VI examinations are tentatively scheduled for January 12, 1957. Another State Park Ranger I examination will probably be held in February. Detailed information is being prepared in the form of an informational letter to all personnel of the Division.

INEQUITIES IN STATE PARK RANGER I CLASSIFICATION

In answer to a number of questions that we have had with respect to inequalities in the salaries in the State Park Ranger I class, we find that the inequities were the result of a series of events setting up the present specifications for the State Park Ranger I.

As you know, the State Park Ranger I, prior to January 20, 1956, had a five step salary range and required 42 months of service to reach the maximum salary. Concurrent with setting up the classification of State Park Attendant, which was part of establishing a new concept for State Park Ranger I, it became necessary to fit the salary range for the new class of State Park Attendant in with our Ranger series. This was accomplished by eliminating the first two steps of the State Park Ranger I and establishing

a three step salary range for State Park Ranger I. This made it possible for new appointees to reach the maximum salary in 18 months. With this action it became possible for a new employee to receive the same salary as one who had 18 months of prior service, and is the cause for the inequities that have existed up to the present time. In reviewing this matter, we find that all existing salary inequities will be eliminated not later than August 1, 1957.

Our investigation with the Personnel Board Staff did not reveal that there were any remedies available to overcome the inequities that occurred. We also wish to point out to you that because of the splitting off of the labor duties into the State Park Attendant class it was made possible for us to obtain the additional salary step which was authorized on October 19, 1956. Further, we find that in the past ten years the State Park Ranger I class has enjoyed a 72 percent salary increase at the maximum of the range.

Earl P. Hanson

Earl P. Hanson, Deputy Chief

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NATIONAL CAMPERS AND HIKERS ASSOCIATION

Another outdoor conservation organization is gaining momentum nationally. It is called the National Campers and Hikers Association and is dedicated to informing their members of the latest outdoor information and teaching outdoor good manners to the general public.

The NCHA obtained a charter in 1954. They began as a group of campers who felt there was a woeful lack of information for campers, and that it would help to get together as a non-profit, volunteer association. Today they have members throughout the United States and Canada, and are growing rapidly. Most of the members are recommended by other members or by conservationists. The NCHA also works with State and Federal officials, and your Sacramento office has been corresponding with them. They have printed and distributed reminder cards for public restrooms and other public notices. As their membership increases, they hope to do more work on public information.

Their Regional and Field Directors contact supervisors of campgrounds in their areas to determine what facilities are available. This eliminates much correspondence between campground supervisors and the public.

The NCHA is trying to provide their members with as much information on the out-of-doors as possible, and educate those who need educating in outdoor good manners. We encourage the staff and public to become members. Write to National Campers and Hikers Association, 207 Market Street, Newark, New Jersey.

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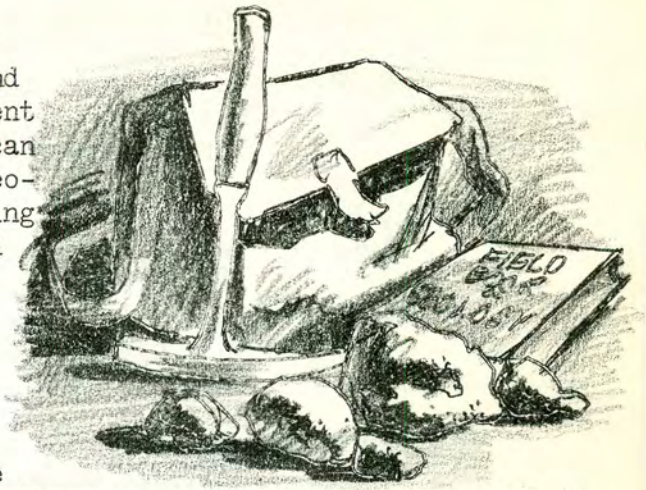
BIBLIOGRAPHY



Geology is a very interesting field, and especially in the public's eye with the advent of uranium seekers. The ground we live on can be fascinating; most of our parks provide geological formations of interest to the visiting public. The following books are recommended reading for park people:

Gilluly, Waters & Woodford
1951 Principles of Geology. W. H. Freeman & Company.
$5.75 631 pages, illustrated.
This book is considered by the Division of Mines to be one of the best publications on general geology.

Hinds, N.E.A.
1952 Evolution of the California Landscape. California State Division of Mines Bulletin 158.
$2.50 240 pages, many photographs and line drawings. 3 loose maps. Used as a primary reference for the naturalist program. Considered the most graphic book on the geologic formation of California. Divides the state into 12 areas, and treats each area amply with photographs. This book should be in every park library for both orientation and reference.

Matthes, F. E.
1930 Geologic History of the Yosemite Valley. U. S. Government Printing Office.
137 pages, 52 plates and 38 figures.
$3.25 An excellent treatment of the origin and structure of the Sierra Nevada.

State Division of Mines
1951 Geologic Guidebook of the San Francisco Bay Counties. State Division of Mines Bulletin 154.
$2.50 Excellent reference for San Francisco Bay area. Has sectional geologic map, a series of geologic travel logs, and many separate articles covering history, science, and natural resources related to geology. All written by authorities in their particular fields. This book is a storehouse of information on earth sciences.

Longwell, Knopf & Flint
1932 Textbook of Geology. John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
514 pages, illustrated
$5.00 This book has long been the introductory text for college geology. Written in a style that is easily understood, it is a fine publication on physical geology.

Fenneman, N. M.

1931 Physiography of Western United States. McGraw-Hill. 534 pages, 173 figures.

$9.00 It discusses generally the land forms of the western United States. It is recommended by many for general geological information while traveling the west.

Field, R. M.

1952 Geology "College Outline Series". Barnes & Noble, Inc. 211 pages, illustrated.

$1.25 An excellent book treating the important phases of geology. This publication is a condensation and contains quick references to other geological texts. A handy field guide.

State Division of Mines

1948 Geologic Guidebook Along Highway 49 - Sierran Gold Belt. Bulletin 141, Division of Mines.

$1.50 Tells the history of gold in the Mother Lode, and the various methods of mining. Also gives the geologic history of the Sierran Gold Belt. Many authors contributed to this interesting and well illustrated book.

Hinds, N. E. A.

1943 Geomorphology. Prentice-Hall, Inc. 893 pages, illustrated.

$8.00 The term "geomorphology" means the study of the structure of the earth. This book tells a detailed story of the earth from its origin to the present. An excellent primary reference.

For anyone interested in California geology, you may obtain a catalog from the State Division of Mines listing all of their publications up to July 1, 1955.

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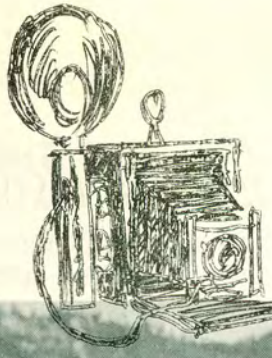
PRIVATE INDUSTRY FURNISHES PARK FACILITIES

Some forward members of the lumbering industry are going into the recreation business on a rather large scale. Several timber companies in Washington and Oregon are furnishing facilities much like the State Park System provides in California. At present seven private tree farm owners operate, at no charge to the public, fifteen camp and picnic areas in western Oregon and nearly as many in Washington.

These areas are equipped with tables, sanitary facilities, fireplaces, and in most cases, piped water. In addition, several of the areas have swimming, baseball diamonds, horseshoe courts, and children's play areas. Free firewood is also included.

At one time these parks were provided for employees of these timber companies. Opening them to the public means that recreation for the public is being recognized as a legitimate function of the lumber industry. The companies estimate that the cost of operation is about $50 per year for each park. This includes general maintenance, garbage removal and firewood. Timber operators claim the demeanor of the public is on the upswing, but vandals and litterbugs are still a serious problem.



PARK CAMERAMAN

This month we are inaugurating a new feature in your News and Views. This feature is called "Park Cameraman". Every month we will try to publish a picture of an employee and a brief history of his state service.

This month's photo shows Keith Carpenter piloting D. L. Bliss State Park's new glass boat on Emerald Bay. He has been recently appointed to the new Ranger III position at D. L. Bliss.

Keith started his career with the Division in May 1946 as a Ranger I at Pfeiffer-Big Sur. He was promoted to Ranger II at McArthur-Burney Falls in May of 1950. In January 1953, he was transferred to Shasta Historical Monument and was promoted to Ranger III at D. L. Bliss in August of this year.

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John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has written to the Division congratulating Chief Drury and the staff for a job well done on the Redwood Highway Bypass. The Rockefeller family is one of the most ardent supporters of the State Park System. Following is an excerpt from his letter:

"What you have accomplished in the location of the new highway with so little infringement on the Redwoods is nothing short of miraculous and I congratulate you and your associates on this achievement which has been attained, I well know, only as the result of long and arduous planning."

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Two flying objects were reported seen going down Palomar grade toward Escondido Thursday night. One was the car of Ranger Sederquist, the other the stork. Ranger Sederquist and wife won the 35-mile race and waited at the finish line (Palomar Memorial Hospital) until the next day, September 28. The prize for winning the race: A 6½-pound red-headed boy. Mom and son fine - Pop proud, but where's the cigars man!

YIELD FROM

SAN BUENAVENTURA BEACH - Recovery of two fish hooks which were caught on a pier piling Thursday afternoon turned into quite an operation. It took the combined efforts of three park men, three city policemen, six city firemen. One boy goes overside of the pier on a short piece of not too good rope to recover his hooks. Rope breaks, boy is in the water. Other fishermen on pier get life ring, available for just such occasions, and throw to boy in water, someone calls police who call fire department, park forces are also notified, police, park forces and fire department arrive on scene at one time. Boy is hauled back on pier. Net result, two fish hooks and one wet boy. -- W. D. Markle, Supervisor.

SAN CLEMENTE BEACH STATE PARK - The following communication was received by postal card last Wednesday, September 19th: "I would like to consider buying your trailer park. If you care to sell please send me data etc., price, gross income, size, # spaces and furnaces and I will contact you." -- Paul Jordan, Ranger I.

WILL ROGERS - During the past two weeks we have experienced two small fires threatening park property. Smoke-eater Bill Norton immediately arrives on the spot. Accepted standards of fire suppression methods are discarded for the more direct attack. To the amazement of the sidewalk superintendents present, Bill removes his uniform jacket and jumps into the middle of the fire and starts beating the flames with his jacket and stomping with his number 12 shoes. Bill's unorthodox but successful method of attack not only amused the neighbors but gained the advantage on the spread of the fires to a point where only mop-up activities were necessary by the time the City Fire Department arrived. Bill's courage and initiative has gained him the respect of the neighbors, the park staff and the City Fire Department. Bill's wife Betty has requested use of Cash Purchase Fund for uniform cleaning bill. -- James Richardson, Assistant Supervisor.

BORREGO - A Spotted Skunk paid a visit to Residence #2 (the Heacox establishment) the past week, 9/19/56, to be exact. The critter had apparently entered the back door and was seen to leap from trash container and scurry behind kitchen stove. Solution: Closed off kitchen, opened back door, placed milk and food outside door, prayed. Skunk had vacated premises by the following morning. Family much relieved.

Fairchild and Merkel captured an injured Long-nosed Snake in Coyote Canyon September 16th. This snake may sometimes be mistaken for the Banded King Snake. Snake measured 32" from nose to tail. -- Burgess Heacox, Assistant Supervisor.

EL CAPITAN BEACH - Great numbers of Monarch Butterflies have made their appearance again this year; long clusters can be seen hanging from the Oak and Sycamore trees each morning. Along about noon as the day warms up they begin to fly about making an interesting display. -- C. P. Lyden, Supervisor.

THE FIELD . . .

NATURAL BRIDGES - San Juan Capistrano has long been renowned for it's swallows and now Natural Bridges is getting into the act through the seasonal appearance of Monarch Butterflies in unusual numbers. According to the September 20, 1955, weekly report, large flights of the butterflies were noticed at that time. This year the first arrivals were seen September 15 with heaviest concentrations occurring on September 18 and 19. These colorful insects appear to favor certain areas and rest in the same trees each year--hanging in clusters on the leaves. -- Jim Beck, Ranger I.

Natural Bridges is one of 27 surf temperature stations furnishing daily readings for the State University's Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, and Hopkins Marine Station at Pacific Grove. Each morning a brief pause is made in cleanup work at the Arches while the marine thermometer, in appearance sort of a Molotov Cocktail, is lowered from the cliff for the surf reading, and characteristics of waves, wind, and clouds noted. The thermometer says the water is warmer but the early swimmers say "nuts to that". -- T. D. Spencer, Supervisor.

MITCHELL CAVERNS - Interesting to note, Dr. H. L. Stahnke, in his revised edition of SCORPIONS says "Their natural immunity and clever habits as hunters make trained cats the best automatic scorpion eradicators." We could stand several hundred of the felines here at the Caverns on that basis. Anyone who might be interested can obtain one of the pamphlets on scorpions by writing the Poisonous Animal Research Laboratory, Arizona State College, I believe there is a twenty-five cent charge. Recent newspaper articles said Dr. Stahnke had received a $2000 grant to explore the use of alcoholic beverages as a cure for rattlesnake bites (no kidding!). Bite me again and pass the bottle. Meet me on Main or Third and Howard, I just may volunteer. -- O. G. Short, Supervisor

POINT LOBOS - On October 15th, the staff of Point Lobos Reserve were called upon to perform "other duties as required". A Monterey Peninsula matron committed suicide at the summit of the Big Dome Trail.

FORT ROSS - Captured one Spotted Skunk in garbage can. He climbed in for a short snack, but was too little to get back out. I tipped the can over and turned him loose, being careful not to get too friendly. Before he got too far away I was able to get several good color photographs of him. Believe it or not, but the other day he was back in that same can again. Turned him loose once more, and haven't seen him since. -- Jack Schlotter, Ranger I

HUNTINGTON BEACH - John R. Bousgois, 511 - 35th Street, Newport Beach, found himself in a predicament on October 9th. While spotting fish from his light Piper Cub plane, he was caught in the pea-soup fog offshore. Finding out, by radio, his landing strip was also closed in, and with only 2 gallons of gasoline, he spotted the Huntington Beach State Park airstrip, (parking lot #2) he made a landing. After a nap and additional gasoline, the fog cleared, and he took off again for his home airstrip. -- William Reinhardt, Supervisor.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS - 1956

A Ranger's Eye-View
by
R. V. Sims, Assistant Park Supervisor
Armstrong Redwoods

Having arrived at Colter Bay Campground in Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, after dark on Tuesday night, September 4, we (my wife Louise and sons Danny and Perry) parked the "Annex", our vacation trailer, in the first vacant campsite and racked up for the night. The next morning while gazing dewy-eyed at the Wyoming landscape - and shivering just a little - who should walk past but Deputy Chief Earl Hanson. I trailed him and found that we had camped just a short distance from the claims staked out by Mr. and Mrs. Hanson and daughters and Elmer and Mrs. Aldrich and daughters. Elmer says it doesn't pay to leave a claim unguarded in those parts--he had his jumped by one of the local citizens of the woods.

Colter Bay is a beautiful campground, one of the National Parks' newest and most ultra-plush, located on the shore of Jackson Lake across from the Tetons. It has individually logged-off and paved turnouts large enough for a car and small house trailer at each campsite with the usual table and fireplace. The combination buildings are extra fancy, with tiled floors, half-tiled walls, all fixtures and partitions hanging from walls or ceiling, and even ultra-violet hand dryers!!! I had to look twice to see if I hadn't gotten into the "Biltstone" by mistake!

We spent Wednesday and Thursday touring Grand Teton and Yellowstone Parks, and I say this to you: If you have any go in your system, or a love of nature in your soul, go there to see it in the grand scale.

The conference got under way Friday p.m. in Jackson Lake Lodge, which overlooks Jackson Lake and the Grand Tetons. The view from the picture windows of the Lodge alone is worth the trip. We saw beavers working, moose at play, elk and whistling swans from this point.

The first session of the Conference, the "Roll Call of the States" was one of the most interesting to me. It was easy, informal, sometimes laugh-provoking, (Alabama passed) and very informative. The representative of each state reporting gave a brief resume of the progress of their respective organizations, and some of their plans and hopes for the future. It was readily apparent from Deputy Chief Hanson's report on our parks that California has the most outstanding Park System in the nation. Some of the states, notably Oregon, Tennessee, Indiana and Washington reported great progress in their developments, and nearly all of them reported some expansion. State parks all over the Nation are many and varied, but they all have one thing in common: NO VACANCY. The inability to keep up with the demands of the public for facilities was a very common lament at the Conference.

In between sessions, I met so many people from all over the U. S. of A. that finally, I just quit trying to remember their state, and just listened to the accents so I could tell whether they were "down east", "deep south" or just "Texas".

(Continued on next page)

Saturday sessions really began to get down to the meat of park problems, with subjects like The Park Practice Handbook, the panel discussion on the Integration of Outdoor Forest Recreational Potentials with Public Park Programs, and the open discussion on Merit Systems and Career Opportunities in State Parks Service. A most interesting talk was given by a representative of the Weyerhauser Timber Company regarding the use of private lands for public recreation. I was surprised to learn that Weyerhauser maintains 14 parks on their lands for public use. It was reported that so far, it has proven to be very good public relations. It was apparent from the discussion on Career Service and Merit Systems that California State Park Rangers are better off as to working conditions and salaries than personnel with equal job classifications in other states.

Some other highlights of the Conference were National Parks Director Conrad L. Wirth's "Story of Grand Teton" at the banquet Saturday night, the interpretive lectures and slides on Grand Teton and Yellowstone and the color slides of a pack trip over the continental divide in Teton National Forest. A stream called "Two Ocean Creek" was pictured showing the forks where part of the creek flows east to the Gulf of Mexico and part flows west to the Pacific.

I could go on and on and wax very enthusiastic about the color of the aspens and maples, Sunset Crater National Monument, North Rim of Grand Canyon, Zion National Park, etc., but had better quit while the quitting is good.

My over-all conclusion of the National Conference on State Parks? Just this: If the next one is within reach of my vacation and budget, I'll go.

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ORCHIDS FROM THE PUBLIC

Following is an excerpt from a letter received in Sacramento from a satisfied customer:

"Californians should be proud of the efficiency of its State Park System. We enjoyed our third trip to Bliss so much. With 5 children it is about the only way we feel we can afford such a beautiful spot and enjoy each other too. We do not envy those in cabins, though we have gone that way too.

"We are looking forward to the opening of the Emerald Bay camp and hope the highway is soon finished (and I don't mean the one through the park!) You may send this to the Park Commission, if you wish, as one more family against that proposal. We have a lovely home in Los Altos but cherish our vacation camping spots as much."

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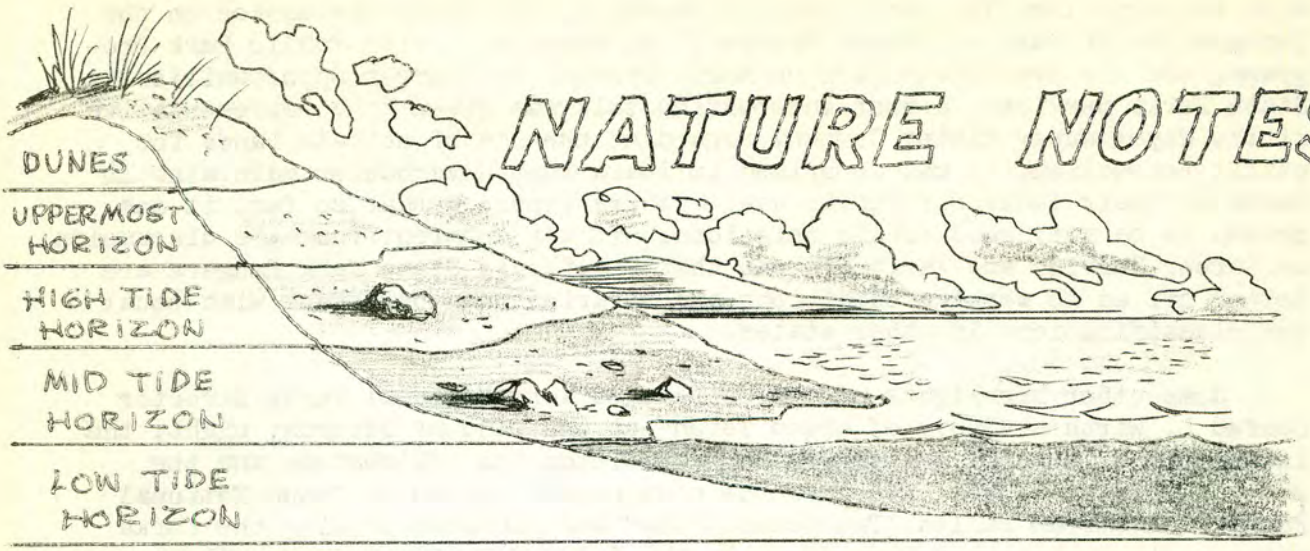
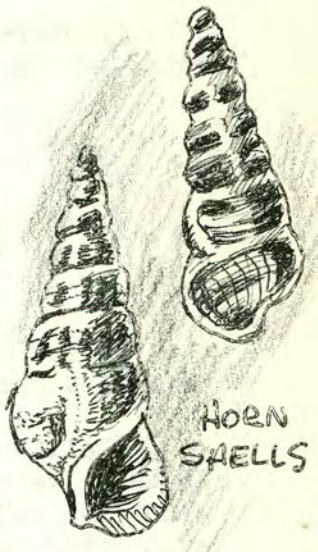


PROBING THE SEASHORE

by

John Michael, State Park Naturalist



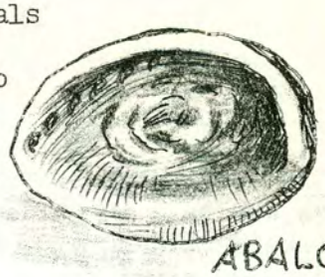
Many find that one of the most interesting studies of nature is the seashore--especially the rocky shoreline of our coast where in one tide pool alone may be found as many as fifty different forms of animal life.

The seashore is generally divided into four zones, the Uppermost horizon, the High-tide horizon, the Mid-tide horizon, and the Low-tide horizon. Some animals are restricted to a narrow area or "niche" within a zone.

The Uppermost horizon is the area whose upper reaches are wetted by the waves and spray, and the lower portion of this horizon is covered by high tides. The animals in this area are hardy semi-land dwellers requiring an open exposure to the ocean and enough spray or wave action to prevent dehydration for prolonged periods. The tide pools found in this region are called upper tide pools with water temperatures quite variable and with the water at times almost stagnant, owing to the differences between the high high tide and low high tide in the tidal cycle. Examples of the animal life on the Uppermost horizon are periwinkles, limpets, and shore crabs. Residents of the upper tide pools include limpets, shore crabs, hermit crabs, and pill bugs.

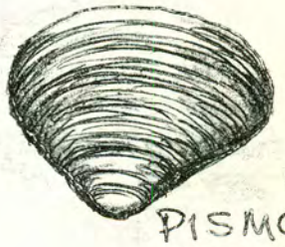
The High-tide horizon between the mean high tide to the high mark of low tide waters has many more animal species than the higher zone, for it is

covered with water at least once daily. The animals are adapted to live on land for long periods of time but must have regular periods of immersion to sustain life. Animals in these more or less permanent tide pools are found in rock crevices and among the aquatic plant life. Mussels, starfish, snails, limpets, barnacles, and crabs are among those that live in this zone.



ABALONE

The Mid-tide horizon is from the low point of the High-tide horizon to the mean of the lower low tides. This area is below mean sea level and is usually uncovered at ebb tide and covered at flood tides. Concentrated in this area one can see exposed more and varied animal life than in any zone discussed so far. Due to the regular covering by water, more possibilities and ecological niches are afforded the animals. Also many free-swimming animals such as fish, eels and octopi are found here. Among the many others that can be observed in the Mid-tide zone are sea cucumbers, several shrimps, tube worms, peanut worms, and encrusting sponges.



PISMO CLAM

The Low-tide zone, except during short minus-tides, is covered with water. Study of this must be done quickly because the period of availability is restricted. This zone is almost completely covered with plant life of some kind. It is impossible to list more than a few of the representative specimens for this area. Probably the animal present in the greatest numbers is the green anemone, but you will also find kelp crabs, sea spiders, giant amoebae, red anemones, flat worms, red crabs, and many more different kinds of marine life.

As stated before, the study of marine life is one of the most fascinating facets of biology. Rangers in our beach parks are particularly fortunate to be constantly near such areas so rich in marine shore life that scientists come across the country to visit these parks. You, too, can be a student of this wonder world at your front door. All you need is a book and an inquiring mind!

KELP CRAB

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular monthly meeting of the California State Park Commission was held in the Mirror Building, Los Angeles, October 19, 1956.

A heavy agenda included 22 items concerning acquisition of new parks and additions to existing parks, five items concerning development, 14 items concerning general administrative problems such as consideration of lease agreements, rules and regulations, plaque wordings, use agreements, rentals, closing dates of lodges, requests for three motion picture companies for production of pictures in parks, the question of operating of beaches by the local governments or the State, and one concerning a seaplane base. Several delegations appeared in the morning.

The Commission approved the request of the staff for appropriate resolutions to purchase additional properties at Anza Desert, Folsom Lake, Gold Discovery Site, Morro Strand, San Mateo County Beaches, Santa Monica Beach, Columbia Historic, Knowland State Arboretum and Park. Appraisals were accepted and authority given to negotiate purchase of additional properties at Big Basin Redwoods and Anza Desert. Condemnation proceedings were voted for 77 parcels at San Simeon Beach. Future additions to the Mount Tamalpais State Park were discussed and further study was asked to determine lands desirable for addition.

A delegation appeared on behalf of the interests of Los Angeles County requesting immediate action on a number of projects for which $4,000,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for acquisition. These proposed additions were not included in the Five Year Master Plan, but of the projects proposed, one has been subsequently approved by the Park Commission and others are being considered favorably. The purpose of the delegation was to insist that the other four be included immediately. At a recent legislative hearing the Legislative Counsel read the Public Resources Code and indicated that the State Park Commission, by law, has the opportunity for final review and judgement of the advisability of including any project into the State Park System.

The Commission approved, subject to the concurrence of the County of San Diego, the changing of the ultimate boundaries of Anza Desert State Park to include the Jasper property which has been offered for inclusion into the System.

The County of San Diego requested that the State take over the operation of both the State and County beaches in the county. This is just the reverse of the desires of the County of Los Angeles with respect to State beaches, where they wish to take over the operation of all State beaches. The Commission asked that the staff discuss further with the County of San Diego the State operation of their local beaches, but negotiate for the taking over of the operation of the State beaches now operated by San Diego County.

The Commission authorized the Attorney General's Office to represent the Division in the pending condemnation suit of the Division of Highways for the taking of a considerable portion of the frontage of San Clemente Beach State Park for a new freeway.

New boat regulations were scheduled for hearing, but no one appeared to discuss them. Another hearing is scheduled at the next Commission meeting.

The next meeting of the Park Commission was scheduled for November 16, in San Francisco.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Regular Permanent

Cecil, Weldon H. (formerly TAU)	St Pk Attend	10/1/56	Seacliff Bch
Doran, John P.	St Pk Attend	10/8/56	Russian Gulch
Forster, Martin L. (formerly TAU)	St Pk Attend	10/1/56	Pfeiffer-Big Sur
Hart, Frank W.	St Pk Attend	10/1/56	Big Basin
Jaye, Stanley B.	St Pk Attend	10/1/56	Columbia
Parson, Frederick	St Pk Attend	10/1/56	Portola
Porter, Donald K.	St Pk Attend	9/28/56	Doheny Bch
Schlotter, Jack W.	St Pk Rg I	9/24/56	Fort Ross
Stalter, Don M.	St Pk Attend	10/8/56	Emerald Bay
Tardif, Robert (formerly TAU)	St Pk Attend	8/31/56	Gold Disc Site
Zierlein, Fred L.	St Pk Attend	9/24/56	Rich Grove

Transfers

Hiller, Robert V.	St Pk Rg II	10/1/56	Calaveras
(formerly)	St Pk Rg II		Calaveras (Spike Camp)
Mason, Morley J.	St Pk Rg II	10/1/56	Brannan Island
(formerly)	St Pk Rg II		Calaveras
Waggoner, Robert F.	St Pk Rg I	10/1/56	Calaveras
(formerly)	St Pk Rg I		Tahoe
Weldon, George C.	St Pk Rg I	10/1/56	Brannan Island
(formerly)	St Pk Rg I		Calaveras

Separations

Adams, Jack W.	St Pk Attend	9/21/56	Big Basin
Bertram, Lynne A.	Int Typ Clk	9/21/56	Dist 6 Hdq
Hagberg, Charles O.	St Pk Attend	9/27/56	Humbt Rdw
Schmuck, Bernard M.	St Pk Attend	9/27/56	Rich Grove
Shipek, Florence C.	Curator I	9/30/56	Cuyamaca

Miscellaneous

James P. Tryner, District Superintendent District 4, may be reached through home telephone - Glenwood 4-1135, San Rafael - on weekends, holidays, or at other times when the District Office is closed. Should there be no answer there, you may determine his "where-abouts" through Park Supervisor at Mt. Tamalpais - numbers at Tamalpais:

Park Headquarters: DUnlap 8-2070, Mill Valley
Park Supervisor's Residence: DUnlap 8-1936, Mill Valley

New Addresses: Mt. Tamalpais State Park, 801 Panoramic Highway, Mill Valley, California; Weaverville Joss House State Historical Monument, P. O. Box 64, Weaverville, California; Carrillo Beach State Park, 168 Robert Avenue, Oxnard, California.

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

PARK COMMISSION

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Charles Kasch (Ukiah); Robert E. Burns (Stockton); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); and Guilford H. Whitney (San Diego); J. Covington, Secretary.

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CHIEF OF THE DIVISION
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News AND Views

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DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
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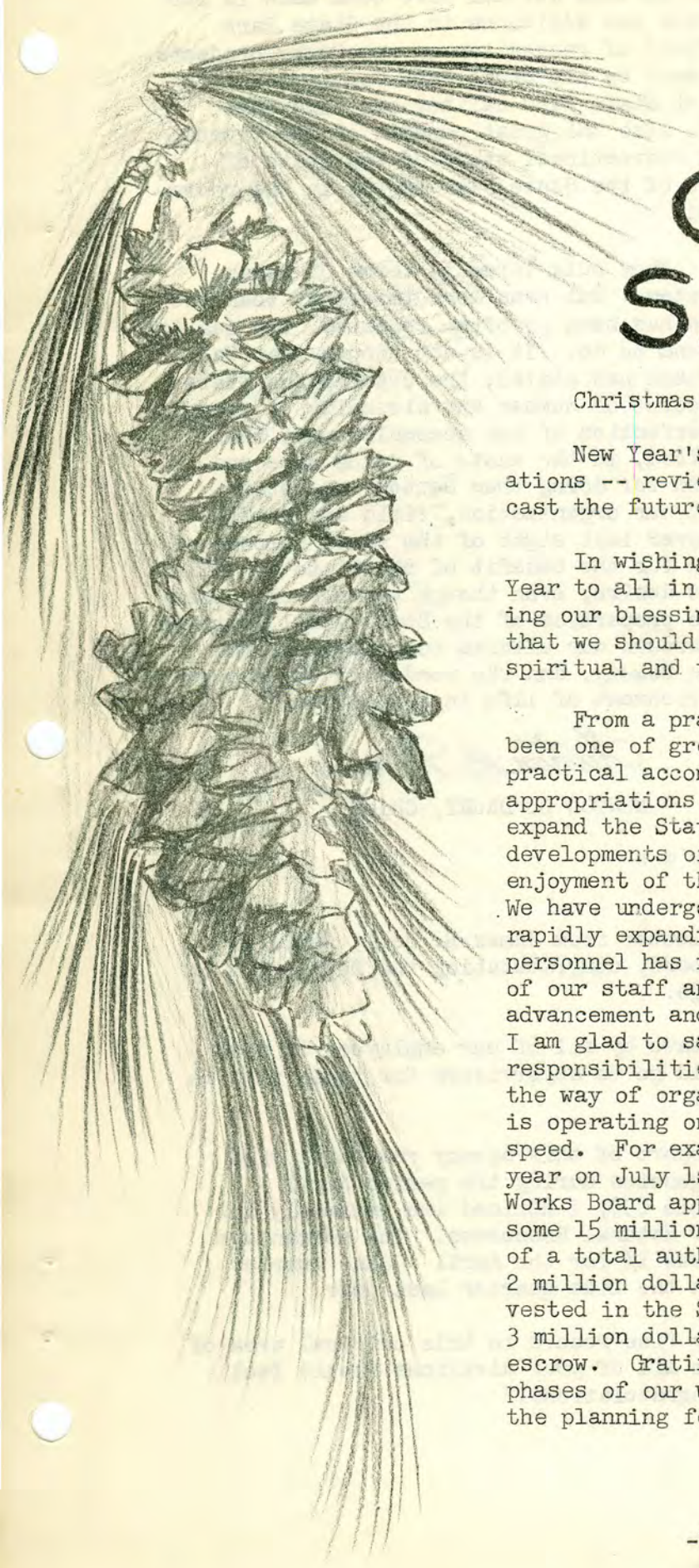


CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Christmas is a time for things of the spirit.

New Year's is a time for more practical considerations -- reviewing the past and endeavoring to forecast the future.

In wishing a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all in the State Parks Family, and in reviewing our blessings and our prospects, it seems to me that we should strive for a sound balance between the spiritual and the material.

From a practical standpoint the past year has been one of great material advances and considerable practical accomplishment. We have received large appropriations from the Legislature with which to expand the State Park System and to further the developments of the State Park areas for the use and enjoyment of the people of the State of California. We have undergone the growing pains incidental to a rapidly expanding organization. In numbers our total personnel has increased from 446 to 542. Many members of our staff and field forces have received gratifying advancement and assumed challenging responsibilities. I am glad to say that all have lived up to these responsibilities, and while we have much to do in the way of organization, the mechanism of the Division is operating on all cylinders and with considerable speed. For example, since the beginning of the fiscal year on July 1st we have received from the Public Works Board approval to go ahead with the purchase of some 15 million dollars worth of park properties out of a total authorization of 31 million. Close to 2 million dollars worth of property has actually been vested in the State during that period and another 3 million dollars worth of properties have gone to escrow. Gratifying advances have been made in other phases of our work, such as the development program, the planning for the Roadside Rests, and the general

reorganization of the Division. Considerable strides have been made in our land planning, both as to the new areas and additions in the State Park System and in the as yet uncharted field of recreation on reservoir projects. Out of our program and the establishment by the State Park Commission of a set of criteria for selecting areas of State Park caliber has come some controversy and misunderstanding, but also the great benefit of the crystallizing of the desire for an over-all recreational study of the State of California, so that the proper sphere of the State Park System in the recreational scheme can be clearly defined.

These are the material advances. They bulk large in terms of money, man-hours, and acres added to the System. But even more important than the quantity of our accomplishment is, as has been so often repeated, the quality of what we have done and what we intend to do. It is not enough that California should have, as Chairman Knowland has stated, the outstanding State Park System in the United States in point of number and diversity of areas. It is even more important that the perfection of our accomplishment shall be equally recognized. We cannot afford, in the haste of doing more and more things, to lose sight of the need for doing them better and better. My observation is that the members of our organization, field and staff, have kept this in mind. They have never lost sight of the inner purpose of our program which entails many things for the benefit of the State of California, but above all is built on the desire, even though vaguely expressed at times, that we as trustees for the properties of the State shall continue to live up to our trusteeship, and through our efforts contribute to the perpetuation of the significance, the beauty, and the wonder of the properties that are so important to the enrichment of life in California.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief

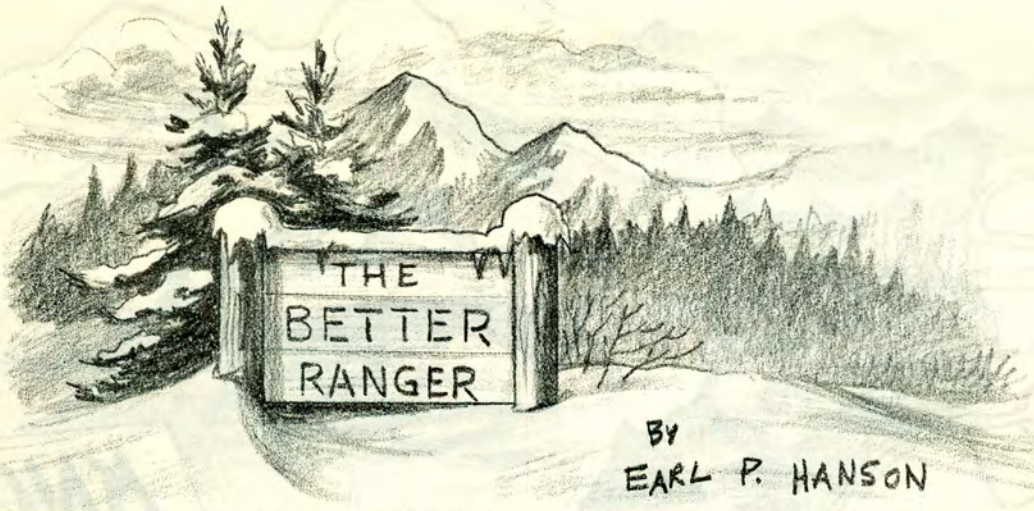
* * * * * *

Following is a quotation from a letter from James R. Bell, Assistant Executive Officer, State Personnel Board, congratulating the Department on our outstandingly low sick leave usage.

The discriminating use of sick leave by all of our employees is most commendable. Particular credit should go to supervisors for their part in administering the sick leave program.

"In looking over the quarterly report of this agency regarding sick leave with pay in California State agencies during the period April - June, 1956 (State Personnel Board Table 63), I noticed the extremely low sick leave rate for the Department of Natural Resources. The percentage of work time lost due to sick leave was 1% for the April - June quarter in 1956 and this was 3/10% lower than the like quarter last year.

"Your Department has an extremely fine record in this critical area of employee absenteeism and I think that all of your divisions should feel proud of their record. Accept my congratulations!"

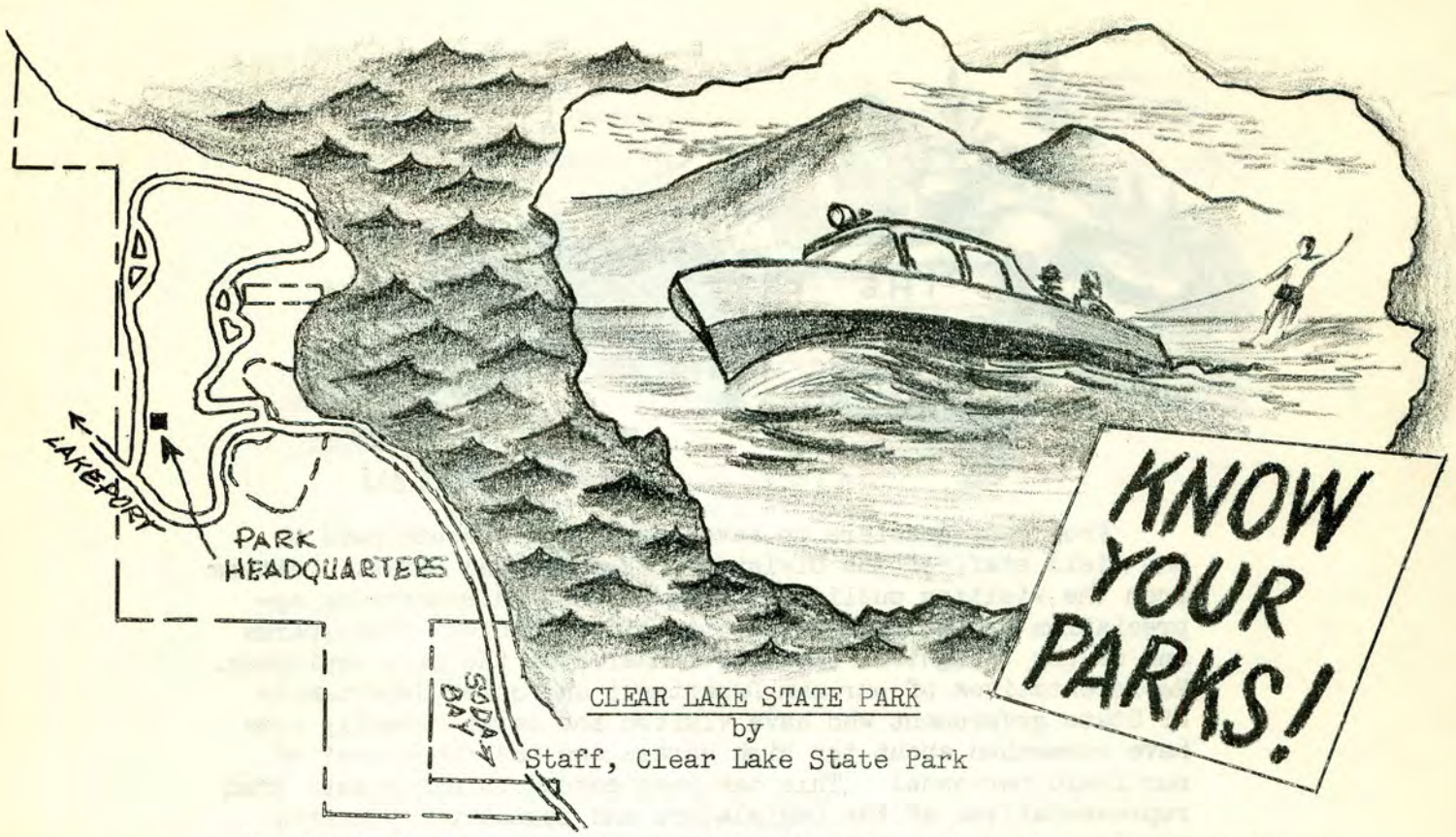


By
EARL P. HANSON

From many quarters we have heard high tribute paid to the field staff of the Division of Beaches and Parks. Letters from the visiting public continue to come in expressing appreciation of the fine facilities offered in our State parks and of the thoughtful services rendered by the park employees. Representatives of our own Department and other departments of State government who have visited the parks recently also have commented about the high morale and the "know-how" of our field personnel. This has been echoed in statements from representatives of the Legislature and Legislative Interim Committees.

We of the Sacramento headquarters staff have long known of the fine work being done by the field. It is unfortunate that we cannot more frequently observe it first-hand. We do want you to know, however, that we are constantly aware of the splendid performance and loyalty of all employees of the Division and of the major contributions they are making daily to the tremendously expanded program we are endeavoring to carry out. We take advantage of this opportunity to wish each and every one of you a most enjoyable Holiday Season and to tell you that we feel assured that your continuing fine support and cooperation will play an important part in keeping the California State Park System outstanding.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!



CLEAR LAKE STATE PARK
by
Staff, Clear Lake State Park

The land which is now known and included in Clear Lake State Park was formerly occupied by a peaceful tribe of Indians, the Pomos, and they enjoyed the exclusive use of the land until approximately 1840. At that time the white settlers first began to arrive and develop it into farms and ranches, but the Indians continued to enjoy the use of the land through cooperation with the pioneers. In later years the land was developed into dairy farming and hay and cattle raising; that is, wherever it was level and clear of rocks. The hill and swamp portion was ideal for hunting and trapping.

In 1949, the Fred Dorn family gift-deeded to the Park System 300 acres of their holdings, part of which is now Clear Lake State Park. This act set in motion the machinery that allowed the state to subsequently purchase the 258-acre Timothy Ranch. Together these include 11,200 feet of lake frontage. Additional acreage will be acquired in accordance with the Five-Year Master Plan. The additional acquisitions will increase the lake frontage to over 18,000 feet. The park was officially opened in 1951, but difficulty with the water system forced its closure several times.

The park is located 3 miles northeast of Kelseyville on the Soda Bay road and the south boundary adjoins the resort town of Soda Bay. We are on the west side of Clear Lake at the foot of Mt. Konocti amidst typical chaparral-covered rolling hills. Visitors come from all over the state to enjoy the excellent fishing, swimming, boating and water skiing. Our highest elevation is 1500 feet and the lowest point is 1328 feet. The surrounding country is rolling but not steep.

The natural features are varied and many. The many different fish to be caught seem to be the feature attraction in the park on a year-around

basis. In the winter months during the rainy season Catfish are plentiful and easy to catch because the flood water brings in food. The best place to fish for "cats" is at the mouth of Kelsey Creek. In late spring and early summer Black Bass come into the shallow inlets and among the tules to spawn. The sun warms the water so that the bass are near the surface and are a great sport to catch with flies or popping plugs. Blue Gill and Crappie are very popular among anglers, as well as being tasty. All types of fish in Clear Lake are from natural spawn. Carp and Hitch are numerous. Hitch have been known, in their eagerness to go upstream to spawn, to swim up the roadside ditches and into the fields during a runoff after a rain. When the runoff abates or the water soaks in, the fish are high and dry and quite a way from running water.

Waterfowl use the park as a refuge and nesting place. Wood Ducks nest in the trees and Mallards in the grass and tules. Coots, gulls and pelicans are numerous. Valley Quail are increasing rapidly due to being protected. Some of the other prominent birds of Clear Lake are Mourning Dove, Band-tailed Pigeon, Steller Jay, goldfinches, Horned Owl, wrens, Bush Tit, Red-wing, Red-shafted Flicker, Cooper Hawk and Turkey Vulture.

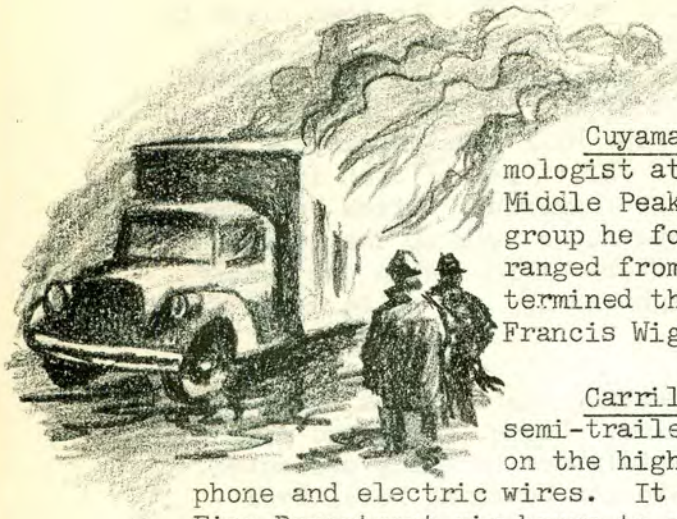
The visiting public and the park personnel enjoy the sight of the many Black-tailed Deer in the park. Black-tailed Hare, Brush Rabbit, Beechey Ground Squirrel, Gray Squirrel, Chipmunk, Gray Fox, skunk, Raccoon, and an occasional Bobcat are found in the park.

Western Redbud, with its bright red flowers, heralds the arrival of spring. Also, in the early spring, the California Buckeye is leafing out and preparing to blossom. Manzanita (in Spanish "Little Apple") is the principal ground cover along with Chamise. Digger Pine, and the several types of oak are the predominate trees at the higher elevations. Cottonwood, Box Elder, Black Walnut, California Laurel, willow and Mountain Mahogany are the trees found in riparian associations. The Toyon, with its red berries during the Christmas season, is very well represented. Only one Red Alder has been observed and we are doing our utmost to protect it. Poison Oak, as is the case in many parks, is ever present.

Clear Lake State Park is in the midst of a huge development program. In addition to the existing combination building, 2 comfort stations, 2 standard residences, 35 camp units and 43 portable picnic tables, there are being constructed 30 to 50 camp units, 100 picnic units, a comfort station, office and contact station. A service building and yard and another combination building are ready to be let for contract. The boat basin, launching ramp and parking lot are to be constructed in the near future. The upper or Bayview Campground has 10 camp units, and the additional 30 will be built soon. The lower or Cole Creek Campground consists of 25 camp units with a scattering of portable picnic tables.

The difficulties and mishaps that have plagued this park's water supply have finally been ironed out and it is in very good order now. The water is pumped from a well near the mouth of Kelsey Creek and, aside from having an excess of iron, is very good. An iron neutralizer is on hand and will be installed as soon as possible.

Personnel at Clear Lake State Park includes: Edward A. Griggs, Park Supervisor; Robert A. Folmar, Assistant Park Supervisor; Ernest V. Bradley, Park Attendant.



YIELD FROM

Cuyamaca Rancho - On October 30th, Dr. Ruckes, Entomologist at U. C., took a survey of the Sugar Pines on Middle Peak in the Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. In one group he found five or six dead or dying trees. They ranged from mature trees down to saplings. It was determined that this was due to being girdled by mistletoe. -- Francis Wiget, Asst. Park Supervisor

Carrillo Beach - On Sunday evening a large truck and semi-trailer loaded with paint caught fire and was destroyed on the highway at the park boundary. The fire melted telephone and electric wires. It took four fire trucks of the Los Angeles County Fire Department six hours to put the fire out. Luckily the truck was on the ocean side of the highway and the fire was kept from spreading into the heavy brush on the opposite side of the road. We had a few fence posts scorched and a small plot of grass burned. With the truck burning and all of the fire equipment along with the Highway Patrol with red lights flashing and flares all over the highway, one car managed to run into a parked fire truck. -- Wesley Cater, Supervisor

Petaluma Adobe - On Saturday, October 27, 1956, the Petaluma Adobe was invaded by Boy Scout Troops 182, 20, 4, 111, 121, 193 and Explorer Post 99 of the San Francisco Council. The initial attack was diverted to the adobe flats where, once under control, a great reserve of energy was unleashed on the plastic, pliable substance called adobe. The adobe mud was scattered in all directions, with enough finally reaching forms to come up with an item resembling slightly in appearance an adobe brick. After the mud-covered battlefield was cleared 100 Scouts had earned their Historic Trails Award. -- Melvin Badger, Supervisor

Patrick's Point - The rains have brought out an increase in the mushrooms. A few specimens seen at Patrick's Point State Park this season are Meadow, Death Cup or Destroying Angel (Amanita phalloides), Fly Agaric, Parasol, Shaggy Mane, Fairy-ring, Oyster, Club or Coral Fungus, Italian, and various puffballs. A widespread growth of Sulphur Shelf appeared a few weeks ago. -- Charles White, Asst. Supervisor

Sonoma Coast - About 6 p.m., Emmett Crisp was contacted by a Mr. Tracy from Santa Rosa. His son, Leroy, had slipped on the south face of Goat Rock and was hurt. Crisp, Mr. Tracy and a bystander climbed to the top of Goat Rock and attempted to reach Leroy from the top. While they were making the attempt, Leroy was washed off the rock. The incoming tide and high surf washed him up on the beach. Leroy suffered shock, abrasions and cuts. -- William Allison, Supervisor

Carlsbad Beach - Many Brown Pelicans can be seen flying south these days, sometimes in flocks of forty. It is very interesting to watch them fly along a wave just before it crests, then on to another just as it is about to crest. It seems quite likely that the bird is smart enough to use the upward push of the air in front of the wave as a help in its long glides parallel to the wave. -- K. Miramontes, Supervisor

THE FIELD

Calaveras - Mother Nature seems to be right in the middle of her usual Fall Technicolor Spectacular; Dogwood in all colors from light yellow to purple with red berries; at higher elevation aspen can be seen for miles with their brilliant colors from yellow to deep red. A large cone crop on the Sugar Pine, some cones growing four and five in a group, and the Ranger personnel running competition with the squirrels picking up pine nuts to eat! -- Richard Brock, Supervisor

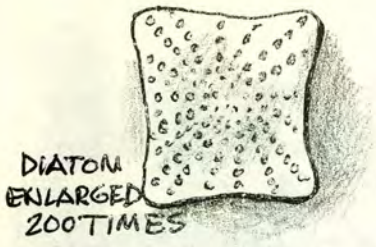
Clear Lake - At 10 p.m., Saturday, 10/20/56, three men aboard a 14-foot skiff powered by an outboard motor capsized about 300 feet offshore near the mouth of Kelsey Creek. The men swam ashore and brought with them the partially submerged boat. They were fortunate that the boat was constructed with airtight compartments; otherwise at least one would have drowned. Due to exhaustion, one of the men collapsed after coming ashore and had to be carried to a nearby farmhouse. -- Robert Folmar, Ranger I

Columbia - We have been in the process of building an extension on the rear of the firehouse. This additional space is to provide storage for one of the volunteer fire trucks, a bell tower, and saddles for drying fire hose. Saturday, October 20, there was an old fashioned barn raising, or rather it should be called "fire house raising". The C.H.S.P. staff was assisted by six Columbia volunteer firemen and Mr. Newlin and Mr. Whittaker of the District office. This work gang accomplished a lot of work and all had a lot of fun. The Ladies' Auxiliary served a delicious luncheon at noon. Judging from the amount of food consumed, everyone present had really put out a lot of work.

The special award of the day will be presented to Assistant Superintendent M. M. Whittaker. This special award is in the form of a purple heart and a dozen Bandaids. Being short of hammers, Mel solved the problem by clenching 16d nails with his bare knuckles. Just before he ran completely out of skin and blood, we were able to scrounge up an extra hammer. This hammer apparently was trained for a left-handed carpenter, because Mel immediately smashed the end of his left thumb. When the fire house is completed there will be a dedication ceremony. At that time, we will present Mel with his special award. -- L. M. Ransom, Supervisor

Portola - On October 17, 1956, after several previous attempts failed, the culprit was captured. He had been observed digging up the lawn of residence #4 and collecting "specimens". He was brought to the office for interrogation and identification but he escaped from his "cell" during the night. However, he was recaptured in the morning attempting to burrow into the safe. After being booked as Scapanus Latimanus, alias Broad-Handed Mole, he was released with the warning he could continue his diggings--but not in residence lawns. -- Floyd Lemley, Asst. Supervisor

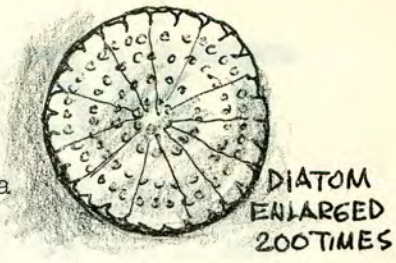
Folsom Lake - This is the day of "specialists". Our area cleanup program calls for specializing in barbed wire, especially in beach areas. We are trying to get this dangerous litter out of the way before water levels rise. The stuff is everywhere and two weeks effort has made no real inroads into this particular type of litter. -- Gordon Cooley, Supervisor



NATURE NOTES

by

A. W. Sill, Park Supervisor, La Purisima



Many visitors stopping at La Purisima Mission inquire about the white formations they have seen on the nearby hills, or the great white dumps they have seen along Highway #1 coming in from Las Cruces. We explain that the white substance is diatomaceous earth and that the white dumps are the overburden from the vast open pit mines of the Johns-Manville Corporation.

According to J-M Research data, this all came about many millions of years ago when this area lay submerged beneath the sea. The diatom is a microscopic unicellular marine or fresh-water alga. When it dies it leaves behind a siliceous shell and may require as many as 75 million such shells to form a single cubic inch of commercially valuable material.

The diatom is the only known plant which possesses the power of involuntary movement, and this caused many early scientists to believe it to be an animal. It is said that the amoeba and many other forms of aquatic life even up to the smaller fishes eat diatoms. The Red Seed, a microscopic shrimp-like animal of the Arctic, feed on diatoms extensively, and the Red Seeds make up the chief diet of the Arctic Whale. This is why diatoms are often referred to as the "Grass of the Sea".

During the Miocene period the California coast line was in an active formative stage with a continuous rise of land levels. It is said that the peaks of the mountain ranges formed an archipelago of islands with sheltered bays of relatively low depth and quiet waters. Here diatoms grew with great prolificacy and were constantly augmented by migrations of diatom colonies from the Arctic waters. During a period of some 33,000 years this diatomaceous sediment was building up on the bottom of the sheltered bay. The Lompoc deposit is claimed to be the largest, purest and most uniform ever discovered. It covers approximately five square miles with a maximum thickness of 1400 feet. Celite (the name used by John-Mansville for all its diatomacous earth products) is a raw material of no unusual chemical properties. It is essentially hydrated silica. Scientists have identified individual fossils in thousands of different forms.

As for its uses in industry today, they are indeed many. Here is what the research engineers have to say about it:

"To enumerate them all would be impossible but among these services is the provision of high temperature insulations; high speed modern filtering processes in food, chemical and other industries; absorbent and inert fillers for hundreds of articles of manufacture such as battery boxes, match heads, paints, etc., an unsurpassed polishing material, and an admixture to increase workability and quality of concrete. In addition there is an almost limitless variety of other miscellaneous services ranging from a filler for explosives to an absorbent used to imprison the delicate odor of expensive perfumes in milady's boudoir."

Nature has indeed smiled generously on California. Who knows what other resources may yet lie undiscovered beneath our feet or be hidden in the oceans depths?

SAVE-THE-REDWOODS LEAGUE AND SIERRA CLUB WIN CONSERVATION AWARD

The Save-the-Redwoods League received the 1956 Special Honor Award, as did the Sierra Club, at the annual meeting of the California Conservation Council held November 13, 1956, in Berkeley, at the International House.

The citation of award received by the League pays tribute to that organization "for stimulating very many individuals and organizations throughout state and Nation to contribute generously toward the acquisition of large areas of rare and beautiful forest lands for the California State Parks, so preserving for centuries superb natural groves of Sequoia sempervirens and Sequoia gigantea for the lasting pleasure and inspiration of the people."

The work of the League is termed "the outstanding example of gifts for conservation, and for long-standing and effective cooperation between a citizen organization and a State agency."

The Save-the-Redwoods League in August contributed to the State Park Commission the sum of $600,000, to be matched in equal amount by the State, for purchase of the Avenue of the Giants forest in Humboldt County.

* * * * * *

TRAPPING ILLEGAL IN PARKS - OKEH IN OFFICE

After successfully eluding the little archer known as Cupid for lo these many years, Paul Meier of the Land Section has finally succumbed to the wiles of feminity. On December 1st, he rose to the bait set out by Barbara J. Moore of the Education Section and was promptly snared.

Barbara is leaving us on December 31st to become a full-time housewife. Paul is hoping for a heavy snowfall up north so he can become an "office" Land Planner for awhile.

The Division wishes the best of everything to the newlyweds.

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular monthly meeting of the State Park Commission was held November 16, 1956, in the State Building, San Francisco.

A relatively large agenda included 59 items: 24 of which concerned acquisition and land planning, 5 concerning development, and 30 on various operational and administrative problems.

Some of the subjects discussed and acted upon were as follows:

Police Powers to Employees - In accordance with Section 5008 of the Public Resources Code, police powers were granted to the following employees who have completed their probationary periods: Willard S. Hanselman, Albert R. Iness, Anne R. Issler and Paul A. Jones.

Anza Desert State Park - Authorized the execution of a right-of-way permit over park lands to the National Gypsum Company, with a bond of $2500 to guarantee compliance.

Columbia Historic State Park - Approved the concession agreement of Charles Surendorf for continuation of the Mother Lode Art Gallery with the proviso that the agreement may be terminated upon thirty-days notice.

Humboldt Redwoods State Park - Denied the request of Charles O. Williford to gather cones in the park to be used for seed propogation of Coast Redwoods. Denial was on the basis that under the Code it would be illegal to grant such a concession.

Corona Del Mar Beach State Park - The Commission ratified the action of Chief Drury in agreeing to the request of the City of Newport Beach that this park be closed during the winter months between the hours of 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. because of increasing juvenile problems in the area.

Proposed Recreation Study - Mr. Drury stated that a proposed outdoor recreation study for the entire state had been the subject of numerous memoranda to members of the Commission, and in the course of discussion of criteria by legislative committees, it was brought out clearly that there is a need to apply criteria to the ultimate program of recreation as a whole, determining in each case the province of the State Park System in relation to other levels of government. He stated that the Land and Education Sections had gathered a great deal of data for such a recreational survey, and that a study would be pursued in cooperation with the Director of Natural Resources and other agencies concerned. In this respect, Commissioner Carrillo discussed the recent adverse attention given the Commission over the Los Angeles projects and felt that some rebuttal could easily be made if the entire facts of the recreational picture of the state were known.

Emerald Bay State Park - Chief Drury mentioned that the highway around Emerald Bay had been opened with the clearing of the huge slide, and advised that the Division of Highways is making extensive geological studies to determine what is the best route for an all year highway. Until such studies are completed the issue will be held in abeyance. A delegation has asked to appear at the December meeting of this Commission to discuss this matter.

Aquatic Rules and Regulations - Administrative Assistant George Hagens advised that this was the second of the required public hearings on the proposed aquatic rules and regulations prior to their adoption. There being no individuals who objected to the adoption, the Commission passed a resolution approving the wording as presented. The rules, after being filed shortly with the Secretary of the State and after a thirty-day waiting period, will have the effect of law in the Administrative Code of the State.

Proposed Acquisition Los Angeles County - A delegation of officials appeared concerning the acquisition of the Royal Palms Beach area which was the subject of legislative appropriation over and above the Five Year Master Plan at the recent session. There was considerable discussion as to the quality of this area for state park purposes, but the subject was continued until the December meeting so that the staff could furnish the Commission with available information concerning the inclusion of a portion of Fort McArthur as an addition to the Royal Palms area. In addition, the Commission agreed to reallocate $150,000 for the Palos Verdes Upland project, also legislated in the recent session over and above the Five Year Master Plan, to potential purchase of additional area about Santa Monica Beach State Park.

Mount Tamalpais State Park - A delegation of the Sierra Club, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, National Parks Association and the Tamalpais Conservation Club appeared in favor of adding approximately 2000 acres to the existing park at an estimated cost of approximately $1200 an acre. The Commission agreed that as soon as funds are available the park should be expanded to its greatest potential, but that for the present, with the ceiling on state park funds, and because only $100,000 is available for acquisition at Mount Tamalpais under the Five Year Master Plan, very little could be done toward great expansion of the park at this time.

Asilomar Beach State Park - Agreed on the charge of $25 for a 25-year agreement for the placing of an aircraft warning device in the park.

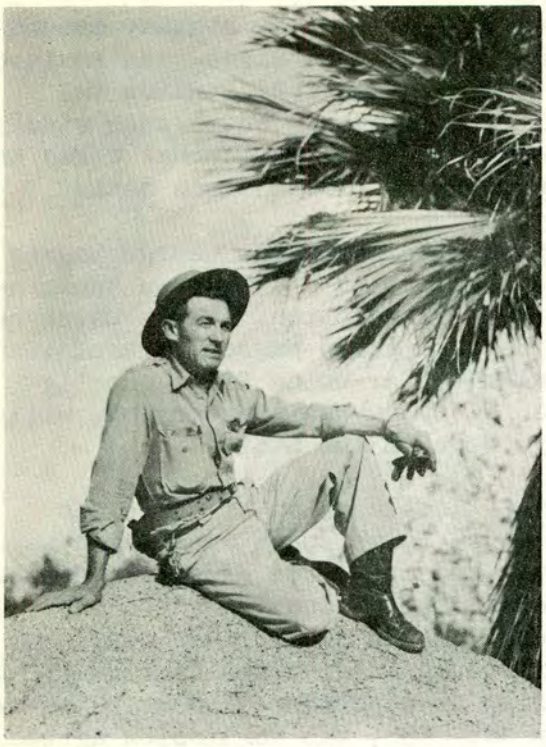
Salton Sea State Park - Approved an agreement with the Imperial Irrigation District for the lease of 7800 acres for park purposes and properties.

Mount San Jacinto State Park - Authority was given to appraise 455 acres of privately owned land and explore the obtaining of a use permit for 688 acres of forest service lands to be used primarily for expansion of area for facilities for the park.

Mount San Jacinto State Park - Tramway - The matter of renewal of the Winter Park Authority contract with the State Park Commission for the building of a tramway was set for public hearing at the December meeting of the Commission in Sacramento, December 21.

Historical Landmark - Agreed to the registration as a historical landmark the site of the Folsom terminal of California's first passenger railroad.

(Continued on page 19)



PARK CAMERAMAN

The handsome lad staring out at you is Carl Whitefield, Park Supervisor at Borrego State Park

Carl started with the Division as a Ranger I at Huntington Beach in April 1949. He was promoted to a Ranger II in January 1952, and transferred to Doheny Beach. In February 1953, Carl became a "desert rat" by virtue of a transfer to Borrego as Assistant Park Supervisor. In July of the same year he was appointed Park Supervisor at Anza Desert, and In August of this year he was appointed Park Supervisor at Borrego State Park.

Carl is from Texas and knows more tall Texas stories than anyone in the Division. He and his wife, Bea, are confirmed desert residents and think there is no place like it. Those of us from Sacramento who have had the pleasure of working with Carl on field desert problems find that he really knows his park. Formerly an expert horseman, he now drives his jeep with spurs!

* * * * * *

CHRISTMAS TREES IN CALIFORNIA

From "The Christmas Situation in California" by Woodbridge Metcalf, we read something of interest concerning the trend in Christmas tree business.

The severe impact of the sharp freeze in November 1955, and the December flood will be felt this year and for several years hence as far as Christmas trees are concerned. Due to the freeze, more than 50% of the young trees were defoliated in the high mountains of California and also in Washington and Oregon. This will mean a shortage of Red Fir, White Fir, and some Douglas-Fir. The result is many people will be buying pine trees, because the traditional fir trees will cost as much as $3.00 per foot.

One idea that is gaining favor is the "choose and cut" tree farms or Christmas tree plantations. When you arrive at the tree farm, a place is provided to park your car and you are handed a pruning saw. For $2.50 or $3.00 you can select your own tree and cut it. The only requirement being you must leave one whorl of branches at the stump and not cut the trunk at ground level. If a whorl of branches is left, the tree will reproduce in about four years, hence by using scientific harvest methods, the Christmas tree farm is an unending reservoir of supply.

The U. S. Forest Service has sharply curtailed individual cutting of trees for home use, and all plots selected for thinning are now advertised for bid to commercial cutters. From recent reports, the prices paid the U. S. Forest Service have risen sharply in the past few years. This spiral promises to continue.

GREETINGS FROM N & V STAFF

by

Elmer C. Aldrich

Once again it is nice to look back a whole year in mellowed reflection at the trials and tribulations as Editor in producing your monthly News and Views. To say it hasn't always been easy would be a gross understatement! Without fear of being apologetic and repetitive, I should like to inform those people new to our State Park Family that News and Views is affectionately referred to about the Sacramento office as the "sandwich job" among the many other types of work handled by the Education Section. We probably wouldn't be happy if it were any other way, for maybe hoping for more time to spend on it is what keeps us going!

We regretted the transfer of John Shrawder as Assistant Editor this past year, but we were pleased to bring in John Michael from the field who handles a good share of the editing. Extremely helpful has been the addition, in the past few months, of Dean Johnson as Graphic Artist who comes to us also with some newspaper experience and, as you can see by his art ability, the magazine is much more enjoyable.

The whole Section contributes, including Leonard Penhale who gives advice and writings. Eva Hautsch and Barbara Meier is the team that finally "puts it to bed" on the carbon typewriters. Priscilla Oates, of the Department staff, does a marvelous job with a small Multigraph machine that she has.

Perhaps many of the readers who have just joined in the circulation are not aware that News and Views furnishes at least a two-fold function. The primary function, of course, is to try to knit together, through an informative house-organ, our far-flung staff of the Division throughout the state. The second function which is growing daily is that of informing the dozens of organizations and individuals with whom we are constantly dealing. In this roll, and with a circulation of 1000, News and Views goes all over the world, including our latest addition to the Director of the Royal National Parks of Kenya, East Africa. It also goes to the many Federal organizations and other state park systems throughout the nation, to agencies in State Government that are in a position to do a better job of assistance and cooperation with our program, and to conservationists who have supported the System. Riding the middle of the fence on a "breezy" informational sheet for our field staff, as well as the supplying of information requested in it by other organizations and individuals, has increased the difficultness, though has not reduced the pleasure of producing it.

To the men of the field who are constant contributors, the editorial staff extends to you our hearty thanks for your help this past year, and we hope that you will continue to furnish the usual excellent materials.

A short while ago the Training Division of the State Personnel Board held that News and Views is one of the outstanding California State house-organ publications. This is another tribute to you in the field and the part you have played in it.

The entire staff of News and Views joins in wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

L to R. Front, Newton B. Drury and Earl P. Hanson; rear, Lillian Robb, Sarah Zimmerman and George Hagens

Jack Covington and Gladys Joslin

ADMINISTRATION SECTION

L to R. John Noll, Fred Meyer and Noah Smith; seated, Harry Beddig and Ronnie Miller

L to R. Helen Ward, Oy Wong, Marlys Valo, Gladys Dunning, Emerald French, Evelyn Brown, Hazel McClain, Virginia Fillinger and Ester Grow.

L to R. Roberta Hershey and Frances Egolf

Chuck Stalter

DEVELOPMENT SECTION

L to R. Front, Barbara Gomes and Lucy Hawkins; rear, Jack Knight, Earl Vandercook and Bob Uhte.

L to R. Steve Wardwell, Harry Dean, Dick Paine, Dick May, Dave Thomas and Roy Mathieson; seated, Dick Humphrey

L to R. Bill Campbell, John Lohr, Toon Fong, Ken Thompson, Bill Lodwick and George Woodhouse.

L to R. Mary Ellen Thomatos, Harmon Rowe, and Henry Lang

L to R. Mitch Finberg, Jim Hommon, Bob Keller, Mel Johnson, Bill Chan, Ralph Lydecker and Bill Raupp

LAND SECTION

L to R. Everett Powell, Helen Card, Barbara H. Moore, Dorothy Weinrebe and Dorothy Gere; seated, Connie Kawamura and Rose Eckberg

L to R. Tod Neiger, Joe Mickelson, Ormie Tennis, Marian Riel, Lorraine Lynn and Oscar Kalenius

L to R. Back row, Emmett Blanchfield, Bill Weatherbee, Bill Haussler; Burdette Cornell, Bob Hatch and Al Salzgeber; front row, Murrell Gregory, Lloyd Lively, Chuck Mehlert, Wilma Hallaran, Philip Smith and Paul Meier

L to R. Pat Switzer, Bob Adams, Frank Roney and Bert Perrin

EDUCATION SECTION

L to R. John Michael, Len Penhale, Barbara Meier, Dean Johnson, Elmer Aldrich; seated, Eva Hautsch

HISTORY SECTION

L to R. Aubrey Neasham, Jack Dyson and Dottie Strauch; seated, Alma Donovan

LAND SECTION

L to R. Everett Powell, Helen Card, Barbara H. Moore, Dorothy Weinrebe and Dorothy Gere; seated, Connie Kawamura and Rose Eckberg

L to R. Tod Neiger, Joe Mickelson, Ormie Tennis, Marian Riel, Lorraine Lynn and Oscar Kalenius

L to R. Back row, Emmett Blanchfield, Bill Weatherbee, Bill Haussler, Burdette Cornell, Bob Hatch and Al Salzgeber; front row, Murrell Gregory, Lloyd Lively, Chuck Mehlert, Wilma Hallaran, Philip Smith and Paul Meier

L to R. Pat Switzer, Bob Adams, Frank Roney and Bert Perrin

EDUCATION SECTION

L to R. John Michael, Len Penhale, Barbara Meier, Dean Johnson, Elmer Aldrich; seated, Eva Hautsch

HISTORY SECTION

L to R. Aubrey Neasham, Jack Dyson and Dottie Strauch; seated, Alma Donovan

Butano State Park - Denied the request that this park have its name changed to "Herbert M. Shadle State Park".

Maintenance of State Park Roads - No action was taken following a discussion of proposed legislation in the coming session which would prevent the use of gas tax funds for maintenance of state park roads.

Big Basin Redwoods State Park - The agreement with the California and the Santa Clara County Council of Campfire Girls for use of an area in the park was terminated.

The next regular meeting will be held December 21, 1956, in Sacramento.

* * * * * *

DESERT NATURALIST PROGRAM MEETS WITH PUBLIC FAVOR

From the periodic reports of Superintendent Kenyon, District 6, and others, our first full-time State Park Naturalist, Mike Merkle, is doing a fine job, and his program is receiving a great deal of public participation and enthusiasm. Merkle's field naturalist work at Anza-Borrego combined with the working on special District problems has filled a new gap in operations, which pattern would be helpful to other Districts also. State Park Naturalists in the other five Districts are being sought in the 1957- 58 budget.

Working at Borrego without a campfire center has presented some problems, but Mike, with the excellent cooperation of the Rangers, has overcome most of the difficulties. The programs have drawn over 200 people at each presentation.

Orchids to Bill Kenyon, Mike Merkle, and the staff of Anza-Borrego for a fine job in this new District venture.

* * * * * *

The following was received from District 6 and shows proof positive that there are "teeth" in our present regulations:

"This is to advise you of the disposition of the Notice of Violation issued October 28, 1956, to a visitor charged with possession of a loaded firearm in a state park.

"The visitor was apprehended on East Mesa in the Cuyamaca Rancho State Park by Rangers. When he sighted the Rangers he attempted to run out of the park, and in so doing he became entangled in the barbed wire fence.

"The case came to trial in the El Cajon Municipal Court on November 7, 1956, and the visitor was fined $100 with $50 suspended, and placed on two years probation."

* * * * * *

ROSTER OF PERSONNEL
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
721 Capitol Avenue
Sacramento 14, California

December, 1956

Executive

Newton B. Drury, Chief
Earl P. Hanson, Deputy Chief

Park Commission

John H. Covington, Executive Secretary
Gladys Joslin, Senior Stenographer-Clerk

Administration

Ronald E. Miller, Administrative Service Officer (Section Supervisor)
Frederick A. Meyer, Forest Technician
Harry W. Beddig, Accounting Officer II
George R. Hagens, Administrative Assistant I
John I. Noll, Concessions Officer
Noah H. Smith, Accounting Technician III
Emerald French, Accounting Technician II
Virginia Fillinger, Senior Clerk
Sarah A. Zimmerman, Senior Stenographer-Clerk
Marlys H. Valo, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Evelyn Brown, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Lillian Robb, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Helen S. Ward, Intermediate Account Clerk
Thelma Adams, Intermediate File Clerk
Hazel McClain, Intermediate File Clerk
Frances M. Egolf, Intermediate Typist-Clerk
Roberta L. Hershey, Intermediate Typist-Clerk
Oy J. Wong, Intermediate Typist-Clerk
Gladys A. Dunning, Intermediate Typist-Clerk
Charles T. Stalter, Stock Clerk

History Section

V. Aubrey Neasham, Historian (Section Supervisor)
Jack R. Dyson, Curator II
Alma N. Donovan, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Dorothy J. Strauch, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk

Conservation Education Section

Elmer C. Aldrich, Supervisor (Section Supervisor)
John H. Michael, State Park Naturalist
Leonard B. Penhale, State Park Naturalist
Dean Johnson, Graphic Artist
Eva J. Hautsch, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Barbara J. Moore, Intermediate Typist-Clerk

Development Section

John H. Knight, Supervisor of Development (Section Supervisor)
Stephen T. Wardwell, Senior Landscape Architect
James B. Hommon, Associate Civil Engineer
Robert F. Uhte, Associate Architectural Draftsman
David J. Thomas, Junior Architectural Draftsman
Harry Dean, Jr., Associate Landscape Architect
Richard L. Humphrey, Associate Landscape Architect
Richard A. May, Associate Landscape Architect
Harmon Rowe, Associate Landscape Architect
Henry W. Lang, Assistant Landscape Architect
Roy M. Mathiesen, Assistant Landscape Architect
Richard M. Paine, Junior Landscape Architect
John W. Lohr, Senior Delineator
William W. Campbell, Delineator
Toon Y. Fong, Delineator
William D. Lodwick, Delineator
Kenneth L. Thompson, Delineator
George G. Woodhouse, Delineator
John E. Haight, Land Surveyor
Dean J. Jennings, Land Surveyor
William H. Raupp, Land Surveyor
Ralph Lydecker, Land Surveyor
Myron G. Crooks, Jr., Instrumentman
Robert W. Keller, Instrumentman
Jack R. McConnell, Instrumentman
Harvey A. Saunders, Instrumentman
William J. Sweeny, Instrumentman
Joseph Castellano, Engineering Aid II
William B. K. Chan, Engineering Aid II
Delbert D. Harland, Engineering Aid II
Thomas E. Stowell, Jr., Engineering Aid II
Earl B. Vandercook, Engineering Aid II
Marvin L. Sprenger, Engineering Aid II
Andrew Willison, Jr., Engineering Aid II
Melvin H. Johnson, Engineering Aid II
Ronald P. Brinsky, Junior Engineering Aid
Warren W. Spratford, Junior Engineering Aid
Donald O. Solem, Junior Engineering Aid
Takeshi "Ted" Fukushima, Engineering Aid I
Dimitri Keriotis, Engineering Aid I
Lawrence H. Turner, Engineering Aid I
Barbara J. Gomes, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Lucy M. Hawkins, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Mary Ellen Thomatos, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Burdette W. Hender, Carpenter

Land Section

Everett E. Powell, Land Planning & Acquisition Supervisor (Section Supervisor)
F. J. Roney, Senior Land Officer
Earle B. Henley, Land Officer
Hector E. Switzer, Land Officer

Joseph L. Mickelson, Jr., Supervising Land Title Examiner
Charles Oscar Kalenius, Land Title Examiner
Ormiston L. Tennis, Land Title Examiner
Merwin Tod Neiger, Land Title Examiner
Robert D. Adams, Assistant Land Officer
Harold L. Ellis, Assistant Land Officer
Thomas F. Sherman, Assistant Land Officer
Rose Eckberg, Senior Stenographer-Clerk
Lorraine Lynn, Senior Typist-Clerk
Dorothy L. Gere, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Constance Kawamura, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Helen L. Card, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Barbara H. Moore, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Marian K. Riel, Intermediate Typist-Clerk
Dorothy R. Weinrebe, Junior Stenographer-Clerk

Emmett U. Blanchfield, Senior Land Planner
Burdette Cornell, Associate Landscape Architect
Philip C. Smith, Assistant Landscape Architect
Robert B. Hatch, Land Planner
Murrell M. Gregory, Assistant Land Planner
William J. Haussler, Assistant Land Planner
Lloyd W. Lively, Assistant Land Planner
Charles Mehlert, Assistant Land Planner
Paul R. Meier, Assistant Land Planner
Alfred P. Salzgeber, Assistant Land Planner
William Weatherbee, Assistant Land Planner
Bert Perrin, Ranger III
Wilma L. Hallaran, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk

Land Section - Los Angeles, 257 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California

John A. Hennessey, Senior Land Officer
Stanley H. Yorshis, Land Officer
Donald H. West, Assistant Land Officer
Arthur Weiss, Assistant Land Officer
Russell J. Arnold, Assistant Land Officer
Margaret V. Boyle, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Alice Alonzo, Junior Stenographer-Clerk

DISTRICT 1
P. O. Box 74
Weott, California

James E. Warren, District Superintendent
Henry Saddler, Assistant District Superintendent
Thelma G. Barrow, Accounting Technician II
Jean T. Heilbronn, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Margaret M. Cox, Junior Typist-Clerk
William A. Hoffman, Carpenter-Foreman
Jack W. Thornton, Highway Equipment Operator-Laborer

DISTRICT 2
1617 Terrace Way
Town and Country Shopping Center
Santa Rosa, California

Gordon T. Kishbaugh, District Superintendent
Eugene Velzy, Assistant District Superintendent
Charles Prouty, Assistant Landscape Architect
Thelma L. Ensor, Accounting Technician II
Daisy S. Simpson, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Beatrice P. Morris, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Donald H. Willis, Stock Clerk
Adelbert C. Valentine, Carpenter
John Albert Schmidt, Carpenter
Lloyd N. Allen, Highway Equipment Operator-Laborer

DISTRICT 3
118 E. Oak Street
Stockton, California

Clyde Newlin, District Superintendent
Melville Whittaker, Assistant District Superintendent
Peter Gaidula, Assistant Landscape Architect
Yoshiko G. Takahashi, Accounting Technician II
Anna F. Keller, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Doris D. Masters, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
William Flohr, Highway Equipment Operator-Laborer
Quintin D. Kenoly, Janitor
Lester P. Colburn, Carpenter

DISTRICT 4
1182 Market Street, Room 212
Marshall Square Building
San Francisco, California

James P. Tryner, District Superintendent
Llewellyn P. Griffith, Assistant District Superintendent
David L. Allan, Assistant Landscape Architect
Signe V. Annabil, Accounting Technician II
Irene Vyenielo, Intermediate Clerk
Ruth Olson, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Edward H. Nunes, Intermediate Stock Clerk
Frederick J. Caldwell, Automobile Mechanic
Wallace S. Moody, Carpenter-Foreman

DISTRICT 5
210 Olivier Street
Monterey, California

Jess T. Chaffee, District Superintendent
Wayne Cox, Assistant District Superintendent
William A. Lloyd, Assistant Landscape Architect
Colin K. Chambers, Accounting Technician II
Marilyn J. Mase, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Jody N. Sollecito, Intermediate Stenographer

Arthur A. Keithley, Stock Clerk
Victor Riolo, Carpenter-Foreman
Elvis M. Eidson, Auto Mechanic
Warren C. Menges, Highway Equipment Operator-Laborer

DISTRICT 6
P. O. Box 1328
San Clemente, California

William L. Kenyon, District Superintendent
Leo D. Crawford, Assistant District Superintendent
Herbert V. Hedicke, Assistant District Superintendent
Albert N. Pedersen, Accounting Technician II
Uldine K. Runyan, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Patricia M. Shelton, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
D. C. Norton, Stock Clerk
Fred Laurie, Carpenter
Wallace M. Cavanaugh, Automobile Mechanic
Robert J. Isenor, District Lifeguard Supervisor
Milo L. Arneklev, Highway Equipment Operator-Laborer

DISTRICT 1

Standish and Hickey State Park, Mendocino County, Leggett, California

E. G. Gray, Supervisor
Elmer C. Jones, Assistant Supervisor

Fort Humboldt State Historical Monument, P. O. Box 81, Weott, California

Collian D. Thompson, Supervisor

Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park, Star Route, Carlotta, California

Walter F. Martell, Supervisor
Robert W. Hewitt, Ranger I

Humboldt Redwoods State Park, P. O. Box 81, Weott, California

Carl A. Anderson, Supervisor
Charles E. Doll, Assistant Supervisor
Ernest L. Hunter, Ranger II (High Rock Honor Camp)
Sidney G. Foster, Ranger I (High Rock Honor Camp)
Gladys M. Watson, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
James E. Harrison, State Park Attendant
Albert A. Duckett, State Park Attendant

Burlington Area, Weott, California

Jack W. Hesemeyer, Ranger I

Dyerville-Bull Creek Area, P. O. Box 74, Weott, California

Clifford Allen, Ranger I

Stephens Grove, Miranda, California

Robert W. Hines, Ranger I
Chester J. Cowden, Ranger I

Williams Grove Area, Myers Flat, California

Michael L. Plesha, Ranger I

Jedediah Smith State Park, Star Route, Box 286, Crescent City, California

Jewell N. Caughell, Supervisor
Wirt A. Savage, Assistant Supervisor
Richard L. Menefee, State Park Attendant

Patrick's Point State Park, Trinidad, California

Glen N. Jones, Supervisor
Charles A. White, Assistant Supervisor
Nathaniel E. Durrett, State Park Attendant

Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, Orick, California

Kenneth Legg, Supervisor
Milton M. Frincke, Assistant Supervisor
Benjamin F. Ries, Ranger I

Richardson Grove State Park, Garberville, California

Carl C. Schnauer, Supervisor
Charles L. McMullen, Assistant Supervisor
Lee G. Beavenue, Ranger I
Arthur E. Legier, State Park Attendant
Fred L. Zierlein, State Park Attendant

DISTRICT 2

Armstrong Redwoods State Park, Sonoma County, Guerneville, California

Jack Fleckenstein, Supervisor
R. V. Lesley Sims, Assistant Supervisor
Elmer L. Lindstrom, Ranger I
Edgar W. Strouse, Ranger I

Castle Crags State Park, Castella, California

Ben M. Twight, Supervisor
Lyle B. Keith, Assistant Supervisor
Renie A. Laret, Ranger I

Clear Lake State Park, P. O. Box 33, Route 1, Kelseyville, California

Edward A. Griggs, Supervisor
Robert A. Folmar, Assistant Supervisor
Ernest V. Bradley, State Park Attendant

Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park, Merrimac Star Route, Oroville, California

Nolan E. Albright, Supervisor
Elmer C. Herneisen, Assistant Supervisor

Fort Ross State Historical Monument, Cazadero, California

John C. McKenzie, Supervisor
Jack W. Schlotter, Assistant Supervisor

MacKerricher Beach State Park, P. O. Box 651, Fort Bragg, California

William A. Stahlberg, Supervisor
James E. Hartman, Assistant Supervisor
James B. Stickel, State Park Attendant

McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park, Burney, California

Elmer J. Pool, Supervisor
Ralph G. Jones, Assistant Supervisor
Elward F. Proctor, State Park Attendant

Petaluma Adobe State Historical Monument, P. O. Box 816, Petaluma, California

Melvin L. Badger, Supervisor

Russian Gulch State Park, P. O. Box 1396, Mendocino, California

Richard C. Powers, Supervisor
Paul A. Jones, Assistant Supervisor
John P. Doran, State Park Attendant

Shasta State Historical Monument, Shasta, California

Roy E. Mealey, Supervisor
Clifford M. Bisbee, Assistant Supervisor

Sonoma Coast State Park, Bodega Bay, California

William Robert Allison, Supervisor
Verle R. Price, Assistant Supervisor
Emmet Crisp, State Park Attendant

Sonoma Mission State Historical Monument, 114 E. Spain Street, Sonoma, California

Frank A. Bridewell, Supervisor
Anne R. Issler, Assistant Supervisor
Friedrich Oltman, Maintenance Supervisor
John A. Cello, Groundsman & Flower Gardener

Vallejo Home State Historical Monument, P. O. Box 939, Sonoma, California

Madie D. Brown, Supervisor
Romeo M. Sartori, Groundsman and Flower Gardener
Dulinda Brusky, Janitress

Van Damme Beach State Park, Little River, California

Anton J. Trigeiro, Supervisor
Alva L. Clemons, Assistant Supervisor
Charles L. Knight, Ranger I

Weaverville Joss House, P. O. Box 64, Weaverville, California

David W. Redding, Supervisor

William B. Ide Adobe State Historical Monument, P. O. Box 253, Red Bluff, California

Douglas W. Metcalf, Supervisor

DISTRICT 3

Brannan Island State Park, P. O. Box 310, Bethel Island, California

Morley J. Mason, Supervisor
George C. Weldon, Assistant Supervisor

Calaveras Big Trees State Park, Arnold, California

Richard L. Brock, Supervisor
Robert V. Hiller, Assistant Supervisor
William D. White, Ranger II (Beaver Creek Honor Camp)
Robert F. Waggoner, Ranger I
William C. Kaiser, Ranger I
Robert W. Freese, Ranger I
Eugene W. Adams, Ranger I
Paul A. Clark, State Park Attendant

Columbia Historic State Park, P. O. Box 265, Columbia, California

Lester M. Ransom, Supervisor
Walter R. Johnston, Assistant Supervisor
Hubert R. McNoble, Curator I
Hero E. Rensch, Curator I
Jack O. Perry, Ranger I
George Linden, Ranger I
June D. Laughlin, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Stanley B. Jaye, State Park Attendant
Don Armstrong, Plumber

D. L. Bliss and Emerald Bay State Parks, Tahoma, Lake Tahoe, California

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Raymond E. Westberg, Assistant Supervisor
Robert A. Hudson, Ranger I
Don M. Stalter, State Park Attendant

Donner Memorial State Park, P. O. Box 1206, Truckee, California

Clyde E. Strickler, Supervisor
Roger M. Stinchfield, Assistant Supervisor

Folsom Lake State Park, Box 200, Star Route, Folsom, California

Gordon Cooley, Supervisor
Neil E. Power, Assistant Supervisor
Otis G. Lyons, Ranger I
John Biggio, Ranger I
Robert N. Nygren, State Park Attendant
Raymond N. Brown, State Park Attendant
Betty J. Raab, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk

George J. Hatfield State Park, Star Route, Newman, California

Donald I. Rich, Supervisor
Walter H. Grows, Assistant Supervisor

Gold Discovery Site State Park and James W. Marshall State Historical Monument, Coloma, California

John E. Dixon, Supervisor
Curtis B. Mitchell, Assistant Supervisor
Cary M. Traylor, Ranger I
Robert Tardif, State Park Attendant
Orsan B. Tallant, State Park Attendant

McConnell State Park, General Delivery, Delhi, California

Adolph F. Garrelts, Supervisor
Robert Lettman, Assistant Supervisor

Sutter's Fort State Historical Monument and State Indian Museum, 2701 L Street, Sacramento, California

Carroll D. Hall, Supervisor
Francis A. Riddell, Supervisor State Indian Museum
Henry B. Collins, Curator I
Ernest B. Camper, Curator I
John E. Albera, Supervisor Groundsman
Talton M. Cooper, Groundsman & Flower Gardener
Robert H. Space, Groundsman & Flower Gardener
Ernest A. Boisvert, Janitor
Julian E. Mannen, Janitor

Tahoe Lake State Park, Star Route, La Grange, California

Jack P. Stowe, Supervisor

Turlock Lake State Park, Star Route, La Grange, California

Darrell A. Knoefler, Supervisor
Ronald C. McCullough, Assistant Supervisor
Frederick R. Newbill, Ranger I
Hubert Howard, State Park Attendant

DISTRICT 4

Angel Island State Park, P. O. Box 318, Tiburon, California

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Kenneth J. Huddleston, Assistant Supervisor

Big Basin Redwoods State Park, Big Basin, California

Alan D. Philbrook, Supervisor
Theodore Wilson, Assistant Supervisor
Maurice P. Oller, Ranger I
James D. McDade, Ranger I
Leroy F. Kerr, Ranger I
Wesley H. Jones, Ranger I
Albert R. Iness, Ranger I
William R. Epperly, Ranger I
Dominic Barra, Ranger I
Ada Quinn, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk
Mervin C. Hartman, State Park Attendant
Frank W. Hart, State Park Attendant
Lawrence A. Cullom, State Park Attendant
Erwin J. Avery, Highway Equipment Operator-Laborer

Capitola Beach State Park, P. O. Box 36, Capitola, California

Frank R. Hayford, Ranger I

Fremont Peak State Park, P. O. 11, San Juan Bautista, California
(Administered from San Juan Bautista State Historical Monument)

Keith Caldwell, Assistant Supervisor
Ernest R. Harvey, Ranger I

Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park, P. O. Box 53, Felton, California

Leonard R. Fisher, Supervisor
Thomas Grieco, Assistant Supervisor

Mt. Diablo State Park, P. O. Box 3, Diablo, California

Robert E. Stewart, Supervisor
Franklyn Brown, Assistant Supervisor
George E. Thornton, Ranger I
Raymond F. Spicer, Ranger I
Eugene Schaal, Ranger I
Homer C. Craig, Ranger I
John P. Anderson, Ranger I
Marion Hanshew, State Park Attendant

Mt. Tamalpais State Park, 801 Panoramic Highway, Mill Valley, California

George E. Holmboe, Supervisor
Derrick G. Andrews, Assistant Supervisor

Willard G. Hanselman, Ranger I
Lewis G. Rogers, Ranger I
Rupard M. Parker, State Park Attendant

Natural Bridges Beach State Park, 2531 W. Cliff Drive, Santa Cruz, California

Thomas D. Spencer, Supervisor
James A. Beck, Assistant Supervisor

New Brighton Beach State Park, P. O. Box 36, Capitola, California

Robert K. Crawford, Supervisor
Lee M. Johnson, Ranger I

Portola State Park, Star Route 2, La Honda, California

William P. Dougherty, Supervisor
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Walter M. Hohstadt, Ranger I
Frederick Parson, State Park Attendant
Robert W. Pugh, State Park Attendant

Samuel P. Taylor State Park, P. O. Box 24, Lagunitas, California

James B. Chaffee, Supervisor
Edgar J. Nash, Assistant Supervisor
James G. Davis, Ranger I
Fred H. Eggimann, Ranger I
Thomas L. McKnight, Ranger I

San Juan Bautista State Historical Monument, P. O. Box 11, San Juan Bautista, California

Wendell K. Davis, Supervisor
Richard T. Rodriguez, Curator I
Frank S. Schmitt, Groundsman and Flower Gardener
Saul E. Dotson, Janitor

San Mateo County Beaches, P. O. Box 64, Half Moon Bay, California

Glenn A. Jackson, Supervisor
Philip Veyne, State Park Attendant

Seacliff Beach State Park, Box 298, Aptos, California

Charles L. Cushing, Supervisor
John V. McKone, Assistant Supervisor
Clifford J. Calliham, Ranger I
Auburn W.Rose, Ranger I
Floyd C. Saddlemyre, Ranger I
Weldon H. Cecil, State Park Attendant

Stinson Beach State Park, P. O. Box 231, Stinson Beach, California

Robert G. Carlson, Supervisor
Eric Leffingwell, Assistant Supervisor
Joseph B. Curtis, State Park Attendant

Sunset Beach State Park, Route 3, Box 825, Watsonville, California

Arthur Parvin, Supervisor
Stanley W. Jones, Assistant Supervisor
Selmer O. Nybo, State Park Attendant

Tomales Bay State Park, P. O. Box 106, Inverness, California

Donald E. Lawyer, Supervisor
Thomas L. Drew, Assistant Supervisor

Twin Lakes Beach State Park, 445 Lake Avenue, Santa Cruz, California

Robert S. Simmons, Supervisor

RIDING AND HIKING TRAILS

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Norman J. Cleaver, Trails Supervisor

Marin County, c/o S. P. Taylor State Park

Theodore B. McMillen, Trails Supervisor

San Mateo County, c/o Portola State Park

Edward A. Earl, Trails Supervisor

DISTRICT 5

Carpinteria Beach State Park, P. O. Box 1195, Carpinteria, California

George W. Lynn, Supervisor
Kenneth T. Stanley, Assistant Supervisor
Joseph D. Kelly, Ranger I
Fred D. Mitchell, Ranger I
Philip D. Van Deusen, Ranger I
Charles Wolfe, Ranger I

El Capitan Beach State Park, Route 1, Box 238, Goleta, California

Charles P. Lyden, Supervisor
Walter Vander Haar, Ranger I
Luther O. Helm, State Park Attendant

Fort Tejon State Historical Monument, General Delivery, Lebec, California

Louis C. Wakefield, Supervisor
William Row, Ranger I

La Purisima Mission State Historical Monument, RFD Box 102, Lompoc, California

Arthur Sill, Supervisor
Bassett A. Farber, Assistant Supervisor

Frank L. Gutierrez, Curator
Oscar P. Noren, Ranger I
Jens G. Andersen, Groundsman & Flower Gardener
William R. Ledbetter, Groundsman & Flower Gardener
Elmer H. Bolk, Janitor

Monterey Monuments, 210 Olivier Street, Monterey, California

Amelie Kneass, Curator (Pacific Building)
Carl G. Lonnecker, Maintenance Supervisor
Wayne A. Colwell, Ranger I
Alvie J. Handley, Janitor

California First Theatre, 210 Olivier Street, Monterey, California

Isabel Hartigan, Supervisor
Forrest Denhart, Groundsman & Flower Gardener

Old Custom House State Historical Monument, 210 Olivier Street, Monterey, California

Mary L. Greene, Supervisor
William L. Ratliff, Groundsman & Flower Gardener
Edna May B. Neblett, Janitress

Stevenson House State Historical Monument, 530 Huston Street, Monterey, California

Myfanwy Lloyd, Supervisor
Vera Dolbow Stewart, Curator
Hans C. Heidemann, Groundsman & Flower Gardener
Gladys Hayes, Janitress

Morro Bay State Park, P. O. Box 488, Morro Bay, California

John Fleming, Supervisor
Alvin Whittington, Jr., Assistant Supervisor
George E. Kafka, Ranger I
Paul W. Minton, Ranger I

Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park, Big Sur, California

Lewis P. Griffith, Supervisor
Harry G. Kauffman, Assistant Supervisor
Leonard Pearson, Ranger I
Karl Moltzner, Jr., Ranger I
Lloyd B. Geissinger, Ranger I
Willard H. Moore, Ranger I
Thomas W. Griffith, State Park Attendant
Kenneth V. Cortright, State Park Attendant
Martin L. Forster, State Park Attendant

Pismo Beach State Park, Oceano, California

Theodore M. Hansen, Supervisor
Richard W. Byers, Assistant Supervisor
Kenneth W. Martin, Ranger I

Point Lobos Reserve State Park, Route 1, Box 131, Carmel, California

James Whitehead, Supervisor
Edwin L. Hixson, Assistant Supervisor
William J. Coleman, Ranger I
William E. Marshall, Ranger I

San Buenaventura Beach State Park, P. O. Box 1089, Ventura, California

William D. Markle, Supervisor
George W. Jackson, Ranger I
Robert L. Perkins, Ranger I
Albert N. Olinger, State Park Attendant

Tule Elk Reserve State Park, P. O. Box 126, Tupman, California

Jackson A. Rhodes, Supervisor
Art D. Morland, State Park Attendant

DISTRICT 6

Anza Desert State Park, Borrego Springs, California

Jack P. Welch, Supervisor
Merle E. Beckman, Ranger I
Eugene Junette, Ranger I

Borrego State Park, Borrego Springs, California

Carl C. Whitefield, Supervisor
Burgess W. Heacox, Assistant Supervisor
Dalton E. Merkel, State Park Naturalist
Frank L. Fairchild, State Park Attendant

Carlsbad Beach State Park, P. O. Box 102, Carlsbad, California

Knowlton Miramontes, Supervisor

Carrillo Beach State Park, 168 Roberts Avenue, Oxnard, California

Wesley E. Cater, Supervisor

Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, P. O. Box 157, Descanso, California

Maurice C. Morgan, Supervisor
Francis H. Wiget, Assistant Supervisor
Clyde W. Ray, Ranger II
Lewis L. Myer, Ranger I
Luke Vaught, Ranger I
Norbert P. Maddox, Ranger I
Wesley M. King, Ranger I
Hugo E. Hoy, Ranger I
Herbert L. Heinze, Ranger I
Vivienne L. Drew, Intermediate Typist-Clerk
George F. Foote, State Park Attendant

Doheny Beach State Park, P. O. Box A, Dana Point, California

Charles H. Fakler, Supervisor
(Assistant Supervisor to be appointed)
Guyvon M.Huston, Ranger I
Nils W. Bergman, Ranger I
William O. Woodworth, Ranger I
Donald K. Porter, State Park Attendant

Huntington Beach State Park, P. O. Box 348, Huntington Beach, California

William J. Reinhardt, Supervisor
Leo W. Dennis, Assistant Supervisor
William. H. Hill, Ranger I
Russell McDonnell, Ranger I
John C. McManus, Ranger I

Los Encinos State Historical Monument, P. O. Box 184, Encino, California

Melvin Schneider, Supervisor
Mark Maring, Groundsman & Flower Gardener

Mitchell Caverns State Park, Box 1, Essex, California

Orville G. Short, Supervisor
Walter G. Palmer, Assistant Supervisor

Mt. San Jacinto State Park, Idyllwild, California

Frank L. Davies, Supervisor
Alfred Galli, Ranger I
Harry M. Newcity, State Park Attendant
James W. Elliott, State Park Attendant

Palomar Mountain State Park, Palomar Mountain, California

James R. Avant, Supervisor
Harold H. Sederquist, Assistant Supervisor
Daniel E. Rushing, Ranger I

Pio Pico State Historical Monument, 6003 Pioneer Boulevard, Whittier, California

Martin G. Cole, Supervisor

Salton Sea State Park, P. O. Box 609, Mecca, California

Evon G. Till, Jr., Supervisor
Gerald H. Ramsdell, Assistant Supervisor
Harold G. Page, State Park Attendant

San Clemente Beach State Park, San Clemente, California

Rudolph Anderson, Supervisor
(Assistant Supervisor to be appointed)

Fred A. Herrmann, Ranger I
Paul E. Jordan, Ranger I
John A. Rowe, Ranger I
Lyle E. Watson, Ranger I

Silver Strand Beach State Park, P. O. Box 507, Coronado, California

Charles S. Mosteller, Supervisor
Arthur F. Parker, Assistant Supervisor
James H. Morton, Ranger I

Will Rogers State Park, 14253 Sunset Boulevard, Pacific Palisades, California

Glenn W. Price, Supervisor (assigned to Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historical Monument - receiving mail c/o Los Angeles Lands office)
Maurice E. Hayes, Acting Supervisor
Ruth B. Hammersley, Curator I
Richard K. Van Natta, Ranger I
Ray B. Robison, Ranger I
James H. Richardson, Ranger I
William W. Norton, Jr., Ranger I
John S. Duncan, Ranger I
Willard E. Cruse, Groundsman & Flower Gardener
Bernard J. Mills, Groundsman & Flower Gardener
Edward L. Allen, Janitor

RIDING AND HIKING TRAILS

Riverside and Los Angeles Counties, Warner Springs, California

Louis Juch, Trails Supervisor

San Diego County, P. O. Box 233, Descanso, California

William O. Williams, Trails Supervisor
Roy A. Gholson, Ranger I
Wesley King, Ranger I

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

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NEWS and VIEWS

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JANUARY-1957

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

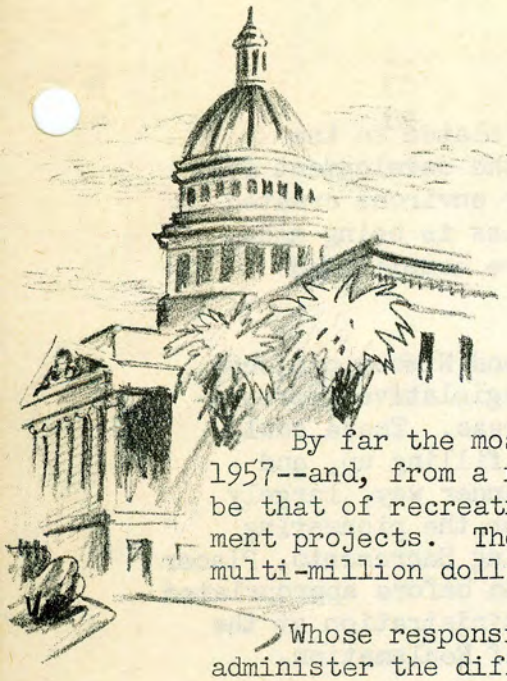
THE COVER

This month's cover illustration depicts a prominent member of the fauna of the Tahoe State Park -- the Mountain Chickadee. This hardy little bird is an all-year resident in the Sierra where they forage among twigs and branches in the snow and cold weather. The Mountain Chickadee with several subspecies is found throughout the mountains of the west from Canada to West Texas, and in Southern California where it occurs in a number of our State Parks.

Chickadees usually try to find old woodpecker holes for their nests, but if these are not available, they build nests into crevices in the bark of trees, use natural cavities, and, although rarely, they excavate their own nest cavities in rotten wood. They are gregarious birds, spending most of their time in flocks, possibly for protection. If one bird senses danger, he can alert the whole flock. During the latter part of March or April, depending on the weather, the flocks break up as the Chickadees choose mates and begin nesting. The Chickadee lays from five to eight eggs.

Insects are their favorite entree, but they also eat wild fruit, berries, and seeds. They glean their food from bark, twigs and foliage and obtain a great deal of their food in the form of minute organisms pried from under bark scales or from crevices.

Chickadees are easily recognized in the field, because they are the only small birds with a combination of black cap, black bib and white cheeks.



CHIEFLY SPEAKING

By far the most perplexing issue before the State Park Commission in 1957--and, from a recreational standpoint, before the State as a whole--will be that of recreation on artificial lakes created by dams and water development projects. The value of such recreational areas is great. It is a multi-million dollar program.

Whose responsibility will it be to investigate, plan, develop and administer the different phases of this program? How can it most logically be financed? What is its relation to the California State Park System?

It is the last question that has involved our Division in extensive studies in order to answer pressing questions that have been put to us--questions that apparently cannot wait for a comprehensive, statewide program. With the establishment of Folsom and Nimbus State Park areas and the appropriation of large funds therefor, we have already a large stake in the enterprise. The State's sponsorship of the huge Feather River Project brings us further into the picture. The following report deals with initial planning in this field which is bound to be of increasing interest to all in the Division of Beaches and Parks.

RESERVOIR RECREATION PLANNING
By the
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

(Remarks of Newton B. Drury, Chief, Division of Beaches and Parks, Department of Natural Resources, State of California. At Conference on Recreational Use of Impounded Water, University of California, December 13, 1956.)

This report deals with the progress of reservoir recreation planning by the Division of Beaches and Parks in response to directives of the Legislature and the California State Park Commission. With the exception of Folsom (and Nimbus) reservoirs, where the National Park Service in cooperation with our staff undertook the preliminary planning, it has all been done during the past five months, since July 1, 1956, when for the first time an appropriation of $100,000 was made available for this general purpose.

Our Land Section, Everett E. Powell, Supervisor, has organized a corps of land planners, under the direction of Emmett Blanchfield, and the schedule that will be presented comes from them. A total of nine employees of the Division are now engaged in this work.

Relation to State Park System

Of necessity the investigations thus far have been related to the California State Park System and part of that system in the development for and operation of recreation on artificial lakes and their environs created by water development projects in California. Good progress is being made, but the results will give only a part of a larger and more complicated picture.

Our first problem was to get going with the Folsom and Nimbus projects, the responsibility for which was placed upon us by the legislative appropriation from park funds of over $3,000,000 for these two areas. These could not wait, as the dams had been completed, the lakes were filling up, and widespread public recreational use was last summer well under way, largely without facilities, organization or regulation, except for the pioneering efforts of the Tri-County Planning Commission, representing Sacramento, Placer and El Dorado counties, which border on Folsom Lake. Even before appropriated funds became available, our Division afforded interim administration at the Granite Bay area at Folsom by agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation.

The cooperative agreement between that Bureau and the State Park Commission, under which the State assumes jurisdiction over Folsom Lake and adjoining lands for recreational purposes, has been completed; and the Nimbus agreement is on the verge of being completed. State Park headquarters have been set up at Folsom reservoir in the Corps of Engineers former project office. Boundaries have been established and appraisals made of all private lands to be acquired, and negotiations with owners at Folsom have progressed to the point where purchase agreements have been made with 50 per cent of the owners, although this does not represent 50 per cent of the acreage. Development plans at the Granite Bay area are well under way, although construction is being delayed pending the completion of necessary surveying work. It is hoped that at least minimum facilities for public use at this one location can be provided by the summer of 1957.

Over Twenty Projects Being Studied

As shown in the schedule which follows, besides Folsom and Nimbus, there are approximately twenty projects, big and little, which claim our attention, either because of appropriations or resolutions of the Legislature calling for reports, or because of the obvious immediate need for a program. Most important in the latter category are the Upper Feather River Project and the Oroville Dam and Reservoir, regarding which the Director of Water Resources, through the Director of Natural Resources, has asked that our Division report upon the recreational possibilities and the necessary land acquisition. This approach represents far-sighted policy. Never before in my considerable experience with this type of recreational project has adequate consideration been given to land planning for recreation, along with the basic engineering plans. To a great extent, if the problem of financing purchase of needed recreational lands can be surmounted, this enlightened policy of the State Department of Water Resources will prevent what hitherto has happened at most similar projects, Federal and State, including Folsom and Nimbus, namely: paying through the nose for essential recreational lands at enhanced values created by the water development.

This brief summary shows that of necessity we have thus far been engaged in piecemeal rather than comprehensive planning for the State as a whole. As stated, the primary concern has been to ascertain how, and whether, certain designated imminent projects fit into the pattern of the California State Park System. That pattern, of course, will be determined by the Legislature and the State administration. Under the present $7,000,000 per annum ceiling on oil royalty funds for park purposes, reservoir recreation obviously involves a larger field than that of State parks, and includes Federal, regional, and local responsibilities, as well as those of the State. At last we are encouraged to believe that the Legislature will provide what many of us have recognized as needed for a long, long time -- a recreational survey of the State of California at all levels, recommending a logical pattern of public use and responsibility. In such a program, recreation on reservoirs will bulk large, for wherever in this fast-growing state there is a body of water, natural or artificially created, there will be a focal point for recreation.

Folsom and Nimbus Pilot Projects

Meanwhile, to our Division at least, the Folsom and Nimbus recreational areas, for which substantial financial support has been provided (more than the total appropriated for the entire State Park System in 1951), are what may be called pilot projects. Administered as units in the State Park System, they will, we hope, afford experience as to needs and pressures, costs and procedures, public and private responsibilities that will help in solving the tremendous problem of reservoir recreation.

For it is a tremendous problem. Other speakers have developed and will develop this topic. Suffice it to say, for example, that Folsom Lake has 75 miles of shoreline, involves acquisition of 1,235 acres of private land, plus 17,242 acres of Federal land and water devoted to recreation, and doubtless within a few years will have close to 1,000,000 visitors. Besides the current appropriation of over $1,000,000 for land and $529,000 for development, a preliminary estimate by our Development Section of the amount needed for adequate recreational development of the shores of Folsom Lake runs to $10,000,000 over the next ten years.

Similar, although probably not so large estimates will be made for Lake Natoma and the others among the twenty or more projects that we are presently studying. Considering that for the 148 units in the present State Park System the estimated administrative and maintenance costs alone, exclusive of land acquisition and development, in the next five years will probably exceed $6,000,000 per annum, the State Park System, as at present set up, will of necessity be limited in the extent to which it can take advantage of opportunities for recreation by reservoirs. Surely, this situation calls for a statewide program and for comprehensive long-range planning, involving proportion and priorities.

The report of our Land Section covers in some detail the following topics:

STATUS OF RESERVOIR RECREATION PLANNING
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

I. Projects in 5 Year Master Plan.

A. Red Bank Creek - Tehama County - Sacramento River

Budget Item 400 (xx) $100,000

B. Folsom and Nimbus Reservoirs - Sacramento County - American River.

Budget Item 400 (d) $2,093,900 for acquisition

Budget Items 401 (l) $ 529,000 for development
(m) 290,000 for development
$ 819,000 for development

C. Anderson Reservoir - Coyote Creek - Santa Clara County.

Budget Item 400 (zz) $ 150,000 including Coe Ranch and Lexington Reservoir, Santa Clara County

II. Projects not included in 5 Year Master Plan, but included in Budget Act of 1956.

A. Lexington Reservoir - Los Gatos Creek - Santa Clara County.

B. Puddingstone Reservoir - Live Oak Wash - Los Angeles County.

Budget Item 400 (nnn) $2,000,000

III. Projects Investigated in accordance with Legislative Resolutions.

A. Stony Gorge Reservoir - Stony Creek - Glenn County.

B. Prado Dam and Flood Basin - Santa Ana River - San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

C. Pine Flat Dam and Reservoir - Kings River - Fresno County.

IV. Projects Approved by 1956 Legislative Action for Inclusion in State Park System.

A. Millerton Lake - San Joaquin River - Fresno and Madera Counties.

V. Special Projects of Immediate Concern.

A. Trinity River Project - Trinity Reservoir and Lewiston Reservoir - Trinity County.

B. Putah Creek Project - Monticello Dam and Berryessa Lake, and Diversion Dam and Cannon Ball Reservoir - Napa, Yolo and Solano Counties.

C. Upper Feather River Project - Plumas County.

1. Grizzly Valley Reservoir on Big Grizzly Creek.

2. Frenchman Reservoir on Little Last Chance Creek.

3. Antelope Valley Reservoir on Indian Creek.

4. Dixie Refuge Reservoir on Last Chance Creek.

5. Abbey Bridge Reservoir on Red Clover Creek.

D. Oroville Dam and Reservoir - Feather River - Plumas and Butte Counties.

VI. Summary.

A. 4 reservoir projects in Beaches and Parks 5 Year Master Plan.

B. 2 reservoir projects not in 5 Year Master Plan included in Budget Act of 1956.

C. 3 reservoir projects included in legislative resolution reports.

D. 1 reservoir project acquired by legislative act.

E. 4 reservoir projects included at request of individual legislator.

F. 6 reservoir projects studied in cooperation with Department of Water Resources.

CRITERIA FOR RESERVOIR RECREATION PROJECTS in CALIFORNIA STATE PARK SYSTEM

1. While reservoir projects are primarily recreational and need not necessarily possess outstanding qualities of natural landscape, they should afford an agreeable environment for recreation, free from intrusions that detract from public enjoyment. Landscape quality may well be taken into account in establishing priorities.

2. They should be of statewide importance by reason of terrain, size, location and public need.

3. They should include sufficient land suitable for recreational development and be contained within a logical boundary.

4. Reservoir projects may, or may not, contain all of the features of a natural park. They are suited for active use of the water area for boating, swimming, water skiing, fishing, and in some cases ice skating. Their shores are adapted to all or part of a public use in camping, picnicking, sightseeing, hiking, nature study, riding, and winter sports, involving no major modification to the land. Extensive introduction of artificial features such as golf courses, playgrounds, zoos, swimming pools and other features more commonly developed in city, community and neighborhood parks should be avoided.

5. Reservoir projects may include developments to facilitate their use, such as boat docks and floats, launching ramps and lifts, boat rental and repair buildings, log booms, buoy markers, swimming beaches and bathhouses, concession buildings for meals and lodging, observation buildings, picnicking and camping structures, parking areas, roads and trails, and related development to meet public need.

6. Reservoir projects may be managed and operated to allow, under special authorization, an orderly use of the water surface for boat races and events, boat cruising, water skiing, swimming and fishing.

7. The development of a reservoir project may be in proportion to public need and anticipated or actual use, and to the time of year and length of use of the water surface by reason of water drawdown.

8. Recreational development and use of a reservoir project is secondary to the primary purpose for which the reservoir was created. Control of the recreational use of the water surface should be under the jurisdiction of the agency responsible for the recreation management.

9. Reservoir projects may be managed under a general use principle where an orderly and proper utilization of the natural resource may be accomplished. Since reservoir projects differ from natural park areas in concept of use, it is not intended to withdraw all lands from economic use that are important to the recreational land unit, but such economic use should not defeat the recreational purpose.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

* * * * * *

E R R A T A ! ! !

In last month's issue of News and Views, several mistakes were noted. With this article we attempt to rectify the situation with apologies.

Page 15: The girl sitting at the desk is Thelma Adams.

Roster, Page 9: The correct address for Tahoe State Park is:

P. O. Box 583
Tahoe City, California

Roster, Page 14: Add to roster of Borrego State Park:

Harold B. Habel, Ranger I
Lorin B. Forsyth, Ranger I

THE BETTER RANGER

BY EARL P. HANSON

Superintendents' Conference

On December 4 and 5, 1956, the six District Superintendents met in Sacramento for the purpose of discussing major policy problems with which the Division is concerned in its present expansion program. Deputy Director Edward F. Dolder and Administrative Officer E. A. Aronstein of the Department of Natural Resources attended most of the conference. Director Nelson was unable to attend because of other commitments. Mr. Dolder briefly outlined the purposes of a study proposed by Director Nelson to one of the legislative interim committees. The plan, program and procedure is to be known as "The California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan" and will require an act of the Legislature creating a committee for the plan, consisting of the Directors of Natural Resources, Fish and Game, Water Resources, Recreation, and Finance; the Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks and the Executive Officer of the State Lands Commission. Advisory groups to the committee will be composed of, in one case, technical consultants from State, federal and local agencies, and, in the second instance, from members of appropriate boards and commissions and organized conservation, recreation and industrial groups. Three hundred thousand dollars was requested for a three-year study in preparation of the plan.

Chief Drury pointed out several important policy problems in connection with the carrying out of the Five Year Master Plan of the Division and had each Section Supervisor lead discussions on his particular phase of the plan.

Land Planning and Acquisition Supervisor Powell indicated that the principal reservoir areas under consideration are the Oroville Reservoir and a number of smaller reservoirs in the Upper Feather River Basin, Trinity, a Bureau of Reclamation project, the Monticello Reservoir, and at least five other reservoir projects which the Legislature by resolution had asked the Division to study and report upon prior to the 1957 session. Chief Drury emphasized that all announcements concerning the future intentions of this Division regarding any given project under consideration should be made from the Sacramento headquarters office, primarily because detailed current information is more readily available at Sacramento, and that fewer divergent statements may be made as to future intentions.

Mr. Powell further stated that some fifteen million dollars in acquisition projects had been started and were in various stages of activity, under the $31,000,000 acquisition program approved by the 1956 Legislature. Responsibility for all concessions and special use permits has been placed with Concessions Officer John Noll; that for rights of ways and similar non-park use permits and special services has been placed with Land Planning and Acquisition Supervisor Everett E. Powell.

Supervisor of Development J. H. Knight pointed out the seven million dollar ceiling as a limitation on requesting development funds for the forthcoming fiscal year. Mr. Harmon Rowe reported that the roadside rest program would progress more rapidly as soon as plans now in process of preparation were approved by the Public Works Board. Primary areas of consideration are in San Bernardino and Plumas Counties.

The program was forecast when Forester Frederick A. Meyer stated that the statewide agreement covering the use of inmate labor from these camps by this Division is about to be completed and will be the basis for further CDC Forestry Honor Camp programs in specific State park areas.

State housing is not to be a consideration when an employee is being assigned to a job with the Division as a State Park Ranger or Park Attendant. Present salaries are at a level with comparable positions in other State and federal agencies. A large number of parks are within the limits of or adjacent to large communities, and therefore only limited housing is necessary to provide some degree of protection to the park unit.

Supervisor of Conservation Education Elmer C. Aldrich agreed that the original policy letter on public information, which is in the form of a circular letter, is still in effect as to basic policy. It was generally conceded that all factual material, when stated only as facts, can be given as public information firsthand by employees of the Division. Mr. Aldrich also discussed a new design for proposed exhibit shelters for use in parks where they can definitely aid the public and the Ranger staff in interpretation of the park's features and facilities.

Departmental Personnel Officer John Swanson and Administrative Service Officer Ronald E. Miller summarized the recent survey by the State Personnel Board for the purpose of establishing staff and supervisory standards for the employees of this Division. The establishment of the new State Park Ranger IV classification at Cuyamaca Rancho, Big Basin Redwoods and Humboldt Redwoods State Parks was explained, the bases being the size of the area, the number of and type of developments, the staffing and the relative importance of the parks in the State system. Appointments were made in these three localities to the Ranger III incumbents. It is possible that future appointments to the new Ranger IV class will be on the basis of an examination.

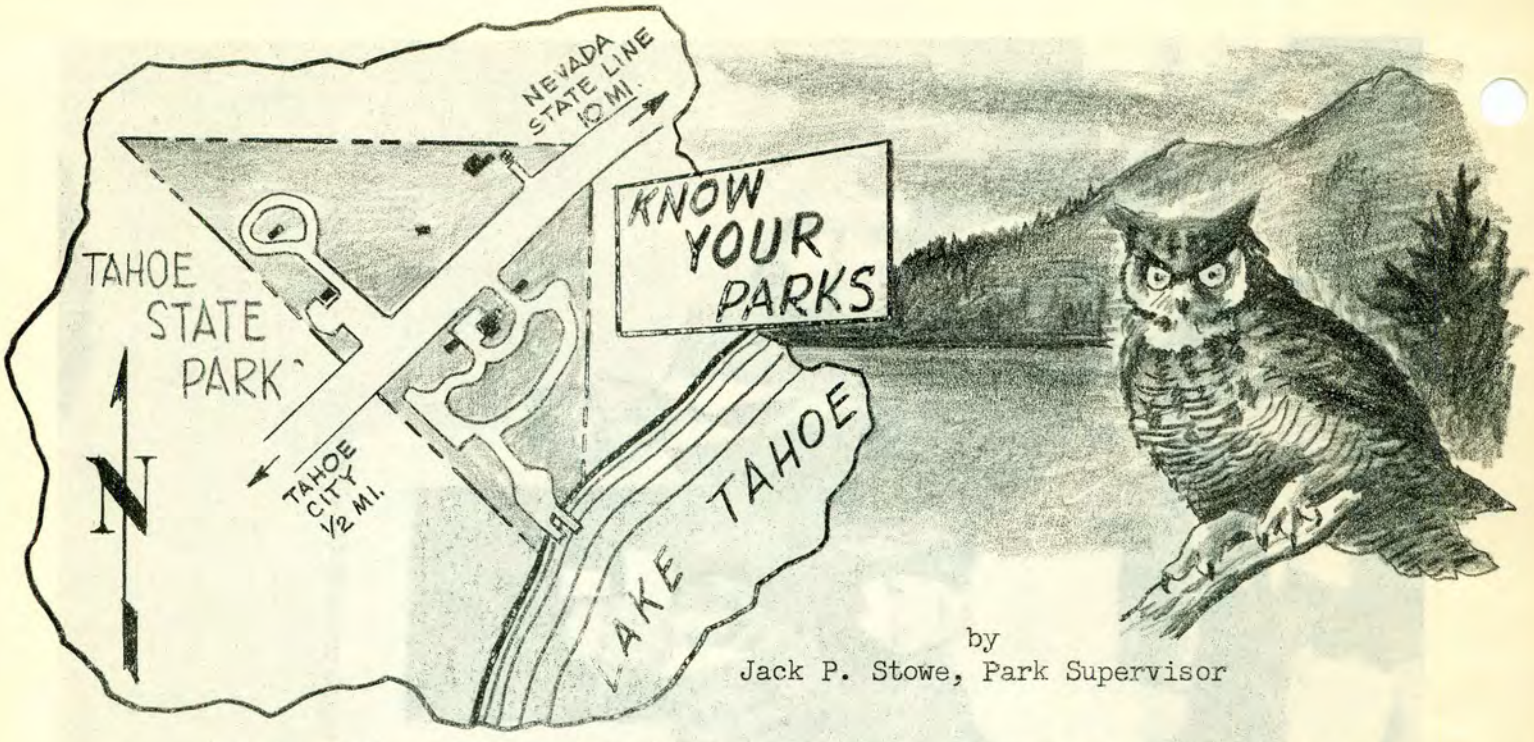
State Park Historian Aubrey Neasham presented a revised master plan of historical acquisition and preservation and emphasized that this may again be revised if adequate archeological excavations reveal that new historical data involving our present State historical areas, as well as others not now preserved, warrant such revision.

The need for a clearer policy on uniforms, regulations for wearing the same, and provision for special types of uniform apparel in excessively hot or excessively cold climates was to be studied by committees to be appointed by the Chief, after which definite consideration will be given to any changes with all of the Division's field personnel being considered.

* * * * * *

KEY TO PICTURE

Seated left to right: Gordon Kishbaugh, Superintendent, District 2; Lillian Robb, Stenographer; Newton B.Drury, Chief, Division of Beaches and Parks; and Earl P. Hanson, Deputy Chief, Division of Beaches and Parks. Rear row left to right: Jess Chaffee, Superintendent, District 5; Jim Tryner, Superintendent,District 4; Jim Warren, Superintendent,District 1; Bill Kenyon, Superintendent, District 6; and Clyde Newlin, Superintendent District 3.



by
Jack P. Stowe, Park Supervisor

Tahoe State Park is located on the northwest shore of the "Gem of the Sierras", Lake Tahoe, California, one-quarter mile northeast of Tahoe City on State Route #28.

Tahoe State Park's history dates back to the year of 1889. From 1889 to 1891 a temporary fish hatchery was located in the area of what is now the Tahoe State Park area. The first permanent hatchery was constructed on the grounds in 1894. This hatchery as such operated until 1920. It was then abandoned and a new hatchery built about two miles northeast of the old area in 1924. Prior to 1924, camping was permitted on the hatchery grounds. The hatchery area became a state park in 1927.

Only one of the original hatchery structures remains standing in the park today. It is an old lodge building that has been converted to a residence for the summer ranger.

The park is easily accessible from many different points in the state. Many folks from the southern counties of California arrive at Tahoe via State Route #395. From Sacramento, Tahoe State Park can easily be reached by following State Routes #40 or 50 and turning on Highway #89 toward Lake Tahoe.

The park contains fourteen acres at an elevation of 6,250 feet, on grounds that slope gently toward the lake.

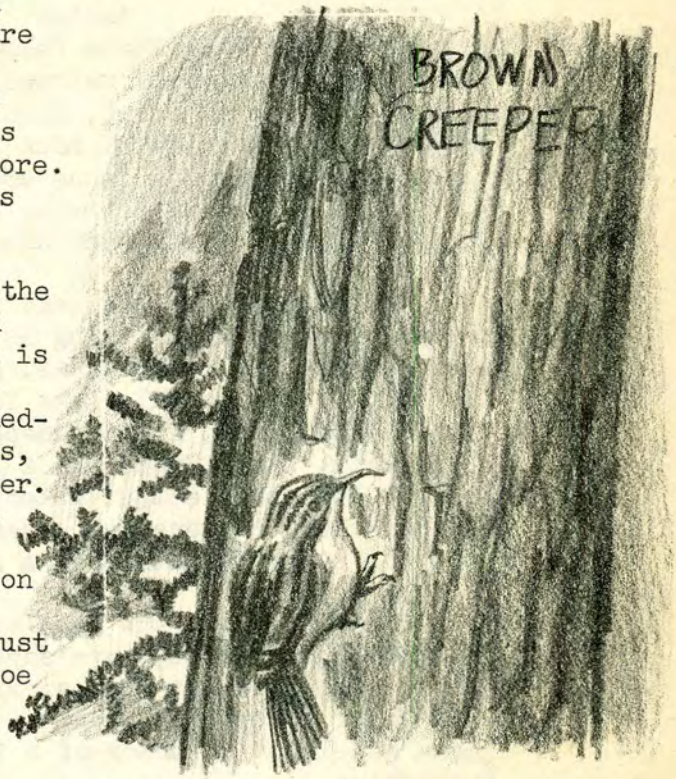
In the spring with the melting of the past winter's snows, we see the tips of the red Snow Plants emerging from their deep winter sleep under a canopy of Lodgepole and Jeffery Pines, the two most abundant trees found in the park. Other trees within the area are Red Fir, Incense Cedar, Sugar Pine, willows, and cottonwood. Intermingled in the moist areas with the willows we find Mountain Alder.

As spring progresses many wildflowers embrace the camp area. Among these are buttercups, Slim Solomon, Meadow Rue, Lupines and Senecio. During late spring and early summer, yarrow, milkweed, Mules Ears, Indian Paint Brush, Potentilla, and columbine abound in the area. In the more moist locations we find Corn Lilies, Tiger Lilies, and Monkshood.

The summers are warm but not hot. This moderate weather combined with the magnificence of Lake Tahoe attracts many visitors from the southern counties of California, as well as from cities nearby.

The commencement of the fall season of the year doesn't always abide by the calender at Tahoe. Often in late summer there is that "fall bite" in the air. After a few frosty mornings we soon see the leaves of the cottonwoods and aspens adorned with their golden regalia of fall colors. Soon the trees stand leafless and ghostly against the sky, and we know that soon winter will be shrouding us with its cloak of white.

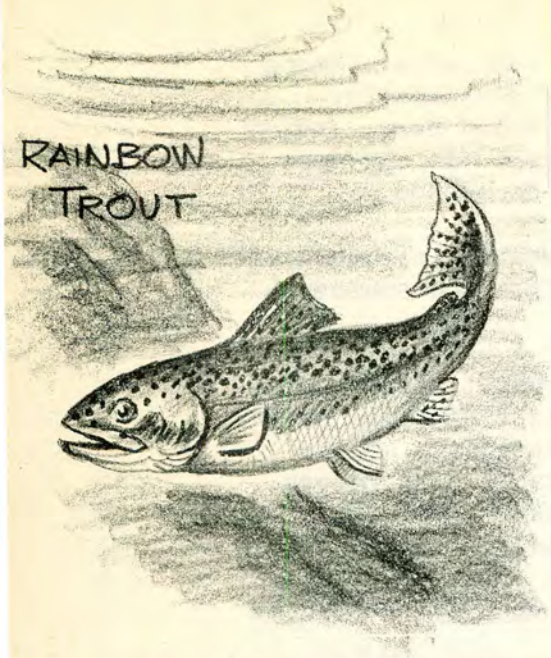
The first snowfall is usually in late fall and is eagerly awaited by the children of the area. Skis are waxed and those "long johns" and other winter clothes are taken from their summer storage places. The winter snows bring certain hardships, but the beauty of fresh fallen snow resting like tufts of cotton on the trees more than evens the score. The average snowfall in the Lake Tahoe area is 216 inches, or about 18 feet.



Most of the animal and bird life within the park is observed mainly during the spring and summer months. Our earliest bird in the area is usually the Oregon Junco. As the season progresses we see Steller and California Jays, Red-shafted Flickers, Arctic Three-toed Woodpeckers, and once in a great while a Pileated Woodpecker. Also observed are the Mountain Chickadee (see cover), Red-breasted and White-breasted Nuthatches, Brown Creepers, Pileolated and Audubon Warblers, Clark Nutcracker, Robins, Western Tanagers, and Brewer Blackbirds. These are just a few of the many types of birds that use Tahoe State Park to raise their young, or are just transients, passing through.

Because Tahoe State Park is located nearer to inhabited areas than most mountain parks, and also because of its small acreage, many of the numerous varieties of mammals that abound in the Sierra are not found in the park. Our nightly camp visitor and general nuisance, instead of being the Raccoon as it is in many parks, is the Striped Skunk. Many are the campers that are quite shocked, while sitting at their camp tables in the evening, to see several skunks near their feet looking for scraps of food. Our daytime camp robber is the Brewer Blackbird. Other animals that may be seen are the Chipmunk, Pocket Gophers, Mountain Beaver, and at night Black-tailed Deer and Porcupines may frequently be seen crossing the highway.

Tahoe State Park facilities contain 36 camp units, 25 of which are on the lake side of Highway #28, and 11 are located on the north side of Highway #28.



In the lake area there is a 350-foot wooden pier and a concrete boat ramp. These are on the 180 feet of beach frontage in the park. Also in this area is our park office, summer residence, and combination building. Located on the north side of the highway we have a comfort station, shop, and pumphouse containing a pressure type water system, and a standard residence.

Tahoe State Park is constantly loaded to capacity during the main part of the visitor season which extends from about June 20th to September 7th. During this period a ten-day camping limit is imposed. Good camping areas are at a premium at Tahoe State Park because it is centrally located to several centers of activity.

One other reason that this park is quite popular, is that it is only ten miles from the Nevada State Line. Here many campers try to pay for their vacations, but most only succeed to add to their expense at the gaming tables. Actually the lake itself is the main attraction to camping at Tahoe State Park. Our small section of lake frontage is used heavily by sunbathers, swimmers, and boat enthusiasts. Many campers bring in nice catches of trout, such as German Brown, Mackinaw, and Rainbow, while trolling offshore; often nice fish are taken off the park pier. The best months for fishing in Tahoe are May, June, September, October, and November. Because of the great activity on the lake during the middle of the summer, July and August are rather slack fishing months.

The coloring of the lake is due to the sun's rays piercing the lake's depths, the colors changing as the sun's rays change angles. This, combined with shadows and reflections, give Lake Tahoe the many shades of coloring for which it is noted. Lake Tahoe is 12 miles wide and 22 miles long. It is 1,645 feet deep at its deepest point, which is about 6 miles out from Tahoe City. Lake Tahoe has a surface area of 193 miles, and contains 122,160,280 acre-feet of water. To give an idea of how much water this is, if the water of Lake Tahoe was spread out over the State of California, it would cover the state to a depth of $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Tahoe" is not the lake's first name. In 1844 a surveying party led by General John Fremont, were supposedly the first white men to gaze upon Lake Tahoe. The name set down on Fremont's map was "Mountain Lake". This name lasted for about eight years. Fremont later claimed he had named the lake, "Lake Bonpland" in honor of a French botanist and traveling companion of Fremont's.

Later Lake Tahoe was named "Lake Bigler" after the Democratic Governor of California. This just added to the confusion, as the Civil War was raging at the time and sympathizers of the North would have no part of such a scenic body of water named for a Democrat. Finally the name of "Tahoe" was arrived upon. Tahoe is an Indian word meaning "Deep Water" or "Lake of the Sky".

The permanent staff at Tahoe State Park consists of two permanent rangers. The Park Supervisor remains in the park during the entire year and the Assistant Park Supervisor works where needed in the district during the winter months. During the peak summer months a Park Aid is hired to assist in the unit.

Jack Stowe is the Park Supervisor. He entered the Park Service in 1949 and has been assigned to the Gold Discovery Site, Contra Costa Riding and Hiking Trails, Samuel P. Taylor, and Tahoe State Parks. Jack's family consists of his wife Ellouise, his daughter Kathy, and son Donald. His hobbies consist of fishing and taking color photos of wild flowers and State Park Units.

Drop in for a busman's holiday anytime -- the coffee pot is always on.

* * * * * *

CALIFORNIA HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM

Mr. Tom Wallace of Louisville, Kentucky, as a writer has long been an ardent booster for state parks. He has been a member of the National Conference on State Parks and other organizations for many years and has been very active in the state park movement. From two of his articles in the Louisville Times dated September 21, 1956, and November 30, 1956, the following quotations may interest you:

"California is a large state. It is a rich state in natural resources and in results of development. California is rich in climate and in scenery, rich in people and growing in population because so many people who are not content to reside in less progressive states go to California as settlers. Even so, 48 million dollars for use of the California Division of Beaches and Parks is an impressive sum. It reflects the confidence of a State government in a state project.

"California digs deeply into a capacious pocket to make herself more attractive to those who are Californians, and to those who might become Californians, than she would be without a vigorous conservation movement affecting areas which have great potentialities.

"California's investment in land acquisition and in development of parks is guarded by a law which diminishes the probability of politics influencing appointments and makes impossible the clean sweep of park staff members."

In a subsequent article Mr. Wallace discusses the selection of state park sites and answers those persons who would have parks placed near to centers of population where most tax monies are derived. Mr. Wallace says, "According to this philosophy, Yellowstone Park should have been no farther from Broadway than Elizabeth, New Jersey; and Yosemite should have been, if not on Manhattan Island, at least somewhere east of Weehawken. And Chicago should have declared at the right time that Olympic National Park should have been situated in the suburbs of the Windy City."

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

MacKerricher Beach - The large concentration of wild ducks that have been on Cleone Lake for the past month have left on their flight south. The ducks have cleaned the lake of all weed growth that accumulated during the summer months.--Bill Stahlberg, Park Supervisor.

McArthur-Burney Falls - Fewer deer are noticed in the park since the season has closed. Canadian Honkers, Hooded Mergansers and various ducks have put in an appearance on Lake Britton. -- Ralph G. Jones, Ranger I.

Silver Strand - We wish to advertise right here in this space for a Ranger II, a Ranger I, and a Park Attendant. Will pick up local man for Park Attendant on a TAU. Wonderful opportunity for a good, clean cut Ranger II and Ranger I. All year round good weather; outdoor work; get that healthy, bronze look so popular with the ladies; no forest fires to fight; no floods; just happy carefree living on the clean white sands of Silver Strand. Apply to the "Old Ranger" at the first sand dune to the right of the entrance. -- Charles Mosteller, Park Supervisor.

Salton Sea - That loud screaming heard early Saturday evening was finally traced to the ladies' restroom in the camp area. Seems as though a faulty doorknob locked the door while several women were using the restroom. We couldn't determime who was screaming the loudest, the ones on the inside trying to get out or the ones on the outside trying to get in. No rangers were locked in. Is that good or bad? -- Gerald Ramsdell, Assistant Park Supervisor.

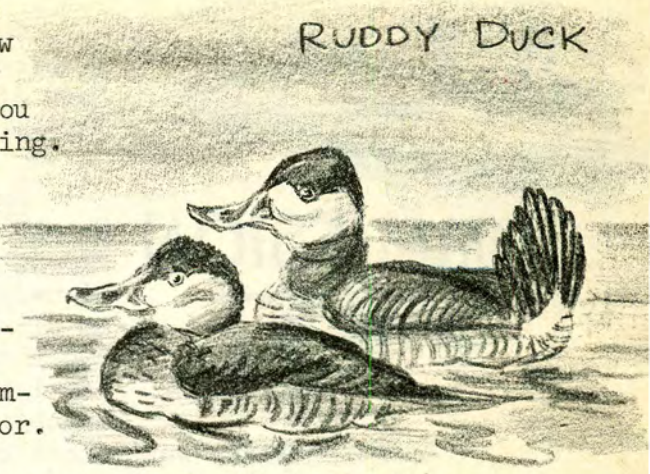
A new species of bird has been discovered at Salton Sea. It is called a Beechcraft Bonanza Delta aircraft. This very large bird circled the park once and then landed by the Park Supervisor's house, scaring his wife and children. After some confusion this bird was away to from whence he came. -- Evon Till, Park Supervisor.

La Purisima Mission - We are sorry to report that our Ranger I, Oscar Noren, had a heart attack on December 9, and was hospitalized two days. He is resting at home, wanting to get back to work but knowing that a good rest is more important at the moment. -- Bassett Farber, Assistant Park Supervisor.

Henry Cowell Redwoods - A large limb came down on the roof of one of the old Welch buildings during the night of October 29th. Around noon the next day, Kirk Wallace, who was painting the adjacent restroom, heard a loud cracking noise. He rushed out of the restroom just in time to see the rest of the large bay tree fall, wrecking the front of the same building. -- Leonard Fisher, Park Supervisor.

Cuyamaca Rancho - It is interesting to note that just a year ago the Deer Park area on the east boundary of the park was opened to hunting for the first time in several years. There was a large deer population in that location and it was crowded with hunters during the season, with the result that very few deer were found in the vicinity this year. This should be a good example to anyone advocating the opening of Cuyamaca Rancho State Park to hunting. -- Maurice Morgan, Park Supervisor.

Turlock Lake - Wild geese in abundance have been entertaining park personnel for the past few days. We have been thrilled by their formations and haunting call. They were so numerous that you could hear them about two miles away in the evening. They only land at night because the number of hunters during the day keeps them in the air. -- Ronald C. McCullough, Assistant Park Supervisor.



Humboldt Redwoods - This past week has the river clear enough to bring out hordes of fishermen, with many fish caught. Numerous Steelhead and chubs have been taken by the personnel of Humboldt Redwoods. -- C. A. Anderson, Park Supervisor.

Clear Lake - Canada Geese can be heard and seen in their flight south. Occasionally a flight will circle the lake, but none have been seen to light as yet. An odd pair of ducks was observed in the park this week. They were solid white and exceedingly large. After several attempts to make them fly failed, it was discovered that they were some stray domestic ducks from a nearby ranch. -- Robert Folmar, Assistant Park Supervisor.

Russian Gulch - Park Attendant John Moran was policing the campground after a long weekend when he came upon a large bag of garbage that looked as though it had been left and scattered by raccoons. Printed on this bag in large letters were the words "HELP KEEP YOSEMITE CLEAN". It might have helped to keep Yosemite clean all right, but it sure made a mess of Russian Gulch. -- Richard Powers, Park Supervisor.

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NO HUNTING OR FIREARMS IN FLORIDA STATE PARKS

It seems that California is not unique in having outside pressures brought to bear by hunters and sportsmen. Florida is among those states having similar problems. The following is a press release in part from the Florida Park Service:

"'Hunting, trapping and the pursuit of wildlife is not allowed in any of the State Parks and Historic Memorials', advises Emmet L. Hill, Director of the Florida Park Service.

"This regulation is on file with the Secretary of State of Florida and has the effect of law. Even if it were not, it would be unsafe as park visitors would be exposed to being injured or killed.

"One of the most popular features of the parks is the abundance and variety of the wildlife in them; therefore, emphasis is placed on its protection. As a result of this protection wildlife loses its fear of human beings and may be closely observed and photographed.

"The carrying or use of firearms, air rifles, spring guns, spear guns, slings, bows and arrows, is not allowed in any State Park.

"'Hiking and walking in Florida's Parks are now at their best and may be safely enjoyed with a minimum of discomfort at this time of the year', said Mr. Hill."

California and Florida are not alone in their policies of preservation of wildlife for observation and study by the public--most other state park systems concur in this need.

The regular monthly meeting of the State Park Commission was held in Sacramento on December 21, 1956. Some of the actions and matters considered were as follows:

Emerald Bay State Park - A delegation headed by Senator Swift Berry appeared asking the State Park Commission to agree with the recommendations of the State Highway Commission on the proper method of obtaining an all-year highway about the west side of Lake Tahoe; and they hope that the recommendations will be for a low level bridge. Opposition to the proposal for a bridge across Emerald Bay with its necessary cuts and fills on the approaches was voiced by the Save-the-Redwoods League, the Sierra Club and others.

Mount San Jacinto - Tramway - The attorney for the Mount San Jacinto Winter Park Authority appeared requesting of the Commission a five year extension of their agreement for the building of the tramway at Mount San Jacinto. In a well organized delegation against the project appeared many conservation organizations. The action of the Commission was to deny the renewal of the agreement between the Park Commission and the Winter Park Authority. Unless taken up through future legislation, this virtually eliminates the possibility of the building of the Mount San Jacinto tramway, an Act which was created in 1945.

Folsom Lake State Park - The State Park Commission agreed on a policy of letting out to bid small temporary concessions for taking care of the public with regard to boating, eating, etc., until development of permanent facilities are effected.

Cuyamaca Rancho State Park - The Commission denied the request of Mr. Starr for approximately 19,000 acres of his grazing permit in the park. In so doing the Commission endorsed a letter written by Commissioner Whitney, who was not present at the meeting, as to the many reasons why grazing was incompatible for park purposes at this area.

Budget - The State Park Commission approved the budget as presented by the Director to the Department of Finance.

Folsom Lake State Park - Approved for purchase nine parcels of land for this project.

Mission Bay State Park - Approved a long-term lease (not to exceed 90 years) for the use of a few parcels of property by the City of San Diego.

Mount San Jacinto State Park - Approved the inclusion of Mount San Jacinto into a soil conservation district.

Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historical Monument - Approved the historical master plan for the acquisition and development of this area.

Santa Monica Beach State Park - Approved a new 25-year operating agreement with the City of San Monica.

Proposed Recreation Study - Approved the prospectus for the establishment of a group to make a statewide recreation study at all levels of government and agreed that it should be requested of the Legislature for approval of this project.

Registration of Historical Landmarks and Allocation of Plaques - Proposed new registrations: Hastings Adobe, Santa Barbara County; Hill Town Ferry, Monterey County; Charles Krug Winery, Napa County; Schrambsberg, Napa County; La Cristianita, Orange County; Peter Lassen Grove, Lassen County; George Yount Blockhouse Site, Napa County. Proposed plaques: No. 126, Colton Hall, Monterey County, Mold of State Seal; No. 186, Railroad Flat, Calaveras County; No. 455, Don Fernando Pacheco Adobe, Contra Costa County; Schramsberg, Napa County; Hill Town Ferry, Monterey County; No. 372, Palomares Adobe, Los Angeles; Peter Lassen Grove, Lassen County; Campo de Cahuenga; George Yount Blockhouse Site, Napa County.

The next regular meeting of the State Park Commission was scheduled for San Francisco, January 18th.

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Someone pulled a boo boo and forgot to mention the Porters of Doheny Beach; Don and Gloria that is, are the proud parents of a baby girl. She was born about 7:00 p.m. on election evening November 6, 1956. (Just what everyone needs, more income tax deductions.)

On Friday night, November 16, Curt Mengis, District 5 Equipment Operator's wife gave birth to a baby girl. Curt says no cigars this time, as they are having babies at regular intervals at their house and that to buy cigars each time would break him up in business. The baby's name is Linda Sue.

DESERT PATROLMEN

The duties of State Park Rangers stationed at the Anza Desert and Borrego State Parks are not generally known to other men in the field. Much of their work is patrol with jeeps to protect state park lands. Without puncture-proof tires, a flat tire in some remote area of the desert could not be only disgusting but disastrous. The men making these patrols always follow a predetermined route and have frequent time checks. If they do not report to a predetermined point within an hour of the time of the report a search party is immediately organized and begins the search under the direction of the Park Supervisor; they are also hopeful of getting a two-way radio system soon. These patrols usually begin early in the morning and sometimes go on until evening. An average patrol is about 60 to 90 miles per day with very little of this on paved roads or even on improved roads.

Superintendent Kenyon requires that a full report of each patrol be made in writing to the district office, with copies to Sacramento. On their reports the rangers note prospecting activity, trespass, items of natural history and any other items out of the ordinary. Many people think of the desert as just a mass of useless desert waste; actually it is one of the most interesting areas in California in true beauty, flora and fauna, and as such is one of the four remaining areas of California where true wilderness remains. In this respect park status is its highest use, for this type of country is practically useless for agriculture or urban development. Duty in this park is truly an inspiring one, especially for one with a flare for the unusual. Daily, rangers are finding things hitherto unknown -- where else in the System can you be sponsored on a continuous exploration party?

The following are a few quotations from ranger reports:

"On arriving at McClain's I noted the trailer in the yard and the body of a dead man sitting in a chair by the trailer door."

"Parked the jeep and climbed to a low saddle to the west and upon reaching the top found hundreds of pieces of petrified wood scattered among black and burnt rocks."

"On the way, a sandy alluvial fan was crossed which was no doubt included in the Indian campsite, as broken pieces of pottery were scattered all about. Some of it was skillfully made but other pieces were very crude."

"On the south side of this rock island and about 30 feet above the base line is a large overhanging rock covered with pictographs."

"Unexploded rockets, bombs and shells are found throughout the area south of 17 Palms in the Borrego bad lands. They are very dangerous and may explode if someone should pick them up."

"There are also numerous tin cans punctured by bullets; also, cut agave and juniper bush in the near vicinity. This area is heavily used and needs constant patrol in order to hold down the vandalism."

"The White-winged Doves have now arrived in the desert to nest."

"Another genus of Hummingbird was classified this morning."

"At the head of the upper grove, we came suddenly upon the precipice of a beautiful 30-foot waterfall, guarded by a lone full-skirted palm, and ringed by a leafy dome of tall trees."

"I found one very nice example of rose rock. This piece would have been a collector's item, except it had been broken by a hammer hound. A hammer hound is a poor relation to a rock hound."

"I guess when an engineer looks at Coyote Mountain, he sees it as so many cubic yards of fill. If only he could see it as part of the natural scene and something on which a bulldozer blade can leave permanent scars."

"One of these caves located a few hundred feet south of the fence and approximately 100 feet above the floor of the gorge supports a number of hieroglyphics and two grinding holes left by by-gone Indians."

"Today marked the date of the Eighth Annual Jeep Cavalcade. This group was originally dedicated to following a portion of the Anza trail from Hemet to the Borrego country and consisted of only a few jeeps. The event has now gained considerable recognition in southern California and is open to anyone who cares to come along."

"To my knowledge, this canyon was previously unexplored by park personnel."

From the above quotes one can see that these patrols are anything but routine. Many areas patrolled by the desert rangers must be observed on foot because these areas are so inaccessible that even the old reliable jeep must be parked and the "ankle express" must be used from that point on.

The desert grows on many of the rangers who think that these parks furnish the finest duty in the State Park System. The desert must have a similar effect on the people of California as evidenced by the mushrooming public use the desert back country is receiving. No natural province in California is more fragile than our deserts -- more slow to recover from damage to natural values. Highly organized patrols aim to promote back country use, yet protect the attractiveness of the area as well as the safety of the exploring public.

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A wise conservation program should strike a balance between our needs of today and the needs of tomorrow. This does not mean that we are not to touch existing resources and are to leave them for future generations; but it does mean that unwise use and needless waste should be avoided, that every effort should be made to obtain the maximum benefits from the use of all our natural resources for the greatest number of people -- now living or yet to live. -- John C. Caldwell.

The wild things of this earth are <u>not</u> ours to do with as we please. They have been given to us <u>in trust</u>, and we must account for them to the generations which will come after us and audit our accounts. -- William T. Hornaday.

This month's "subject" is Anton J. (Tony) Trigeiro. Tony is one of the "old timers" with the Division, starting as a Groundsman and Flower Gardener on December 1, 1941, at Sonoma Mission. He was appointed Custodian there in June of 1942, and went into the armed services the following December. Tony returned from service in October of 1945, and was appointed to a Ranger I position at Armstrong Redwoods. As a Ranger I he also saw service at Donner Memorial and Sonoma Mission. Tony was promoted to a Ranger II at Vallejo Home in April, 1948, and served there until he was promoted to a Ranger III position at Van Damme Beach in September, 1948. Tony and his wife have been there ever since.

An interesting sidelight on Tony's life is the fact that he had been married for quite awhile before going to Van Damme but remained a family of two. Subsequent to his appointment at Van Damme, five little Trigeiros have joined the family. Must be the climate!

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SACRAMENTO OFFICE NEWS

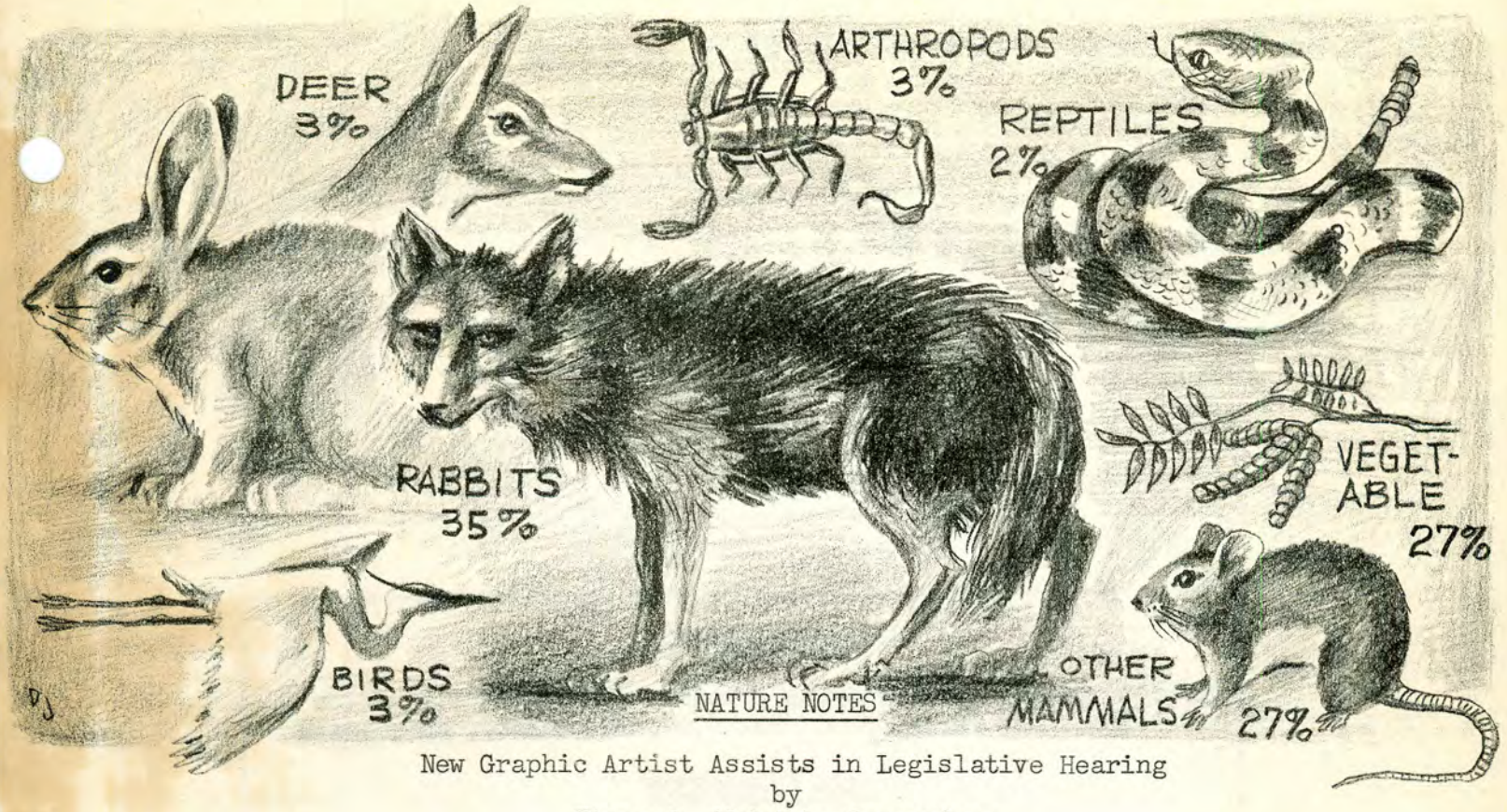
Thelma "Smiley" Adams of the Fiscal Section has just returned from an extended stay in the hospital. We understand that Thelma was one sick kid, but now she is back, and we are all happy.

Oscar Kalenius also had quite a tussle in the hospital, but he has returned to assume his job as Land Title Examiner. We all wish Oscar good health from now on.

Gladys Joslin, who for years has been the stenographer for the Park Commission, is leaving the Division. Gladys will be missed a great deal by everyone.

To end this article on a happy note we report on the activities of Cupid. Dorothy Strauch of the History Section trapped a man and dragged him to the altar on December 16. She is now Dorothy Werry.

The same fate befell a gentleman on whom Gladys Dunning set her sights. As of December 23, Miss Dunning became Mrs. Cramer. On January 7, 1957, Gladys will take over as Intermediate Typist Clerk in the Conservation Education Section.



New Graphic Artist Assists in Legislative Hearing

by

Elmer C. Aldrich, Supervisor
Conservation Education

In the May, 1956, issue of News and Views, our readers will remember that we included a detailed analysis of our studies at Anza Desert and Borrego State Parks, in connection with determining the food habits of predators in the area in relation to game surveys which are also going on. You will remember that scats or droppings were being picked up and are still being collected by the rangers in the field and sent to the Food Habits Laboratory of the Department of Fish and Game in Sacramento. From these analyses we are able to determine almost exactly the food habits of predators which formerly have been subjected to criticisms, especially in state parks where the policies of the Commission have been challenged with respect to preservation of all forms of animal life. This subject and many others concerning game populations in the matter of hunting have been discussed thoroughly before public hearings of the Commission and more recently before interim hearings of the Legislature.

In anticipation of this problem arising in the hearing before the Senate Interim Committee on Public Lands in Los Angeles on October 25th, Dean Johnson, newly appointed Graphic Artist for the Education Section, drew enlarged colored charts and illustrations showing the results of the predator study and other game census surveys. In this issue we show you in black and white a condensed drawing of a chart presented to that hearing. We found as a new technique that truly Confucius had something when he said that a picture is worth ten thousand words. The legislators were very interested in this diagram and asked considerable questions on it.

There were no questions raised following the discussion as to whether or not a campaign against predators should be instigated in our parks.

There will follow in succeeding issues additional drawings from this biological work being done at these important desert parks.

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

PARK COMMISSION

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Philbrook

NEWS and VIEWS

FEBRUARY-1957

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

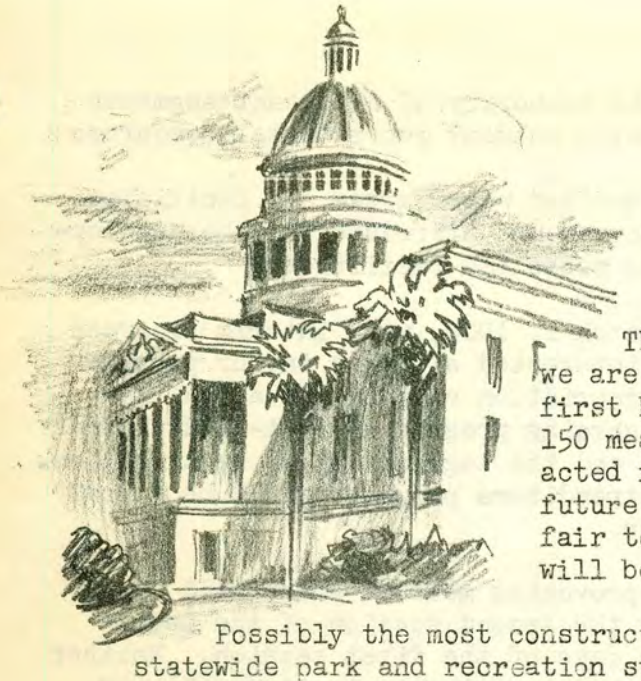
COVER STORY

The Gray Squirrel, Sciurus griseus, can hardly be mistaken for any other native mammal in the woods. At maturity its body is about 11 inches in length and the beautiful bushy tail is also about 11 inches long. The hairs on its back and sides are alternately banded black and white, giving a uniform gray appearance with white underparts. The tail is gray on all sides. Unlike ground squirrels, he does not hibernate.

The Gray Squirrel has a single litter of from two to five young born once each year in late winter or spring, and the little ones start to leave the nest about the middle of April.

Hawks, owls, and carnivorous mammals are enemies of the Gray Squirrel, but perhaps its greatest enemy is the automobile, for unfortunately his smashed form is frequently found on the highways throughout the state. It is a common resident of Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park, the feature park in this issue.

The Gray Squirrel is equally at home in the pine belt of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades, the northern redwood region, the humid coastal region south of San Francisco, and the south coastal region.



CHIEFLY SPEAKING

The Legislature having recessed for thirty days, we are now analyzing the various acts introduced in the first half of the session. There were probably over 150 measures dealing with parks and recreation. If enacted into law many of them would affect profoundly the future of the California State Park System. They bid fair to keep us busy hereabouts, as committee hearings will begin even before the Legislature reconvenes March 4.

Possibly the most constructive measure is A.B. 32 (Lowrey) providing for a statewide park and recreation survey. This, of course, has long been needed. The recent misunderstanding in Los Angeles County, which resulted in the restatement of State Park Criteria, exemplified this. It involved the question as to the suitability of certain projects which the Park Commission felt were not of state park caliber, even though they could unquestionably be developed for needed local recreation. Happily, this issue has now been pretty well resolved through mutual cooperation between the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the State Park Commission. This was one of a number of episodes that showed the need of a clearer definition of the province of State Parks -- scenic, recreational and historical -- in the whole park and recreational program of the State of California.

Without going into the details of A.B. 32, it is based on the realization that there should be formulated a plan, program and procedure for development, utilization, administration and financing of land and water areas and facilities pertaining to opportunities for outdoor recreation which exist or may be needed at all levels of government. The plan, program and procedure should be based on a survey of present and future needs of the people of California at all levels of government, for outdoor recreation opportunities and for natural and artificial resources and facilities.

According to the act, the plan, program and procedure shall be known as the "California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan".

Quoting from A.B. 32:

"The California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan shall include but is not limited to the following matters:

(a) An intensive review of all factors affecting public outdoor recreation in the foreseeable future.

(b) An inventory of the existing facilities, areas, and opportunities available for outdoor recreation and an inventory and classification of areas, facilities and resources which potentially may provide outdoor recreation.

(c) A determination of the nature and an estimate of the need of the people for outdoor recreation opportunities in the foreseeable future in relation to the matters considered in subdivision (b).

(d) An investigation and analysis of the authority of different segments and levels of government with respect to public outdoor recreational resources and facilities.

(e) The nature, location and size of land and water areas and facilities to be developed, including a preliminary program and procedure for the development, administration, and financing of these areas and facilities."

The final plan would be submitted by March 1, 1960, with interim progress reports during the three year period. All interested elements in our population would be related to the study. An appropriation of $100,000 a year for three years is proposed to finance a thoroughgoing program of fact-finding and analysis of California's recreational needs and the logical way of meeting them. There are many who feel that the $300,000 expenditure proposed would be a most worthwhile investment in California's future.

A.B. 606 (Lindsay) is another thought-provoking measure which will undoubtedly be the basis of discussion during the second session of the Legislature. This was introduced in the closing days of the first session. Neither the State Park Commission nor its staff has had opportunity to study all its implications. It aims to separate recreational areas, as such, from scenic parks and historical monuments by creating a separate Division of Recreation within the Department of Natural Resources. This proposed new division would administer those areas determined to be primarily recreational in purpose.

Whether--and how--this could or should be done to the benefit of the people of California in meeting their recreational needs will be a question before numerous legislative committees and the public. The answer should be found, many believe, through the sort of dispassionate, comprehensive study as is proposed in A.B. 32.

It is, of course, good for an organization like ours to pause regularly and survey its progress and accomplishments, as well as to analyze its operations in order to improve them. This we have done, both on our own and at the request of legislative committees. With the growth of the reservoir recreation program, which a special corps in our organization is studying, and with the increased emphasis on meeting the needs for outdoor recreation in rapidly growing localities, further effort in this analysis will be needed, both from the staff and from the field. Three specific steps, among others, are now being taken:

1. Bringing from the field to the Sacramento office a man who will function as a specialist in recreation.

2. Making an inventory of all present State Park developments that serve recreational needs. We estimate that the present capital investment for this purpose is over $14,000,000, with $7,000,000 additional now appropriated for this purpose, a total of over $21,000,000.

3. Analyzing the attendance at State Park areas, on the basis of the census made by our field forces last summer. These are ways in which the entire personnel can contribute to a demonstration of the importance of the State Park System in the life of California.

One thing is certain, and that is the obligation upon us to analyze our own program, and help determine whether the Division of Beaches and Parks can be expected to meet the increasing recreational demands of the public within the framework of the present State Park System. In our sincere belief, this system now ministers in manifold ways to the recreational needs of the people of the State as a whole. There are many ways in which it can expand its usefulness, given the means to do so.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

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EMERALD BAY BRIDGE

The following is an excerpt from a letter written by an interested citizen to the editor of a San Francisco newspaper:

"Let me say that most everyone who has investigated the Emerald Bay project is not in favor of it, for many reasons, principally as follows:

1. The Emerald Bay Slide has already disfigured the landscape and further construction along the old route cannot do any further harm.

2. While the proposed bridge itself might be tolerable, the approaches through Emerald Bay and D.L. Bliss State Parks will disfigure the shores of the Lake for several miles and destroy the beauty and utility of at least two proposed Camp grounds. For an example of Highway disfigurement of the shores of the Lake, please see the horrible example of desecration around Cove Rock on the Nevada side.

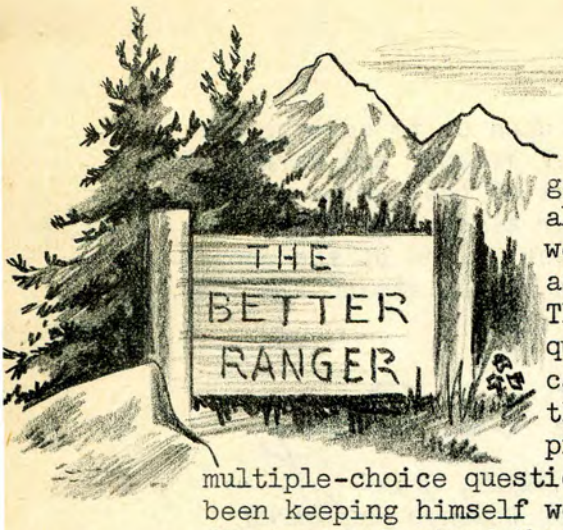
3. One can sympathize with the desire of resort owners and residents for an "all year" highway but this can undoubtedly be accomplished by means of heavy snow and slide sheds along the present route of the highway.

All of those who love Tahoe should urge their legislators to make every effort to prevent further mutilation of the shore line and the forested mountains surrounding it. Why are the finest forests around the Lake being cut? Is it because of county taxes on standing timber? If those who are exploiting and commercializing the Lake do not preserve its natural beauty they will destroy that which is the greatest attraction."

* * * * * *

LEO CARRILLO REAPPOINTED

On January 22, 1957, the Senate confirmed Governor Knight's appointment of the Honorable Leo Carrillo to the State Park Commission for a term ending January 15, 1961. Mr. Carrillo is starting his fourth term as a Park Commissioner, having served continuously since 1943.



We have been hearing many interesting comments regarding the Ranger V and Ranger VI examinations. Thus far, all of the comments have indicated that the examinations were a true test of the abilities of those who would serve as Assistant or District Superintendents with the Division. There were one or two minor objections to examination questions, but as a whole everyone was pleased with the caliber of the test. Several of the candidates remarked that the examinations were such that examinees would not profit very much by "boning up" for them, but most of the multiple-choice questions could be answered correctly only if the examinee had been keeping himself well informed over a period of time. A number of the candidates emphasized the importance of adult education programs and other media for self-improvement and stated that, in their opinion, individuals who had participated in such self-help programs felt much more at ease in the examinations.

This office frequently receives reports from educational institutions regarding the completion of courses in public administration, personnel supervision, or similar subjects, on the part of members of our field and office staffs. We are, of course, very pleased to receive these and to know of the self-improvement programs of our personnel. They are encouraging because they inform us that the individuals are seeking, through formal schooling, to do a better job for the Division. It is incidental, of course, that great personal satisfaction is achieved also through such programs. We are aware, however, that self-educated people do not require formal schooling in order to be successful, and we can assure you that many who are self-educated have been and continue to be highly successful in the Division's work. We wish to commend all of you and to congratulate you on the efforts you are putting forth to gain a better understanding of your work and to find increased personal happiness in it.

¡Qué será, será!

As of January 1, 1957, there have been 22 appointments from the Ranger II eligible list of 60 names or about 37% of the list is cleared. Come July 1, other Ranger II appointments may be forthcoming.

Earl P. Hanson

Earl P. Hanson, Deputy Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

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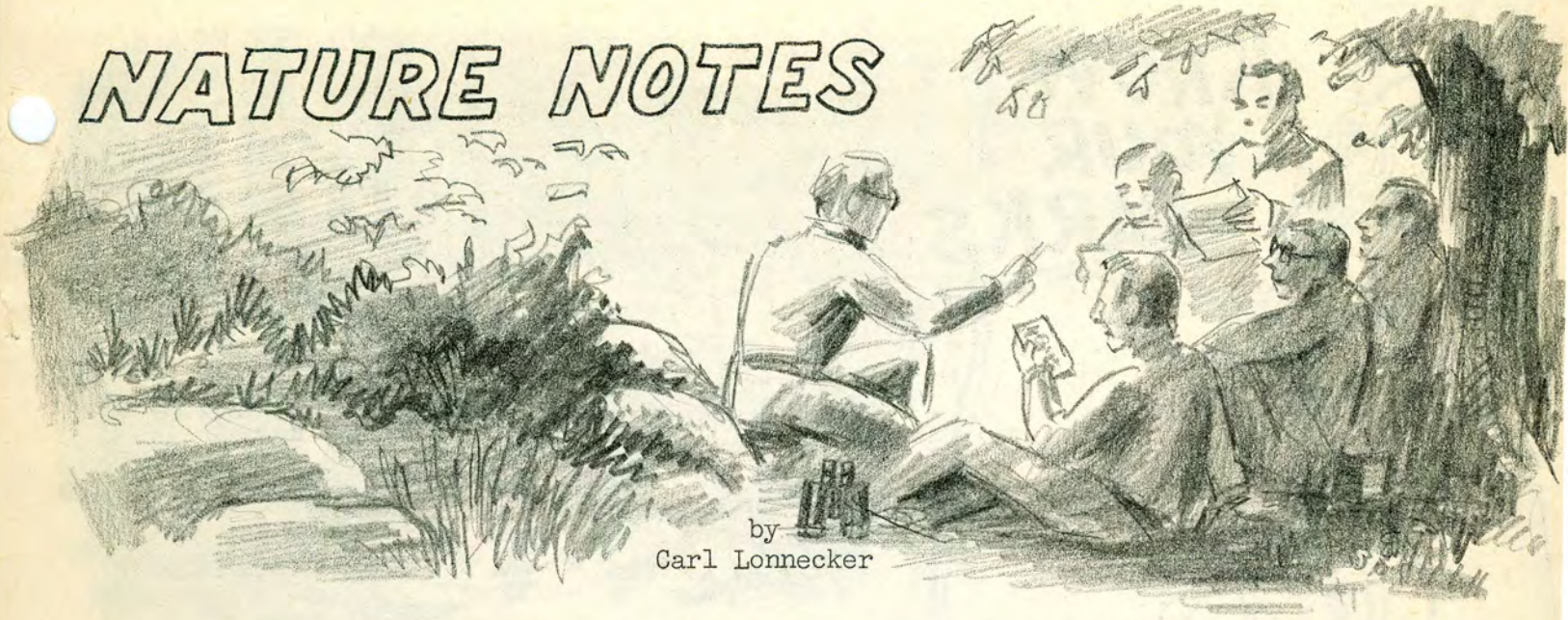
The Division of Beaches and Parks suffered an irreplaceable loss on December 30, 1956, when James C. "Jim" Caldwell passed away. Jim started to work for us in 1952 as an equipment operator. He was appointed to a Ranger I in May of 1955. Jim's health forced him to take a leave of absence in December 1955.

The Division extends sympathy to Jim's wife Rita and to his family. He was well thought of by all who worked with him, and as Land Planner Bill Weatherbee puts it, "Jim Caldwell? He was a heck of a swell guy".

NATURE NOTES



by
Carl Lonnecker

Is anyone in the Park System interested in improving their knowledge of natural history? If you are, I know of no better place to do it than at the Audubon Camp of California. This past summer Ed Hixson, Point Lobos, and I were able to take advantage of two full scholarships given by the Monterey Peninsula Audubon Society and it was a really fine experience.

Using the book "The Web of Life" by John Storer as a basic text, the course covered vertebrates, invertebrates, plants, land forms, and weather and their relationship to each other and to their environment. There is little or no classroom work as most instructions are given on field trips to nearby study areas. Two units of college credit is available for those who wish to apply.

Beside the instruction, which is of the highest quality, the people you meet and the exchange of ideas and information is well worth the two weeks spent at the camp. A full scholarship is $95 and includes board and room and is worth every penny.

If you are offered a scholarship or can apply for one, grab it, it's well worth it.

Editor's Note:

Having attended the Audubon Camp I can also speak from experience. Scholarships are granted by nature organizations, local Audubon Clubs, conservation organizations, and sometimes by private individuals. Among the rangers that have been fortunate enough to have been given scholarships to the Audubon Camp are: Jack Stowe, Jim Whitehead, Derrick Andrews, Carl Lonnecker, Ed Hixon, John Michael and many others.

The Tamalpais Conservation Club and the Monterey Peninsula Audubon Society, as an example, have granted many scholarships. The Division of Beaches and Parks tries to cooperate whenever possible to grant vacations to recipients so that they may take advantage of this wonderful offer.

HENRY COWELL REDWOODS STATE PARK

by

Leonard Fisher, Park Supervisor

Thomas Grieco, Asst. Park Supervisor

—Jack Adams, Park Attendant

Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park is located on the San Lorenzo River and comprises an area of 1,737 acres. Downstream it starts at a point about four miles from the ocean, including an area from the tops of the ridges, and extends upstream for a distance of better than two and one-half miles.

This immediate area is of great historic interest, so let us go back to its historic beginning. The first civilization in the San Lorenzo Valley was the Zayante Indian, and this area still bears their name. These Indians were relatively small with a dark complexion and straight black hair. With the coming of the Spaniards these tribes were brought under the mission influence by the Fathers.

The Spaniards in Mexico, at this time, were eyeing the California coastline. Reports came to them that English and Russian ships were sailing along these shores. Fearing that these countries might lay claim to this new land, Spain decided to found a chain of missions and pueblos, civilize the Indians, and by settling, establish and protect their claim to the land.

Sergeant Jose Francisco Ortega and eight soldiers crossed the San Lorenzo River on October 14, 1769. These were the first white men in this area and were the advance scouting party from the Portola expedition who were searching for Monterey. They were the first whites to see the Coast Redwood trees and they named the San Lorenzo River that flows through Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park.

A site near the mouth of the San Lorenzo River was selected in 1774 for a mission by Father Francisco Palou. This mission, named Santa Cruz, was founded in 1791, being twelfth in the chain. Conversion of the Indians began and the building of the mission progressed. The small village grew; settlers desiring lands applied for land grants from Mexico. The grant known as Zayante was given to Joaquin Buelna in 1834. He let his claim lapse, after giving timber rights to two Americans, Ambrose Tomlinson and Job Dye; thus starting the first settlement of "foreigners" in this part of California.

In 1841, the 2,658-acre Rancho Zayante was granted to Joseph L. Majors. He built a grist mill here, seven miles up the San Lorenzo River from Santa Cruz, and also signed an agreement with Captain Isaac Graham, a German named Fredrich Hoeger, and a young Danish iron worker, Peter Lassen; and in 1842 the first power sawmill in California was erected on the west bank of Zayante Creek.

An enterprising Frenchman, Pierre Sainsevain became a naturalized Mexican citizen and applied for land. In 1843 he was granted 5,826 acres, called Rancho Canada del Rincon (Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park is in this grant). He erected a sawmill in 1845 on the San Lorenzo River.

Sawmills spread up and down the river. Lumber was hauled with oxen, fording the San Lorenzo River at Zayante Creek and up over Graham Grade to Santa Cruz.

Joseph Welch of Boston came to the booming lumber town of Felton in 1867 and purchased 250 acres of Rancho Rincon. He discovered that he had bought a grove of majestic redwoods, and he recognized its possibilities as a resort. Pressures were great that the trees be cut but Welch was determined to save the trees from the woodsmen's axe. The following year he completed a resort building and opened the grove to the public. "Welch's Big Trees Grove" became the first Coast Redwood grove in the state to be preserved for the enjoyment of the people.

When the South Pacific Coast Railroad began operating its narrow gauge trains up through the Gorge in 1875, the "Big Trees" became a whistle stop. Special excursion trains came from San Francisco and it became a popular spot to spend the day.

In 1930 San Lorenzo Valley citizens, led by William T. Jeter, started negotiations to obtain, but failed to get, the Welch Grove for a county park. The Big Trees Land Development Company was then formed by interested Santa Cruz citizens, and eventually 120 acres of Welch's land, including the 40 acres of giant redwoods, were purchased as a county park.

Early in 1953, Harry Cowell advised the county that he would like to offer land in the San Lorenzo Valley to be used as a state park, if the county would turn over its "Big Trees" at the same time. The park was to be named in memory of his father, Henry Cowell, as a provision of the gift. Santa Cruz County agreed and the negotiations were completed the same year.

The park includes the majestic redwood grove that was the county's park; the interesting San Lorenzo River rocky gorge, with its tree covered slopes stretching to the skylines; a clear stream with sandy beaches, lined with Sycamores, Box Elders and Big-leaf Maples; the historic Rincon lime kilns; and two of the old ghost buildings of Welch's early day resort. A standard gauge railroad still brings excursion trains up through the gorge where the narrow gauge train once labored on the grade. Adjacent to the park, upstream, are the sites of the Zayante Indian rancheria, of California's first sawmill, and the early-day covered bridge still crosses the San Lorenzo River.

There are no camping or trailer facilities at present. The ninety picnic tables, ten stoves and two barbecue pits are all located in an approximately

one-acre section of ground. The park is chosen for many get-togethers, church groups, organizations and railroad excursions; the most popular being the "Sun Tan Special" which chugs its way from the Bay Area with the almost extinct steam engine pulling up to eight cars filled with some 1100 enthusiastic fun seekers.

The natural features of this park are composed of a wonderland of redwoods and picturesque canyons and gorges. The earth formation is predominantly sand and limestone, as are evidenced by the now abandoned lime quarries, and what appears to be an inexhaustible supply of sand, hauled out daily from nearby pits. Rich, loamy top soil covers the entire surface and is responsible for the dense timber and brush growth. Along with the heavily timbered redwood areas are also found the Douglas-fir, California Laurel, Pacific Madrone, Western Sycamore, Big-leaf Maple, Box Elder, Mountain Dogwood, Hazelnut, Poison Oak, several varieties of oak, fern and blackberry brush.

From "Inspiration Point" can be seen a section of the San Lorenzo River several hundred feet below, lazily winding its way between two heavily wooded walls to the ocean. Being a natural basin for the run-off waters makes it a tempestuous, swift-running stream during the rainy season.

Although there are several sandy beach areas scattered along the shores, swimming during the summer season is confined mostly to wading and sunbathing. The river is open to fishing only during steelhead season, which is December 1st through February 28th, on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

The local animals are mostly the Gray and the introduced Fox Squirrel. Of lesser prominence are the Striped Skunk, Opposum, Raccoon and Columbian Black-tail Deer.

Bird life in the thickly wooded area is not abundant; but the Steller and California Jays, California Woodpecker, Robin, Valley Quail, Mourning Dove, Varied Thrush, Oregon Junco, Chestnut-backed Chickadees and several species of sparrows and swallows are quite common. The hoot of owls can often be heard.

Plants and wildflowers have found a haven, due to the soil and climactic conditions. During any month some wild plant can be found in bloom. Among the undergrowth thrive the Redwood Sorrel, Cascara, Trillium, Slim and Fat Solomon, Wood Anemone, Douglas Iris, Redwood Rose, Clintonia, Fairy Bells, Adder's Tongue, Flowering Currant, Wood Violet, Wild Ginger, Yellow Pansy, Vancouvaria, California Poppy, Suncups, Lupines, Buttercups and many others. Woodwardia, Sword and Lace Ferns grow large and in abundance in the moist areas.

We have at present one circuit trail of approximately one mile in length which extends through the main redwood grove. This is the main attraction of the park. With the development of the adjoining Cowell area it is anticipated that this trail will be expanded.

Located at the entrance to the grove trail are two concession buildings, a coffee shop and a souvenir gift shop. Due to their undesirable locations, future plans call for the construction of a new single building thereby consolidating the two concessions into a single unit which would be designed to blend in with the natural surroundings of the area.

The present park staff is Leonard Fisher, Park Supervisor; Thomas Grieco, Assistant Supervisor; and Jack Adams, Park Attendant.

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular monthly meeting of the California State Park Commission was held in San Francisco January 18, 1957. Some of the actions taken were as follows:

California Aeronatics Commission - Mr. Turner, a member of the Aeronatics Commission, requested that the policy written in 1951 concerning the placement of airports in state parks be revised to allow them to be placed in parks. Mr. Turner had no specific project in mind, and he was told that if in the future they wished an airport to be placed in a specific park the Commission would consider the problem on its merits, though the existing policy does not encourage airports in parks.

California Olympic Commission - The Commission passed a resolution to guarantee close cooperation with the Olympic Commission in the planning of facilities so that the best possible use of the area could be made as a state park following the games.

National Conference on state parks - At the request of Deputy Chief Earl Hanson, member of the Board of Directors of the National Conference on State Parks, the commission asked the Director to send a letter to the Governor suggesting that he extend an invitation to the National Conference of State Parks to hold their 1959 annual meeting in California.

Butano State Park - A resolution was passed authorizing the purchase of 403 acres of the Bacciocco property to be added to the new park.

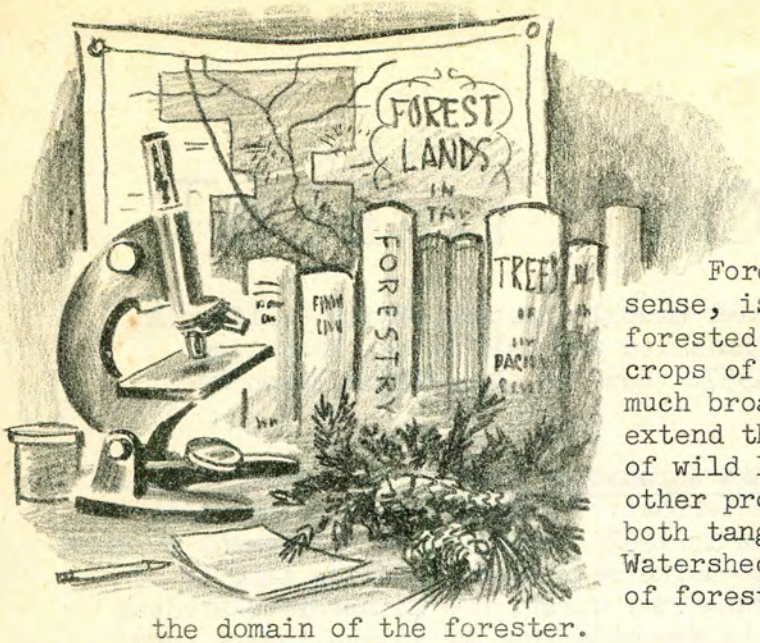
Richardson Bay and Prado Dam Projects - These projects lying in Marin County and San Bernardino County respectively were confirmed by the Commission as not being suitable to include in the State Park System.

Monticello Reservoir Project - Agreed that the land planning report for this project be filed as requested with the Legislature, and to withhold any action as to the suitability of this as a state park until the statewide reservoir studies are completed.

Silver Strand Beach State Park - Approved that effective June 1, 1957, a flat charge of fifty cents per car per day would be made for all visitors to the park without and, that other day-use charges would not be made.

Richardson Grove State Park - Because no bids were received for the expired lodge concession it was agreed that bids would be called for on this basis, because several had expressed interest in bidding on a concession for only Soda Fountain Store and Curio Shop facilities.

The next regular meeting of the State Park Commission was scheduled for Sacramento on February 15th, to discuss the Folsom and Nimbus projects.



Forestry and Related Fields

Forestry, in its narrowest or most restricted sense, is sometimes defined as the management of forested lands for the continuous production of crops of timber. Many persons use the term in a much broader sense, however; and in effect they extend the application of the term to other types of wild land in addition to true forest, and to other products, services, and values of such land, both tangible and intangible, in addition to timber. Watershed, range, wildlife, and recreation values of forested land are often considered to be within the domain of the forester.

In any case, forestry is an extremely broad field. Such diverse subjects as forest botany, logging engineering, nursery management, wood technology, range management, forest policy, protection, and forest influences, to name only a few, are taught in schools of forestry. Since some of the subjects are quite unrelated to park conservation, only a few of them are covered in this very limited bibliography, and in some fields only one or two representative references are given. However, park personnel interested in a particular subject are invited to inquire for more detailed suggestions and recommendations.

First, a few references of a very general nature:

Shirley W. Allen
1950 An Introduction to American Forestry. McGraw-Hill.
413 pp. Second edition.
An excellent general work for text or reference.

Hardy L. Shirley
Forestry and its Career Opportunities. McGraw-Hill.
467 pp.
Excellent for persons still considering a professional career.
(There are also available from Sacramento certain leaflets and bulletins on this subject.)

Govt. Printing Office
1949 Trees - Yearbook of United States Department of Agriculture.
944 pp.
Contains a tremendous amount of information on all aspects of forestry with which the USDA (including the Forest Service) is concerned.

The following publications have been prepared by the Society of American Foresters to fulfil needs not otherwise met:

Society of American Foresters
1955 Forestry Handbook. Ronald Press Company
1200 pp.
A compendium of almost every conceivable kind of information

a forester or woodsman might need in the field. Contains condensed encyclopedic articles as well as much tabular information.

Society of American Foresters
1950 Forestry Terminology
93 pp.
The most complete glossary of both technical and other terms used in forestry.

Society of American Foresters
1954 Forest Cover Types of North America (exclusive of Mexico)
67 pp.
Official designations and descriptions of the major associations of tree species.

The first interest any person is likely to express in the forest is in identification of its trees. This subject is therefore basic for the park employee, as well as the professional forester, in order to enable him to provide the public with correct information. Some of the following references are already well known:

McMinn and Maino
1951 A Manual of Pacific Coast Trees. University of California Press.
409 pp.
One of the best for beginners, since it contains fine explanatory material in the introduction, a good key, and brief descriptions primarily for identification. The only manual containing introduced species (400) as well as native ones, and therefore useful for street trees and in city parks, as well as in wild country.

W. L. Jepson
1923 The Trees of California. Associated Students' Store. University of California.
240 pp.
A classic reference and always good. Technical descriptions of all trees, and popular discussions of the more important ones.

G. B. Sudworth
** 1908 Forest Trees of the Pacific Slope. Government Printing Office.
441 pp.
Continuously reprinted for almost 50 years to meet the demand. Still a best buy for its fine illustrations and excellent non-technical descriptions, although modern knowledge makes classification out of date with respect to certain species and genera.

N. A. Bowers
1956 Cone-bearing Trees of the Pacific Coast. Pacific Books.
169 pp.
Students without any botanical knowledge may find this book on the conifers especially helpful. It was prepared by a distinguished engineer who saw the need for a manual to serve those not technically trained in botany. This recent edition contains a chapter on tree-ring analysis, in which Dr. Bowers is now actively engaged.

Harlow and Harrar
Textbook of Dendrology. McGraw-Hill.
555 pp. Third edition.

C. S. Sargent
1922 Manual of the Trees of North America. Houghton Mifflin Company
910 pp.
These two (note above), both nationwide in scope, will be of particular interest to the advanced student.

E. L. Little, Jr.
1953 Check List of Native and Naturalized Trees of the United States.
472 pp. United States Forest Service; (Agriculture Handbook #41, G.P.O. $2.00).
Not a manual and contains no descriptions, but is nevertheless much more than a list. Gives for each species the latest approved (USFS) scientific and common names and meaning or derivation of the former, other common names in use, general range of the tree, and a complete "synonymy" or tabulation of other scientific names that have been applied to the species, fully annotated with references to original publication.

A group of related special sciences form the technical core of forestry, so to speak, and are the subject of a large body of literature. The following references are merely representative:

Weaver & Clements
Plant Ecology. McGraw-Hill.
601 pp. Second edition.
This biological science is basic to virtually all aspects of forestry. Ecology is the interrelationship between an organism and its environment.

F. S. Baker
Principles of Silviculture. McGraw-Hill.
414 pp.
Silviculture deals with the growth and regeneration of the forest.

D. M. Matthews
Management of American Forests. McGraw-Hill.
495 pp.
Unless otherwise modified, the term "forest management" is concerned with the objective of wood production.

Forests must be protected against fire, insects, disease, and often other factors. Fire control techniques vary between regions and are not ordinarily the subject of conventional text and reference books.

C. R. Clar & L. R. Chatten
1954 Principles of Forest Fire Management. California Division of Forestry.
200 pp.
An excellent presentation of this complicated subject, with sections on fire behavior, techniques of fire control, and organization and management.

S. A. Graham

Forest Entomology. McGraw-Hill.
334 pp. Third edition.
Deals more with principles than with individual insect pests. (NEWS & VIEWS will carry a bibliography on insects in a subsequent edition.)

J. S. Boyce
1948

Forest Pathology. McGraw-Hill.
550 pp. Second edition.
Identification and control of the commoner organisms causing diseases of trees. More detailed information on individual diseases such as white pine blister rust is available in pamphlets and circulars.

** Available from Division library.

* * * * * *

COULD BE ! ! !

A PROGRAM: Any assignment that can't be completed by one telephone call.

TO EXPEDITE: To confound confusion with comotion.

CHANNELS: The trail left by inter-office memos.

UNDER ACTIVE CONSIDERATION: We're looking in the files for it.

A MEETING: A mass mulling by master-minds.

TO NEGOTIATE: To seek a meeting of minds without a knocking together of heads.

RE-ORIENTATION: Getting used to working again.

RELIABLE SOURCE: The guy you just met.

INFORMED SOURCE: The guy who told the guy you just met.

UNIMPEACHABLE SOURCE: The guy who stated the rumor originally.

A CLARIFICATION: To fill in the background with so many details that the foreground goes underground.

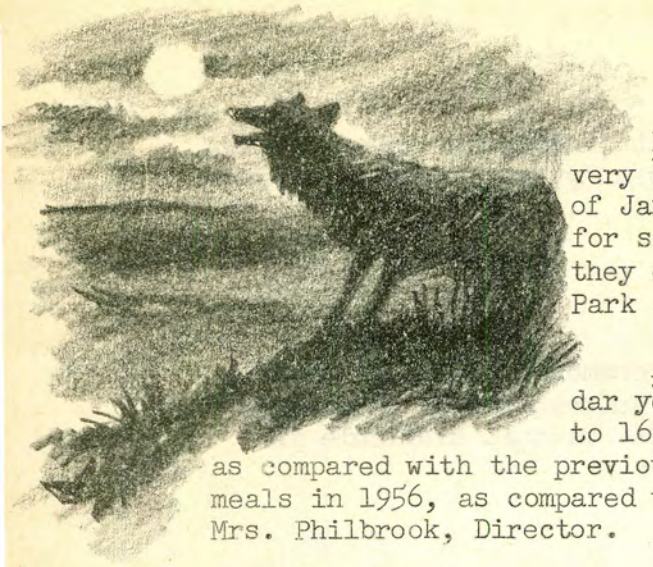
WE ARE MAKING A SURVEY: We need more time to think of an answer.

NOTE AND INITIAL: Let's spread the responsibility for this.

LET'S GET TOGETHER ON THIS: I'm assuming you're as confused as I am.

GIVE US THE BENEFIT OF YOUR PRESENT THINKING: We'll listen to what you have to say as long as it doesn't interfere with what we've already decided to do.

WE WILL ADVISE YOU IN DUE COURSE: If we figure it out, we'll let you know.



YIELD FROM

Borrego State Park - Don Coyote and family were very active in the vicinity of the residence the night of January 5, 1957. The howling and yapping continued for several minutes until investigation was made, then they drifted off into the distance. -- Carl Whitefield, Park Supervisor.

Asilomar Beach -(Conference Grounds) - For the calendar year there were 192 groups using Asilomar, compared to 163 for 1955. There was a total of 52,143 guest days as compared with the previous all-time high of 49,633 in 1951. We served 179,736 meals in 1956, as compared with the previous high of 157,360 in 1951. -- Mrs. Philbrook, Director.

Carrillo Beach State Park - There are many deer to be seen throughout the park. I have only found the remains of one killed during the fire. The gray squirrels also survived the fire. -- Wesley E. Cater, Park Supervisor.

Calaveras Big Trees State Park - With vacations over and everything back to normal we eased into the new year with little fanfare - no snow. We are all prepared for the "Snow Bunnies" but so far we have only a few on the ski hill, most of them are using sleds and ashcan lids. We had a few snow showers on Saturday, January 5, but it totaled about 1 inch. -- Richard L. Brock, Park Supervisor.

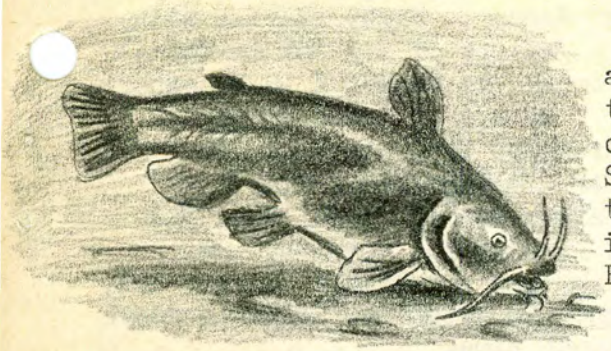
District 1 - Office force starts the New Year right by cleaning out all office desks. This is what we find.

First Desk

An inch of blue ribbon with a note attached-
"Mother, on your noon hour, see if this can be matched".
A stale candy bar; a bent corsage pin;
Some tablets in a paper labeled "Aspirin".
An earring of gold with initial embossed,
(It's such a pretty one, was the mate to it lost?)
A picture of a dress in a size Junior Miss,
Cut from an ad, pencilled "Send for this".
Ball point pen, out of ink, a Papermate;
Some more tablets, these marked "For reduction of weight".
A pattern for a dress with a sample of silk;
Fudge recipe, advertising USE CARNATION MILK.
A fine chain, clasp broken, on an old-fashioned locket.
AND PEOPLE LAUGH AT THE CONTENTS OF A SMALL BOY'S POCKET!
(Very evidently a woman works at this desk. Now we move on to clean out the next desk and find these)
Match book; PLAYBOY magazine; can opener for beer--
It's very plain to see, HANK SADDLER works here.--

G. M. Watson, Intermediate Steno. Clerk

THE FIELD



Clear Lake State Park - Kelsey Creek put in its appearance Saturday of this week for the first time this winter in a manner typical of itself for the time of year. It began to get roily Saturday a.m. and by Sunday p.m. it was flowing good. Catfish should begin to bite anytime now. A scattering of fishermen came in today but none have reported catching any. -- Edward A. Griggs, Park Supervisor.

Carpinteria Beach State Park - It's back to school after the holidays. Wolfe is taking a course in the evening adult education center in typing; Lynn and Van Duezen are taking a course in Marine Biology, which is being taught by Jim Hall, who in the summer months works for our Division as a naturalist. -- Ken Stanley, Assistant Park Supervisor.

Fort Ross State Historical Monument - Large whales seen off the coast, believe them to be Grey Whales. Rhachianectes glaucus. Robins have just arrived here at the fort, believe them to be early this year. -- Jack Schlotter, Ranger I.

Folsom Lake State Park - The historical marker commemorating the Folsom terminal of California's first passenger railroad was dedicated Sunday, December 30, 1956. The plaque made a last minute arrival and was mounted late Saturday. Folsom police were asked to watch the plaque, but during the night someone liberally daubed the rock mount with stamp pad ink. It must have been good stuff, for we couldn't get it off and marker was dedicated-- ink and all. -- Gordon J. Cooley, Park Supervisor.

* * * * * *

ODE TO A SNAKE OR HOW LOW CAN YOU GET

A wriggly snake on an old sandbar
Saw three children in a passing car
The first one threw an old paper bag
The next one tossed a dirty washrag
The last one was the worst of the three
Broke a bottle on a Redwood tree.

The wriggly snake on the old sandbar
Saw the father stop the speeding car
"They'll get it now", the little snake thought
"If you do wrong you're sure to get caught."
He was in for a shock, this scaly one
As something big blotted out the sun.

The wriggly snake on the old sandbar
Heard the motor of a starting car.
Peeked through the garbage from the lunch that day
His eyes all blurry from the car's ashtray
And slithered away with a mournful glug
"Rather be a snake than a litterbug."

Mrs. Edward Wood

PARK CAMERAMAN

This distinguished looking gentleman is Lester M. "Pinky" Ransom. Pinky started with the Division as a janitor at Big Sur in May 1946, and was promoted to Ranger I in December of the same year. Ransom achieved Ranger II status and was assigned to Point Lobos in November 1947. As a Ranger II he also had assignments at Calaveras Big Trees, Gold Discovery Site, and La Purisima Mission. On July 1, 1955, Pinky was promoted to Ranger III, and he was assigned to supervise Columbia where he is at the present time.

From all reports, if Pinky isn't on duty at Columbia, he has "gone fishin'". We wonder if he catches all those fish he brags about?

* * * * * *

LITTERBUGGING

Litterbugging has grown to such proportions during recent years that considerable funds are being spent by many cities and states an advertising campaigns to curb this practice. The following item from the "Keep America Beautiful News Service" is just one in a long list of examples:

"A loquacious street trash receptacle, 'Lively Louie', a character of high virtue, implacable foe of litterbugs, and champion of the Citizens' Committee to Keep New York City Clean, made his debut on Fifth Avenue this month.

"A boulevardier of great experience, Louis admits he has been hanging around street corners -- hitherto unnoticed -- all his life. Now he is claiming revenge for all 34,000 of his New York brothers and sisters who, he says, live forgotten lives unswept, unhonored and unsung.

"Louie has a flapping lip, ogling eyes, a blue vest and a raucously orange bow-tie. He whistles, sings, imitates famous personalities, engages in witty conversations with passing pedestrians and -- although he talks rubbish -- his scathing voice can heap scorn upon the heedless.

"After two weeks' solid booking in Manhattan, Louie will be lounging on well-known street corners in the neighboring boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and Staten Island."

This same publication states that Yellowstone National Park spends up to $400 a day cleaning up after litterbugs. Try extending that over a one year period and it is a pretty impressive sum.

HE'S GOIN' FISHIN'

Yes, Pat Switzer is going fishing. After ten years of looking at, falling down in, wading and swimming through some of the best "back country" fishing streams in the State of California, Pat, or as he was known before he learned to fight "Hector" Switzer, is going to go fishing on his own time. Pat is well known to both the Riding and Hiking public and to our own Park Rangers because he is probably the one man in the state who has dedicated more years to making the Riding and Hiking Trails program a reality than has anyone.

Pat was born in Regina, Canada back in prehistoric 1889. Being a naturally itchy-footed character like his Irish forefathers, he made the long trek from Saskatchewan, Canada to Chelan, Washington at the age of a year and a half. Pat swears that this move was due to the fact he read in the American Weekly that the fishing was just as good and the snow was not as deep in Washington as in Canada.

In January of 1912, Pat set out to see the world and a few months later arrived in Modesto, California. This proved to be an end to ideas of touring the world, for in this town lived a girl named "Ella". For a reason known only to genes and chromosomes, Pat rarely got far from Modesto after this fatal date.

Of course there were a few sojourns like the time a very firm letter arrived in 1917 which said, "GREETINGS". This changed things for a while and after returning from the "Wars" with a monthly check hereinafter, Pat settled down with the U. S. Engineers, Ella, and fishing.

That is, until he heard of the California Riding and Hiking Trail Project. This inspired a flame in Pat which shows little danger of dying. There are few conceivable tasks of this tremendous project which Pat has not had a part in. He has filled all positions necessary to this plan including locating the route, constructing it, acquiring easements, inspiring local citizen groups to help the cause, and in general, being "Mr. Riding and Hiking Trails."

All of us who have known "Pat Switzer" will be sorry to hear of his decision to retire. Pat avows that he is going to spend the next fifty years fishing the streams he has looked at but passed by these past hectic years.

ARBOR DAY AND CONSERVATION WEEK

A BEGINNING

By
John Shrawder, Supervisor, Conservation Education
Department of Natural Resources

In 1909 the California Legislature established Bird and Arbor Day. But it was not until 1915 that March 7, the anniversary of Luther Burbank's birthday, was officially designated as California Conservation, Bird and Arbor Day. Section 8156 of the Education Code directs all public schools to include "Suitable exercises having for their object instruction as to the economic value of birds and trees and the formation of a spirit of protection toward them; and as to the economic value of natural resources, and the desirability of their conservation."

Arbor Day is essentially American in origin having been first observed on April 10, 1872 in Nebraska. Nebraska and many adjoining states now designate April 22, as Arbor Day. Since this first observance, Arbor Day and similar celebrations have spread to all of the states and territories and some foreign countries.

California's first Arbor Day was celebrated in 1886 near San Francisco. Under the leadership and through the generosity of Adolph Sutro thousands of trees were planted near the University of California Hospital. These seedlings have now grown to form the Sutro Forest, an excellent example of natural resource in a new area.

Many schools in the State of Washington are entirely supported by the proceeds from the sale of timber on school owned forests. These areas are original sections designated for school use when the state was organized. Fortunately no exploitation of these school sections has taken place such as has occurred in most other western states. Wisconsin which has a state law requiring the teaching of conservation in every school as a special subject, has established many school forests for the practical teaching of conservation. Many of these newly timbered forsts are located on areas that had been denuded by lumbering and fire. Several other central state have provided school forests for teaching conservation.

Each Arbor Day could provide the foundation for establishing many outdoor teaching areas in California. With the tremendous demands now being exerted on land use, it is imperative that outdoor areas be developed for school use within the next decade.

The Redwood Region Conservation Council has established several school forests in this coast Redwood Area; San Diego and Los Angeles Counties have been the leaders in establishing the camping program in Southern California; a few isolated schools have organized various types of outdoor education programs. However, the majority of school youth has had little opportunity to secure first hand experience in studying the conservation of natural resources.

Surely California with its widely acclaimed year-round, outdoor climate should be the leader in establishing conservation project areas. Arbor Day and Conservation Week should not be an isolated period of terminal activity but rather, it should be a period to plan for the strenghtening of conservation teaching in all of our schools.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Regular Permanent

Davis, James G.	St Pk Rg II	1/1/57	San Mateo Co Bchs
(formerly)	St Pk Rg I		S.P. Taylor St Pk
Forsyth, Lorin	St Pk Rg I	12/10/56	Borrego
Hill, William H.	St Pk Rg II	12/17/56	Dist 6 Hdq
(formerly)	St Pk Rg I		Huntg. Beach
Klinkle, Walter C.	St Pk Attend	1/8/57	Sil Str St Pk
Long, Dana B.	St Pk Rg I	1/1/57	Huntington Beach
McPhail, Marilyn M.	Inter Clk Typist	1/1/57	Big Basin Rwds
Morrison, Hugh I.	St Pk Attend	1/7/57	Morro Bay St Pk
Ries, Benjamin	St Pk Rg II	12/17/56	Silver Strd
(formerly)	St Pk Rg I		Prairie Ck
Savage, Wirt A.	St Pk Rg II	12/17/56	Doheny
(formerly)	St Pk Rg I		Prairie Ck & Jedediah Sm
Sears, Gordon H.	St Pk Attend	12/10/56	Humbt Rdw
Spicer, Raymond F.	St Pk Rg II	12/17/56	San Clemente
(formerly)	St Pk Rg I		Mt. Diablo
Valentine, Adelbert	Carpenter	11/30/56	Dist 2 Hdq
(formerly LT)			

Appointments - TAU

Adams, Jack M.	St Pk Attend	12/29/56	San Mateo Co. Bch
Bettencourt, Gene	St Pk Attend	12/7/56	Silver Strd
Heilbronn, William C.	St Pk Attend	11/30/56	Humbt. Rdw.
O'Brien, William R.	Stock Clerk	11/30/56	Dist 1 Hdq
Sanger, Melvyn B.	St Pk Attend	12/7/56	San Clemente
Wallace, Kirk M.	St Pk Attend	12/10/56	Big Basin

Appointment - TAU - correction of effective date

Barrow, Thelma G.	Acctg Tech II	11/5/56	Dist 1 Hdq

Reinstatements - Appointment

McVicar, Preston J.	St Pk Rg I	1/1/57	Big Basin Rwds

Separations

Bettencourt, Gene	St Pk Attend	1/8/57	Sil Str St Pk
Quinn, Ada	Int Typ Clk	12/7/56	Big Basin

Transfers - Appointment

Blanco, Benny C.	Groundsman	1/2/57	Pio Pico

Transfers

Kerr, Leroy F.	St Pk Rg I	1/1/57	Mt. Diablo
(formerly)	St Pk Rg I		Big Basin
Moore, Willard H.	St. Pk Rg I	11/30/56	Pfeiffer Big Sur
(formerly)	St Pk Rg I		Morro Bay
Rowe, John A.	St Pk Rg I	1/1/57	Fol Lake St Pk
(formerly)	St Pk Rg I		Tahoe St Pk

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

PARK COMMISSION

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CHIEF OF THE DIVISION
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Assistant. . . . . Gladys Cramer
Artist . . . . . Dean Johnson

ERRATUM

Due to a "slight miscalculation" by the Assistant Editor, pages 16 and 17 were omitted in the page numbering sequence of this month's issue of News and Views.

NEWS and VIEWS

·VOLUME 14 · NUMBER 3·

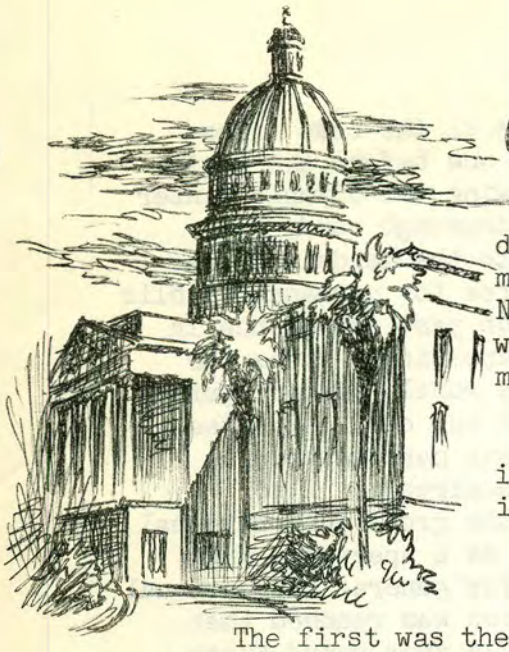
MARCH 1957

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

NEWS and VIEWS

MARCH 1957

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS



CHIEFLY SPEAKING

This reporter--as they say in radio circles--endeavors in this monthly column to record and interpret major happenings in the field of Beaches and Parks. Next month the Legislature will be in full swing, and will undoubtedly take up our attention, with numerous matters to be reported.

This month's Commission meeting saw at least two important actions upon which comment would seem to be in order.

Folsom-Nimbus Boundaries

The first was the determination of the State Park Commission, after extended hearings at which all parties at interest had an opportunity to speak, that it would reaffirm its approval of the taking lines outlined in the master plan for the Lake Natoma section of the Folsom Lake State Park. Several owners of private land had contended that their holdings should be excluded from the master plan. In addition to affording full hearing to these protestants, the Commission made a tour of inspection of the lands involved. While recognizing the desire of individual owners to develop commercially some of the key lands on the lake shore and elsewhere within the project, the Commission decided to abide by the taking lines recommended by the staff of this Division, and also recommended by the National Park Service and approved by the land planners of the Bureau of Reclamation. The purpose of the land acquisition plan was, of course, to assure a complete and unified recreational development of maximum benefit to the public, and to establish a park free from intrusions of private development which might, partially at least, impede recreational use by the public and lessen the park-like qualities of the area.

An important principle was involved here. It has long been recognized by park and recreational planners that intrusions of private lands in the midst of public recreation areas are undesirable. Very much in point is a recent statement on this subject from the San Francisco Regional Office of the National Park Service:

> "Privately owned lands, often in the form of subdivisions or villages, constitute one of the most complicated and difficult problems which the National Park Service has to solve. Generally speaking, subdivisions within national parks are cluttered up with rundown or substandard dwellings, restaurants, lodging facilities and other miscellaneous structures. They also have in common inadequate water supplies and inadequate sewage disposal facilities; and consequently present safety, fire and health hazards. Worst of all, they present law enforcement and jurisdictional problems to which no satisfactory solution has been found."

Experience in the State parks in California has borne this out.

Squaw Valley as a Permanent Park

Another action of the Park Commission was the approval of a report by the chief, based on findings of our Land Section and our Development Section,

in answer to the Commission's request for an estimate of the cost of establishing, as has been proposed in Senate Bill 1774 now before the Legislature, a permanent State Park at Squaw Valley following the Olympic Winter Games in 1960. This complicated question was given thorough study by Mr. Powell and Mr. Knight and their staffs, both as to the lands and the developments needed if a satisfactory recreational area for permanent public use were to be established. Our report was based upon past experience in acquiring, developing and administering parks and recreational areas for general public use. It contained estimates for (1) a purely winter sports area, and (2) a year-round recreational area. It was our conclusion that if there were to be created at Squaw Valley a permanent park and recreational area, unified public land holdings would be desirable. Also, certain developments would be needed if the site of the great international event were to be converted from its important status as a spectacle with relatively few participants to a winter sports area for general recreational participation by the public; and the further conclusion was reached that more lands and more development would be necessary if a year-round State Park were to be considered. Under these conditions Squaw Valley would have distinct possibilities as a State Park.

The Park Commission emphasized, in approving the report, that "the proposal that the Squaw Valley developments be made permanent and that a state park be established there did not originate with the Park Commission or its staff."

This is quoted from an explanatory statement issued by the Chairman of the California State Park Commission, which points out further that in the event of a permanent State Park, "from $1,250,000 to $2,500,000 would be needed for land purchases depending upon whether the project would be for winter sports or for all year use. This amount would be over and above the $5,000,000 already appropriated and the $2,990,000 asked for in pending legislation. In a report to the Division of Beaches and Parks recently submitted by the Olympic Games Commission it was disclosed that many developments for the Games were to be placed on private land or on Federal land now on long term lease to private interests. Since the Park Commission is without legal authority to spend State funds on private holdings it was recommended that these holdings be purchased if a permanent state park is to be established after 1960."

The next step in the proposal will be taken by the Legislature. It goes without saying that the Division of Beaches and Parks will to the best of its ability discharge whatever responsibility is put upon it.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief

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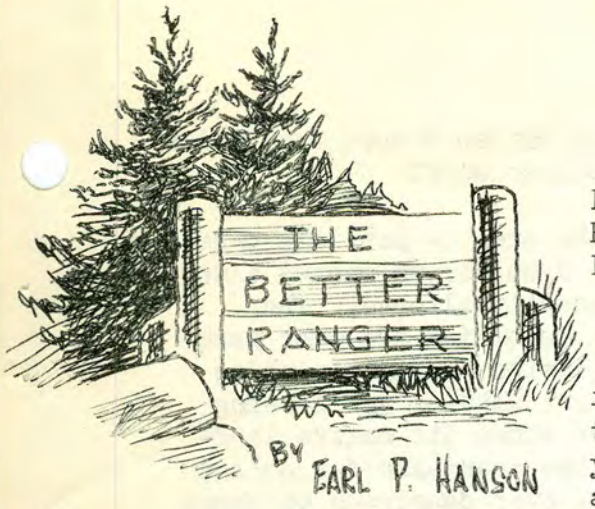
ERRATA!!! The last issue under Nature Notes it was stated that the Tamalpais Conservation Club was instrumental in sending some of our park rangers to the Audubon Nature Camp. This is in error and should be changed to read the Marin Conservation League.



Excerpts from remarks made by Deputy Chief Earl P. Hanson at California Recreation Conference, February 27, 1957.

What has become of that pretty little meadow your family used to enjoy for Sunday picnicking? Where is that secluded little fishing spot on the river where you used to spend a quiet Saturday afternoon fishing and snoozing? Where is that mountain forest where you and one or two other families enjoyed a restful two weeks each summer in the natural out-of-doors? Where is that segment of the native landscape just a mile or two from town where you spent the weekend camping with your local boys' group?

I do not refer to the "good old days" of grandfather, father, or even of our own youth. We have only to contemplate upon the immediate past. For instance, there was last summer's vacation trip to the great natural out-of-doors where we went to spend an all too brief, inexpensive few days to relieve our family from the highly disorganized competition of everyday living that makes it ever more important to seek inspirational and soulful experiences in some undisturbed segment of California's rich outdoor heritage. Or, maybe it was last autumn's search for dove or quail or duck or deer. Perhaps it was a Fourth of July outing in the redwoods or a Labor Day weekend at the seashore. We would like to return this summer -- it was so much fun -- but will it be the same?

A motel and service station occupies the site where we camped last summer; a multi-lane freeway is being constructed through our favorite hunting ground; what's left of it is fenced off for private purposes, including hunting clubs. The redwood forest is being logged and our weekend seashore retreat now flaunts the foundations of a steam power plant.

Who is to say that all of these developments are not necessary to the rapid growth of this uncommon commonwealth? We do not offer these examples critically, but only as symbols of current trends. None would halt this march of progress. Surely, it follows that progress should be applied to all things in proportion.

"What profit is there in material gain when matters of the spirit are overlooked?"

Are foam rubber mattresses with free television and coffee service as inspirational as the rising summer sun bathing the tree-fringed lake with ever-changing hues and shadows?

Can you measure a 300 horsepower modern motor car against the primitive experience of father, son and favorite hunting dog living out an all-too-short and often unfruitful search for elusive game in the manner of the early pioneer?

Does a "western" residence, with bath and a half, and a family rumpus room eliminate the need for the refreshment of spirit mother and daughter may find in the solitude of a remnant grove of millennial redwoods?

Of what value are flashing neon signs if one is denied a spot from which to view the dynamic drama of shifting sands and restless surf?

It can happen here, you may be sure. Unless the area is publicly owned and administered for park and recreation purposes. Even so, we cannot always be sure that the native landscape will not be permanently altered. The teeming millions of citizens south of the Tehachapi Mountains are ever pushing in all directions of the compass in search of elusive ever-diminishing native land and seascapes. The great valley, its agricultural acres being cultivated with "western" communal living, no longer finds its native landscape on the "back 40". Those who may have sought the mountains for solace are finding the higher elevations ever more crowded, ever dangerous to those whose hearts are literally strained with "keeping up with the Joneses".

Californians find themselves endowed almost beyond belief with superb mountains, deserts, lakes, streams, forests, beaches and ocean shore where they could find an opportunity for recreation, including soul-satisfying inspiration, if it can be made available to them. For this they not only need recreational facilities but elbow room in which to enjoy them. However, with the tremendous influx of population into the State and the resulting competition with more material uses for the lands, we have not been able to keep pace with recreational demands. We must find new areas on which to place the campgrounds, both family and group, and to provide for those who would seek a surcease from their daily living in the natural out-of-doors.

Programs of the National Park Service, particularly Mission 66, are long forward steps toward providing appropriate facilities where millions of people congregate throughout the year. The U. S. Forest Service, with its vast multi-purpose lands also has a program, if it is supported through appropriations, that will aid very materially in meeting the year-round recreational demands. Our California State Park System, through the Five Year Master Plan of the State Park Commission and the already generous appropriation of the State Legislature to acquire additional areas (and including five million dollars for development of visitor facilities), will certainly aid. The larger and better financed counties of the State also are expending vast sums of money to provide for the outdoor recreational needs of citizens.

It seems to some of us that one of the important sources of lands for further development of recreational facilities in the natural out-of-doors are the tremendous bodies of waters and their surrounding lands which have been or are being developed or planned in connection with the California Water Plan. Here is an opportunity, while these reservoirs are being planned, to acquire sufficient lands to provide for hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of people not yet provided for in the natural out-of-doors recreation picture. For the most part, reservoir areas have been looked upon as havens of boating and fishing. Many of them, however, are in existing areas of scenic significance and can, if well planned, now provide for the important qualities so necessary to adequate recreation, -- a natural environment and a body of water.

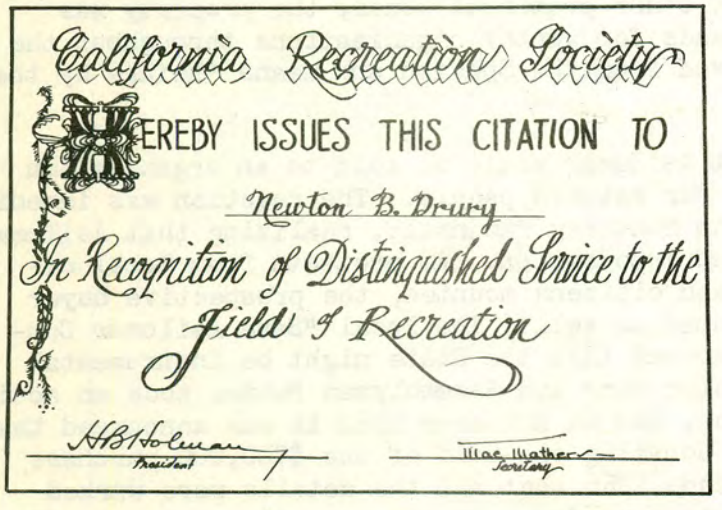
* * * * * *

PARK CAMERAMAN

Charles Leroy (Roy) Cushing is the Division's oldest employee in point of service. Roy was appointed an Assistant State Park Warden at Seacliff Beach during the '20s. In 1938 Roy was promoted to State Park Warden and transferred to Big Sur, but it wasn't long before he was transferred back to his first love, Seacliff. In 1939 Roy moved to Big Basin where he was appointed a Ranger III in 1945. In 1946 Roy accepted a temporary assignment as an Assistant District Superintendent and served until April 1, 1947. Subsequent to his "office job", he returned to Seacliff as a Ranger III where he is still serving. Roy and his wife have purchased a home in Aptos and he commutes two miles to work every day.

* * * * * *

RECREATION AWARD GIVEN DRURY



The Capitol City of Sacramento could well have been called the "Recreation City" the last four days of February, for the successful California Recreation Conference was held with 1600 attending, and then there was the highlight: the annual banquet meeting of the Recreation Society attended by 500 experts in the professional recreation field. We of this Division can well be proud that Chief Newton Drury received an award at the banquet for his outstanding state and national contributions to recreation.

"I feel honored", he said "to receive the award, but consider it recognition of the important part that the Division of Beaches and Parks over the years has played in the outdoor recreation program of the state.

* * * * * *

ASILOMAR BEACH STATE PARK
by
The Staff

Asilomar Beach State Park, located three miles from the City of Monterey in Monterey County, is the only unit of its kind in the State Park System. It includes the Old Asilomar Conference Grounds that has been used by organized groups for over forty years. History of the Asilomar Conference Grounds dates back to 1913 when the YWCA received from the Pacific Improvement Company, thirty acres of beautiful sand dunes and pine forest. Under the leadership of Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst and other prominent women, the property was transformed into a conference grounds for worthy organizations throughout the State. The name Asilomar is derived from the Spanish and means "Refuge by the Sea".

In 1952 it was announced that Asilomar would be sold to an organization which planned to use it as a home for retired people. The reaction was immediate and furious. The people of the Monterey Peninsula, realizing that Asilomar might be lost forever, were shocked into action. As protests from local officials, statewide civic groups, and citizens mounted, the prospective buyer backed out, but the YWCA still wanted to sell. The local "Save Asilomar Committee" took heart when word got around that the State might be instrumental in preserving this property. Senator Farr and Assemblyman Pattee took an active interest in Asilomar's preservation, and in November 1952 it was announced that the State would buy with the YWCA donating one-half of the $700,000 purchase price. However, it wasn't until June 1956 that all the details were worked out and the deed to the property was recorded. At the same time a twenty-five year lease agreement was signed with the City of Pacific Grove to take over the operation and financial responsibility. The Pacific Grove-Asilomar Operating Corporation was formed as a non-profit organization to operate the conference grounds area.

Today this area covers slightly more than sixty acres of pines and sand dunes, approximately half of which is devoted to conference ground activities. There are 26 buildings including meeting houses that can accommodate 1000 persons and 12 housing units that shelter 500 people. It also boasts playgrounds, tennis courts, barbecue pit, a swimming pool, cottages, utility

buildings, and a chapel. During the year 1956, Asilomar had a paid attendance in excess of 52,000 persons. Nearly 200 organized groups made use of the facilities. These groups come, not only from California, but from all over the United States. From this, Asilomar's importance in the State Park System can readily be seen.

In addition to the conference area, adjacent beach property has been acquired from various property owners to bring the total acreage of the park to ninety-five acres. The beach area has an ocean frontage of approximately one mile.

Within the park boundaries are five distinct habitats; sandy beach, rocky shoreline, a small slough, sand dunes and a forested area, each with its own flora and fauna. Along the sandy beach at the south edge of the park can be found flocks of gulls, Sanderlings, Sand Pipers and on a winter morning Snowy Plovers chasing the waves in and out. The rocky shoreline is probably the most inhabited area with mussels, abalone, sea urchins and various other mollusks and crustaceans on the rocks and in the tide pools. Black Oystercatchers, surfbirds, turnstones and cormorants inhabit this area.

The small slough is a relatively undisturbed area of willows, tules, blackberry brambles and sedges where, with a bit of patience, the Yellow-Throated Warbler and the Long-Billed Marsh Wren can be seen. Red-Wings, White-Crowned Sparrows, Spotted Towhees, Raccoons and many species of small rodents are common here. Along the edges of the dunes are found lupines, Ericameria, Artemesia, Verbena, iceplant, and various grasses. Living in this area are Beechy Ground Squirrels and jackrabbits. Killdeer, Audubon Warblers, Western Meadowlarks, shrikes and finches also find this part of the park to their liking.

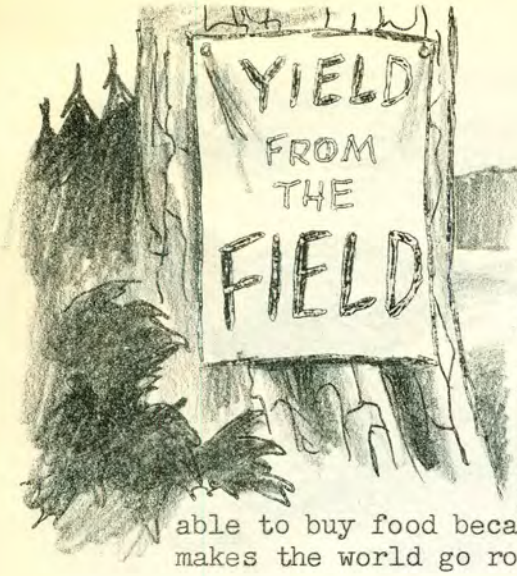
The upland area of the park is fronted by outstanding natural sand dunes and has, as a background, an abundance of Monterey Pines and California Live Oak with an undergrowth of Coffeeberry, Ceanothus and Bracken Fern. Birds of this area are the Oregon Junco, Bushtit, Hermit Thrush, Pigmy Nuthatch, Hutton Vireo, California Jay, and Red-Shafted Flicker. To make the forest complete we have the Grey Squirrel and a few deer.

Due to the action of the winds keeping the vegetation to a certain height, the profile of the shoreline growth has a wedge-shaped or tapered appearance. From the sandy beach to the forested area it looks as though you could lay a straight edge from the tallest pine to the sandy beach.

Almost the entire park is used in some way by the public. The beach area is very popular for picnicking, wading, surf and rock fishing, skin diving and just plain looking at the sunset. Many nature study groups have field trips in the park while holding conferences here. As many as 3,000 cars were counted in one day this past summer either driving through or parking along the beach.

The present plans are to maintain a minimum of development along the shore and in the upland dune area. The maintenance of the beach area is handled by the staff of the Monterey Monuments.

Members of the staff at Asilomar are: Carl Lonnecker, Supervisor; Wayne Colwell, Ranger I; George Heldt, Ranger I; and Jack Handley, Janitor.



Prairie Creek - We sometimes wonder, saddled as we are with reports, receipt of papers, filing and responsibility of paper work, if conservationists are not worrying unduly about lack of trees for lumber or lack of land and water to grow food. For we wonder if maybe some of us won't die of boredom when we run out of paper before we starve from lack of food. It almost makes us think that without paper work to dream of, pin our employment on, and demand from subordinates, a percentage of the country's people would cease to survive. At least look at the employment that would stop and the people who wouldn't be able to buy food because they wouldn't have any money. At times we think paper makes the world go round. - K. Legg, Supervisor

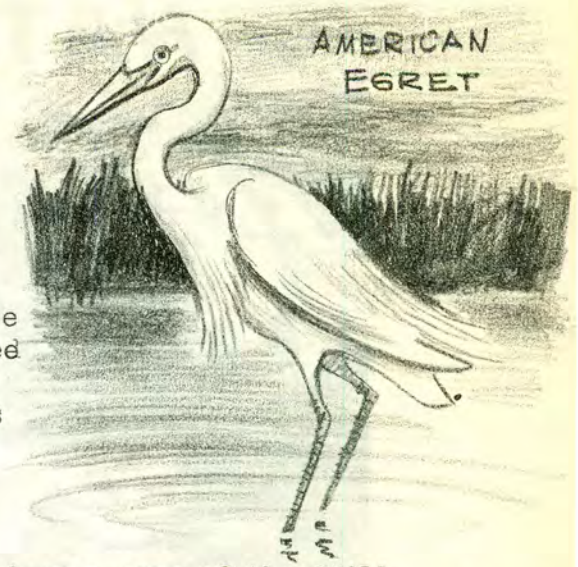
Petulama Adobe - On Friday, January 18, 1957, Wilfred Jury and party visited the Petaluma Adobe to take pictures and study our restoration project. Mr. Jury is an archaelogist of West Ontario University, and a member of the Board of Restoration and Preservation of the Province of Ontario. Mr. Jury stated that the California Program should be praised for the advances they have made in the field of restoration and preservation. - Melvin Badger, Supervisor.

Cuyamaca Rancho - IN-SERVICE TRAINING???? Ranger Ray reports that occasionally he works directly with the inmate crews from the Morena Honor Camp, and that he is getting an education in everything from how to handle women to how to steal money (without getting caught, of course). We are wondering just how much longer Ranger Ray will be with us. - Maurice Morgan, Supervisor

Silver Strand Beach - The naval landing maneuvers on the 14th and 15th were really something to see. As far as one could see the ocean was filled with Navy ships. It was really an ominous sight. Certainly glad that they were on our side. - B. F. Ries, Assistant Supervisor.

Weaverville Joss House - WANTED information leading to the identification and conviction of a large brown bird observed trying to force entry into the Joss House. The bird is almost the size of a quail, brownish grey on top with black markings, lighter underneath with spots like a Rainbow Trout, the ends of the tail feathers are black. This bird is armed and considered dangerous (to wooden structures). It is armed with a bill about two inches long and the size of a lead pencil at the base. Anyone furnishing the desired information will receive a reward, no doubt. - David Redding, Supervisor.

Pio Pico - February 1. Operations got under way for the cleaning of the fish pond. The City of Whittier Water Department rented us a portable pump, and the State of California Department of Fish and Game supplied us with fish cans and dip net. It was thought the work could be completed in a day, but alas, by the end of the day, it was realized that one more man-day remained. Nearly a foot of mud is being cleaned off the bottom. This is perhaps the first time the fish pond has ever had a major cleaning. So far nothing unusual, or of value has been recovered from the muck. - Martin Cole, Supervisor.



Tule Elk Reserve - A large number of American Egrets have been noted along that portion of the Buena Vista Canal within the boundaries of the Reserve, also large flocks of Mallards, Pintails and both Blue Wing and Green Wing Teal. - J. A. Rhodes, Ranger I

McArthur-Burney - This is the coldest weather we have had since January 1949 when the temperature dropped to 15 below zero. A beautiful sight to see are the trees at the foot of the Falls on these cold mornings. The moisture from the Falls covers the trees and then freezes during the night. The trees look like sprayed Christmas trees. - Elmer Pool, Supervisor

Wm. B. Ide Adobe - This week an old lady showed me a copy of the "Bill of Rights" she said has been in the family for over 200 years (she was serious). She said she had just found it while going through some old papers, etc. While looking at it I turned it over and at the bottom of the page in small letters was the following explanation "In Commemoration of the Liberty Train, presented by Standard Oil Company, 1948". I tried to point this out to her but she insisted it has been in the family for 200 years. - Douglas Metcalf, Supervisor

Tomales Bay - Tom Drew is now home from his operation and is feeling real good. This hernia operation will keep him off duty for at least six weeks. We are sure going to miss his smiling face around the park. - Donald Lawyer, Supervisor

Big Basin - The following letter was received this week from one of last summer's many satisfied campers: "During our stay last summer, we couldn't miss the unpleasant odor and taste of the water. But I also noticed a marked beneficial effect. Is a detailed chemical analysis available either from you or some other authority?" - J. D. McDade, Ranger I

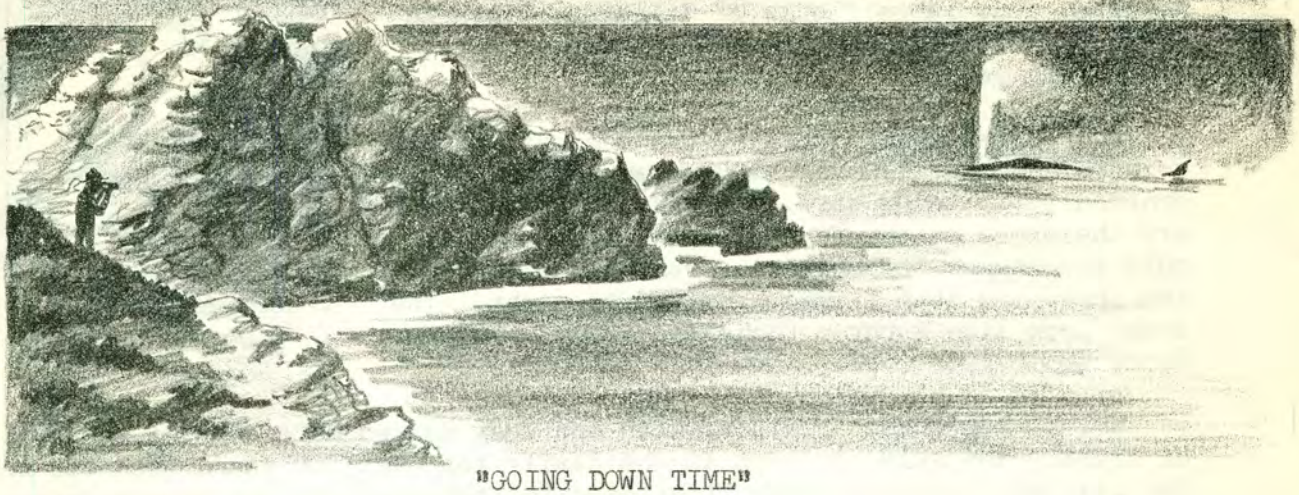
Doheny Beach - Spring must be on the way -- several large whales were noticed close in to shore recently. Their annual migration to the north waters is underway, it would seem. It would appear that they were rushing the season a little. - Wirt Savage, Assistant Supervisor

Salton Sea - A new angle -- "I am a native daughter and don't see why I should have to pay to use a California State Park." - Evon Till, Supervisor

Patrick's Point - Definite signs of spring have come to Patrick's Point. The temperature has risen considerably and for a prolonged period, the fog has put in a characteristic summer-like showing, the Hermit Thrush are heard calling among the trees as the Varied Thrush hops on the grass in Robin-like fashion. The Flowering Currant has started to blossom as has the Skunk Cabbage, and the buds are prominent on many species of trees and shrubs. All of these signs are a bit later than usual having had a quite cold winter. We believe now that the warm-weather season is on to stay. - Charles White, Assistant Supervisor

Calaveras Big Trees - We are not looking for any free advertising but we certainly feel hurt when one of the State Senators makes a remark on television that Squaw Valley will be the first State Park with winter sports. Our area is not as extensive as Squaw Valley but we certainly have the "sports??" - Richard Brock, Supervisor

NATURE NOTES



"GOING DOWN TIME"
by
James Whitehead, Supervisor
Point Lobos Reserve State Park

As each year draws to a close here at the Point of the Sea Wolves, the atmosphere seems to come alive with a mysterious air of excitement. One can feel the presence of figures not seen, and if one will listen with a receptive ear and a responsive imagination, between the great crashings of the winter seas, he might hear a faint shout come down the dim corridors of the past and reverberate against the cliffs -- "Thar She Blows-Whale Ho!" For that thrilling call has been shouted from the tops of look-out spots here at Point Lobos many times, and in many tongues, and the ghosts of the whalers of many nationalities seem to be more restive than usual when the Great Gray Beasts come down out of the north to pass close-in to our shores on another of their timeless migrations to the calving and breeding lagoons of Baja California.

The story of the California Gray Whale is another of those incidents in which the great predator, Homo sapiens, can find much of which to be ashamed, and some things of which to be proud. For once again, in his unrelenting haste for material riches, he drove the animal to the very brink of extinction, until in 1929, one Fish and Game Department biologist wrote, "It is a rare sight to see one today on the Pacific Coast."

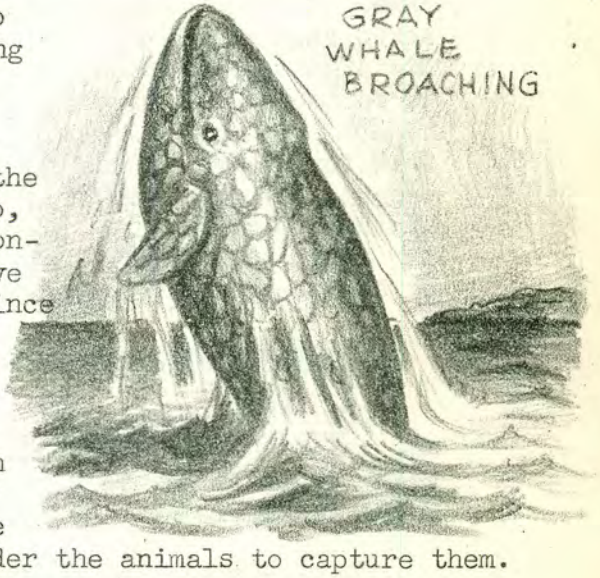
Then, as sometimes happens in the very nick of time, there came upon the scene, men with that all too rare gift, a sense of stewardship for the future. And, through their courage and vision, there resulted the International Whaling Treaty of 1938 to prevent the extinction of this interesting and valuable member of the animal kingdom. And for such things, all men can be just a little proud.

Some time ago, as a part of our interpretation program here at Point Lobos, we added a Gray Whale section to our Nature Notes, counting the animals passing our shores, noting their directions, distance from shore, conditions of wind and sea and other actions and conditions of interest to ourselves and our visitors. And, although we make these observations only during our routine maintenance and patrol duties, or on day-off hikes, which limits the things we can

see, we have amassed much information of interest and some things of value to such people as members of the staff and student groups working at the Marine Station (Hopkins) with whom we have shared our observations. We have been invited again this year, to submit our count to Dr. Ray Gilmore of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as a supplement to the public Whale Counting Station conducted by the National Park Service at Cabrillo National Monument at the tip of Point Loma.

Our "Going Down" count this year has passed the 250 mark, which surpasses our count of last year, and it has become a yearly goal of the staff here to beat the previous year's toll.

The inevitable by-products of observation and study of the out-of-doors are always fun and thrills, and our whale watching activities have been no exception to this rule. Most unforgettable among such experiences are those breath-taking moments when one just happens to be in the right place, looking in the right direction, with binoculars focused properly as a massive form hurtles out of the depths up to two-thirds of its forty-five feet in that action called "broaching" or "spy-hopping", hangs motionless for a fleeting moment, and then with all momentum lost, up to thirty-five tons of animal crashes down again to its native element in a smother of foam. Looking for all the world like Captain Nemo's Nautilus.



We have not yet been successful in finding any previously published conjectures as to why the animal goes into this "spy-hopping" routine, so, after our own observations, we have done some conjecturing on our own. We wonder if it might have something to do with scouting the area ahead, since each time we have witnessed this action, it has taken place at the head of small bays or coves, whereupon the animal has veered off immediately to clear the points or rocks at the head of the cul-de-sac. A similar type of maneuver has been reported of the Killer Whales in the Antarctic as they seek out the Seals and other life on the ice there and then come up, breaking through under the animals to capture them.

We are fortunate too here at Point Lobos, that the configuration of our coastline, with its many points and inlets, brings the animals close in for observation and study. Ours is the thrill of looking straight down from Big Dome on the magnificent streamlining of an animal just about to break the surface, or counting a "pod" of fifteen or more, as they round the Sea Lion Rocks within a quarter mile of our observation points, close enough to see the streaks of barnacles along their sides, or watching a group followed by the ominous black sails of several Killer Whales without seeming panic at the nearness of this most violent of animals, for in nature, killing is done most often as a result of hunger or other need, rather than just for "sport" (?).

Yes, we have been reminded once again by this whale watching activity, that an interest in, and a willingness to see, the great natural picture around us, can be fun and rewarding.

Join us, won't you, those of you along the seacoast, see what you can contribute that isn't yet known about this movement of the Great Gray Beast from the north, for it will soon be "Coming Up Time" for this traveler.

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular monthly meeting of the California State Park Commission was held in Sacramento February 15, 1957. Some of the actions taken were as follows:

Folsom Lake State Park - Mr. John Sapunor representing Mr. F. J. Schwall and other land owners headed a delegation that asked the State Park Commission to delete certain parcels of land from inclusion in the Folsom-Nimbus project. The Chambers of Commerce of the Greater North Area, Fair Oaks and Folsom also appeared and asked the Commission to allow private interests to build motels and recreation facilities within the project. A resolution was passed that the State Park Commission support the original recommendations of the staff. This resolution was passed.

Squaw Valley - Mr. H. D. Thoreau, Executive Secretary of the Olympic Commission, appeared and outlined the plans for the forthcoming Olympic Games. Senator Harold T. Johnson of the Seventh District also appeared and asked that the Commission support Senate Bill 1774 (Squaw Valley). The Division staff introduced a report outlining the needs of the project if it is to become a state park subsequent to the 1960 Olympic Games. This report presents two plans: plan number one recommends a minimum area operable for winter sports only, and plan number two, a project which would operate the year around. The report of needs by our staff indicates a considerable amount of acquisition and development money needed to convert the Olympics function into a state park. The Commission approved the report by the staff and recommended it be submitted to the Governor.

Police Powers - Police powers were granted to Russell McDonnell, Ranger I.

Carrillo Beach State Park - Denied permission to the Santa Monica YMCA and the Methodist Church to build a campsite within the bounds of Carrillo Beach State Park. This ruling is consistent with state park policy not to grant exclusive use to any individual or specific organization.

Silver Strand Beach State Park - The Commission instructed the staff to draft a protest to the Commander of the 11th Naval District and to the Corps of Engineers concerning a proposed seaplane base in San Diego Bay adjacent to Silver Strand Beach State Park. The seaplane base if constructed would restrict the use of the bay for boating and prohibit access to the park from the Bay. It is felt also that the planes landing and taking off will have a harmful and disturbing effect on visitors to the park.

Eureka Bowl Project-Plumas County - Accepted appraisals and authorized the staff to negotiate for acquisition of land in the project. This does not include the town of Johnsville, which will be discussed at a subsequent meeting of the State Park Commission.

Franks Tract Project - Accepted appraisals and authorized the staff to negotiate for acquisition subsequent to approval by the Public Works Board.

Paradise Cove Project and McNears Project-Marin County - Pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution No. 6, the State Park Commission accepted the staff's recommendation. The staff reported adversely on the Paradise Cove Project because of increasing encroachment by subdividers. The staff expressed interest in the McNears Beach Project but cautioned considerable expense would be involved to develop this area into a state park.

Lodi Lake Project - San Joaquin County - The Commission accepted the staff's recommendation to abandon this project and to return the gift deed to the City of Lodi.

Richardson Grove State Park - Concession - By virtue of their high bid on both guaranteed rent and percentage return to the State, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Leeper were granted the grocery, fountain and gift shop concessions at Richardson Grove State Park for 4 years and 10 months by the State Park Commission. No restaurant facilities will be operated.

The next regular meeting of the State Park Commission will be held in San Francisco on March 15, 1957.

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ACCOUNTING TECHNICIANS MEET

L to R. C. Chambers, S. Annabil, Y. Takahashi, T. Barrow, T. Ensor, and M. Pederson.

The Accounting Technicians from the six districts attended a conference held in Sacramento for four days on January 14 through 17, 1957. The purpose of the conference was to give the technicians training.

The conference was opened with a welcome by Mr. Drury. Mr. Hanson briefly explained the organization and purpose of the Division of Beaches and Parks.

A conference type discussion followed with various members of the administration staff leading.

Other special visitors included Mr. Jack Dennison from the Budget Section of the Department of Natural Resources and Mr. Lowell Gano, Budget Analyst of the Department of Finance. Both gave enlightening talks concerning their respective positions and the services they perform for the Division of Beaches and Parks.

Those attending the conference were: Harry Beddig, Noah Smith, Helen Ward, Thelma Adams, and Emerald French from Division Headquarters; Thelma Barrow, District 1; Thelma Ensor, District 2; Yoshiko Takahashi, District 3; Signe Annabil, District 4; Colin Chambers, District 5; and Norman Pedersen, District 6.

TIDBITS

The following is an excellent illustration of the importance of seeking the level of the person with whom you are communicating:

A New York plumber once wrote the Bureau of Standards at Washington that he had found hydrochloric acid fine for cleaning drains, and was it harmless? Washington replied, "The efficiency of hydrochloric acid is indisputable, but the chlorine residue is incompatible with metallic permanence".

The plumber wrote back that he was mighty glad the Bureau agreed with him. The Bureau replied with a note of alarm, "We cannot assume responsibility for the production of toxic and noxious residues with hydrochloric acid, and suggest that you use an alternate procedure".

The plumber was happy to learn that the Bureau still agreed with him. Whereupon Washington exploded, "Don't use hydrochloric acid; it eats hell out of the pipes!" --(Submitted by the staff of Silver Strand) From "Power of Words", by Stuart Chase--Harcourt, Brace & Co., Inc.

In the January 1957, Journal of Wildlife Management this poignant remark: "--Seldom in the history of human events have so many known so little about so much as the public knows about official conservation operations."

Yosemite Visitation - It is with considerable interest that we read the Travel Report for 1956 from Yosemite National Park. This is a banner year for Yosemite having an increase of 13.2% over 1955 and 10.5% over 1954. The staff at Yosemite recorded 2,752,683 visitor days for year 1956. The article also lists the following records for Yosemite National Park for one year: 1956 -- 311,262 visitors and 1,114,173 vehicles. For one month: July, 1956 -- 74,537 vehicles and 271,676 visitors. For one day: May 30, 1952 -- 7,450 vehicles and 26,966 visitors. For three days: May 30, 31, and June 1, 1952: 12,185 vehicles, 43,907 visitors.

This seems to bear out the premise that the number of people taking advantage of outdoor recreation is an ever-increasing figure.

From David R. Brower's address to the Conservation Panel of the Democratic National Conference the following: "As a short-cut definition, - the conservationist is the man--or part of him--more concerned about what certain natural resources do for his soul than for his bank balance." Also from the same address: "The timber resources review has demonstrated that our principal opportunity to meeting the future timber needs lies elsewhere than in our virgin forest of our best wilderness and park lands."

Santa Cruz is the only county in California which has a Deputy Sheriff assigned full time to curb the litterbug. Appointed two years ago by the County Sheriff, with the approval of the Board of Supervisors, Deputy Sheriff Larry Rawson works in cooperation with the health department, Santa Cruz Roadside Beautiful Committee, the Boy Scouts and other local groups. As part of its continuing litter prevention program, the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors recently purchased 50,000 litter bags for distribution to motorists. (From the KAB Incorporated News Service.)

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Regular - Permanent

Backus, Dudley C.	St Pk Attend	1/31/57	El Capitan Beach
Colborn, Lester P.	Carpenter-Foreman	1/31/57	Dist 3 Hdq
(Formerly)	Carpenter		Dist 3 Hdq
Collingsworth, Earl W.	Stock Clerk	2/18/57	Dist 2 Hdq
O'Brien, William R.	Stock Clerk	2/11/57	Dist 1 Hdq
(Formerly TAU)			
Plimpton, John H.	St Pk Attend	2/11/57	Dist 1 Hdq
Pugh, Robert W.	St Pk Ranger I	1/15/57	Folsom Lake
(Formerly)	St Pk Attend		Portola
(Employee working at Portola State Park)			

Appointments - TAU

Brown, William L.	St Pk Attend	1/31/57	S. P. Taylor
Dyer, Leland C.	St Pk Attend	1/21/57	Folsom Lake
Emery, George W.	St Pk Attend	2/4/57	Folsom Lake
Fothergill, Joseph A.	St Pk Attend	1/21/57	Folsom Lake
McLaughlin Harlan L.	St Pk Attend	1/29/57	Folsom Lake
Price, Glenn W.	St Pk Ranger III	1/1/57	Will Rogers
Reiman, Arthur G.	St Pk Attend	2/18/57	Prairie Creek

Transfers

Plesha, Michael L.	St Pk Ranger I	1/31/57	Jedediah Smith
from		1/30/57	Humboldt Redwoods

Separations

Brown, Raymond N.	St Pk Attend	1/11/57	Folsom Lake
Byers, Richard W.	St Pk Ranger I	2/28/57	Pismo Beach
Hartman, Mervin C.	St Pk Attend	2/14/57	Big Basin
Maring, Mark W.	Groundsman	2/24/57	Los Encinos
Willis, Donald H.	Stock Clerk	2/8/57	Dist 2 Hdq

* * * * * *

COVER STORY

Because of its rugged rock promontories and pebbled beaches, Asilomar Beach State Park is particularly well adapted for hosting the Black Turnstone whose picture appears on this month's cover of News and Views. This bird exemplifies the rich combination of rugged shoreline scenery of this state park with abundant shore birdlife and other interesting natural history. Because of his coloration pattern and habitat he should not be confused with any other bird. When setting he appears as a squat, black bird with a blackish breast and white belly. When flying he shows a distinct "V" on his wings and back. The Black Turnstone is about the size of a Robin and is generally found foraging on seaweed-covered rocks. He is a winter visitant, although some of the Black Turnstones appear at Asilomar as early as late summer and some of the birds remain until early spring. They quite often travel in flocks and are very seldom observed inland. The Turnstone receives its name from the habit of flipping stones to obtain lurking arthropods and other lesser forms of animal life which is its fare.

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

PARK COMMISSION

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Charles Kasch (Ukiah); Robert E. Burns (Stockton); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); and Guilford H. Whitney (San Diego); J. Covington, Secretary.

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De Witt Nelson
CHIEF OF THE DIVISION
Newton B. Drury

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Assistant. . . . . Gladys Cramer
Artist . . . . . Dean Johnson

NEWS and VIEWS

APRIL - 1957

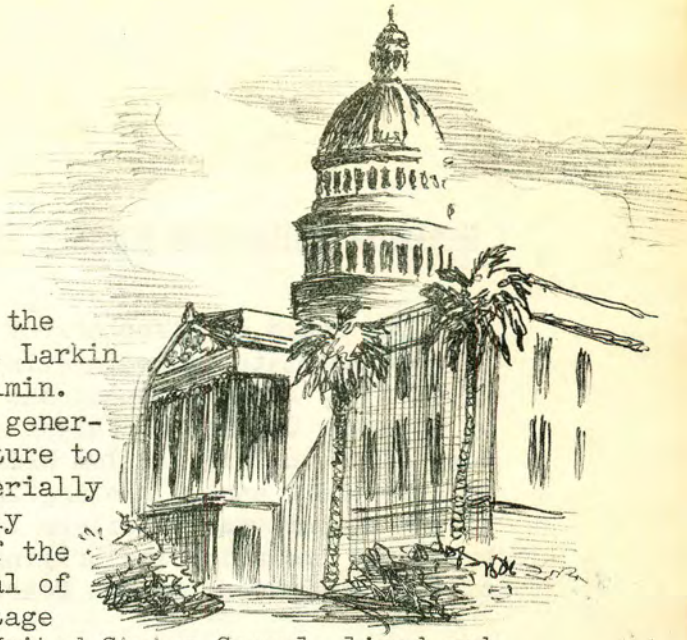
STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS and VIEWS

APRIL - 1957

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING



The event of the month, of course, is the generous gift to the State of the Thomas O. Larkin House in Monterey by Mrs. Alice Larkin Toulmin. It is in fact the event of the year. This generous lady, in adding such an historic structure to our Monterey Historical Monuments, has materially aided our efforts in retaining at this early California community an eloquent picture of the past. For years she has cherished the ideal of preserving as a symbol of our pioneer heritage the home where her grandfather, the first United States Consul, lived and placed his imprint so indelibly upon the destiny of California. Historians attest to his skill and wisdom in furthering the purpose of President Polk in adding California to the Union. Had it not been for Thomas O. Larkin this great region might have had a quite different history.

Equally proud is Mrs. Toulmin of the fact that her grandfather was the originator of the Monterey type of architecture.

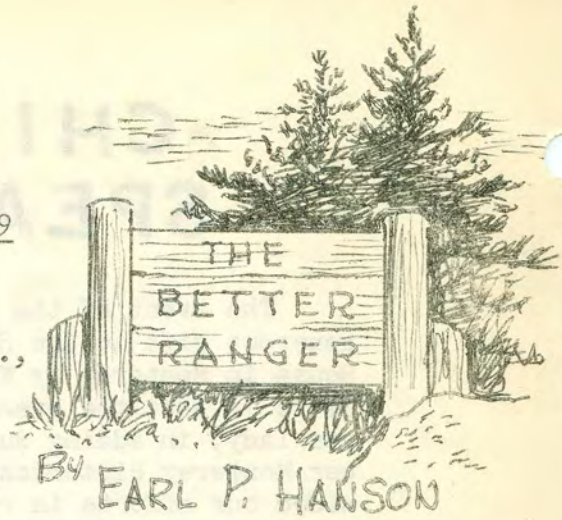
The furnishings, which attest to the good taste of the donor, are an element that add to the charm of the house. Thousands have admired them. The atmosphere that now pervades it will be a challenge for us to attain, but we shall do our best. Surely we are in accord with Mrs. Toulmin's wish that the house shall be free from "museum chill" but shall maintain its present atmosphere of warmth and gracious hospitality.

Visitors to Monterey over the years in increasing numbers will have cause to be grateful to Mrs. Alice Larkin Toulmin.

The Legislature is now in full swing, but thus far Beaches and Parks have played a minor role. This will not last. There are a number of perplexing issues that have been raised by pending legislation. Hearings will be held soon on A. B. 32, providing for a statewide recreational survey which has already been passed out favorably by the Assembly Committee on Conservation, Planning and Public Works. It is to be hoped that under the leadership of Director DeWitt Nelson we shall attain a measure that will give to this important program the measure of financial support that will make it worth while. With the millions that are being considered from the park and beach funds for areas in addition to those for which the Legislature made such generous appropriation in 1956 it would seem only the part of discretion to expend a few hundred thousand in charting our course for the future.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief



National Conference Accepts California Bid for 1959

The Board of Directors of the National Conference on State Parks, meeting in Washington, D. C., on March 7, 1957, accepted the invitation extended by Governor Goodwin J. Knight and the State Park Commission to Chairman Tom Wallace of the Board to hold their annual meeting in California in 1959. It was my personal privilege to present a very fine brochure, including the original letter of the Governor and the resolution of the Commission, to the Board of Directors at their meeting.

The annual meetings are usually held during the month of September, preferably about the third week, and usually are attended by more than 100 delegates and members of their families from most of the State Park organizations of the United States. As the Conference is a lay organization, members of the general public are also invited. Representatives of the Federal government and other governmental agencies, both State and local, also participate.

We have proposed as the locale for the general meetings the Asilomar Conference Grounds at Asilomar Beach State Park. From there many typical State parks, beaches and historical monuments may be visited, including Pfeiffer-Big Sur, Point Lobos Reserve, Seacliff Beach, Cowell Memorial and Big Basin Redwoods, and the historical monuments of Monterey and San Juan Bautista.

Other proposals include a caravan or bus trip for those of the Conference who would visit Southern California, which trip would include the coastal area from Los Angeles through Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties. Such a trip might be arranged just prior to or just following the Conference meetings.

Mr. Elmer C. Aldrich has been appointed Chairman of the Organizing Committee, in which a number of you may be asked to participate. Although the 1959 meeting is 2½ years off, we believe that the work of the Conference planning and program committees can be alleviated by our California group in anticipating all the possibilities that might have to be considered by those committees when they are ready to plan the details of the Conference.

Examinations Concluded

I have just completed participation in the Qualifications Appraisal Board sessions for the Ranger V and Ranger VI classifications. In each of the meetings of the Board held in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles, members have spoken highly of the caliber of the candidates. It speaks well for all of you and we cannot help but feel that it in some way reflects our in-service training program. The Board was particularly impressed with the large number of individuals who have participated in some type of self-improvement or professional training program. By the time you are reading

this those of you who took the examinations will undoubtedly know of your position on the list. Those who have been on temporary authorization will be happy, I am sure, to know the degree to which they may have qualified in the test. We wish it were possible to place all of you highly on the list, but as you well know the final score is the result of a number of features of the examination, including the written tests. You may all be proud of your showing, however.

* * * * * *

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 as 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.

My duties therefore become my privileges. My rights therefore become my sacred possessions, 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. Tho' 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 an 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, and express my thanks for the sacred right of being a Ranger.

Submitted by Donald E. Lawyer
Park Supervisor, Tomales Bay State Park

KNOW YOUR PARKS!

SALTON SEA STATE PARK

by

Evon G. Till, Park Supervisor

Several million years ago the Salton Sea was part of the ocean as evidenced by marine fossils found in the area. In later years a fresh water lake, Cahuilla, displaced the ocean as shown by the ancient shoreline, shells, and travertine (calcium carbonate) deposit, which were all formed by fresh water. This lake was 100 miles long and 35 miles wide. The water in Cahuilla was furnished by the Colorado River which fluctuated between the Gulf of California and the lake. The gradual drying up of the lake is part of the tradition of the Cahuilla Indians and they state that the waters of the lake dried up "poco-a-poco" (little by little.)

Records show that flood waters from the Colorado River flowed into the Salton Sink in 1840,42, 52, 59, 62, and 67 and some water reached the sink nearly every year after that although, when the Spaniards first came to this part of California in 1774, the area was dry.

Vast beds of almost pure salt deposits covered more than 1,000 acres at the north end of the present Sea at a point about 265 feet below sea level. Salt from this area was mined by the New Liverpool Salt Company in 1855, and later by a second company, until it was finally and completely inundated by the escaped waters of the Colorado River which filled the present Sea during the years 1905-1907. Water from the break in the banks of the Colorado River poured into the Salton Sink by way of the Alamo and New Rivers. The break in the Colorado River was repaired in 1907, and once again the waters flowed into the Gulf of California.

The water of the Sea would have soon disappeared again with an evaporation rate of 60 to 70 inches per year; however, the seepage and runoff from irrigation, together with water used to leach the soil of salt deposits, have caused a gradual rise in recent years. The Sea will rise to a 226-foot level, according to some authorities, but the rate of rise has slowed lately due to conservation of irrigation water. It is possible

that the ultimate high water level will be lower than first estimated. The high water level will be reached when the rate of evaporation is equal to the amount of water coming into the Sea.

The present salt content of Salton Sea is slightly less than that of the Pacific Ocean, but at some future date the salt content will probably reach or surpass that of the Great Salt Lake. When the high water level is reached, salt will continue to be brought in by irrigation water and left in the Sea as the water evaporates. The salt content of the Colorado River irrigation water is one ton per acre foot of water.

Salton Sea State Park is the only California State Park below sea level. As of January 1, 1955, the park was composed of 1,152 acres located in Riverside and Imperial Counties of which 467 acres were estimated as being submerged. This area is under lease from the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. At that time the park frontage on the Salton Sea was 12,500 feet. However, the park project boundaries extend southerly, as noted above, to about the railroad siding of Pope. Ultimate park land, which will be comprised of areas leased from U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Imperial Irrigation District, and land purchased from private individuals, will total approximately 20,000 acres, of which roughly half will be submerged.

The park was officiallyopened and dedication ceremonies were held February 12, 1955. The dedication program, including a flag ceremony, water ski events, narration, musical skits, etc., was sponsored by the Mecca Civic Council.

The developed area of the park including headquarters is 11 miles south of Mecca on State Highway 111, and 24 miles south of Indio. Developments at the present time include 25 campsites and 25 picnic sites, one comfort station, one combination building, one shop and garage building, one residence, and a combination office and contact station. Both camp and picnic sites include remadas and gas hot plates. The temporary boat launching ramp runs into the water from the picnic parking area.

Future plans call for 50 additional campsites, a permanent boat launching ramp and boat basin in the present developed area, and access roads with limited day use facilities in outlying areas.

A large majority of the many visitors to Salton Sea State Park are attracted by the lure of water sports -- swimming, boating, and skiing. It is possible to participate in these sports even in the winter in the shadow of snow capped mountains near the opposite shore.

The University of Southern California, in cooperation with the Department of Fish and Game, is attempting to establish sport fishing. Their greatest success to date has been the Corvina, first transplanted from the Gulf of California in 1948.

These fish are known to have attained a size of at least 16 pounds. Other transplanted fish include the Gulf Croaker and Sargo. The Mullet,

which was once seined commercially in the Salton Sea, appears to be diminishing because of present inability to reach spawning grounds, only the large ones remaining.

On almost any night one may hear Coyotes serenading the moon or stars. An occasional California Jack Rabbit can be seen loping away, or perhaps a fox. There are a few ground squirrels, and Kangaroo Rats are fairly common.

Bird life is abundant at times, although migratory for the most part. Many species of ducks pay a visit to the park on their way north or south. Other birds include Killdeer, White Pelicans, Robins, Western Flycatcher, Crow, Raven, Gambel's Sparrow, and the comical Road Runner.

The trees consist of the Desert Ironwood, Palo Verde, Honey and Screw-bean Mesquite, and Smoke Tree. The grey appearance of some areas is due to the saltbushes of the genus Atriplex, such as Desert Holly, Narrow-leaved Wingscale, Cattle Spinach, and Quailbush. Among the greener plants are Creosote Bush and Cheesebush. One of the most unusual plants in the park is the Pickleweed. The cylindrical jointed stems and branches of this plant look like strings of small green pickles.

There is nearly always some plant in bloom in the park. In the late summer and fall the Alkali Goldenbush forms a veritable sea of yellow. In the winter and spring the flowers of Encelia pop up like yellow-headed hat pins. Spanish Needle follows no rule and blooms at any time of the year. These are but a few of the many desert plants and flowers.

Park personnel are as follows: Evon G. Till, Jr., Park Supervisor; Gerald H. Ramsdell, Assistant Park Supervisor; Harold G. Page, Park Attendant; James E. Neal, Park Attendant; Lloyd R. Highfill, Park Aid; James H. Harrington; Park Aid.

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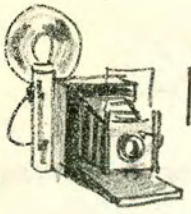
DR. WAYLAND PASSES

It was with deep regret that we learned that the California State Division of Beaches and Parks lost a valued friend on February 20, 1957. Dr. Charles A. Wayland succumbed in San Jose at the age of 90. Dr. Wayland established what we now call "Wayland Camp" at Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park and has always been active as a civic leader in the central coast area. The Division joins in conveying our deepest sympathies to the Wayland family.



PARK CAMERAMAN

On March 12, 1957, a ceremony was held in Chief Drury's office honoring Cary M. Traylor, State Park Ranger I for his over 25 years of service with the Division. Mr.Drury presented Cary with a 25-year service pin and a Certificate of 25 Year Service. Cary also received a letter of commendation from Director DeWitt Nelson.

Cary M. Traylor was first appointed on July 2, 1930, as a laborer at Calaveras Big Trees. On January 1, 1939, he was made a State Park Custodian; and on July 1, 1942, he was transferred to Marshall's Monument where he has served as State Park Ranger I up until his retirement from service this month. Cary Traylor has served the Division of Beaches and Parks for 26 years and 8 months, of which almost 16 years of his service has been at Marshall's Monument. Cary is now living right near the park where he "can keep an eye on things". The Division joins in wishing Cary the best of everything and all agree that he has left a hard-to-fill gap in the organization.

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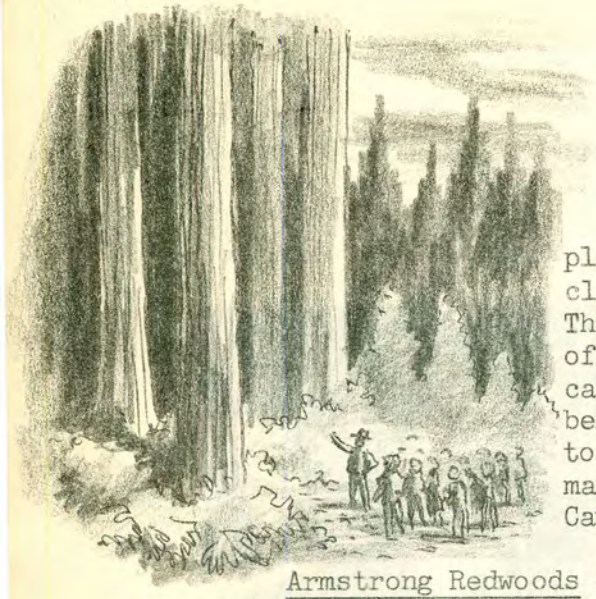
PICTURES REQUESTED

During the past few weeks we have received numerous suggestions regarding the section "Park Cameraman". The opinion of the field is that by featuring but one man per month we cannot hope to cover the personnel completely for many many years; so it has been suggested that we feature the entire personnel from one park each month. If someone in each park would take it upon himself to photograph the entire crew and submit it to the editor of News and Views, we will try to publish one park per month in Park Cameraman. Please bear in mind that photographs must meet certain standards before they can be reproduced. Along with the submitted photographs please furnish a key to the picture and also a short resume of service for each person in the picture. Our hope is to feature the personnel from one park each month and the districts will be alternated so that each district will have two parks featured each year. We contemplate starting this new series with the July issue and will cover the districts in numerical sequence. We request that each district office try to submit material for their district one month prior to their scheduled publication.



YIELD FROM

Jedediah Smith Redwoods - In collecting flowering plants for our herbarium, we are trying to collect, classify and press each one as they come into bloom. This method is by far easier than taking a whole group of plants, because of the time spent on the classification of each plant. This herbarium will be for our benefit as a reference, so that we may be of more service to the public by being able to answer more of their many, many questions on the flowers of this area -- J. N. Caughell, Park Supervisor.

Armstrong Redwoods - On Saturday, March 2, a bus load of International Exchange Students hosted by our local Analy High School made a tour of the Park. Both oriental and occidental jaws were noted hanging as they gazed at our Sequoia sempervirens, and heard how many houses could be built from a single tree, the ages of the trees and how tall they grow. -- R. V. Sims, Asst. Park Supervisor.

Stevenson House - We are very happy to have had the ceilings in rooms 103 and 104 properly scraped and painted. The mess during the process was awful to behold, but we feel that it was worth it. We're only glad that the attendance has been light during the operation -- Myfanwy Lloyd, Monument Supervisor.

Fremont Peak - Extreme high velocity winds hit this park Friday night. Windows and doors were blown out of buildings. Tree limbs as large as 12 inches in diameter were blown down. All garbage cans and covers, fire barrels and covers, portable tables and in general anything that wasn't fastened down automatically moved to lower elevations. Anyone want to volunteer to recover same? -- Keith Caldwell, Asst. Park Supervisor.

Morro Bay - Inclement weather does not seem to discourage campers. During the past rainy week we have had more campers and trailerites in the park than at any other time during the winter. Neither does the wet weather deter the steelhead fishermen as almost all spots on the banks of the boat basin and the creeks are crowded with fishermen from early morning to late night. Some very nice fish are being taken from the park areas. Also some very not so nice fishermen are being taken from the park area by the Fish and Game Wardens. -- A. F. Whittington, Asst. Park Supervisor.

New Brighton Beach - For sale--one used and smashed cabin cruiser. A 22-foot cruiser ripped loose from its anchor line and came to rest on New Brighton Beach in one 12-foot piece and many small ones. (Firewood only) -- Lee Johnson, Ranger I.

Mitchell Caverns - And the Lord said, "Let there be light and there was" and the natives were overjoyed and gave praise to the Wiremold Company and Residence #1 was bathed in electric sunshine. Henceforth there would be no more pinata-like swinging wildly for a pull chain, no more bodies dangling from the web-like maze of extension cords, Residence #1 is now wired just like downtown. -- O. G. Short, Park Supervisor.

THE FIELD

Tule Elk Reserve - We have also noted that the Western Turkey Vulture migration is on. Have been told by Fish and Game that the Western Turkey Vultures migrate to this section each year for the mating season. -- J. A. Rhodes, Ranger I.

California First Theatre - The first Spanish ship to call at Monterey in nearly 100 years arrived today. The JUAN SEBASTIAN DE ELCANO, a four-masted barkentine with the Comandante-Director, Capitan de Fragata, Senor Don Jose Ramon Gonzalez Lopez with 324 officers and men. The ship is 308 feet long, displacement of 3,687 tons, has four masts and a 900 horse power auxiliary diesel motor. -- Isabel Hartigan, Monument Supervisor.

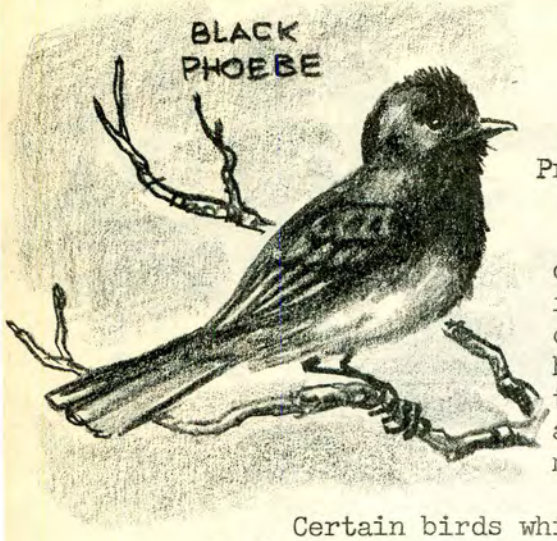
El Capitan Beach - Salvage and cleanup work came to a quick halt last Thursday when Rangers Vander Harr and Helm grabbed what appeared to be a fine fur piece under a scrap pile. The black and white fur piece was last seen headed for the hills, Vander Harr and Helm headed for the ocean; results - a near miss. -- Charles Lyden, Park Supervisor.

Doheny Beach - TNT explosive was picked up on the beach last Sunday by a park visitor, who in turn gave it to his small son (5 years old) to take up to the office. We figure that is an excellent way to eliminate a tax deduction. We handled it very carefully and turned it over to the U. S. Marine Corps M. P.'s. Strange as it may seem, they handled it very carefully also. -- W. A. Savage, Asst. Park Supervisor.

Carpinteria Beach - Last week in connection with Conservation Week, we showed the film "State Parks of California" to the public and gave a short talk in connection with parks in California. Our main objective in using the film was to reach the children in this area. We were able to provide a showing for the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th grades from three separate schools in this area, for a grand total of 360 kids. It was gratifying the amount of questions that were asked; it kept the rangers on their toes for the correct answers. We also showed the film to 70 adults, and we believe that we have made a few more friends for the Division. -- Ken Stanley, Asst. Park Supervisor.

Tule Elk Reserve - Mr. DeWitt Nelson, Director of Natural Resources and Mrs. Nelson were visitors at this unit today (3/23/57). Mr. Nelson toured the Reserve in the little new jeep pickup and seemed to enjoy the experience.

Carpinteria Beach - "Thar she blows!" During the past week scores of whales have been seen by our visitors and staff; these whales are heading north on their yearly trek. It is quite a sight to see several of these mammals blowing at the same time. The staff here saw 20 to 30 of these 30 or 35-foot whales at one time. -- Ken Stanley, Asst. Park Supervisor.



NATURE NOTES

By
Ken Legg, Park Supervisor
Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park

Ever stop to wonder why certain species of birds are found in certain places? Bird distribution is controlled by habitat requirement. Sometimes these requirements are apparent; at other times they may not be so obvious.

Certain birds which used to occur at Point Lobos in 1935 when the vegetational composition was different from that of today are not found there now. The Horned Lark, Meadowlark, and Pipit are birds which frequent fields grown to short grasses and forbs. Today much of the land which these birds inhabited in winter is covered with a rank growth of Coyote Brush, Baccharis pilularis, or with seedling Monterey Pine, and these birds are seldom seen.

Bluebirds, which take their food by perching on some elevated station and dropping upon their insect prey, have left the Reserve because the ground cover is too high to permit sight of their food. Chipping Sparrows are not common for the same reason, and most of the Thrashers have deserted the land because the "brush islands" which they liked have closed ranks and now form a solid "forest" of brush.

One could look at Prairie Creek's prairie with its buildings and see what to him would seem ideal Black Phoebe territory, yet the bird has not been recorded further north than Orick. Something is missing. Anna Hummingbirds, so common in central California throughout the year, have never been seen at Prairie Creek although one was recorded in Arcata, 35 miles south.

If we examine the habitat and the bird's apparent needs we may speculate as to the reason certain species are found in certain places. Taking the Barn Swallow as an example, we know that they take their food in the form of flying insects upon the wing. Therefore, it would seem logical to conclude that large open expanses of land would be desirable. Insects must eat too so we might further assume that these prey animals would be either insects which feed upon plants, or which are parasitic on some mammal (such as elk), that eat plants. Therefore, plants must be present.

Food may be the paramount requirement but in order to reproduce there are other needs. The Barn Swallow needs a soil source of the correct adhesive properties and sufficiently moist to permit pellet making, for these pellets are used as building blocks with which to construct their nests. Indeed I am even beginning to think that a feather supply may be a requirement because all of the nests examined last year contained chicken feathers.

Perhaps further observational research will reveal other requirements. For the present we believe that we have Barn Swallows breeding here because food is available (we do not know the complexities of this provision), nest material is on hand, and there are suitable surfaces on which to place their nests. Plant types and natural enemies, weather, and other phenomenon, as well as those mentioned associations, govern the distribution of birds.

HAVE YOU WRITTEN A REPORT LATELY?

As park and monument personnel, most of us have reports of some kind to make out and records to keep up to date. These often become burdensome. "Nothing ever happens to write about", we say.

At this point I am reminded of a letter written by the Guardian of La Purisima, Fr. Payeras, to Fr. Presidente Tapis in 1810, as follows:

"A year has already passed since I wrote to Your Reverence. This was not for lack of affection but because during this interval not the least incident occurred that might move me thereto..." He then proceeded to write what historians have called the longest communication on personal matters in the history of California.

Father Engelhardt's history of Purisima prints the Payeras letter almost in its entirety. He touched on such subjects as the scarcity of rainfall, sickness among the Indians, their superstitions, and many other subjects. It was not entirely gloomy, however; he rejoiced that the Mission had ten thousand head of sheep and as many cattle, and that they had found new sources of water for irrigation. One paragraph is of particular interest to us here at Purisima because of its parallel to the present day. Payeras states, "We count on $5,000 for goods from Mexico this year, and some for securing statues of saints, etc."

As administrators and custodians of historical sites such questions as the following will recur to us again and again: Are we keeping adequate records of these areas? Will those who come after us have any better idea of what was done to them or took place around them than that which we inherited? Of one thing we can be certain. We should never under-estimate the value of a written report, provided it is accurate. It need not be a literary masterpiece to be treasured by students of history 200 years hence.

In recording events there is much we can do to help that far-off student of history. Our own written account may be augmented by photographs, sketches, diaries, blue prints, legal documents, etc. It is a good thing to keep a scrapbook of newspaper clippings pertaining to the monument. Wherever possible, important documents should be copied for deposit in more than one repository.

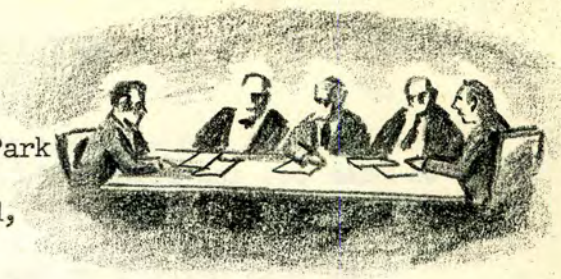
In the case of restoration, the kind and source of materials used should be recorded. If these differ from original materials this should be noted and explained. If special tools or equipment were employed in the project these should be preserved, if practical, and made a part of an exhibit. We are apt to forget that history is being made every day and that we are a part of it. The restored Purisima is not only a monument to the distant era of the Padres, but also a monument to the more recent CCC effort.

Our association with a historical monument may be brief compared to its own span of years, but this association is helping to forge another link in the long chain of its existence and is therefore an important one. We should not leave others guessing as to what transpired during our "Tour of Duty", if we can help it. It is better that we tell them what happened, and why.

I would like to continue this discussion but I have a report to write and I can't think of a thing to say.

-----Submitted by Arthur Sill, Supervisor, La Purisima Mission State Historical Monument.-----

COMMISSION DIGEST



The regular monthly meeting of the State Park Commission was held in San Francisco March 15. Commissioners present were: Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman, Guilford Whitney, and Charles Kasch.

Out of 60 items on the agenda, 21 concerned acquisition of new park lands. Some of the resolutions for acquisition were: 2 lots at Columbia Historic; 11 lots at Francis-Dunes Beach, San Mateo County; 2 acres at Folsom Lake; a lot at San Simeon Beach; a tract at Twin Lakes Beach ; and 4 lots at Weaverville Joss House.

San Buenaventura Beach - A resolution for the purchasing of 5 parcels of land at San Buenaventura Beach marked the completion of 6 years of condemnation proceedings to complete the acquisition of this state park.

Eureka Bowl - An extensive discussion was held with a delegation protesting the inclusion of the town of Johnsville in the Eureka Bowl proposed project, Plumas County. Even though residents do not have rights to the properties on which they reside, it was brought out by their attorney that they are seeking township rights; and the Forest Service indicated they cannot issue a land use permit to the state until they determine what the action will be.

McNear's Beach Project, Marin County - No action was taken on the request of a delegation to include this project in the State Park System. It was explained that a larger project necessary to make it of state park caliber would be very expensive--over 2½ million--and that the Division could not recommend the inclusion of this plan into the system at this time.

Seacliff Beach State Park - Approved the request of the establishment of a ground observer post, but made clear that at the conclusion of the use-permit the emergency installations would be removed.

La Purisima Mission Advisory Committee - Appointed Mr. R.B. McClellan and Robert C. Lilley to the Committee.

Historical Landmarks - Approved registration: Site of State Capitol, Vallejo; and Sycamore Grove, San Bernardino County. Approved registration and a plaque commemorating the Hernando de Alarcon expedition, Imperial County; and registration and a collective plaque for the towns of Mormon Island, Negro Hill, Salmon Falls and Condemned Bar, all inundated by Folsom Reservoir. Approved plaques for: Los Baños; Yucaipa Adobe, San Bernardino County; Santa Barbara Mission Park; and Portola Campsite, San Mateo County.

Cuyamaca Rancho Grazing Lease - Mr. Ed Rutherford of San Diego appeared requesting a reconsideration of the Cuyamaca grazing lease on the basis that fire had destroyed feed for cattle on his adjacent land. Mr. Paul Huff, Executive Secretary of the Joint Legislative Committee on Agriculture and Livestock Problems asked that the Commission re-establish a permit. No action was taken.

Riding and Hiking Trails - In response to a request by Louis A. Cranks, State President of Equestrian Trails Incorporated, the group was informed that this commission had determined that no action could be taken in support of Senate Bill 712, which would provide the right of eminent domain proceedings in the acquisition of riding and hiking trails rights-of-way.

Squaw Valley Project - The Commission approved Senate Bill 1774 with the understanding that all the permanent installations created with state funds should be placed either on state lands or on lands on long term lease to the state.

Kern River State Park - Denied request for a grazing permit.

The next meeting of the State Park Commission will be held on April 12 in San Francisco.

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SPECIAL MESSAGE TO NEWS AND VIEWS READERS

Are You a Park-manager or Park-user??

With a circulation of approximately 1000, News and Views reaches all kinds of select people -- national, state and local park employees; officials interested in many phases of planning; legislators, conservationists and other supporters of the state park movement throughout the United States.

At the risk of regimenting all of you into categories without due process of law, I believe it fair to say that you can be divided into two groups: those saddled with the job of administering parks or related areas, and those who wish they were so they could improve operations. Some might call these groups the "managers" and the "users".

Well -- sometimes these groups seem pretty far apart-only of course, on such small issues as -- whether the budget should be 4 or 48 million dollars for one fiscal year; or whether or not the park agency should be abolished; or whether or not all park employees should work for the love of it; or whether or not the location of a park is more important than its quality; or whether or not one of the criteria of park acquisition should be availability of space on the park folder to squeeze in another label!

The saving thing on all these bouts, and on myriads of others, is that the answer is always simple. Never before in the annals of industry, union negotiations, or settling of beefs in any other operation, have two groups been able to get together so amicably. Those unprejudiced people on both sides agree the answer is MORE PLANNING, particularly of the type that justifies their contentions.

Planning is something like the word recreation. If you try to define it, it disappears before your face for you inevitably descend the spiral in search of defined words as points of reference.

Planning is at its best when participated in by both the managers and users -- the two groups you, the readers, represent. It goes without saying that you are all state park enthusiasts (almost synonymous with park planners), and want to improve your park planning ability and enjoyment of parks -- national, state, and local.

To learn how you can do this now -- turn to next page.

JOIN THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS

* Improve your park career and interest
* Receive Planning and Civic Comment and American Planning and Civic Annual
* Receive Park Practice Grist
* Attend the National Conference on State Parks (The conference accepted Governor Goodwin Knight's invitation to host the conference in California in 1959)

Really - readers - there are too few things that all of us can do these days to further the park movement. You as park users or managers have no obligation to other than yourselves, to become the best informed on all phases of parks and planning. The first step is Join the National Conference on State Parks. We have made it easy for you - enclosed is an application and description of the good work this organization has done since 1921. Were it not for them, many of us may not now be park users or managers. The worst thought of all - you may not be reading News and Views!

A membership drive is on - complete your application form and send to:

Elmer Aldrich
Membership Co-Chairman
Division of Beaches and Parks
Box 2390
Sacramento, California

Congratulations to the many California State Park employees who are already members!

CONTROLLED FIRE - HEALTH OR HINDRANCE?

During the past few years the United States Forest Service has been carrying on a program called "Operation Firestop". This program is a study of controlled burning to determine the effectiveness of such fires in the prevention of conflagrations. The experiments were carried on at Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California, in three types of growth; namely Scrub Oak, sage and Chamise.

The only type of fuel that burned completely was sage and, according to the USFS technicians, sage is of little consequence and not particularly difficult to control in a large fire.

The burns in chaparral were spotty and it was thought that perhaps these spotty burns increased the fire hazard rather than reduced it. Some of the Chamise was killed by the fire but not consumed and this dry type fuel would carry a subsequent uncontrolled fire in the form of flash fuel. Fires in this type of fuel can result in hotter faster spreading fires. Scrub Oak would not carry a fire at all during the period of the year these controlled fires were set. The controlled fires must be set during a period when fire control is relatively easy and safe conditions are assured.

It was concluded by the USFS that the results of their experiments at Camp Pendleton do not preclude the use of fire for purposes of building fire lanes or safety islands or even for clearing brush from ridge tops. The results of this experiment, however, have indicated that the value of control burning in Southern California for the reduction of fire hazard is practically nil. The results also indicate that large scale light burning in Southern California straddles a fine line between twin risks: burns which increase the hazard rather than reduce it, and fires which cannot be controlled.

On the other hand, it is theorized by many that light burning of the forest floor and chaparral type growth is a definite asset to the forest because it eliminates many undesirable species of growth. Many annuals can gain a foothold if they are not competing against some of the undesirable perennials and thereby furnish a much more lush and luxuriant plant growth. Many species can only reproduce after they have been burned over, for their seed coats are hard and must be exploded or released by heat.

This is certainly food for thought for many thinking individuals.

* * * * * *

NEW CHAMPION CROWNED

About five years ago a section of the top snapped out of the Founders Tree. Due to this unfortunate incident the Founders Tree is no longer the tallest tree in the forest and a new champion has been crowned. The new champion has been temporarily designated "New Tree" and has the following dimensions:

Height of tree - 359.3 feet
Diameter, breast height - 13.4 feet
Circumference, breast height - 42 feet

The new tree is located at Bull Creek Flat in Humboldt Redwoods State Park.

May the New King Reign Forever

WILDERNESS CONFERENCE
By
John H. Michael

The Fifth Biennial Wilderness Conference was called to order at 9:00 a.m., Friday, March 15, in the Terrace Room of the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco. The first day's session was devoted to "Our Scenic Open Space Resources -- A Review".

Lowell Sumner, Biologist for the National Park Service, spoke on "The Pressure of Civilization." California's population is increasing 1600 a day. Many acres of farm land are being subdivided every year to provide living space for the increased population. According to Mr. Sumner our greatest weapon is the education of the public and the people must be brought to realize their impending plight.

Dr. Starker Leopold of the University of California, who spoke on "Wilderness and the Humanities" said that the United States lagged behind Europe in conservation. Here technological utilization has advanced at the expense of resources rather than their conservation. The United States has led the world in the National Park idea, but he questioned certain policies of total protection of certain animals which have caused over population. Fire, likewise, is sometimes helpful. In Europe the public is excluded from some natural areas. In the spirited discussion following it was the concensus that conservation education beginning close to home was the hope of preserving wilderness.

Miss Harlean James spoke on the subject "What's Left of our Scenic Open Spaces?" 350 years ago all of the United States was a wilderness. Man has since encroached until we have reached a critical point in wilderness preservation. The first conservation program in the United States was put into practice by farmers with their wood lots. Wildlife was not considered at the onset of the conservation program. Miss James stressed that we are becoming cognizant that all natural resource organizations and agencies are interdependent on each other and men can help build the future on the experience of the past.

Harold S. Wagner of the Metropolitan Park Board, Akron, Ohio, discussed Municipal County and State Parks. He stated that most park systems are inadequate and that we are not protecting the rights of future generations in regard to natural resources.

Joseph Penfold from the Izaak Walton League then discussed National Parks and proposed we set up criteria for national parks. He pointed out that at first there were about 600 acres for every person in the United States; now this figure is down to about 8 acres per person and is shrinking all the time. Our scenic resources are very few in relation to our ability to destroy them.

In what was considered one of the most outstanding talks at the Wilderness Conference, Lee Talbot, a graduate student at the University of California, spoke on the international aspect of wilderness preservation. Mr. Talbot said, "Most of us know the cost of everything and the value of nothing". The United States has destroyed more wilderness in the 300 years of its existence than the peoples of Europe have destroyed in thousands of years. Over-cultivation seems to be the key to destruction of wilderness.

"The Resolution of Conflicts" was presented by David Brower of the Sierra Club. His talk was designed to sum up and present ideas for resolving the questions put forth by the day's speakers. Mr. Brower said he felt that the five tools for resolving the conflicts were: 1. Facts - National Park Service, U. S. Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, State Park Service. 2. Public Information - the public must approve legislation presented to preserve our natural resources and this involves understanding by the public. 3. Legislation. 4. Administration. 5. Education - the assembly of facts to be used as public information. Mr. Brower also outlined some criteria for making decisions regarding whether or not areas should be included in wilderness areas. The criteria involved the wilderness we now have, the amount of wild land not yet dedicated and the human carrying capacity of wilderness areas.

Mr. Marshall Dana appraised the day's activities by stating the program had attained the definition of wilderness as a state of being in your heart. Mr. Dana said that laws are of little use or value unless backed up by intelligent public opinion and that one of the most important factors in the wilderness area is curbing the activities of the litterbug.

After the banquet on Friday evening, a very informative discussion by members of the California Academy of Science was presented. Dr. Robert T. Orr, Biologist, California Academy of Sciences, described to the confrerees the wealth of plants and animals in the mud flats and tidal marshes. Mud flats and marshes are disappearing rapidly and therefore are of immediate concern.

Alan G. Smith, Research Malacologist of the California Academy of Sciences, spoke about the diminishing seashore life. He described several examples of man depleting clams, sea urchins and limpets. He blamed polution as one of the major causes of destruction of habitat for these.

Dr. Earl Harold spoke to the group about SCUBA (self contained underwater breathing apparatus) enthusiasts and advocated some sort of control be placed on this sport, because without regulation many of our underwater fauna are being reduced nearly to extinction.

Dr. Robert C. Miller, Director of California Academy of Sciences, discussed "Saving Our Seashore Heritage". He complimented the State Park System for operation and preservation of beaches, but he also pointed out that we must curb the operation of skin divers and suggested that areas be set aside as preserves, such as the Channel Islands.

The second day of the Wilderness Conference was devoted to the agencies which administer public lands. Mr. Edward Woozley, Director of the Bureau of Land Management outlined the operation of his organization. He stated that a good deal of land is available to the state and local governments for parks or preserves.

Mr. Don C. Foster outlined the activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He said his Bureau was involved in 370 treaties with various Indian nations and that they administer 450,000 people. He also stated that Indian land is available for uses in wilderness areas, but the Indians must be compensated for the land if it is to be taken into preserves.

Mr. Daniel H. Jantzen, Director of the newly formed Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, told the group that wilderness is of little value without wildlife, and that wildlife must be accorded a certain amount of privacy to survive.

Chief Forester, R. E. McArdle of the U. S. Forest Service delivered an excellent talk on the operation of the U. S. Forest Service. He outlined the program "Operation Outdoors" and told of the steps the U. S. Forest Service has taken to preserve wilderness areas. Mr. McArdle stressed multiple-use and sustained-yield, but cautioned that even in "multiple-use areas" some uses are incompatible with others, and the highest use must still be selected.

Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, told the group about "Mission 66". One of the most important steps toward recreation and wilderness preservation in the west was that public domain coastal lands usually available for sale from the Bureau of Land Management will not be sold until a survey by the National Park Service has been completed to determine the recreational value of these areas. If, after the study, certain of these lands are considered valuable for public use they will become available to public agencies.

At the end of the conference Mr. George Marshall of the Wilderness Society presented eight resolutions to the conference, most of which were accepted unanimously. These resolutions dealt with outdoor recreation resources, basic legislation for wilderness protection, Arctic wilderness, the Cascade Wilderness, nonconforming uses of wilderness areas and opposition to roads in wilderness areas; and recommendation was for the continuance of the Wildlife Conference two years hence.

Many employees of the Division of Beaches and Parks attended the Wilderness Conference and were unanimous in their opinion the discussions were time and money well spent. Among those attending were: Newton Drury, Earl Hanson, Elmer Aldrich, Emmett Blanchfield, Leo Crawford, Henry Saddler, Jim Whitehead, Bill Allison, Jack Schlotter, Melvin Badger, R. V. Sims, and John Michael.

* * * * * *

"NEW" PARK FOLDER FOR ANZA DESERT AND BORREGO STATE PARKS

On January 24th there appeared in the letters to the Editor of the San Diego Tribune a subscriber's view on the attitude of the State Park System toward public lands in the desert. Mr. Roscoe Poland, Chairman of the Conservation Committee of the San Diego Chapter of the Sierra Club, answered this letter as a subscriber in the same column. In Mr. Poland's letter he invited people to write to the Sierra Club or to him for the complete story of Anza-Borrego. The public response to Mr. Poland's letter was almost a landslide. He has received so many requests for information that it became necessary for the Sierra Club to publish a mimeographed sheet on the Anza Desert and Borrego State Parks. A copy of Mr. Poland's mimeographed information sheet was sent to the Sacramento office for appraisal and it was considered to be an excellent treatise on the desert areas.

So far as is known this is the first time something like this has been done by an individual. We are deeply indebted to Mr. Poland and to the Sierra Club for helping us justify our stand and plans for the desert area.

NATURAL RESOURCE LIBRARY IS OPENED

By

John F. Shrawder, Supervisor, Conservation Education

In January of 1957, the Department of Natural Resources in cooperation with the Department of Fish and Game acquired a very handy and useful library. The history of the acquisition is lengthy and involves consideration of administration, finance and wider use of materials. As a result, the new library consists of the former Fish and Game Library established in 1927, and the libraries of this Department which were housed in various divisional offices. Now, every state employee of both Departments can use the facilities of this library, either directly or by writing to the librarian.

In charge of all library activities is Mrs. Evelyn Oathout, who formerly was the Fish and Game librarian. At the present time she has a part-time assistant who will become permanent after July 1, 1957. A committee composed of personnel from the Departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Game handles all matters of policy.

The new library is housed in the southeast corner on the third floor of State Office Building Number 1. Tables are available for those with extensive research projects and small group meetings can be accommodated if arrangements are made with the librarian. Quarterly accession lists will be mimeographed and distributed to personnel along with divisional house organs.

Mrs. Oathout may be reached on extension 2031.

It is planned and hoped that the new library will provide wider use of materials and that personnel will be further helped by having a wider selection of readily available natural history references.

* * * * * *

PORTABLE STOVES IN ANZA-BORREGO

Because of the vastness of the area and the wholesale destruction by fire to desert vegetation in the Anza Desert and Borrego State Parks, rangers in those areas have been instructed to strictly enforce the fire regulations of the State Park System. People either do not know or do not recognize a living desert plant, because many pieces of "green" material are usually found in the remnants of open fires.

Persons may camp almost anywhere in the desert parks and,therefore, portable camp stoves may be used along many of the routes of travel.

This conforms with Section 1312 of the Rules and Regulations of the California State Park System.

RAYMOND E. HOYT PASSES

On March 25, 1957, the Division lost a valued friend----Ray Hoyt.

In 1934 Ray became Supervisor of the State Emergency Recreation Program, in which capacity he served until July, 1935, at which time he began his first service with the U. S. Department of the Interior in Washington, D. C., in the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration. In this capacity, Mr. Hoyt specialized in recommendations for parks, playgrounds and free school recreation and social facilities.

In January 1936, Mr. Hoyt became Chief of the Recreation Planning Division in the National Park Service Regional Office in San Francisco, where he served with the late Regional Director O. A. Tomlinson.

From 1942 to 1945, Mr. Hoyt served with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. In December, 1945, he returned to the National Park Service Regional Office in San Francisco as Chief of the Recreation Study Division. Ray served in many capacities with the National Park Service up to the time of his death.

Throughout his long career in playground, park and recreation work, Mr. Hoyt was known for his approachable, kindly and considerate manner with all people. He was genuinely fond of people, and held deep and abiding convictions concerning the responsibilities society has for the provision of adequate playgrounds, parks and recreation areas in this country.

Several years ago, when Angel Island in San Francisco Bay was declared surplus to the needs of the Military institutions and made available for non-Federal acquisition, various proposals were advanced for the use of the Island for recreation purposes, Mr. Hoyt took an active part in the negotiations and became a key figure in assistance to the State Division of Beaches and Parks in the program of acquisition which already has brought a portion of that Island--a magnificent recreation resource -- into State ownership.

At the time of his death, Mr. Hoyt had been engaged for about 3 months in what he sometimes referred to as the culminating project of his career. This was the direction of the Pacific Coast Seashore Survey, a unique undertaking intended to emphasize the public need to recognize more fully the cultural and recreational resources of the Pacific Coast of the United States. He was deeply engrossed in this important and highly interesting survey at the time he was stricken on March 24 following an active day of field work in Southern California. He died the following day.

Professional associates of Mr. Hoyt remember him as a person of very high moral and ethical standards who was constantly contributing to the knowledge and skills in the ever changing and improving work of establishing, planning and managing of park and recreation facilities.

In future conferences on recreation and parks Ray Hoyt shall be conspicuous by his absence. Many personnel of the Division of Beaches and Parks have dealt with Ray and all feel he is leaving a tremendous gap in the corps of park and recreation planners.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Regular - Permanent

Aquino, John	Groundsman	3/18/57	Los Encinos
Laurie, Fred	Carp Frmn	3/1/57	Dist. 6 Hqs
(formerly)	Carpenter	3/1/57	Dist. 6 Hqs

Appointments - TAU

Adams, Jack H.	St Pk Attend	3/1/57	Portola
(formerly)	St Pk Attend		San Mateo Bchs
Johnson, George E.	St Pk Attend	2/25/57	El Capitan
Perry, Max	St Pk Attend	3/2/57	Big Basin
Reitzel, Dwight L.	St Pk Attend	3/1/57	San Clemente
Viether, Raymond C.	St Pk Attend	3/6/57	Big Basin
Voyne, Philip	St Pk Attend	3/4/57	San Mateo Bchs

Transfers

Barra, Dominic	St Pk Rg I	3/16/57	New Brighton
(from)	St Pk Rg I	3/15/57	Big Basin
Johnson, Lee M.	St Pk Rg I	3/16/57	Folsom Lake
(from)	St Pk Rg I	3/15/57	New Brighton
Pugh, Robert W.	St Pk Rg I	3/16/57	Big Basin
(from)	St Pk Rg I	3/15/57	Folsom Lake

Separations

Sanger, Melvyn B.	St Pk Attend	2/28/57	San Clemente
Wallace, Kirk M.	St Pk Attend	3/1/57	Big Basin

* * * * * *

COVER STORY

The Chuckwalla, Sauromalus obesus, is the largest member of the lizard family found in California. His range is southeastern California in the desert areas. Near Salton Sea he can be found among the rocky outcroppings east of Highway 111. The Chuckwalla seeks shelter in crevices of large rocks and when attempts are made to probe him out into the open he inflates his lungs by gulping air and distends his body so that it becomes wedged tightly in place. He can be observed in the morning sunning himself on a "basking station" among the rocks. When he becomes sufficiently warm he starts to forage for food and feeds on flowers, fruits, buds, and leaves of the desert plants.

The adult Chuckwalla is from 5½ to 8 inches in snout-vent length and the thick heavy blunt tail is somewhat longer. It is believed by many that this tail is sometimes used in self defence. He is a robust lizard but has a somewhat flattened body and tail with loose folds of skin on the neck and sides of the body, except when he is inflated. The skin folds on the juveniles are not so well pronounced as on the adults and the young Chuckwallas have alternate dark and light colored crossbands on their bodies. The coloration of the adults varies with ages, sex and locality, but in general they have a black head, neck, shoulders, breast and limbs, with the rest of the body light grey or reddish. The tail usually is grey or straw colored. In specimens taken west of Coachella and Imperial valleys, the reddish color is usually lacking.

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

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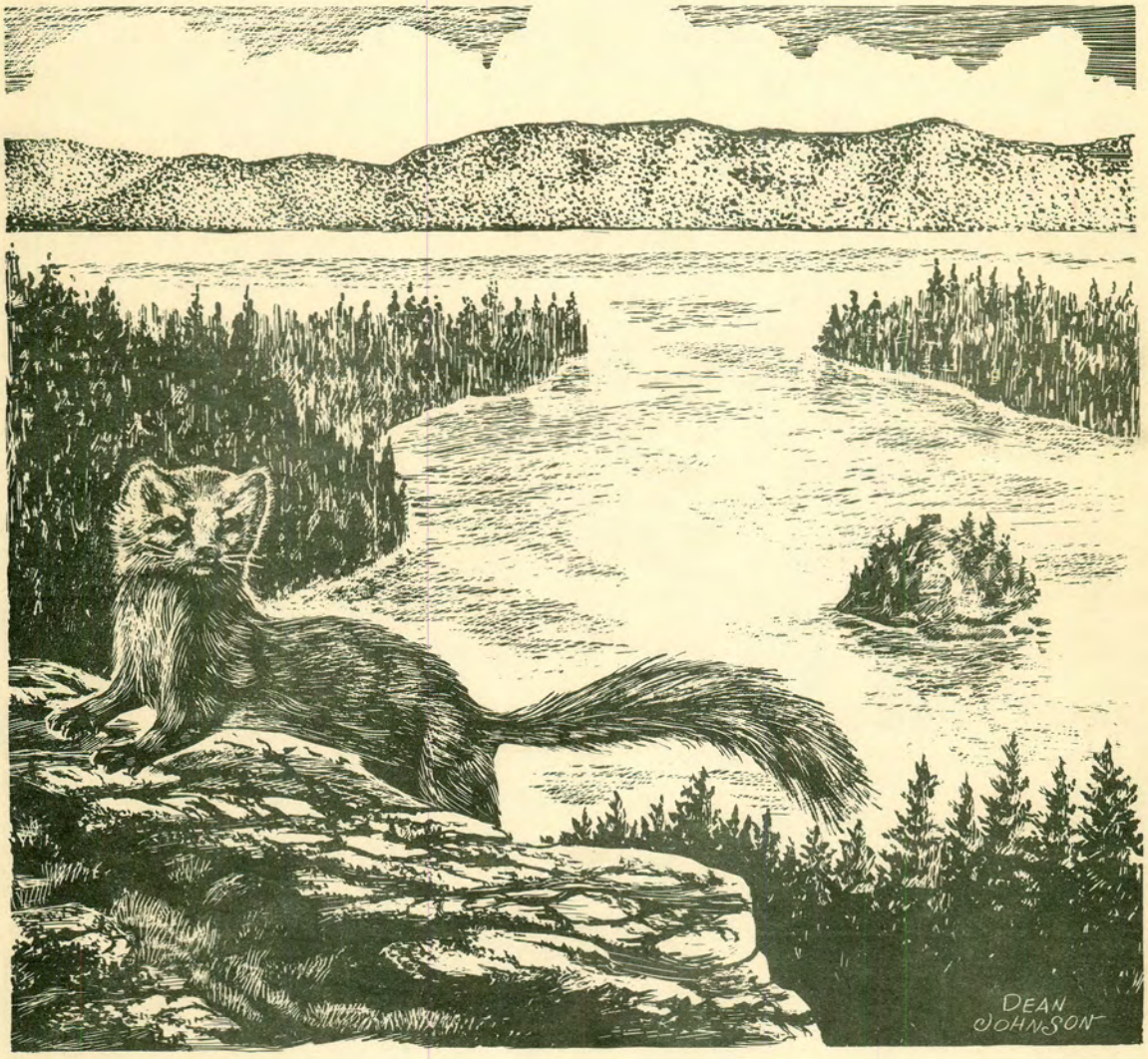
NEWS and VIEWS



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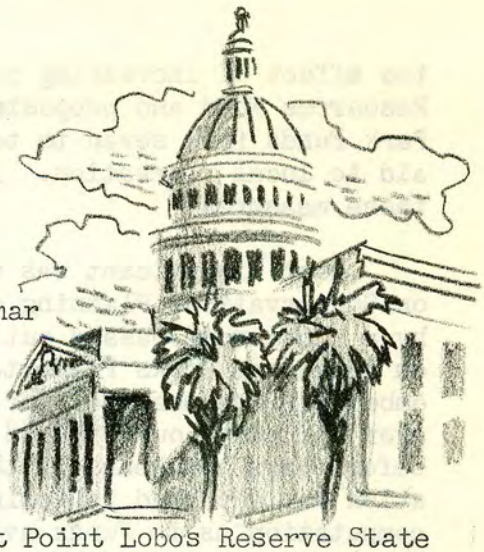
STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

NEWS AND VIEWS

VOL. 4
NO. 5 MAY - 1957

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING



It was for me a sentimental journey to go down to the Monterey Peninsula last month to say a few words to the Pacific Coast representatives of the National Audubon Society, meeting at Asilomar Beach State Park.

This potent conservation organization, with whom I have had long and profitable association over the years, both in national and state park affairs, was very well represented. Over two hundred and fifty delegates spent an entire day at Point Lobos Reserve State Park. It was an ideal setting for such a gathering. District Superintendent Jess Chaffee and Park Supervisor Jim Whitehead and his staff did themselves proud in the management of the display of the beauty and interest of this "greatest meeting of sea and land in the world". They even controlled the weather. Bill Goodall and Bert Harwell of the Audubon Society worked with our forces in interpreting the Reserve to this sincere group of nature lovers and conservationists. In my opinion, all our effort in acquiring Point Lobos and setting the pattern for its protective management was amply justified by the value of the Reserve to just such a group as this.

Since the theme of the conference was maritime, I tried to key my remarks to it, and tried to deal with the topic: "The Tides as They Affect State Parks". It may have been a little far-fetched -- I hope not -- but it seemed a good opportunity to tell an understanding group about the effect on our affairs of the rising tides of population, travel, commercialism, materialism and mass recreation, and how we are organized to minimize the impact of these forces upon the integrity of the natural areas in our custody.

We have good friends for our cause in the National Audubon Society. They understand our objectives.

It was a pleasure to tell of how some of us, fifteen years ago, sat in an open boat at the headwaters of the Shark River with President John H. Baker of Audubon and viewed the regiments of White Ibis as they swept by on their way from their rookeries in the Mangrove forests to their feeding grounds in the Everglades of Florida. That was before the national park was established there, the Audubon Society having held the fort for years in this great region.

The Legislature is warming up, so far as state park matters are concerned, but so far there is little conclusive to report. A.B. 32, providing for the much-needed statewide recreational survey, which last month passed out favorably from the conservation committee of the Assembly, will shortly face the acid test before the fiscal committee, Ways and Means. It is hoped that they will recognize that there is little new about the proposed survey except the provision of adequate funds to conduct it comprehensively.

The Senate Natural Resources Committee passed out favorably S.B. 886, to add two new members to the State Park Commission (which would at least have

the effect of increasing our paper work) and S.B. 709, creating a Natural Resources Fund and proposing an increase in the ceiling on the Beach and Park Funds from seven to ten million dollars, with a provision for state aid to local recreation. It will be interesting to follow the fortunes of these measures.

Most significant was the action on April 26 of the Assembly Committee on Conservation, Planning and Public Works, Francis Lindsay chairman, which by a close vote passed out favorably A.B. 2925 (Shell) increasing the ceiling on Beach and Parks Funds to $12,000,000 annually, and a proposed omnibus bill embodying ten measures for land acquisition and development totalling $5,069,281, over and above our 1957-58 budget of approximately $7,000,000, which is now before Ways and Means of the Assembly. The five million supplemental appropriation was approved following a statement by Director Nelson of the Department's computation as to funds available if the ceiling were raised to $12,000,000. The projects approved by the committee had received favorable recommendation from the Park Commission at its meeting on April 12, as had five Senate measures totalling $2,346,000, upon which hearings are yet to be held.

All of which tends to show that there is not a dull moment in Sacramento these days, and no prospect of tedium in the month and a half ahead.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief

* * * * * *

---AND OTHER DUTIES AS REQUIRED

The following is a report by James Whitehead, Park Supervisor, Point Lobos Reserve State Park:

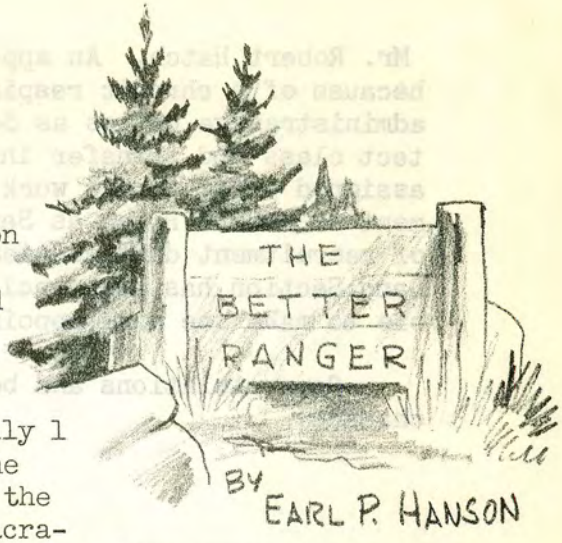
"We are privileged to report that Ranger William J. Coleman, during an emergency at this unit on Saturday, March 9, 1957, at some danger to his own person, did display courage and quick-thinking in such a way as to bring credit to his Division, his park and his fellow rangers, as follows:

While on a day-off hike along the South Shore area near Sand Hill Cove, Bill heard a series of screams. Rushing to the vicinity he found a woman clinging to the rocks in an exposed position, and in great danger of being swept off into heavy seas. Ranger Coleman immediately entered the danger area and removed the woman to high ground where no further danger existed. And although the victim was in an hysterical condition from her experience, Ranger Coleman managed to get enough information from her to enable him to contact the patrol with the necessary instructions for needed rescue operations to get under way promptly.

It is our opinion, that without Ranger Coleman's action, the woman would have been swept off the rocks and lost; for during our work in the area, we witnessed several large seas sweep over the rocks on which the woman was first found by Ranger Coleman.

We respectfully suggest that this commendation be entered in Ranger Coleman's records."

We are all proud of you, Bill.



Appointment to the Ranger V Class

We are happy to announce that upon completion of the Ranger V examination 13 of the candidates were successful. Of these, 6 have been appointed and one is being promoted from the Ranger III to the Ranger IV class.

William J. Haussler, who has served since July 1 on a TAU basis at the Ranger V level, received the first permanent appointment and will carry on in the same splendid manner as he has since coming to Sacramento. Bill also has come up through the ranks and, as have many of our successful field employees, served an important part of his ranger tenure in Big Basin Redwoods State Park. Other important parts of his park career included the Ranger II Park Supervisor position at Palomar Mountain and Ranger III Park Supervisor position at Richardson Grove. Bill has been working on the reservoir recreation studies, but the Land Section as now organized will permit Bill to participate in land planning studies involving other proposed park projects.

Another of the incumbents to be appointed is Paul R. Meier, the land planner who was fortunate enough to find marital bliss within the headquarters office of the Division of Beaches and Parks. Once well known for his splendid planning and engineering work in connection with the Riding and Hiking Trails, Paul only recently became an "expert" at selecting areas suitable for State park purposes. He has been working primarily on the reservoir recreation studies, but in line with the new policy will also be assigned other proposed projects being studied.

The third incumbent, Alfred P. Salzgeber, will continue to carry out land planning studies in the Land Section, undoubtedly in connection with reservoir recreation and other proposed park projects. Al also served a hitch in Big Basin, and you may have seen him aligned with some other park personalities in a snapshot published in News and Views when all were younger and of slighter build, shall we say. Al, now affectionately referred to as "Curly", more recently was Park Supervisor at the Ranger III level at Carpinteria Beach State Park and was one of the first to act as an Area Supervisor, having general supervision in addition to Carpinteria over San Buenaventura and El Capitan Beach State Parks. For six months while Superintendent Jess Chaffee headed up the preparation of the Five Year Master Plan for Beaches and Parks, Al was Acting Assistant District Superintendent in District 5.

Big Bill Weatherbee is another incumbent who was successful in passing the Ranger V examination and has gained an appointment to that class on a permanent basis. He, too, has been one of the "puddle planners" but will be given other opportunities in the land planning program. Bill also served for a period at Big Basin and was Park Supervisor at Mt. San Jacinto, Richardson Grove, and, more recently, Huntington Beach State Park.

An additional appointment to the Ranger V class in the Land Section was made possible through a personnel change involving Mr. Emmett Blanchfield and

Mr. Robert Hatch. An appointment to this position is pending. Mr. Blanchfield, because of a chronic respiratory ailment, found it necessary to relinquish his administrative duties as Senior Land Planner in the Associate Landscape Architect class and transfer in that class to the Development Section, where he was assigned prior to his work as a land planner. This made possible the appointment of Robert Hatch as Senior Land Planner in the Ranger VI class. Because of recruitment difficulties one Associate Landscape Architect position in the Land Section has been reclassified to Ranger V Land Planner, thus it was possible to make one more appointment from the list than we had anticipated.

Congratulations and best wishes to all who have been benefitted by these changes.

* * * * * *

MAN DROWNS AT BIG SUR

At 7:30 p.m. on April 29th, Arnold Lopez and James Thompson were walking along the deep side of the swimming pool at Big Sur when Mr. Lopez fell in. Neither man knew how to swim but Mr. Lopez managed to scramble to the side of the pool where he climbed out. As he was climbing out Mr. Thompson fell in and all attempts at rescue by Mr. Lopez were futile. Ironically there was a life preserver with a long line attached about 30 feet from the spot where the gentlemen had fallen into the pool. Ranger Willard Moore, who lives near the pool, heard their calls for help and took immediate action. He removed his clothing and dove into the water in an attempt to find the victim. Supervisor L. P. Griffith and his son, Wayne, also arrived on the scene shortly after and they too went into the water to try to find Mr. Thompson. All efforts were futile until a grappling hook was improvised and the body was finally located by dragging the bottom. Resuscitation proved to be of no avail, for the body had been in the water for over an hour and a half.

Park personnel had taken all precautions possible to prevent this type of accident but evidently the victims had paid little heed to the warning signs erected to prevent such tragedies.

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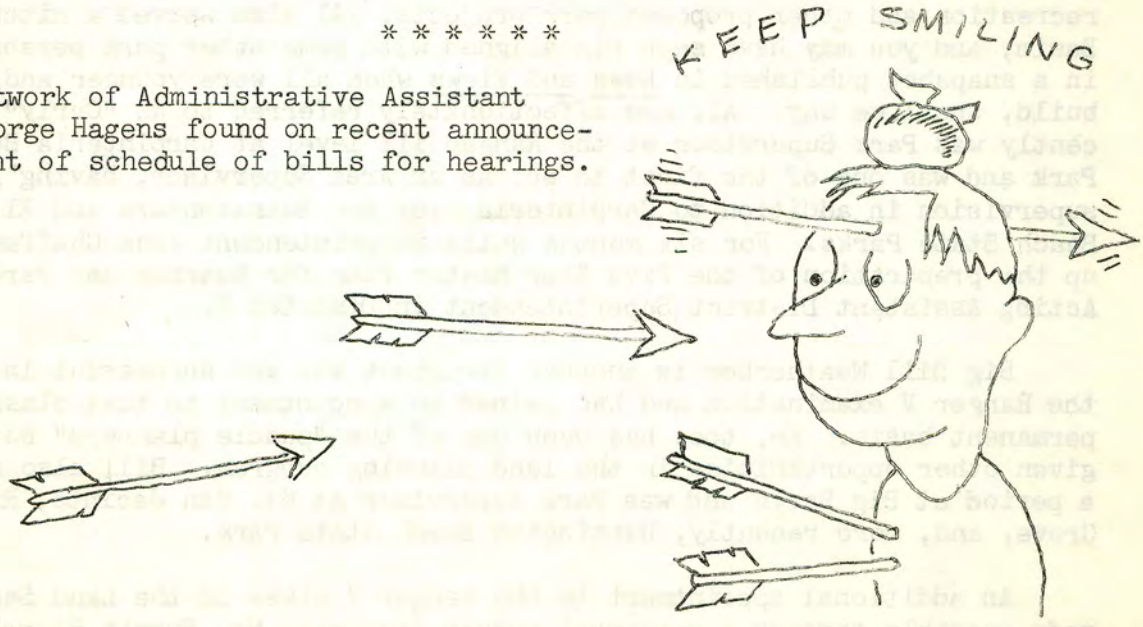
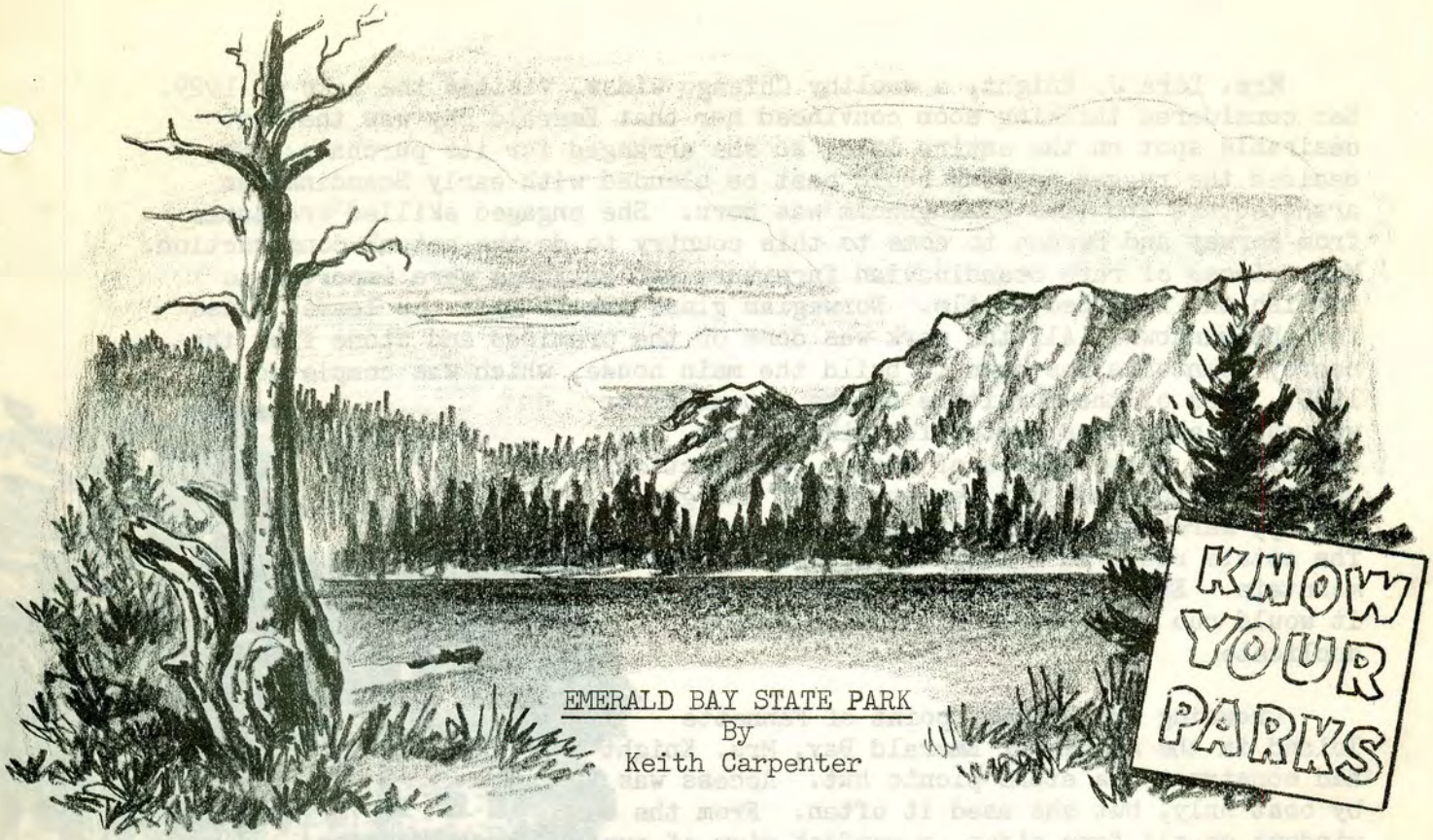
Artwork of Administrative Assistant George Hagens found on recent announcement of schedule of bills for hearings.





EMERALD BAY STATE PARK

By
Keith Carpenter

The history of Emerald Bay is interwoven with the history of the Lake Tahoe area. Nestled in a granite cradle of the pine-forested high Sierra, the world famous waters of Lake Tahoe reflect the moods of nature in ever-changing colors. All the shades of blue and green are to be found somewhere within its surface area, and in some places the bottom is visible to a depth of 100 feet.

The first white man to see this lake was Captain John C. Fremont, en-route to California on his 1843-44 expedition. Accompanied by Kit Carson and led by an Indian Guide named Truckee, they angled northwesterly over the Kit Carson Pass into the Lake Tahoe country. They were unable to explore the lake due to inclement weather, but Captain Fremont took time to name the lake "Bonpland" after a member of his party. Early map makers disregarded Fremont's choice for a name, and renamed the lake "Bigler", after an early California governor. By usage and by popular choice, the name Bigler had to yield to the old Indian name, "Tahoe" which means "Big Water". Midway on the south shore of Lake Tahoe lies Emerald Bay, named for its pure emerald green waters. It is about three miles long and a half mile wide. It is one of the most inspiring views of lake and mountain to be seen in the entire United States. Above the bay roars Eagle Falls. The foaming waters of Eagle Creek dash their way to the lake shore over giant boulders, passing through mountains of serene beauty as they go. Thanks to the civic-minded restraint of Duane L. Bliss, who logged this area in the early part of the century, the beauty of the bay setting was left unmarred. This park contains 567 acres and includes 13,030 feet of lake frontage, some of the best on the entire lake. 176 acres of the park were secured from Harvey West by purchase and donation in 1953. This area is now known as the Harvey West Unit in honor of the noted and public-spirited lumberman of Placerville. In order to develop park boundaries to encompass the whole bay frontage, six other parcels of land were purchased outright by the state. The present boundary line now adjoins D. L. Bliss State Park.

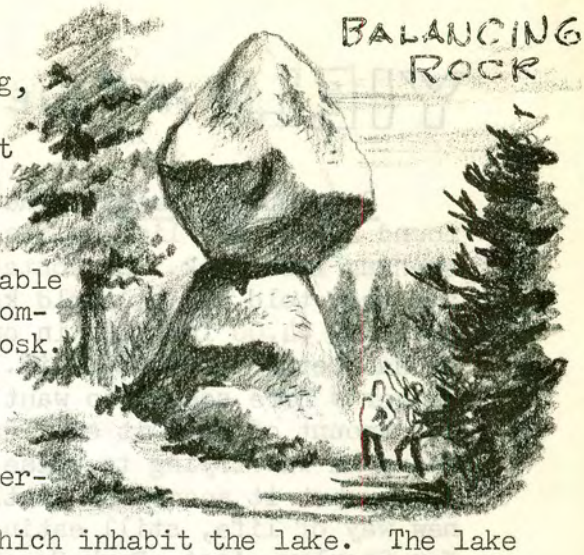
Mrs. Lora J. Knight, a wealthy Chicago widow, visited the lake in 1929. Her considered thinking soon convinced her that Emerald Bay was the most desirable spot on the entire lake, so she arranged for its purchase. She decided the rugged setting could best be blended with early Scandinavian architecture and thus Vikingsholm was born. She engaged skilled craftsmen from Norway and Sweden to come to this country to do the actual construction. Many pieces of rare Scandinavian furniture and antiques were imported to furnish the finished castle. Norwegian glass makers made the leaded glass for the windows. All the work was done on the premises and stone from the nearby mountains was hewn to build the main house, which was completed in 1935. Much of the furniture on the ground floor was especially constructed for Vikingsholm. In addition, 5 other houses of wooden construction were built to house her servant staff and guests. A shop, warehouse, and boathouses were added. The estate required a staff of 25 servants to maintain. Erected at present day building costs, it would run well over a million dollars to duplicate.

Crowning the highest point of Fannette Island in the middle of Emerald Bay, Mrs. Knight had constructed a stone picnic hut. Access was by boat only, but she used it often. From the windows on all four sides, a perfect view of surrounding scenic wonders was spread before the eyes.

After Mrs. Knight passed away, the estate was sold to the Holland interests, with Harvey West securing ownership in 1949. He sold a parcel of land to Mr. Hintz, who built the lovely summer home known as Hintz House. This house is again a part of the Harvey West Unit, and is now used as a ranger residence.

Emerald Bay State Park lies wholly within El Dorado County. It is located on State Route 89, which follows the west shore of Lake Tahoe and connects U. S. Highways 40 and 50. The park lies 100 miles east of Sacramento and 36 miles south of Truckee.

Along with the scenic wonders of granite, pine-covered mountains reflected in the emerald mirror of the bay are many delights for the nature lover. The major forest growth includes the Jeffery, Lodgepole, Ponderosa, and Sugar Pine. Mixed in with the pines are Red and White Fir and Incense Cedar. The animal life is prolific. There are Raccoon, Mule and Columbian Black-tail Deer, Porcupine, Yellow-bellied Marmot, Black Bear, Muskrat, Bobcat, Coyote, and Weasel. There are many Northern Flying Squirrel around Vikingsholm. Mink, while not common, are found along Eagle Creek. Golden Beaver have a home on the bay shore and adults are sometimes seen in the ponds south of Vikingsholm. In the reptile field, the Blue-Bellied Swift, Mountain Garter Snake, Couch Garter Snake and Rubber Boa have been seen. Shrubs include the Manzanita, Creek Dogwood, Huckleberry Oak, and Chinquipin. Birds common to the area



are the California Gull, Western Robin, Red-wing, Sierra Grouse, along with varieties of flicker, warbler, sparrow, and sapsucker. Ducks frequent the bay and Canada Geese sometimes use Fannette Island as a nesting ground.

Camping facilities will, we hope, be available in the 1957 season, with 100 new campsites, 2 combination buildings, 4 comfort stations and a kiosk. Picnicking areas have not been established, but picnicking is permitted along the shore of the Harvey West Unit. Boating parties make this a popular objective for a day on the water. Fishermen may be seen trying for the elusive Kokanee Salmon or any of the eight varieties of trout which inhabit the lake. The lake is open to licensed fishing the year round.

Through giant trees and boulders along the bay shore, a hiking trail winds its way to the resort area. Another hiking trail leads to Eagle Falls and Velma Lake. Access is by foot trail or water, only. No cars are allowed in the Harvey West Unit. An access road from State Route 89 leads down to the two resorts. Hikes, guided by a Naturalist, originate in the park and scheduled events are posted. Tours through Vikingsholm are conducted three days a week.

Two concessions are operated in the park at the present time. Emerald Bay Resort offers diningroom, fountain, cabins, store, gas station, and post office. At nearby L'Anchorage are diningroom and cabin facilities.

The park is administered jointly with D. L. Bliss State Park, with headquarters at Bliss. The personnel at D. L. Bliss and Emerald Bay State Parks are: Keith Carpenter, Park Supervisor; Ray Westberg, Assistant Park Supervisor; Robert Hudson, Ranger I; and Don Stalter, Park Attendant.

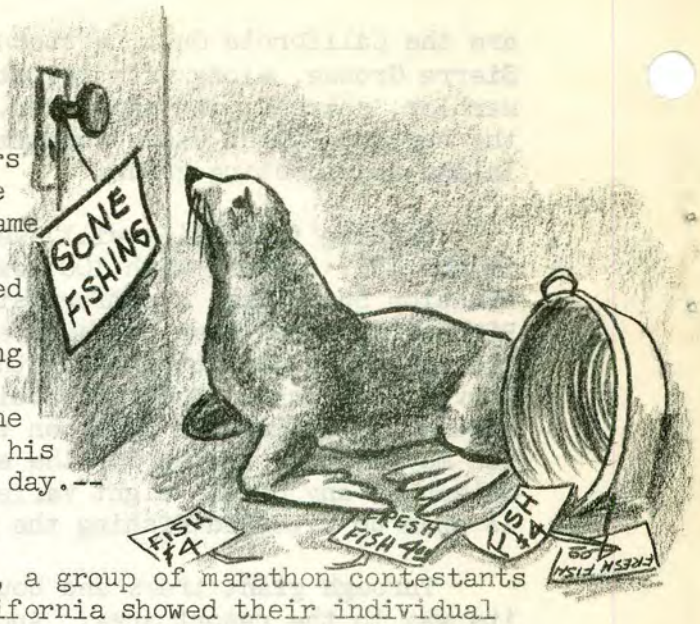
* * * * * *

According to local bird watching society and from the changes requested on W2 forms the long legged bird native to northern Europe has been busy again. On March 21st the stork flew over MacKerricher Beach and dropped an 8-pound bundle of joy in the form of a young man for Frances and Bill Stahlberg. Bill is the Park Supervisor at MacKerricher Beach and this is their first youngster.

After a short vacation El Storko made another park family happy by presenting them with a young man weighing 8 pounds. The recipients are Bill Marshall and his wife of Point Lobos Reserve State Park.

Congratulations to both park families.

YIELD FROM THE FIELD



Carpinteria Beach - One of our neighbors found a baby sea lion on his front porch one evening last week. He contacted Fish and Game and they told him he could keep it. After spending $4.00 for fish in one day he decided he had better get rid of it. None of the Ranger's here seemed to want it after hearing the amount of fish it eats daily. Last we heard he was trying to chase it back into the ocean, but it seems the little fellow likes his new way of life, still eating $4.00 worth a day.--Ken Stanley, Asst. Park Supervisor

Petaluma Adobe - Sunday, April 7, 1957, a group of marathon contestants from various cities throughout northern California showed their individual stamina and endurance in the annual 26-mile marathon race sponsored by the Petaluma Spartan Club. The winning time was 3 hours and 7 minutes. I wonder how this time would compare with General Vallejo's messengers when they raced across the Sonoma Mountains to report the arrival of a Russian or British ship for supplies. The Petaluma Adobe was the starting and finishing point of the 26-mile marathon.--Melvin Badger, Monument Supervisor

Salton Sea - Friday afternoon an Army helicopter landed on the beach near the boat basin. The pilot was having magneto trouble and came down to make repairs. As soon as he landed, he was surrounded by kids (and parents).--Evon Till, Park Supervisor

Huntington Beach - April 13 brought the colors out of mothball storage to wave for the first time in the oncoming summer breeze of 1957. And at 10 a.m. sharp, the park was again open for the public use, with the hopes of a nice season minus the SPEEDERS, DRUNKS, FIGHTS, RESTROOM WRECKERS, and above all DEATH.--Russell McDonnell, Asst. Supervisor

Humboldt Redwoods - The Atkinson Company of San Francisco, has been awarded the bid on the construction of the new Freeway through Humboldt Redwoods. Representatives of this company moved into the area with offices at Weott on Tuesday, April 9th. On Monday, April 15th, this company started their project in this vicinity at Duckett Grade, in the Rolph Grove near the Dyerville bridge, beginning the construction of a detour road. The setting up of offices by this concern has caused quite a little flurry of excitement and activity in the little town of Weott.--Charles Doll, Park Supervisor

Riding and Hiking Trail, Riverside and Los Angeles Counties - The de Anza Caballeros on their yearly ride went through this trail sector on Tuesday, April 9, and Wednesday, April 10. Riding down the mountain side from Cuyamaca Rancho State Park they stopped overnight at San Felipe Ranch House as guests of Orvil Cumming, ranch owner. From there, on Wednesday, April 10, a leisurely ride was made to Warner Springs, approximately 12 miles, where they stopped for the night. On Thursday, April 11, they rode to Tripp Flats in Riverside County, a ride of about 37 miles which separated the men from the boys. From Tripp Flats to Saboba Springs and then to Riverside at a banquet at the Mission Inn. If Juan Bautista de Anza could have returned for awhile he probably

would have marveled at the leggy horses and fine equipment, and probably chuckled a bit at a few padded saddles of the senior members, one of which was close to 80 years old.--Louis Juch, Trail Supervisor.

Carrillo Beach - Today I was talking to a Deputy Sheriff on his day off. As we were talking we noted a Los Angeles County fire truck coming down Mulholland Drive, suddenly the truck left the road, crashed through a fence and over an embankment. The truck then continued on across the wash and the driver stopped it under some trees. The driver leaped out and started to run away from the truck. At that moment we suddenly realized that what we were watching was a county prisoner escaping. We then drove to the area and the Sheriff pursued the escapee on foot. After firing one shot over his head the escapee was back in custody. The prisoner had been working on a road gang about four miles up Mulholland and had stolen the truck to make his escape.--Wesley Cater, Park Supervisor

Stinson Beach - April 20th the annual Easter egg hunt and parade for the children of Stinson Beach was held in the park. Prizes were awarded for best costume and the person who found the golden egg. Guess what--Park Supervisor Carlson's two-year old daughter found the golden egg.--Eric Leffingwell, Asst. Park Supervisor

Folsom Lake - Fishing is good at Folsom Lake. April 10th we pulled out a Chevrolet panel and didn't even have bait on our hook. As Chevrolets were out of season, we gave it back to the owner. Car was in 10 feet of water. (Owner parked car on slope without setting brakes.)--Neil Power, Asst. Park Supervisor

Turlock Lake - Don Pedro Chapter #67, presented Darrell Knoefler with a surprise at its monthly meeting, March 28. Mr. Harry Bezores, C.S.E.A.'s Regional Director for District 8, called out Darrell's name and asked him to come forward and present himself to members of the chapter. Mr. Bezores then presented Darrell with a beautiful past president's pin for his work as president at Donner Chapter #56.--Ronald McCullough, Asst. Park Supervisor

Big Basin - Eleven Cub Scouts, one Boy Scout, and a grown woman, all from East Palo Alto, with instructions from scout leaders to stay on the road proceeded to get lost. Group left picnic party at 2:00 p.m. and were reported missing at 6:00 p.m. No one knew definitely which direction or trail or road they had actually taken. When found about midnight in steep, bushy area west of Union Creek Trail between the CCC camp and South Gate, camp had been set up and the kids were "having a ball" as one scout leader put it.--A. D. Philbrook, Park Supervisor.

Sonoma Monuments - At about 4:45 p.m., Sunday, March 24, at the height of the visiting at Vallejo Home, a man right in front of my desk in the Chalet exclaimed "That barn is on fire!" It was one vast red flame, and in no time at all had burned to the last stick. The crowd behaved marvelously well -- no hysteria, no disorder and no getting in the way. At the height of the fire, I counted almost 50 cars parked in our parkway, along the road to the rear and along both sides of the lane. By 5:00 p.m. most had left, the barn was no more, and the pile of hay remaining was being soaked by the firemen.--Ann Issler, Curator

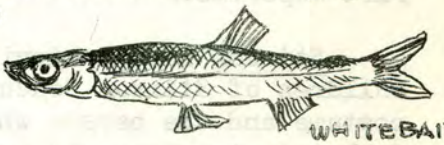
NATURE NOTES

PLENTY TO CATCH

By
Edward A. Earl

The fish are so plentiful you step on them. It sounds like it might by the usual fish story you expect from fishermen, but the smelt runs on San Mateo Beaches State Park do get slippery under foot. The catch is not made by the slow hook and line method, but by nets in the rolling surf. Often one dip of the net in a breaker, as it falls onto the beach, will produce the 25-pound limit. The commonly used "A" frame net of today is of Indian origin. The Indians along the coastline were aware of the food value of the smelt.

Not all of the beaches meet the requirements for the smelt. The sand is usually made up of grains close to gravel size. This allows easy seepage of ocean water with an ample supply of oxygen for the development of the spawn. The smelt start their spawning runs on the beaches in early spring and continue until winter in many years.



WHITEBAIT

The Key on Fish Families puts the smelt into the family Osmeridae which is closely related to salmon. That relationship helps to understand the comparative spawn runs. Up in Oregon and British Columbia one species in this family even goes into the freshwater streams to spawn as the salmon do. The wild activities of the sea gulls are often the best indication as to just when and where the fish runs are on long beaches. Each run varies in length of run and manner and occasionally the schools may actually fall out in front of the breakers in their effort to reach the spawning area of the beach; at the other extreme are the stragglers. They swim onto the beach after the breakers are backwashing and are high, dry and helpless until the next breaker washes over them. The sea gulls often find their meals with these hapless schools.

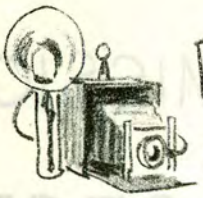
The smelt runs are not limited only to daylight hours, but often run at night, too. Locating the schools by visual means is not very likely during the night. The fastest method is to run through the surf until you feel the fish wash into your bare legs. In heavy schools it is not uncommon to find yourself pressing the fish into the sand with your bare feet.

SURF SMELT

The day and night smelt are of two different species. The Department of Fish and Game Bulletin No. 68, "Common Marine Fishes of California", names the night smelt Surf Smelt, which is often the name it is given in fish markets while the day smelt is named Whitebait.

Even though an unimportant species commercially, the smelt suffered over-fishing pressure a few decades ago. The commonly used nets before the 25-pound limit were nets up to 18 feet in length which took 2 men to operate.

The sport of catching smelt is often cold and wet. Only when you can visualize a platter of smelt fried in butter to a golden brown can you force yourself into the cold surf.



PARK CAMERAMAN

That good looking fellow painting the Madrone Picnic Area sign is Thomas L. (Les) McKnight of Samuel P. Taylor State Park. Les came to work for the Division of Beaches and Parks in October of 1947 at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. He worked at Cuyamaca until December of 1953 at which time he was transferred to Samuel P. Taylor State Park. He is still at Taylor and like many men in the field is anticipating an appointment to Grade II off the present list. Les is married and he and his wife Addie have two children, a boy and a girl. Les likes to spend his spare time when he can get away on his two hobbies photography and fishing. He also does quite a bit of camping during the summer and has built, for he and his family, a novel camping trailer.

* * * * * *

TRICKS OF THE TRADE

Monument Supervisor Doug Metcalf, William B. Ide Adobe, has suggested we start a column in News and Views under the above title. Doug said he feels many park personnel and parks have shortcuts and novel ways of accomplishing tasks. To start the ball rolling he has submitted the following two "tricks".

220 Volt Tester

If it is necessary to test a 220 circuit, an inexpensive tester can be made by using two weather-proofed pigtails. You simply splice one lead from each pigtail together in series and use the other two for test leads. Use two 75-watt bulbs in the sockets and you can tell by the brightness of the light whether the circuit is 110 or 220 volts. Of course, a voltage tester is the best method, but this will work safely in an emergency.

Test for Short

To test for a short in a 110-volt circuit where screw type fuses (Edison base) are used, remove the burned out fuse and replace with a light bulb. If the bulb lights you have a short. As soon as you eliminate the short the bulb will stop burning. This saves a lot of wasted fuses used in testing. Be sure and replace the bulb with a fuse when the short is corrected. It is also a good idea to disconnect or turn off all motors and appliances while testing.

We encourage all personnel to submit their tricks, shortcuts or ideas and hope it will make the job easier for others.

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular monthly meeting of the California State Park Commission was held in San Francisco, April 12, 1957. Commissioners present were: J. R. Knowland, Chairman, and Commissioners Charles Kasch, Guilford Whitney and Robert Burns.

On an agenda of 59 items, 39 concerned acquisition and land planning. Of the 39 acquisition items, 21 were for purchase resolutions of parcels of land and 3 were for condemnation proceedings. Parks and projects on which acquisition actions were taken were as follows:

Francis-Dunes Beach Project, San Simeon Beach, San Clemente Beach, San Buenaventura Beach, Santa Monica Beach, Folsom Lake, Van Damme Beach, Columbia Historic, Del Norte Coast Redwoods, Pfeiffer-Big Sur, San Diego County Beaches Project, Twin Lakes Beach, Joshua Trees Project, Los Encinos, Palomar Mountain, Torrey Pines Beach, Dockweiler Beach and Royal Palms Beach Project. Of these, purchase resolutions or condemnations were advocated for 160 acres at Folsom Lake State Park. At Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park approval was given for the purchase of properties within the perimeter of the park owned by Mr. Harding and Mr. Flause.

In the way of granting special uses of parks, the Commission amended an agreement for Jedediah Smith Redwoods giving the Division of Highways the right to increase the removal of gravel. At Carrillo Beach State Park both Warner Brothers and Film Master Projections, Incorporated, were given motion picture rights.

At San Juan Bautista the Chamber of Commerce was given permission for holding the Annual Arts and Crafts Show. At Turlock Lake State Park, approval was given for the holding of the Stanislaus County Water Festival Day. At Folsom Lake State Park the Commission agreed to consider their policy concerning the matter of allowing aircraft landings and take-offs at Folsom Lake State Park. Ten concession agreements or alterations were considered at Old Custom House, Twin Lakes Beach, Pfeiffer-Big Sur, Turlock Lake and Columbia.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, the following were approved for registration: Santa Fe and Salt Lake Trail Monument, Mormon Trail Monument, Stoddard-Waite Monument, Daily Toll Road Monument, all in San Bernardino County; Felton Covered Bridge, Santa Cruz County; Sloughhouse, Sacramento County.

The Park Commission, in response to requests of the Director and members of the Legislature, studied the many bills now in the current session of the Legislature. Should the ceiling be raised, the Commission approved for acquisition $4,100,000 for 7 projects; $9,890,241 for development at 13 areas, and disapproved 7 bills, some of which were spot bills and did not have price tags attached to them as yet. The Commission placed in the category of deferred, because further study would be necessary, 21 bills concerning additional land acquisitions and 3 concerning development including one item of $2,700,000 for construction of another segment of the redwood highway out of state park funds.

Approval was given for the live broadcast at Sutter's Fort State Historical Monument of the Wide Wide World TV show which required the closing of Sutter's Fort April 26, 27 and 28.

The next meeting of the State Park Commission will be held in Columbia on May 17.

CALIFORNIA'S FATHER OF AVIATION

By
Martin Cole, Curator, Pio Pico

On April 15 and 16 the University of Santa Clara generously permitted Martin Cole, Curator, Pio Pico State Historical Monument, to peruse the John Joseph Montgomery documents. Mr. Montgomery is considered the "Father of Aviation"; he flew 20 years prior to the Wright brothers and was a professor at Santa Clara University (then Santa Clara College). The two days spent in the school's archives did much to round out Mr. Cole's study of Mr. Montgomery. In a basement of the University in dusty storage, Mr. Cole examined the remains of several Montgomery gliders. He concluded that the place for these historical aircraft is in a museum rather than hidden away. Mr. Cole also visited the hillside near the village of Evergreen where Montgomery met with a fatal accident in 1911 flying one of his planes.

Part of the material that Mr. Cole studied was a letter written by John J. Montgomery to his sister Margaret in 1885. Following is an extract from that letter: "My attention is still fixed on my flying machine and I am getting along fast enough to suit myself. Since I last wrote you, I have performed hundreds of experiments and discovered so many important facts and laws. I have had many failures and discouragements, but have become more convinced than ever of the correctness of my ideas and plans. My theory from the beginning has not changed, though at first it was not by any means as clear as now, but the difficulty I have encountered is to combine the proper mechanical principles to work out this theory; and I can assure you the test has been a difficult one, and I have had to dispute the ground inch by inch.

"I have been led into the most varied investigations and have repeated the same experiments day after day before reaching a conclusion. I consider that Providence has been very gracious to me, for I have acquired invaluable information on the subject, and indeed so strange is it in its nature that I will have to prove the truth of my information by the success of my machine before anybody, having a knowledge of philosophy, will believe me. I am very glad to feel this is so and I hope it will continue so until I get through. I have performed a few simple experiments, which I would not perform before a scientist for any consideration; for the solution to the problem is very much like that of standing an egg on its end. In fact the solution is so simple, it almost approaches the ridiculous.

"At present I am making a large machine with which to test certain facts developed by a series of experiments carried on during the last few months. And I wish you to <u>always</u> pray very earnestly for my <u>safety</u> and success; Saint Joseph is my helper."

As many of you no doubt know Montgomery Memorial State Park near San Diego is named in honor of John Joseph Montgomery, California's father of aviation.

COVER STORY

The Pine Marten is an inhabitant of the Upper Canadian and Hudsonian Life Zones of the Sierra-Nevada Range and will seldom be observed in any area of human habitation. Outside of California the Pine Marten may be found west of the Cascade Range in Oregon and Washington, and in the southern Rocky Mountains from New Mexico to Colorado. The Pine Marten is a member of the weasel family but is about the size of a small house cat and has a rich yellowish brown fur, bushy cylindrical tail and large cat-like ears. He is an accomplished aerialist and is at home in the trees as well as among the boulders and rock slides of the mountains. Enemies of the Pine Marten along with man are Mountain Lion, Fisher and Great Horned Owl. His diet consists of squirrels, birds, eggs and small rodents. The Pine Marten is a valuable fur bearer and easily trapped. The young, up to five, are born in April. D. L. Bliss and Emerald Bay State Parks are typical habitat locations for the Pine Marten; however, if you wish to observe this interesting little animal you must get away from all evidence and sounds of human habitation and have a world of patience. The cover on this issue shows the Pine Marten against a backdrop of the incomparable Emerald Bay, a nationally renowned segment of California's best scenery.

* * * * * *

"BUD" REDDICK PASSES

Many of the park staff will learn with sadness of the passing of Theodore "Bud" Reddick at his home in Long Beach May 6. Bud, though familiar to many of us, was never a permanent employee. He served as a Seasonal Park Naturalist at Cuyamaca Rancho in 1948, and from 1949 to 1952 at Big Basin. Bud was renowned for making his natural history presentations interesting through his sage humorous outlook which radiated from him constantly. Children in parks followed him in droves. To them he had the knack of correcting them in a manner which made them like him the more. To this day children now grown come to newer Park Naturalists and Rangers and ask of the whereabouts of Bud Reddick. His enthusiasm for natural history, particularly reptiles, has been contagious to the extent that many students and young park visitors are following in his footsteps and strengthening the conservation field -- what better living memorial could anyone in the State Park System leave?

I know I speak for all who knew him, and send our sincerest condolences to Mrs. Reddick.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Regular-Permanent

Barrow, Thelma G. (formerly)	Acctg Tech II TAU	4/4/57	Dist 1 Hq
Bellinghausen, Frank B.	St Pk Rg I	4/1/57	Marshalls Mon.
Fischer, Robert A.	St Pk Rg I	4/1/57	Fremont Ford
Haseley, Jack A.	St Pk Rg I	4/1/57	Tahoe City
McNoble, Hubert R.	Curator I (reinstatement)	3/25/57	Columbia HST

Appointments - TAU

Allen, Clifford A. (formerly)	Jr. Ldscpe Arch St Pk Rg I	4/1/57	Dist 1 Hq Dyerville
Cox, Margaret M. (formerly)	Jr. StenoClerk	3/15/57	Dist 1 Hq
Temple, Sidney E. (formerly)	St Pk Attend	4/31/57	Portola
Tiefel, Fred	St Pk Attend	4/17/57	Stinson Beach

Transfers

Grows, Walter H. (from)	St Pk Rg I	4/1/57	Folsom Lake G.J. Hatfield

Separations

Adams, Jack M.	St Pk Attend	3/31/57	Portola
Curtis, Joseph B.	St Pk Attend	3/29/57	Stinson Beach
Heilbronn, William C.	St Pk Attend	3/31/57	Humboldt Rdwds
Zierlein, Fred L.	St Pk Attend	4/15/57	Rich. Grove

Miscellaneous

Telephone number - Samuel P. Taylor State Park: GLenwood 3-7604
San Mateo Riding and Hiking Trails: Edward Earl, Supervisor: RAymond 6-4153
Glenn A. Jackson, State Park Residence 1 (Miramar) Half Moon Bay, California, Route 1, Box 112A -- Phone: RAymond 6-4153
San Juan Bautista State Historical Monument: NAtional 3-4881
Fremont Peak State Park: NAtional 3-4248

* * * * * *

New faces in the Sacramento office are Sandra Seibel, History Section; Edward Bouillon, Wayne Haug, Norman Smith, John Hamernik and John Elmore, Development Section; Mary Stafford and Fred Osborne, Land Section; Betty Uhlich, Walter Addobati, Edward Hussong, Cliff Swesey, and Ethel Connors, Administration Section.

Welcome to our family.

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

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NEWS and VIEWS

VOLUME 14 NUMBER 6

JUNE - 1957

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

NEWS AND VIEWS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

The Hearst Castle at San Simeon, a creation of great architectural and artistic quality, and unquestionably one of the wonders of the West, is to become a part of the California State Park System. This was assured by an exchange of telegrams on May 22, 1957 between the Hearst Corporation and the Governor. Mr. Richard Berlin, President of the Corporation, and Mr. William Randolph Hearst, Jr., Vice President, tendered the gift of "La Cuesta Encantada" with its lavish furnishings and works of art, and Governor Knight replied that he approved enthusiastically of their working out the details with the State Park Commission and this Division. Both the State Park Commission and the Legislature some years ago gave their approval to the acceptance of the property if offered.

Our land and development sections are working on surveys and descriptions, the deeds and agreements are in preparation, and the Hearst Corporation is taking inventory of the contents of the Castle, which will be left practically as it was in the time of Mr. Hearst's occupancy. His taste and imagination are revealed by the Castle. Undoubtedly his activities as a collector and a builder were inspired by his mother, Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst, much beloved benefactress of the University of California and many other public causes. The offer stipulates that the property "is to be a memorial to William Randolph Hearst, who was responsible for its creation and whose hope it was that the State of California receive it in the name of his mother, Phoebe Apperson Hearst".

Already extensive study, in which District Superintendent Jess T. Chaffee has had a major part, as has State Park Historian Aubrey Neasham, has been made of the problems of protecting the Castle and its contents and displaying it to the public "in a manner consistent with its dignity and its historical, aesthetic and cultural character" (to quote from the text of the offer).

A challenge is involved in meeting this requirement. Techniques involved in park management and historical interpretation as we now practice them, as at La Purisima and Sutter's Fort, will have to be adapted to a very special and unique situation in the light of actual experience.

There will be much more to be said about this as time goes on. The essential thing right now is that the Castle and its contents will be held intact and its collections will not be dissipated. Its architectural unity, its rich furnishings, its valuable collections of tapestries, statuary, pottery and other works of art, its impressive grounds and colorful gardens, its commanding position in the midst of the unspoiled scenery of the historic rancho of his father, Senator George Hearst--these elements and the fact that it was for a time the nerve center of the Hearst newspaper empire, and that it memorializes the varied talents of William Randolph Hearst, and of his mother, Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst--all combine to cause gratification that this unique and world-famous property will through the years be available for the inspiration, education and enjoyment of the public. It will be an object of wonder for many generations of travelers.

Legislature Adjourns in a Cloud of Dust

On the legislative front, just before adjournment on this date, things happened thick and fast. The 1957-58 budget had been approved by both houses

and signed by the Governor last week. For Beaches and Parks it contains a total of $6,843,462, well within the $7,000,000 ceiling set by present statute. $5,323,754 is for support and $1,519, 708 is for development.

There are no new items for land acquisition in this budget. Indeed, under the present ceiling there could not be. With $4,000,000 yet to be expended from past funds, plus the generous appropriation of over $31,000,000 made last year to implement the Five Year Master Plan, we did not exert ourselves to request large additional acquisition items.

This, however, was more or less taken out of our hands by individual members of the Legislature who, under impetus supplied by their constituents, introduced innumerable measures to establish new parks or add to or develop existing areas. $30,000,000 is a low estimate of the total. Some of these items fell within the Five Year Master Plan, although not necessarily in the order of priority established by the Commission on the basis of present needs.

Ceiling Increase to $12,000,000 Proposed

None of these projects could be accomplished without a deficit unless the Legislature amended the State Lands Act to increase the ceiling on the annual allocation of oil royalty funds to the park and beach funds. This came about with the passage of AB 2925 by Assemblyman Shell of Los Angeles, increasing the ceiling from $7,000,000 to $12,000,000 annually, retroactive to include the 1956-57 fiscal year. It is now before the Governor for signature. If this becomes law--and it appears to have good prospects since it is in the Governor's approved program--the fiscal experts estimate that after allowing for anticipated increase in our support item to care for our expanding program in the next four years, and allowing an average of $3,500,000 for development each year (scarcely enough to keep pace with the mounting public demand for facilities) there will be available for acquisition of land during the remainder of the five-year period ending in 1961 approximately $6,500,000.

Commission's Acquisition Program Approved by Legislature

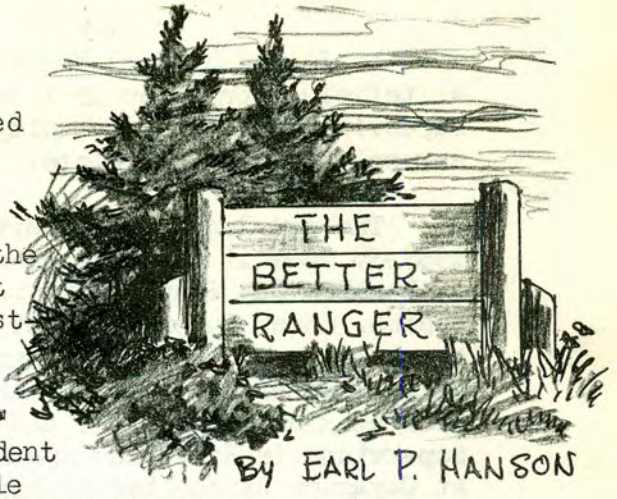
Director Nelson on April 26th presented to the Legislature a program approved by the State Park Commission after study of all pending measures. It includes five acquisition projects, three of which are for needed additions to existing parks (Santa Monica Beach, $2,000,000; Trinidad Beach, $75,000; Mt. Tamalpais, $1,000,000) and two of which are for new areas (Colusa-Sacramento River Parks, $500,000; Jack London Home, $100,000, to supplement the gift of this historic property to the State). In addition, the Commission recommended an acquisition reserve of $2,709,047, for reservoir recreation projects and other projects still under investigation.

All of these five land items were included in bills passed by both houses and now before the Governor, as are also nine development items totaling $3,740,281, at the following locations: Trinidad, Folsom, Lake Millerton, Los Angeles Arboretum, Pueblo de Los Angeles, Riding and Hiking Trails, Alameda Beach, Kern River Park, and Calaveras Big Trees. The total of Commission approved bills passed by both houses came to about $9,000,000, an amount consistent with the $12,000,000 ceiling.

Over and above this, bills were also passed providing over $5,500,000 more for land and development projects, including $2,000,000 for that hardy

(Continued on Page 16)

Personnel Appointments



During the current month we have completed appointments to the State Park Ranger V class from the newly established eligible list. It was not possible, as reported last month, to reclassify a landscape architect position in the Land Section. Therefore, the only appointment available during May was at the Ranger V Assistant Superintendent class in District 6.

Alan D. Philbrook, better known as "Tiny" was selected to fill the Assistant Superintendent position after a careful review of the eligible candidates by Chief Newton B. Drury. Since October of 1956 "Tiny" has been a Ranger IV Park Supervisor at Big Basin and has effectively furthered the development of a new master plan for that park. Prior to that he was in charge of Mount Diablo as a Ranger III, to which position he was appointed on June 1, 1954. From 1951 to 1954 he was in charge, as a Ranger II, of the Petaluma Adobe State Historical Monument, and much of the restoration work carried on there was under his general supervision. Prior to that he had been stationed at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park as Assistant Park Supervisor. Tiny first came into the service at San Clemente Beach State Park on February 2, 1947, and has steadily moved up through the ranks. We believe he will make an effective addition to the District 6 administrative staff.

To fill the vacancy left by Tiny's promotion, Chief Drury has selected James B. Chaffee, Ranger III Park Supervisor at Samuel P. Taylor State Park. He will be appointed on a split-off promotional basis to the Ranger IV Park Supervisor position at Big Basin, where we are confident that he will carry on in the same fine manner as has Tiny Philbrook. Jim, younger brother of our able Superintendent Jess Chaffee, first came into the State park organization in 1947, starting in Big Basin, the park where many of our outstanding park personnel have undergone a period of training. In 1948 he became Assistant Park Supervisor in the Ranger II class there and in 1950 was placed in charge of MacKerricher Beach State Park, then newly established. In 1953 he became the Ranger III Park Supervisor at Borrego, and almost two years later he was transferred to the Park Supervisor position at Samuel P. Taylor, where he has served effectively until the present date.

Samuel P. Taylor will boast a new supervisor because of the promotion of Jim Chaffee, and William R. Allison, Park Supervisor of Sonoma Coast, has been selected. This is a promotion to the Ranger III Park Supervisor class and is one of the first promotions from the new eligible list. Bill began his park career in Anza Desert State Park in 1947. He has served also at Cuyamaca Rancho for four years, was trail supervisor in Marin County in 1953 and 1954, and was transferred to the Sonoma Coast Park Supervisor position in 1955.

Other appointments from the new Ranger III list include Clyde Strickler to the Park Supervisor position at Borrego State Park. Clyde has a long and active record with the Division, beginning at Palomar Mountain in 1947 and including Cuyamaca Rancho, Los Encinos, and Donner Memorial where he has been stationed for the past nine months. The vacancy he leaves at Donner

will be filled by Carl Whitefield, currently at Borrego State Park. Ranger Whitefield's transfer is in accordance with Division policy to give park supervisors ample opportunity for experiences in different types of parks in several areas of the State.

The new Ranger III position provided for in the District 3 budget for 1957-58 made it possible to appoint Donald Lawyer, presently Park Supervisor of Tomales Bay State Park, to that position. He will have general supervision, under Superintendent Clyde Newlin, of water recreation activities, there being at least five parks within District 3 which involve large reservoir, lake or river area recreation. Don started his State park career in 1949 at Richardson Grove and has since served at Pfeiffer-Big Sur, as trail supervisor in Riverside and Los Angeles Counties, and as Assistant Supervisor at Cuyamaca Rancho before being placed in charge of Tomales Bay State Park, where he has been since last July. The vacancy thus created at Tomales Bay will be filled by Herbert Hedicke, in line with our policy of providing statewide opportunities for park supervisors where possible.

* * * * * * *

YOU WILL WANT TO JOIN TOO!

The following far-seeing state park employees during the month of May realized the advantages to their career in joining the National Conference on State Parks which costs only $5.00.

Mr. Charles Lyden, El Capitan Beach State Park
Mr. Arthur Parvin, Sunset Beach State Park
Mr. K. W. Miramontes, Carlsbad Beach State Park
Mr. Charles S. Mosteller, Silver Strand State Park
Mr. Edwin Hixson, Point Lobos Reserve State Park
Mr. Roy E. Mealey, Shasta State Historical Monument
Mr. Glenn W. Price, Will Rogers State Park
Mr. Wayne Cox, District 5 Headquarters

Enclosed in the envelope in which News and Views was sent to the parks is a single application form. Those of you who weren't lucky enough to have had the first chance at it, please write to your Editor who is co-chairman of the California Membership Committee.

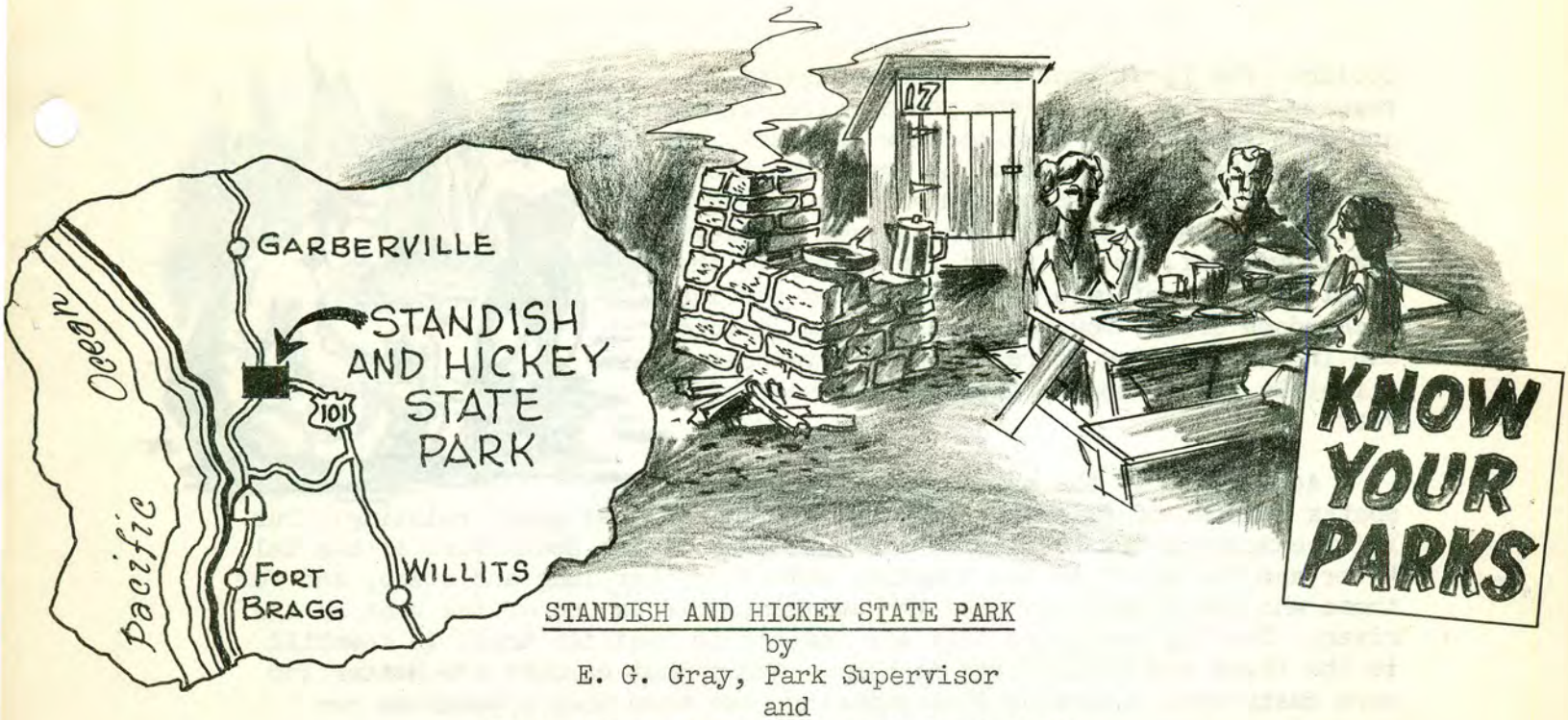
* * * * * * *

COVER STORY

On the cover of this months' News and Views we honor the Rainbow Trout (Salmo gairdneri). He is a year-round resident of Standish-Hickey State Park but some of his kind sometimes get the wanderlust and go out to sea to return as Steelhead. The Rainbow Trout is one of the most sought prizes of anglers. They usually spawn in the spring but in some streams they have been known to spawn in the fall.

On the other hand, the Steelhead spawn in late winter. They wait in the ocean at the mouth of a stream for an impact of fresh water. This happens when, after heavy rains, the streams spill tremendous amounts of fresh water into the ocean. With more fresh water, the Steelhead start upstream for spawning after which they return to the ocean.

In spawning, the female digs a saucer-shaped depression for a nest in the gravel of the streambed and lays her eggs. The male then fertilizes the eggs and they are guarded by the female. When the eggs hatch the mother's job is finished and she deserts her brood.



STANDISH AND HICKEY STATE PARK

by
E. G. Gray, Park Supervisor
and
Elmer Jones, Assistant Park Supervisor

Traveling north on the redwood highway (U. S. Highway 101) the first state park with camping facilities and staff is Standish and Hickey State Park. Known in District 1 as "The Southernmost Outpost", Standish and Hickey is an interesting example of the evolution of a state park. In 1921, Henry and Emma Hickey donated 40 acres to be set aside as a recreational park in memory of their son Edward R. Hickey. Parks at this time were under the administration of the Division of Forestry. In the early years, Hickey was open to camping and picnicking with meager facilities consisting of one water hydrant, one set of pit toilets and part of a rail fence. The campground was under the direction of Charley Gill, the first custodian, and the forerunner of our State Park Rangers.

The park's history, as far as the white man is concerned, started in 1895 when the land was homesteaded by Mrs. Minnie Breed. She was granted a patent on May 13, 1895, and just after the turn of the century, the park was acquired by Standish and Hickey and held by them until it was donated to the State and dedicated to Edward R. Hickey. Further acquisition in 1948 added a strip of property between Highway 101 and the original forty acres. This rounded out the park somewhat, giving us highway frontage the length of the park and land on both sides of the South Fork of the Eel River. In 1948 a combination building was completed and campground cleanup and layout started. A comfort station, two residences, one shop and garage, plus a pressure water system were also started in the same year.

On August 5, 1949, with the last connection completed for electric power, the park was officially opened to the

public. The first year was rather slow as regards campers, but as the years rolled by more and more people have come to know the park. We now have the same situation as prevails throughout the park system--many campers are turned away during the months of July and August. Hickey was thought of, in the first few years, in the light of an overflow area for the ever popular Richardson Grove; however, we have come into our own in the last few years and have developed a clientele, so to speak, that returns year after year.

Activities in the park during the summer months consist of swimming, fishing, hiking and just plain relaxing. Our fifty campsites are located on the east bank of the South Fork of the Eel River and the trail to the swimming hole is rather long and steep, and for those who don't mind the hike the swimming hole is one of the best on the river. The big complaint from the campers is that the trail is downhill to the river and uphill back to camp. Seems that campers are hotter and more dusty upon returning from swimming, but then they appreciate our showers so much more.

The second phase in the development of Standish and Hickey commenced in January of 1956, with the donation of an additional 512 acres located on the west side of the South Fork. This 512 acres was donated to the Save-the Redwoods League in 1955 by the Standish family and the League turned it over to the Division in 1956. This new acquisition was originally homesteaded by H. W. Hudson, J. B. Heywood, S. H. Harmon, C. L. Dingley and William Bihler. The Standish family came into possession about 1906 and held the land until donating it to the Save-the-Redwoods League in 1955 for park purposes. This gift of land by the Standish family, along with acquisitions of small parcels from the Rockport Lumber Company and the Carrigan family will bring the park total to 750 acres. Most of this acreage is in cut-over land which was heavily burned in the disastrous fire of 1945, but there is now a nice stand of young fir and redwood coming along which makes the area ideal for camping development. The outstanding tree in the park is the Captain Miles Standish Tree, a large redwood standing alone on the west side of the river. Named in honor of Captain Miles Standish of Mayflower fame, this tree is the largest in the park. The donors - the Standish family - are direct descendents of Captain Miles Standish. This takes on additional meaning this year because of the publicity given the sailing of the Mayflower II.

When plans are completed we will have 150 campsites, 100 of which will be on the west side of the river within easy walking distance of the swimming beach. A beautiful setting has been chosen for our proposed campfire circle and a level trail on both sides of the river will further enhance the area to vacationers. By the summer of 1959, Standish and Hickey State Park will be one of the most desirable camping parks in the state. We have the weather, we have the river, we have the setting, we have the plans and we have the first campground on the Redwood Highway north of San Francisco. With the new highway approaching completion, it is not difficult to visualize Standish and Hickey as the gateway to the Redwood Empire and a base of operations for vacationers who desire to visit the magnificent redwood groves to the north.

If the need arises for future development, and we feel it definitely will, we have room for expansion within the park without destruction of any natural values. In District 1 we are vitally concerned with preservation of our virgin groves, because development within these groves would be detrimental to the trees and hence dangerous to the visiting public. Parks such as Standish and Hickey, with beauty and attractions in their own right, are vital to the preservation of our redwoods.

The evolution of Standish and Hickey will not be completed with the addition of 100 campsites -- its destiny is that of a pressure relief valve for District 1. The utility factor of the park as a buffer will in no way detract from its personal charm and we intend to help it maintain its attractiveness and beauty from here henceforth.

Not only Coast Redwood trees are found in this park but also prevalent are Douglas Fir, Madrone, California Laurel, Valley, Tan Bark and Black Oak, Oregon Ash, Western Yew, Red Alder, Ponderosa Pine, Giant Chinquapin and willow.

Fern species found growing here are those as are indigenous to all northern California redwoods areas. Some of these are the Sword, Bracken, Five-finger, Maidenhair, Gold-back, Lady and Woodwardia Ferns.

To name a few of the more easily recognized wildflowers which grow in abundance and in wide variety are Trillium, Oxalis, Spotted Lily, California Poppy, Wild Strawberry, lupine, iris and daisy. Some of the more commonly known or recognized shrubs are California Huckleberry, Salal, Eastwood Manzanita, Ceanothus, Toyon, California Hazel, Poison Oak, Cascara Sagrada, California Blackberry and Western Raspberry.

The South Fork of the Eel River at times will yield such fish as the King and Silver Salmon, Steelhead or Rainbow Trout, Green Sunfish, Crayfish, minnows, suckers and bullheads and lampreys.

Animals seen in the park and vicinity are Gray Squirrels, Raccoons, Striped and Spotted Skunks, Columbian Black-tailed Deer, Bobcats, Brush and Jack Rabbits, moles, field mice and now and then a Black Bear. Sometimes Otter and Mink are seen along the river.

The birds to be seen are Oregon Junco, Stellar Jay, Valley Quail, Brown Creeper, Wood Wren, American Merganser, Varied Thrush, Raven, Band-tailed Pigeon and Robins.

Some of the reptiles are Pacific Rattlesnake, King Snake, Garter Snake and various lizards.

Personnel staffing the park at the present time are Ernest Gray, State Park Ranger II, who has been the ranger in charge ever since the area first became a state park, and Elmer C. Jones, State Park Ranger I.

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

McArthur-Burney - The Black Swifts returned to Burney Falls, where they nest under the small waterfalls, on Monday, May 6th. This is one of the very few places in California where these birds nest. -- Elmer Pool, Supervisor

Prairie Creek - Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Farquhar and family of Berkeley, California, visited Prairie Creek Redwoods on May 11. They were shown about the park and taken on a nature walk. Their enthusiasm for nature and the out-of-doors was inspiring. Mr. Farquhar's years of experience as a leader in conservation organizations and in conservation work show him to be a prime advocate of the California State Park System. -- M. Frincke, Assistant Supervisor.

San Clemente Beach - We will be on the move tomorrow as our contact station and office will be moved to its new location. The Highway Department wants the building out of the path of the new freeway and frontage road. We feel the same about the whole thing, as the cars on a freeway travel fairly fast and running over our front porch at high speeds may not be so good. -- Raymond Spicer, Assistant Supervisor.

Weaverville Joss House - The Weaverville Paint-Up Campaign has passed the final planning stage. The date has been set for the middle of next month. At that time all good citizens of the area have volunteered to "Paint the Town". The color sketches of what it will look like afterwards are on display at the local hardware store and promise nothing but good. Governor Knight has extended his congratulations to the Community for their display of civic pride, as evidenced by this program of volunteered improvement. The new Joss House paint will no doubt be seen along with the rest and come in for its share of approval -- David W. Redding, Supervisor

Fort Ross - A large whale has just washed ashore 2 miles south of Fort Ross. Just shortly before the whale went aground an interesting show took place. Several large sharks made leaping lunges at the sides of the whale, tearing huge hunks of flesh free from its sides. One shark could easily have measured 12 feet. -- John McKenzie, Supervisor.

Calaveras - May 15, 1957--Brother Bruin is back. A 2-year old brown bear, of a much too friendly nature, has been ransacking the Beaver Creek Patrol Headquarters area. Scattering garbage and not responding to Katie Kaiser's threats can be tolerated, but when he devoured all of Park Aid Bradley's fishing worms, it was decided that the bear must go. We are constructing a culvert type trap and we hope to catch the culprit in a culvert and transport him to distant parts. Anyone care for a bear? -- William White, Ranger II

Weaverville Joss House - Because of the competent and conscientious efforts of Doug Metcalf, Supervisor of Ide Adobe SHM, the idea of an invisible electric wiring and fire alarm system in the Joss House is rapidly becoming a reality. Because this had to be coordinated with the carpenters work on and about the buildings and because of the unusual construction of the buildings, Doug admits this is the toughest "wire job" he has ever had. -- David Redding, Supervisor

Calaveras - Rain and snow the past week would suggest that this is the month of January instead of May. It even discouraged some of the frogs competing in the frog jump at Angels Camp. Some of the events had to be moved indoors on Saturday. Some of the campers in the park stuck it out for awhile but even they had to give up. -- Richard Brock, Supervisor

Clear Lake - Seems as though a wet May is in the offing, but it takes more than rain to dampen the spirits of the hardy fishermen that visit the park. No matter what the weather conditions there is always some type of fish biting. Warm and clear water is ideal for largemouth bass, muddy water is ideal for catfish, Crappie and Bluegill like the deep dark holes in the quiet sloughs and also among the grass and tules. -- Robert Folmar, Assistant Supervisor

Columbia - A new attraction has been added for the pleasure of the Columbia Historic State Park visitors. This attraction is in the form of a complete drug store exhibit. The materials used in this exhibit are parts of collections presented to the Division of Beaches and Parks by Mr. Edward Vollmann, Northern California Pharmaceutical Association, Louis Stein, Past President, and the Dr. Alexander Leonard historical collection. The people who have had the opportunity of viewing this display have commented favorably regarding it. -- L. M. Ransom, Supervisor

Standish & Hickey - April showers may bring May flowers, but May rains are washing them away. If the parks in the south need rain put in their order as our rain barrel is running over. -- E. C. Jones, Assistant Supervisor

Castle Crags - Anyone seeing a large bear wearing a pair of binoculars around his neck and carrying a blanket under his arm, please notify Jack Fleckenstein's trail crew, currently at work in the Crags. All the tales about bears have now been reversed, but Jack's crew would rather the bear had turned tail, instead. On a recent rainy Friday two of Jack's men trustfully left their tent, food and gear up on the mountain and came down to dryer parts for the weekend. The bear came over the mountain to see what he could see, and instead of the other side of the mountain, he saw a chance to play Goldilocks. And did.

He was polite enough, going in and out the door and leaving the tent intact--well, almost intact, if you're not fussy about a little chewing. "Goldilocks", as our child-of-the-wild may now be called, entered, hungry. He found their canned goods too hard, the eggs too soft; so after a good thorough search that revealed no porridge, he bit holes in the cans, broke the eggs over them, mixed in potatoes and onions and beat up an omelet, all through the tent. Then he tried their bedding and finding it unbearable, shredded the quilts and passed them out for the chipmunks.

When he departed he took two other involuntary and unusual contributions from the crew: a blanket and a pair of field glasses, of which no sign has been found. Jack's men state bitterly that it's bearfaced thievery, and besides, who's seeking who, huh? Which latter remark has led us to the thought we believe the bear had: that the rain was cold and a bare bear gets chilly, but--hmmm--a bear-bared trail crew might also get chilly, and therefore when he next came over the mountain he'd better see them fustest with the mostest! So--smart bears, these Castle Crags one--he simply took the bear necessities. -----Anon.

NATURE NOTES

THE PALOMAR OBSERVATORY

By
William E. Marshall, Ranger I

From the earliest times man has been intrigued by the objects that surround this planet Earth. Also, being a curious individual, he has applied much energy towards the development of better instruments for uncovering the hidden facets of this infinite area known as Space. One of the greatest instruments devised in the field of Astronomy and Astrophysics is the Hale Telescope located atop Palomar Mountain about 10 miles by road from Palomar Mountain State Park in northern San Diego County.

In 1928, the International Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation was searching for worthwhile projects they could assist in a monetary way. Their opportunity came with the request of Dr. George Ellery Hale for the financing of a large telescope. The request was approved and the Palomar Observatory was started with an appropriation of $6,000,000 - the largest sum ever devoted to a single scientific research instrument at that time. The California Institute of Technology met the requirements set by the Rockefeller Board and took over the immense task of building and operating the observatory.

Actual construction of the observatory buildings was not started until 1935. The mirror was poured by the Corning Glass Works of New York, and delivered to the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, in 1936 for grinding and polishing. The years from 1928 to 1935 were taken up with the search for a suitable location and the manifold problems connected with devising an instrument that would weigh over 500 tons but operate with the efficiency and precision of the finest watch.

The 200-inch Hale Telescope is the reflecting type using a concave mirror ground and polished to within .000002 of an inch from perfect paraboloid. It has a focal length of 55 feet, which for various uses can be lengthened to 267 or 500 feet with the aid of additional mirrors. A concave mirror is primarily a "light gatherer", although, it does magnify. The 14½ ton mirror, made of Pyrex glass, is coated on the face with an extremely thin coating of pure aluminum applied in a gaseous state under an almost perfect vacuum. This is the reflecting surface, the glass is just a base. The reason for using Pyrex as a base lies in the fact that it has the smallest coefficient of expansion and contraction (surpassed only by fused quartz), which means simply that temperature changes effect it less. The telescope itself weighs 530 tons but due to delicate balancing and also that it floats on oil pumped into bearing pads under high pressure it requires 1/12th of one horsepower to move. The axis of the East-West movement of the instrument is parallel to the Earth's axis allowing compensation to be made for the rotation of the Earth. The delicate operation of aiming it on a certain star has been compared to aiming (and hitting) a rolling penny 20 miles away with a rifle, but with the aid of many electronic controls and a dialing system this operation is successfully completed many times each night.

The extreme range of this telescope is at the present time over a billion light years into space. To convert this distance to land miles would be roughly 6 followed by 21 zeroes. This is, of course, an extreme, as the mirror was designed to have an operating range of 500 million light years on out. The mirror has been improved upon since 1948 by additional grinding and polishing. Also the telescope has performed far better than the designing engineers and specialists had ever anticipated.

One thing that must be remembered is though they call it a telescope, in truth, it is a gigantic camera. Thus photography makes a permanent and unchanging record of what the telescope "sees". An exposure can be from a few minutes up to many hours carried out over a number of successive nights.

The California Institute of Technology, being a private institution, is not obligated other than through a sense of duty to provide facilities for the public. This sense of duty has made possible a glassed-in "Visitor's Gallery" where one may view the instrument and learn how it operates through a large schematic drawing displayed there. Near the parking area is a museum containing mounted transparencies of photographs made with the Hale and other telescopes. At the parking area a small picnic area is maintained with rest-room facilities.

* * * * * *

ART IN THE FOREST

This item is from the Sierra Club's Los Padres Chapter "Condor Call".

"Some time ago a most surprising incident occurred in Los Padres National Forest behind Santa Barbara. It seems that Ethel Wheeler, in her job as Fire Lookout, happened to see smoke coming from Santa Ynez Peak. Picking up a pair of binoculars to better see what might be causing the smoke, she was astounded at the scene that was magnified and made visible to her. A young couple were dancing in the nude around an open campfire! The man was playing a violin, and the girl was making ballet-like leaps!

"Well, fulfilling the obligations of her duties, Miss Wheeler phoned Everett Marshall, the Forest Service patrolman, and told him the details. Everett then hiked up to the peak and cited the couple, not for doing anything indecent, of course, but for having an open fire in a prohibited area!

"Moral of this story: be sure to carry a valid fire-permit when in a National Forest, and abide by its regulations."

Some people just don't understand the finer points of ballet.

LARKIN HOUSE BECOMES STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENT

by

Dr. Aubrey Neasham, State Park Historian

The donation by Mrs. Alice Larkin Toulmin of the Larkin House, Monterey, brings into the State Park System one of California's outstanding historic structures. Offer of this property was accepted by the California State Park Commission at its meeting of March 15, 1957, in San Francisco. A resolution was passed insuring the preservation and display of this building in accordance with the wishes of the donor, who is a granddaughter of Thomas O. Larkin.

Summarizing briefly its history, it can be said that during the 123 years of its existence, it has retained much of its original charm and atmosphere. Arriving in California as a Yankee merchant in 1832, he proceeded to build the Larkin House of wood and adobe in 1834.

Larkin was appointed United States Consul to California on May 1, 1843, and from then until 1848 his house was the consulate, and as such was always full of visitors. Walter Colton, as first American Alcalde of Monterey, had his office there, and thus it became Monterey's first city hall. When General Stephen W. Kearney and staff moved to Monterey, Larkin's house became his headquarters and later that of Colonel Richard B. Mason. As headquarters in 1847-1848 of the United States Military Governor of California, thus, the house assumes special importance.

Larkin took his family east in 1850, but returned to San Francisco in 1853, when he exchanged his Monterey house for some property of Jacob P. Leese in San Francisco. The Leese family owned the house until early in the 1890's, when they sold it to Robert F. Johnson, later a major of Monterey. Johnson's family retained the house until 1922, when they sold it to Mrs. Harry S. Toulmin.

Mrs. Toulmin has retained the house and its lovely furnishings and garden until the present day. Aware of its outstanding historical value and interest, she has encouraged its preservation in the best traditions, having as her guide the retention of the original. She deserves a vote of gratitude on the part of all Californians for having preserved the scene of some of California's most exciting and dramatic episodes. On rare feast days she has opened the house and the garden to the public with a touch of the old California hospitality that made her grandfather's house famous throughout California and the world.

"Meineckeized" Campgrounds
by
Earl P. Hanson, Deputy Chief

The established campsite has been a feature of the State Park System for so many years one is led to assume that it originated within our organization and has always been a feature of California's State Parks. It may be difficult for anyone to recall at this time just when the first unitized campground was developed in the State system. Its greatest impetus was given by federally sponsored programs during the depression years. The Civilian Conservation Corps program provided effective labor forces under the guidance of able planners and technicians employed by the National Park Service to develop many State park areas which up until that time were poorly developed or lacked appropriate development for public use and enjoyment.

The word "Meineckeized" as applied to unitization of campgrounds is a term seldom used in modern outdoor recreation literature. A few individuals within our present park organization may remember the man whose name was applied to our system of campground layout. He was Dr. E. P. Meinecke, one of the world's foremost forest pathologists, who was born in San Francisco and educated in Germany. He taught for several years in Munich and Heidelberg before joining the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1910. Much of his work concentrated on western forests, and for this reason his headquarters was in San Francisco. He was appointed Chief Pathologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry in 1928 and directed forest research for many years until his retirement in 1940. Prior to that retirement he was adviser to the National Park Service in matters pertaining to forest tree diseases and campground protection. At the request and upon the initiative of the late Deputy State Forester William B. Rider he made an investigation of the effect of tourist travel on plant life, particularly in the virgin groves of Coast Redwoods. One result of Dr. Meinecke's study was a Division of Parks publication entitled, "The Effect of Excessive Tourist Travel on the California Redwood Parks". It was about that time in 1929, just after the establishment of the park system as we know it today, that the unitized campground with charges for the use of the individual campsite became the policy of the California State Park System.

Dr. Meinecke passed away at the age of 87 in San Francisco on February 9, 1957. Standing as a monument to his memory are the thousands of campground units, particularly in the California State Park System.

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular monthly meeting of the California State Park Commission was held at Columbia Historic State Park on May 17. The Commissioners attending were Chairman J. R. Knowland, Charles Kasch, and Dr. Robert E. Burns. Some of the items considered were as follows:

Police Powers to Employees -- were given to Theodore McMillen and Francis Riddell.

Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park - Ratified administrative action authorizing continuation of the temporary regulations at this park which enforces an 11 a.m. check-out time, restricting a campsite to two cars and eight persons, or one car and one house trailer or sleeping trailer, and the enforcing of personal occupation to have camps saved. A study by District 5 is now being conducted on this for recommendations for a statewide policy in this matter.

Goleta Beach State Park -- Approved administrative action of the Chief in granting an agreement between the County of Santa Barbara and the Goleta Beach Marine Corporation for the operation of a food, boating and fishing equipment concession for a period of five years.

Benbow Project, Humboldt County -- Approved the acquisition plan of this project and authorized the staff to proceed with appraisals for acquisition of lands.

McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park -- Approved the inclusion of this state park within the proposed Falls River Soil Conservation District.

Columbia Historic State Park -- Approved the renewal of a grazing concession for the period of nine months at a fee of $6.00.

Anza-Borrego Desert State Park -- Approved the application of the Benson Tours for the renewal of existing concession agreement for a period of one year.

Emerald Bay State Park -- Approved the rates of the Watson concession at the same level as the previous season.

San Buenaventura Beach State Park -- Approved the writing of a new concession agreement between the State and Mr. McCulley and Mr. Glander for a food, bait and tackle concession.

Folsom Lake State Park -- Granted a mobile food concession to service this new park.

Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park -- Approved the renewal of an existing agreement between the State and the Simpson Logging Company for rights of ingress and egress.

Mount Tamalpais State Park -- Authorized the staff to proceed with appraisals on a parcel of land and gave authority to negotiate for a long term lease or use permit on certain areas under control of the Marin Municipal Water District.

Fresh Water Lagoon, Humboldt County -- Fred Bagshaw, Assistant Director of the State Department of Public Works, presented a problem concerning the fencing of Fresh Water Lagoon from fishermen by the Division of Highways, and asked that consideration be given to the operation of these areas by the Division of Beaches and Parks for recreation purposes. He was told that the plan for this will be presented at the next Commission meeting.

Stinson Beach State Park -- In response to a request of Fred Bagshaw, the State Park Commission approved camping for the 1957 season subject to the regulations prescribed by the staff, and asked that the staff work out with the Board of Supervisors of the County of Marin a development plan for future public use.

San Mateo Beaches Project -- Mr. Roger Duncan appeared with an unusual request: if the State acquires beach property at Half Moon Bay, that he be allowed a right-of-way across the property to take thoroughbred race horses into the surf for conditioning for races. The staff was asked to work out such an agreement with Mr. Duncan.

San Francisco Ferry Building Project -- Paul Oppermann, Director of Planning for the City of San Francisco, made a lengthy presentation, asking the State Park Commission to reconsider a new plan that would allow the establishment of the Ferry Building as a state historical monument in conjunction with the continuation of the proposed alignment of the three-deck freeway directly in front of the Ferry Building. The Commission stated they could not approve the establishment of this as a monument with the freeway directly in front of the building.

Project X -- Mr. David Nelson of the California Maritime Museum presented Project X which anticipates a state maritime historical monument on the San Francisco water front to include the berthing of old ships and display of other forms of transportation. The staff was authorized to make a study of this plan.

Monticello-Cannon Ball Project -- This proposed project was re-referred to this staff with instructions to re-examine the entire project and report back to the Commission after conferring with three county boards of supervisors and the Bureau of Reclamation. Considerable discussion was had concerning the possible taking of a lesser area to allow use of the remainder of the area for hunting and grazing purposes.

Historical Landmark Registration -- Approved the registration of the following landmarks: Pioneer Express Trail, Placer County; Cresta Blanca Winery, Alameda County; Fort Miller, Fresno County; City of Sacramento Landmarks, Sacramento County; Kern Slough, Kern County; Mountain House, Kern County; Lang, Los Angeles County; First Public School in California, San Francisco County.

Anza Desert and Borrego State Parks-Consolidation of Name -- Approved the consolidation of these parks now to be officially known as "Anza-Borrego Desert State Park".

S. P. Taylor State Park -- Accepted $4,000 as a gift from the Marin Conservation League presented by Mr. and Mrs. Burt Dunshee for acquisition of additional lands.

(Continued from Page 2)

perennial, the Palace of Fine Arts, San Francisco. These in the Commission's judgement cannot be approved under the $12,000,000 ceiling.

It seems well to repeat that all of the above--approved or disapproved, both acquisition and development--hinges upon the signing by the Governor of the Shell Bill, AB 2925, increasing the ceiling to $12,000,000. Without this, not even the mounting anticipated support expenditures can be fully met. And there is the additional condition that State revenues from oil drilling will have to come up to this amount.

One thing is certain, we surely cannot complain of lack of attention from the Legislature; and if the willingness of members to propose large expenditures for Beaches and Parks is a gauge, ours is, temporarily at least, one of the popular agencies of the government.

Recreation Study Progressing

AB 32, which provides for the much needed comprehensive recreational survey for California, has passed both houses and appears to have excellent chances of becoming law.

Threats to the Parks

Aside from appropriations, two measures have passed both houses which would adversely affect the State Park System, and a third would have done so had it not been amended in the Assembly Ways and Means Committee and defeated at the last minute in the Assembly. As passed, SB 378 would virtually strip the Park Commission of its power of eminent domain, an authority used most sparingly but essential in rare cases to complete the acquisition of a given park. Without it, the whole program of preservation or development could be nullified, and a large investment impaired because of inability to acquire, for just compensation adjudicated by the courts, key parcels of property. The act would require concurrence in the condemnation proceedings by the local authorities, or failing that, of the Legislature at its next session. How much this would hamper and delay the park acquisition program is obvious.

SB 524 in its original form appropriated $2,000,000 for the bridging of the entrance of Emerald Bay, thus prejudging a question on which the Division of Highways is making exhaustive engineering and geological studies. The State Park Commission has taken the position that if it is humanly possible we should find an alternate course which would avoid this intrusion of an artificial structure into one of the great scenic reserves of our System, with the attendant defacement of over six miles of lake front by construction of approach roads and the bisecting of two important campgrounds. Fortunately the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, at the suggestion of the author of the bill, following vigorous opposition by Assemblyman Thomas J. MacBride of Sacramento, amended out any reference to bridging the mouth of Emerald Bay, thus leaving the issue open. In any event, the bill failed of passage. Dr. Harold Bradley, President of the Sierra Club, battled valiantly for the protection of this outstanding park, and was assisted by Mrs. Lawrence Smith, State Legislative Chairman of the Garden Clubs, Inc., Mrs. William Rider of the women's clubs and Mrs. Madeline Sheridan of the Conservation Committee, Sierra Club.

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(Continued from Page 16)

Senate Concurrent Resolution 128 does not require the Governor's signature and does not have the force of a statute. Nevertheless it embodies a most dangerous principle, namely: the use of park lands for non-park purposes.

This measure, as is the way with resolutions, went romping through both houses, although we did our best to make clear certain facts:

1. It "directs" the State Park Commission to do something which they cannot legally do, namely: use State Park lands for other than State Park purposes, without benefit to the parks.

2. It reaches down into the minute operations of administration and even specifies the names of those with whom the Commission is supposed to contract and the number of acres that they are supposed to lease out for grazing.

3. It places as the standard of judgement not an impartial study by a park expert or the mature judgement of the Commission, but a study by an expert on grazing.

4. It ignores the fact or mistakes the fact as to the extensive studies and mature deliberation given this problem by the State Park Commission. We have in our files numerous reports by Mr. Frederick A. Meyer and others on grazing at both Cuyamaca and the Anza Desert, and over the past five years the Commission has had extensive public hearings.

It is hard to believe that even a resolution would be passed along these lines, the facts of the situation being what they are.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief

* * * * * * *

SEASON IS OPEN ALL YEAR ON THIS BIRD--THE 'RUFFLED GROUCH'

Habitat: Most anywhere

Range: All life zones

Family: This bird is of the human family and can be found in all color phases.

Behavior Pattern: Complains about the findings of wildlife specialists. Impatient when their reports are not immediately forthcoming. Often indifferent about the future of wildlife resources. Sometimes rude and abusive to those engaged in management practices. Devaluates sportsmen's clubs from afar but loud and strong. Seldom does anything to help perpetuate his favorite sport--hunting or fishing. Rarely has a good word for anything worthwhile being done by others. Never seen on surveys or work parties of the Game Department or a sportsmen's club. Can usually be found in the local barber shop expounding on the glorious work he used to do and dumfounding the public with his glib tongue. This bird is far from extinct. There's year round open season. -- New Mexico Wildlife

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Regular - Permanent

Sutton, Jack C.	Rg I	4/10/57	G. J. Hatfield

Appointments - TAU

Rader, Earl	St Pk Attend	5/1/57	Pismo Beach

Transfers

Cleaver, Norman J.	Rg II	4/10/57	San Mateo Bchs from R&H Contra Costa
Davis, James G.	Rg II	4/10/57	Big Basin from San Mateo Bchs

Separations

Proctor, Elward F.	St Pk Attend	4/24/57	McArthur-Burney
Temple, Sidney E.	St Pk Attend	4/30/57	Portola

NEWS AND VIEWS

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NEWS and VIEWS

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JULY - 1957

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

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

"No news is good news", and "Silence gives consent" are widely accepted truisms. Neither, however, applies to the thirty-day period following adjournment of the Legislature, during which the Governor makes up his mind as to whether he shall sign or pocket veto appropriations and other measures left on his desk for decision. Governor Goodwin J. Knight has had 2,669 such enactments, we are told, upon which he will make decision prior to the deadline of July 17. Among them are several important acts bearing upon Beaches and Parks. These were discussed last month, but except for the budget and Squaw Valley bills, both of which have been signed, we have no news at the time of this writing.

Naturalists' Conference

After the turmoil of the Legislature, Deputy Chief Earl P. Hanson and I were fortunate enough to get at least a brief respite in the out-of-doors when we took part in the Naturalists' Training Conference conducted at Big Basin by Elmer Aldrich, Supervisor of Conservation Education. It was a most successful conference, ably conducted, and will get us off to a fine start in our interpretive program this summer. The caliber of the men who will conduct this work in the parks is very high. And it is surely impressive to have a total of 26 naturalists in contrast to the day when years ago Earl Hanson reported at Richardson Grove as what might have been termed the Lone Ranger-Naturalist.

Another academic experience was my part in the Institute on Government, attended by several hundred members of the Sacramento Chapter of the California State Employees Association, an earnest group bent upon self-improvement. Joe Mickelson of our staff organized and presided effectively at the section on Conservation.

Landscape Architects

This month will see two gatherings of a professional group whose function is at the heart of our operations. At Asilomar on July 5 before a group of instructors in this field, and in San Francisco on July 10 at the convention of the American Society of Landscape Architects, it will be my privilege to tell something of the California State Park System and its role as the protector of landscape.

Surely a primary purpose of the California State Park System is the preservation of landscape beauty. While the National Parks embody supremely great landscapes, as at Yosemite, Sequoia, Kings Canyon, Death Valley, of the first water also are the State holdings in the North Coast Redwoods, at Calaveras Big Trees, Point Lobos, Lake Tahoe, and the vast Anza Desert. In beauty and drama of landscape composition and in point of policy and procedure in preserving scenic beauty, these State holdings, as well as many others, can be mentioned in the same breath with California's outstanding National Parks. Each system complements the other, and the purpose of both is to hold intact and make available for human enjoyment representative examples of the beauty and wonder of California's out-of-doors as first beheld by the explorers and the pioneers.

In the face of increasing population, mounting travel, industrialization and urbanization, the task of administering and defending these reserves is one of ever-increasing difficulty, as we know only too well in both the National and State Park services.

Year by year the bloom is being rubbed off the California landscape. Perhaps in the face of our expanding economy this is our fate, but it cannot be denied that thereby California is losing one of her greatest assets, which is her charm. Aesthetically and culturally this is deplorable, but even from a hard practical standpoint, that of our billion dollar tourist industry based on the lure of California's out of doors, it will ultimately spell economic loss.

That is why the park movement in California has of late years gained increasing support. There has been a growing recognition that some at least--a fair proportion--of the State's landscape must be held unspoiled.

Eternal vigilance, sound planning, adequate and effective public information, organization to anticipate and combat adverse threats to landscape values--all these are part of our obligation to the California of the future. This should be of interest to Landscape Architects.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief

* * * * * *

MADDOCK'S CABIN IN THE BIG BASIN
by Will J. Meredith

In a clearing overgrown with upstart shrubs--
The forest crowding back to claim its own----
A whitewashed ruin roofed with sun-warped shakes,
Slow-crumbling, sad, decrepit, sits alone.

All round the redwoods cloudward climbing strain,
The softened sun rays thro' them gently fall,
The thicket-hidden streamlet gurgles on,
The glade aye echoes to the wild bird's call.

A broken dish, a fragment of a lamp,
A shred of dishcloth hanging on the wall,
The rusted cook stove, cold and useless now,
Tell of the home life gone beyond recall.

Here dreams were dreamed and fondest hopes indulged,
Here babes were born and lullabies were sung,
Here each day dawned to joy, each evening closed
In peace for settler, wife and helpless young.

I never saw their faces, scarce their name
Is known to me, but yet, I hail them kin;
I've felt their hopes and joys, their life I've lived--
Would God all their happy end all men might win!

California Redwood Park
May 29, 1911

Background of Park Naturalist Service

THE BETTER RANGER
BY EARL P. HANSON

Mr. Elmer Aldrich has asked me to put into the record a statement I have made at the last two Park Naturalists' Training Conferences in which I outlined the background of the Park Naturalist service of the Division of Beaches and Parks.

There are those of us who believe that the basis for educational services within the State Parks began long before there was a State Park System. Shortly before the turn of the century, Mr. Andrew P. Hill, artist and photographer, annoyed and hurt because he was not permitted to paint the big trees at Felton Grove of Coast Redwoods (now Cowell Redwoods State Park), expressed his displeasure in the local area and was informed that to the north was a grove more primitive and possible more outstanding than the Felton Grove.

Mr. Hill was directed to the area which is now Big Basin Redwoods State Park and, due to his enthusiasm for these great trees and his desire to preserve them so that the public for all time might enjoy them and that others, such as he, could immortalize them on canvas, he encouraged a campaign to preserve them. Partly through his efforts, the Sempervirens Club of San Jose was formed and the State Legislature of 1901 was prevailed upon to appropriate moneys for the purchase of some 3,800 acres, including more than 2,000 acres of the finest redwoods. In 1902 the park was established as California Redwood Park. Mr. Hill stayed on to paint the redwoods and to tell visitors the story of their great antiquity. To augment his income he took up photography, which gave him further opportunities to broadcast the wonder of the magnificent redwoods.

Out of his great affection and enthusiasm for transmitting the story of the redwoods to the visiting public there came a strong belief in a publicly sponsored educational program at the park. In 1926 the California Fish and Game Commission was encouraged to establish the first nature guide service, financed by Fish and Game license fees. The first guides were truly pioneers. In 1929, however, the Bureau of Education and Research of the Fish and Game Commission assigned Mr. Rodney S. Ellsworth to actively direct the work. Mr. Ellsworth carefully planned and organized the program for three years. Because of finances, the Fish and Game Commission was forced to withdraw Fish and Game license fees funds from support of the nature guide program, and in 1932, during the heart of the depression, Mr. Ellsworth generously donated his services and shared expenses of the program with Mrs. Eda H. Walters, concessioner. In 1933 the Division of Parks assumed the financial burden and employed Mr. Ellsworth on a seasonal basis. He remained with the program for more than ten seasons.

In the meantime the Save-the-Redwoods League, being involved in an active preservation program in the northern redwoods, through its educational committee provided for the establishment of an outdoor exhibit at Richardson Grove, based on a large redwood tree that had fallen there. This exhibit still is in existence and forms the nucleous of a fine outdoor exhibit at the park. In 1934 the League established nature guide service at Richardson Grove, which they supported until 1936 when the State Division of Parks assumed responsibility for it. During that time the League also employed a man each summer to patrol the memorial groves along the redwood highway, to clean up the roadsides, and to give information about the State parks and the redwoods to travellers.

you turn west on U.S. Highway 299W, an hour and forty-five scenic miles later you can be in Weaverville. You will find this a pleasant, picturesque town of about 1500 or 2000 population. The Joss House is partially hidden by a border of Locust trees but only a half block off the highway, right in the center of town. At the present time a gas station, shoe shop and several other small buildings occupy the strip of land between the highway and the Joss House. They will be removed to make room for the Monument office, rest rooms and parking lot.

The Joss House was gift deeded to the State of California by Mr. Moon Lee and Mrs. Dorothy T. Lee, his wife, on March 15, 1956. Mr. Lee is the son of one of the builders of the Joss House and a highly respected citizen and business man of Weaverville.

Since "a few words about the personnel of the unit" would necessarily be biographical, I will omit them and hope that this little account will imbue all the readers with a desire to come and see for themselves.

* * * * * * *

The inherent right of succeeding generations to study, enjoy and use, fine examples of primeval America, is a responsibility of this generation. -- Robert Sterling Yard.

* * * * * * *

PARK CAMERAMAN

Elmer "Jake" Pool began his career with the Division on May 1, 1938, as a State Park Custodian. He was first assigned to the Humboldt Redwoods at the starting wage of $100 per month.

Jake later transferred to McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park in March 1943 to serve as Assistant Warden under a duration appointment. On October 1, 1953, he received his permanent appointment and has served since that time as Park Supervisor.

Hunting, fishing, and the relating of his interesting experiences are closely associated with some of Jake's favorite activities. His good wife, Naoma, is well known to many of us for her excellent ravioli, as well as her other preparations of many very delectable dishes.

NATURE NOTES

Prairie Creek forest! I am about to leave; my greatest inspiration comes when I concede with sorrow that I am about to lose something. Then I try to assess what I am losing.

I have never left a place without regrets, without fear I may not find in the new place as much good as in the old, yet somehow confident the content must be in me and not in the place. I am going to the city where the trails are wide and square and hard.

No one will adequately describe a scene, no one will ever write in justice to a feeling. Feelings are too deep for shallow paper to receive--no writer so great that he can expose his soul with mere language.

Prairie Creek country is the not-very-often sun, shining through chartreuse deciduous foliage, the tick, tick, tick of high circling swifts--wondering what blackened chimney tree is theirs. The early morning and late evening toy whistle of the varied thrush in swampy places where spruces dwell; the inquiring, repetitious "whink, whink" of the russet-back from within salmon berry thicket.

Of tall gray cylinders, fluted; green tops reaching to the sky. Deep silence, sword fern and oxalis. Logs long lain and with hemlock roots embracing. Slugs, yellow, coiled or stretching. Deep shadowy woods, green or brown carpeted. Silent, still.

Deciduous things mingling with redwood giants, spruce and hemlocks on the benches. The bursting forth and running wild of winter wren song, and deep within the forest the "whoo-whoo" of wild pigeons.

The smell of soil perpetually moist and rich in humus. Fern fronds letting light through like louvers. Mosquitos that cross the light path far down the aisle. Sifted sunbeams, skunk cabbage and black mud. Fog that rains. Fern fronds fast reclaiming a seldom-trod trail. This is Prairie Creek forest. -- Ken Legg

* * * * * * *

FORMER PARK SUPERVISOR PASSES

Many of our long standing employees were shocked recently by the sudden and tragic death of former Park Supervisor H. R. "Ross" Greeley, and of Mrs. Greeley whose death was reported in news articles at Newport Beach and Balboa Island. Ross was employed by the Division at San Clemente Beach State Park from September of 1933 to March of 1944, when he resigned to go into private business at Balboa Island. Ross and his wife, Florence, better known to park personnel as "Dick", were well known throughout the park system in the days when every employee was known by his first name. Ross advanced through the ranks to the position of State Park Warden, which is the present State Park Ranger III classification, and effectively supervised the development of San Clemente Beach State Park during its early years. We are all grieved at the passing of Ross and Dick Greeley. (Ross Greeley's picture in uniform appeared in a recent issue of News and Views.)

1957 PARK NATURALIST SEASON UNDER WAY

by
Elmer Aldrich
Supervisor of Conservation

The kickoff of the 1957 Park Naturalist Season was the assembling June 23-25 at Big Basin Redwoods State Park of 60 or more participants in the sixth annual Park Naturalist Conference.

This summer, naturalist services for the public will be provided in 16 areas as follows: Jedediah Smith Redwoods, Prairie Creek Redwoods, Patrick's Point, Humboldt Redwoods, Richardson Grove, McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial, Van Damme Beach, S. P. Taylor, Donner Memorial, D. L. Bliss and Emerald Bay, Calaveras Big Trees, Portola, Big Basin Redwoods, Pfeiffer-Big Sur, Palomar Mountain, and Cuyamaca Rancho.

Attending the conference were 25 of the 26 seasonal Naturalists (one was out with the mumps). A great share of the success of the conference was due to the attendance of Park Supervisors from parks where naturalist services are being held. It was not necessary for several Park Supervisors who had attended last year's conference to attend again this year. The conference was organized by members of the Conservation Section, and a lot of the hard work attendant

(Continued on Page 14)

1957 Park Naturalist Training Conference Group

Key to picture on facing page, reading from left to right --

Front row: Naturalists Jake Zaiger (Jedediah Smith), Manford Samuelson (Big Basin), John Curry (Richardson Grove), Clayton Wray (Portola), Eldon Stephenson (Donner), Don Stoner (Big Basin), Joe Harn (Prairie Creek).

Second row: Naturalists Jim Gordon (Humboldt Redwoods), Richard Safholm (Pfeiffer-Big Sur), Gene Carey (McArthur-Burney), Bert Hytonen (Humboldt Redwoods), Ralph Naffziger (Patrick's Point), Duke Swinehart (Calaveras Big Trees), Fred Gros (Palomar Mt.), Fred Estes (Cuyamaca Rancho), Charles Morgan (Cuyamaca Rancho).

Third row: Naturalists Fletcher Palmer (Pfeiffer-Big Sur), Paul Mitchell (Bliss-Emerald), State Park Naturalist John Michael, Landscape Architect David Allan, Assistant District Superintendent L. P. Griffith, Chief Newton B. Drury, Deputy Chief Earl Hanson, Conservation Supervisor Elmer Aldrich, State Park Naturalist Leonard Penhale, Supervising Naturalist Nick Doudnik, State Park Naturalist Mike Merkel, Naturalists Sol Karlin (S. P. Taylor), Robert Conyers (Cuyamaca Rancho).

Fourth row: Naturalists Peter Cuttitta (Bliss-Emerald), Dan Leffler (Pfeiffer-Big Sur), Park Supervisors Anton Trigeiro, Ben Twight, Jake Pool, Bill Allison, Pat Dougherty, Richard Brock, Keith Carpenter, Paul Griffith, Leonard Fisher, Naturalist Merle Nelson (Big Basin).

Back row: Naturalists Jim Hall (Van Damme), John Allard (Richardson Grove), Park Supervisor James Chaffee, Ranger Al Iness, Assistant Park Supervisor Ted Wilson, Rangers Jim McDade, Morrie Oller, Jim Davis, Park Supervisors Carl Schnauer, Carl Whitefield.

(Continued from Page 13)

with this procedure was handled by State Park Naturalists John Michael and Leonard Penhale. The Naturalists were indeed fortunate to have District Superintendent James Tryner and Assistant Superintendent L. P. Griffith who contributed throughout the conference and made a presentation on district operations and preservation principles.

The program of the conference ran the full gamut of essentials, such as techniques of nature guiding, the leading of campfire programs, discussions on park management, proper wearing of the uniform, interpretation of rules and regulations, use of audio-visual aids, and general public relations.

Two demonstration naturalist walks were taken, one without the public and one with the public, followed by a critique of both. Supervising State Park Naturalist Nick Doudnik, who has been with us many summers, did an excellent job of the instructional phase of techniques for leading the nature walks and conducting of campfire programs. He gave a demonstration "one-man" campfire program on Sunday night, June 23. State Park Naturalist Mike Merkel from District Six also assisted in much of the technique instruction and M.C.'d the second evening campfire program which involved all of the returning veteran Naturalists. The third evening program was guided by Mr. Doudnik, and all of the new Naturalists "got their feet wet", which was a rare omnibus program of 16 or more Naturalists in the same show!

The highlight of the conference was the attendance of Chief Newton B. Drury and Deputy Chief Earl P. Hanson. Mr. Hanson discussed Division organization and gave a very interesting review of the past history of the naturalist services, from which many will profit by his long experience in naturalist work. Chief Drury gave a thorough review of the major pressures on the ideals of the State Park System and a review of the results of the recent legislature. Because many of the public question the Naturalists on the future of the park system, the Naturalists will find very helpful Mr. Drury's guides on how far they may go in explaining the controversial issues.

One of the light spots of the conference was the initiation of Park Supervisors Carl Whitefield and Jake Pool and Park Naturalist Bruce Swinehart as the Sergeants-at-arms, who wore big stars denoting their offices. They rang a heavy bell on the time limits of each discussion and enforced strictly the conference code which stated that the last one seated prior to the start of a new session had to lead the entire group in a song. The only enjoyable part of this for the person so selected, of course, was that he had the opportunity of selecting a second person, who in his opinion was singing the least loud, to lead in a second song--never before had the redwoods of Big Basin heard such volume and quality of male voices echoing throughout the forest!

As usual, we were indebted to Big Basin Lodge concessioner Gus Sgarlato for a grand finale banquet to over 75 persons, including the local park staff and their families.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Permanent

Allison, William R.	Rg III	5/31/57	S. P. Taylor
(formerly)	Rg II		Sonoma Coast
Bhend, John C.	Carpenter	5/21/57	Dist 3 Hdq
Cox, Margaret M.	Int Steno Clk	5/31/57	Dist 1 Hdq
(formerly)	Jr Steno Clk		Dist 1 Hdq
Hewitt, Robert W.	Rg II	5/31/57	Petaluma Adobe
(formerly)	Rg I		Grizzly Creek
Jones, Glen N.	Rg III	6/16/57	Prairie Creek
(formerly)	Rg II		Patrick's Pt
Lawyer, Donald E.	Rg III	5/31/57	Dist 3 Hdq
(formerly)	Rg II		Tomales Bay
Philbrook, Alan D.	Rg V	5/31/57	Dist 6 Hdq
(formerly)	Rg IV		Big Basin
Price, Glenn W.	Rg III	4/30/57	Will Rogers
(formerly TAU - same position)			
Shively, Thomas M.	Hwy Eq Oper-Lab	6/16/57	Dist 1 Hdq
Strickler, Clyde E.	Rg III	5/31/57	Anza-Borrego
(formerly)	Rg II		Donner

Appointments - Limited Term

Smith, Lois S.	Int Typ Clk	6/5/57	Dist 6 Hdq
Thornton, Margaret E.	Int Acct Clk	5/28/57	Dist 1 Hdq

Appointments - Temporary

Donaldson, Louis E.	St Pk Attend	5/6/57	Portola
Fairbanks, William	St Pk Attend	5/7/57	Stinson Bch
Lausen, Donald R.	St Pk Attend	6/15/57	Folsom Lake
Mitchell, Stanley	St Pk Attend	5/31/57	Richardson Grove
Shipek, Florence C.	Curator I	6/1/57	Cuyamaca Rancho

Transfers

Badger, Melvin L.	Rg II	5/31/57	Sonoma Coast
(from)			Petaluma Adobe
Chaffee, James B.	Rg IV	5/31/57	Big Basin
(from)			S. P. Taylor
Hedicke, Herbert V.	Rg II	5/31/57	Tomales Bay
(formerly Rg V at Dist 6 Hdq; reinstated to Rg II at San Clemente Bch St Pk; transfer to Rg II at Tomales Bay)			
Legg, Kenneth	Rg III	6/16/57	Dist 1 Hdq
(from)			Prairie Creek
Whitefield, Carl G.	Rg II	5/31/57	Donner
(from)	Rg II	5/1/57	Borrego
(from)	Rg III		Borrego

Separations

Andersen, Jens C.	Groundsman	5/12/57	La Purisima
McLaughlin, Harlan	St Pk Attend	6/8/57 (death)	Folsom Lake
Tiefel, Fred	St Pk Attend	5/5/57	Stinson Beach

New Address & Telephone Number - Dist 2 Hdq - Liberty 2-7190; Dist 4 Hdq - Underhill 3-6310; Weaverville Joss House, P. O. Box 64, Weaverville, California.

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

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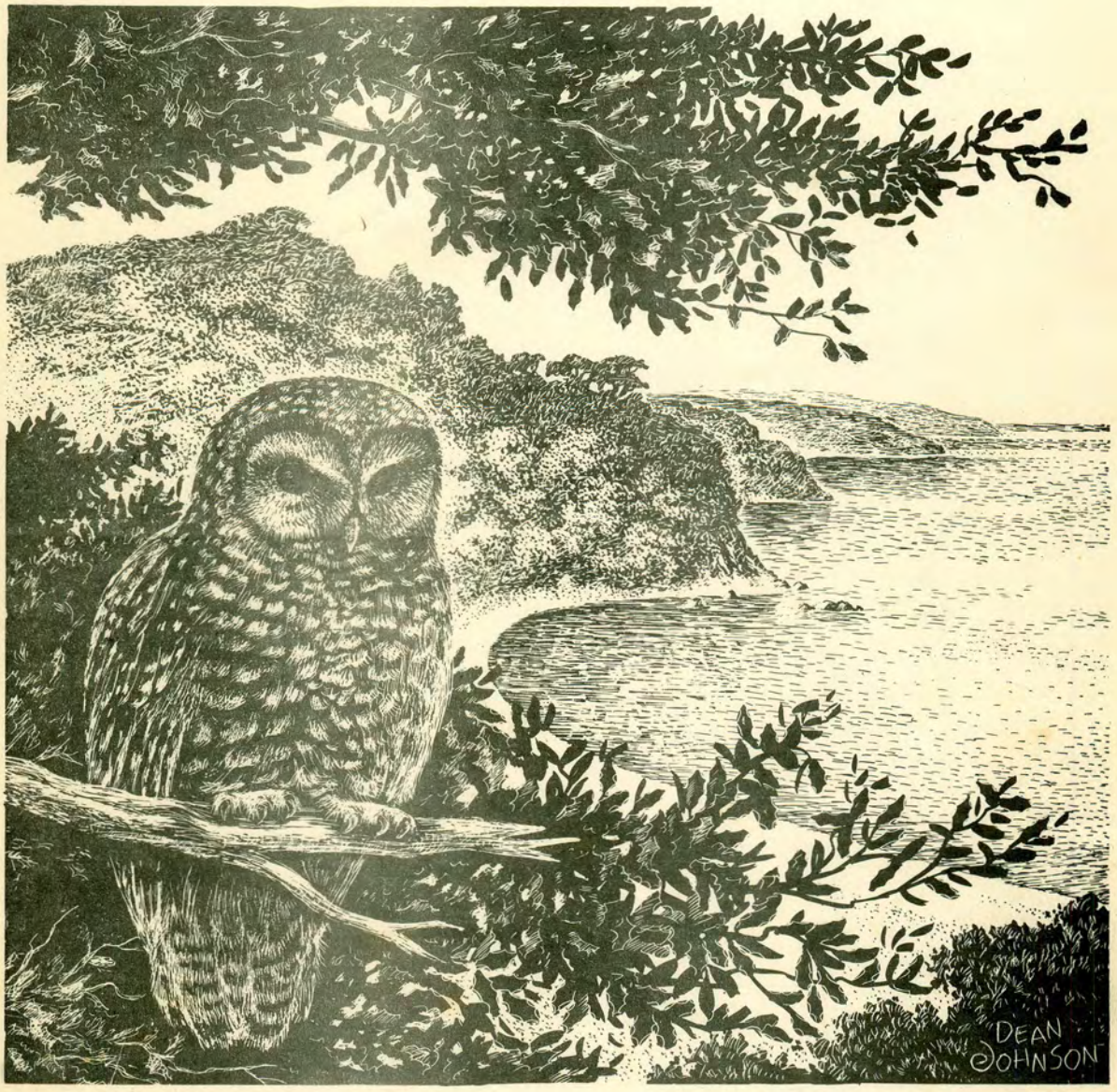
NEWS and VIEWS

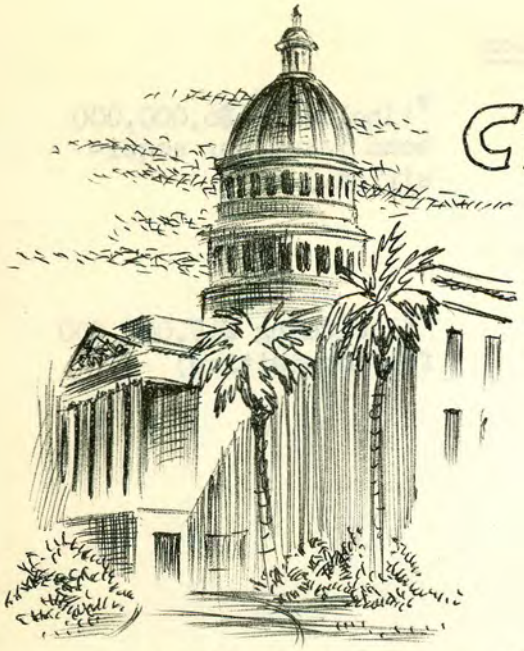


VOL. 14 No. 8

AUGUST-1957

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

NEWS



CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Park appropriation bills passed by the 1957 Legislature have been signed by Governor Goodwin J. Knight in the amount of $22,387,743.

This is for the Division of Beaches and Parks, another record-breaking total, second only to 1956, when appropriations were $49,352,762. For the two years of 1956 and 1957 these add up to $71,740,505.

A fact to be borne in mind, however, is that these appropriations are for the furtherance of a Five Year Master Plan. They represent the acceptance, with relatively few modifications and some additions, of the Park Commission's program by the Governor and the Legislature. They anticipate revenues from oil drilling in the next four years, of which 70 per cent will be allocated to the Beach and Park Fund (now consolidated in one fund under Chapter 2127, 1957 Statutes) up to a ceiling of $12,000,000 per annum. This increase from a ceiling of $7,000,000 was provided by Chapter 2367.

This chapter provided that the increase in ceiling would be retroactive to include the 1956-57 fiscal year, thus making possible a total available from oil royalty funds, subject to appropriation, of $60,000,000 for a five-year period in addition to park revenues which have been running around $700,000 per year.

Fiscal and legal authorities question the validity of the retroactive provision, however, which might reduce the oil royalty total for the five years to $55,000,000. There is the further question as to whether in each year of the period the total collections from oil royalties will be sufficient to bring the Beaches and Parks 70 per cent up to the ceiling of $12,000,000. Time will tell.

The mechanics of acquisition procedure, and the fact that $38,000,000 has been appropriated for lands alone in the last two years means that even with an expanded staff our work in this field will be spread over at least five--and probably more years. A report from Supervisor Everett Powell of our Land Section shows that in the calendar year 1956, $4,381,000 worth of lands were acquired with an additional $230,000 in the first four months of 1957. Undoubtedly we are now geared to an accelerated program, but it takes time to buy land in accordance with sound planning and established State procedures.

No proponent of any project has yet been found who is reconciled to its acquisition in other than the first year of the Five Year Master Plan.

In any event, it is obvious that the Legislature and the Governor have adopted a generous policy of support for the park program which recognizes its importance in the scheme of things in California. Recreation and park conservation in this State have surely come into their own. The following appropriation totals indicate dramatically how this has come about:

Year		Total Appropriation	
1927-28*) 1928-29)	) biennial budget	$6,082,050	*(including $6,000,000 bond issue for acquisition.)
1937-38) 1938-39)	biennial budget	249,156	
1945-46*) 1946-47)	biennial budget	17,747,906	*(including $15,000,000 for acquisition)
1950-51		2,796,682	
1951-52		2,815,876	
1955-56		6,618,283	
1956-57		49,352,762	

These years have been cited to show the trend. The total of State funds appropriated since the establishment of the State Park System in 1927 is $141,644,162.

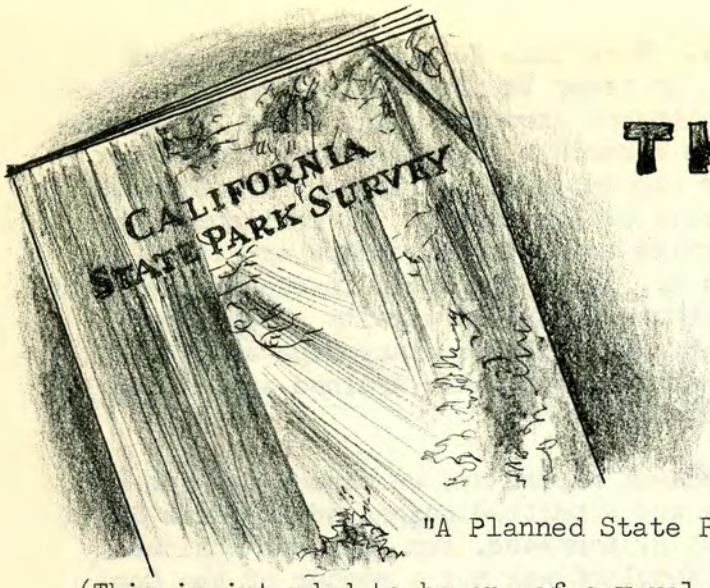
An analysis of the 1957 appropriations, compiled by Deputy Chief Hanson with the assistance of Administrative Service Officer Miller and Administrative Assistant Hagens, is being sent to the field. It contains many interesting and constructive items. Comment on some of them will be made in the future.

New areas authorized include Paradise Park, Napa County; Jack London Home, Sonoma County; Indian Grinding Rocks, Inyo County, and eight others. These are in addition to over 40 new projects authorized in 1956. Then there are appropriations for additions to existing parks, as at Santa Monica, Trinidad Beach, Mt. Tamalpais, and several others. Important development projects include Pueblo de Los Angeles, Los Angeles Arboretum, Alameda Beach, Riding and Hiking Trails, Calaveras Big Trees park road, and museum developments at Donner, Gold Discovery Site and Morro Bay. $2,000,000 was appropriated for reservoir recreation projects, the exact allocations yet to be determined. Needless to say, sound planning and organization will be needed on our part to make the most of this vast opportunity that has been afforded us. Everyone in the Division will have a part in meeting this responsibility.

Three other matters deserve mention in connection with 1957 Legislation. One is that Governor Knight pocket vetoed S.B. 378, which would have restricted the Commission's right of eminent domain and would have set back immeasurably the acquisition program.

The second is all important to an orderly development of California's future program to meet the recreational needs of her people. A.B. 32 (Lowrey) was enacted as Chapter 2318 and appropriated from the General Fund $50,000 to begin a comprehensive study from which it is hoped will come a well balanced program. Under the leadership of Director DeWitt Nelson of the Department of Natural Resources the organization of this long-needed endeavor is already well under way.

(Continued on page 15)



THE BETTER RANGER

BY

EARL P. HANSON

"A Planned State Park Program"

(This is intended to be one of several articles dealing with the long-range planning aspects of the California State Park System. The series will summarize only the phases of planning which led to the expansion of the system as we know it today. The series begins with the original Olmsted survey and will be brought up to date in later issues.)

The State Park System of 1957 is the result of 30 years' continued growth and expansion based upon a long-range plan. This plan was contributed to by public-spirited organizations, such as the Save-the-Redwoods League, and individuals throughout California and has, for the most part, been brought to fruition by the State Park Commission and its staff through cooperation with the local interests involved. The Legislature and several Governors have approved of the program through enabling laws, budget provisions and special appropriations.

Among legislation passed in 1927 was a constitutional amendment which provided for the sale of $6,000,000 in State Park Bonds (approved by the voters in 1928), the proceeds from which would, when matched by funds from sources other than the State, be used to acquire additional properties for the newly established State Park System. In order to determine how this money might best be expended, the Legislature also provided as follows:

> "The department of natural resources, through the state park commission is hereby authorized and directed to make a survey to determine what lands are suitable and desirable for the ultimate development of a comprehensive, well-balanced state park system, and to define the relation of such a system to other means of conserving and utilizing the scenic and recreational resources of the state; to make a report embodying the results of the survey; to make recommendations regarding the means by which such a park system can be acquired. Said report and recommendations shall be filed with the secretary of state on or before December 31, 1928."

To carry out this directive and defray expenses of the survey, $15,000 was made available by the act. The newly-appointed State Park Commission also provided for in the 1927 legislation selected Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted of the renowned firm of landscape architects, Olmsted Brothers, to take

charge of and undertake the survey. More than 325 park projects were recommended from various sources. In order to study these projects which were submitted by representative citizens throughout the State in accordance with a system of 12 geographic districts established by the State Park Commission, a small staff was appointed to serve under Mr. Olmsted. The staff included Mr. Daniel R. Hull of Los Angeles, former landscape architect of the National Park Service and later landscape architect of the Division of Beaches and Parks; Mr. H. W. Shepherd, landscape architect and professor of landscape architecture at the University of California at Berkeley; and Mr. Emerson Knight, San Francisco landscape architect. This staff was supplemented at times by technically trained assistants in the regular employ of Olmsted Brothers.

Although there were many prominent names, and we cannot mention all of them here, on the list of those who submitted suggested projects it is significant that one was Mr. Joseph R. Knowland, for 16 years Chairman of the State Park Commission (Mr. Knowland was not a member of the Commission at that time).

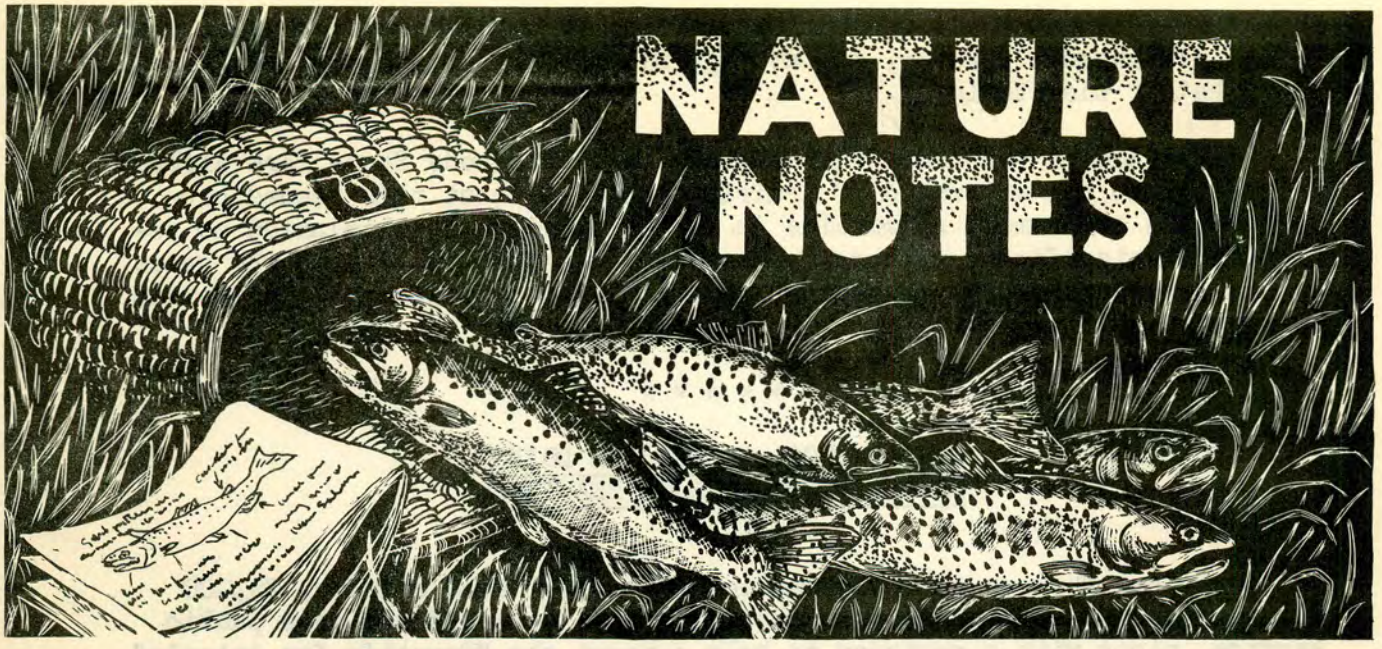
The purposes of the State park survey as set forth in the statute quoted above were made widely known through the cooperation of the press, through public hearings held by the Commission, and through many service and other organizations, both local and statewide.

The data from all these sources was arranged and digested and followed up both by correspondence and personal examinations in the field. The survey included, in its broader aspects, a general study of the resources of the State as a whole, particularly with respect to the scenic features of the landscape. The published report, now out of print, cites as the most urgent concerns of the State (1) to teach the great mass of well-intentioned people how to get what they want in enjoyment of scenic and recreational values and how to enjoy such values without destroying the natural assets on which the continued enjoyment of such values depends; and (2) to curb and limit the activities of those interests who would destroy the "birthright of their successors no matter what its value for the sake of a quick turn of profit to themselves".

Mr. Olmsted in his report indicated that the first opportunity lay waiting in the State's ocean tidelands, because these portions of the coast were already held in public trust. He held it to be the duty of the Department of Natural Resources to protect the proprietary interests of the State in all tidelands not yet definitely assigned to specialized uses. He emphasized the preservation of the scenic values of the California shoreline as well as the recreational uses. Mr. Olmsted considered the second opportunity for preserving the typical landscapes of California lay in the lower Sacramento River and its tributaries. At that time he considered this area to have great possibilities of public control and named an area covering a distance of more than 80 miles from Antioch, past Sacramento, to above Marysville.

As early as 1928, when the Olmsted survey was completed, he emphasized the importance of control of the foregrounds of more notable and valuable landscapes to make them more enjoyable for persons travelling the State's highways. He also recognized the need "to provide the temporary stopping places in the form of turn-outs, short spurs or loops for

(Continued on page 18)



SOME NOTES ON THE SALMONOID FISHES THAT OCCUR IN PRAIRIE CREEK REDWOODS STATE PARK

by Joseph H. Harn, Park Naturalist

Among the many species of wildlife that occur in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park are four species of anadromous fishes. The King Salmon, (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha), the Silver Salmon, (O. kisutch), the Coast Cutthroat Trout, (Salmo c. clarki), and the Steelhead Rainbow Trout, (S. g. gairdneri) all find the cool, clear water and clean gravel of Prairie Creek suited for their nests, or redds.

The Silver Salmon, which usually spends its first two years in fresh water, go to sea to return as mature fish at four years of age. They begin to return to Prairie Creek in late fall to fulfill their life cycle. Spawning occurs in riffles, where the female digs a redd with her tail, deposits her eggs which are fertilized by an attentive male. Having completed their role in the history of their species they will soon die, as do all Pacific Salmon. The Silver Salmon average approximately ten pounds in weight.

The King Salmon's life history is very similar to that of the Silver Salmon. However, most of their life is spent in salt water as most migrate to sea at 90 to 120 days of age. The average weight of the King Salmon in this area is 16 pounds. Specimens of over 100 pounds have been reported.

The Steelhead Rainbow Trout, which some investigators believe is nothing more than a Rainbow that has access to a large body of water, arrive in greatest numbers during the months of February and March. Their spawning sites are similar to those of the Silver Salmon. The young fish spend a year or two in the streams of their origin and from one to three years at sea before returning as mature fish. Unlike the salmon, all Steelhead do not die after spawning. Some Steelhead have been found to spawn as many as four times during their life. The average size of Steelhead in this area is approximately seven pounds. Individuals weighing as much as twenty pounds have been reported from nearby rivers.

The life history of the Cutthroat Trout is almost identical with that of the Steelhead. However, the average size of the Cutthroat is much smaller than that of the Steelhead.

It is indeed fortunate that Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park affords protection to the watershed of Prairie Creek. Without this needed protection the anadromous salmonoids in this area might be eliminated or reduced to insignificant numbers, as has been the case in many nearby areas, due to poor logging practices that have polluted or destroyed the habitat of these beautiful fishes.

* * * * * *

WHAT LOCAL GROUPS ARE DOING TO HELP KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL

San Antonio: Through tie-in promotion with local seed company, 20,000 packages of flower seeds were distributed to city residents as a public service, along with a reminder to help support the "Beautify San Antonio" program.

Flowering trash receptacles (which originated in Neosho, Mo.) are now being installed by businessmen on sidewalks in front of their establishments.

Ponca City, Oklahoma: Small decals with message "Don't Be A Litterbug -- Keep Our City Clean" have been placed on city's 700 parking meters through efforts of local Garden Club Council. Larger decals, with same design, were affixed to all sidewalk trash receptacles.

New York City: "Lively Louie," a loquacious litter box with a sharp sense of civic cleanliness, made his maiden speech yesterday on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and 41st Street. The reception was enthusiastic but puzzled. Louie is the offspring of the Citizens Committee to Keep New York City Clean, Inc., which put him on the corner to remind pedestrians to deposit their wastepaper in Department of Sanitation baskets and boxes, instead of scattering them on the street. As he blabs away, pedestrians gather about him, trying to guess where the voice comes from.

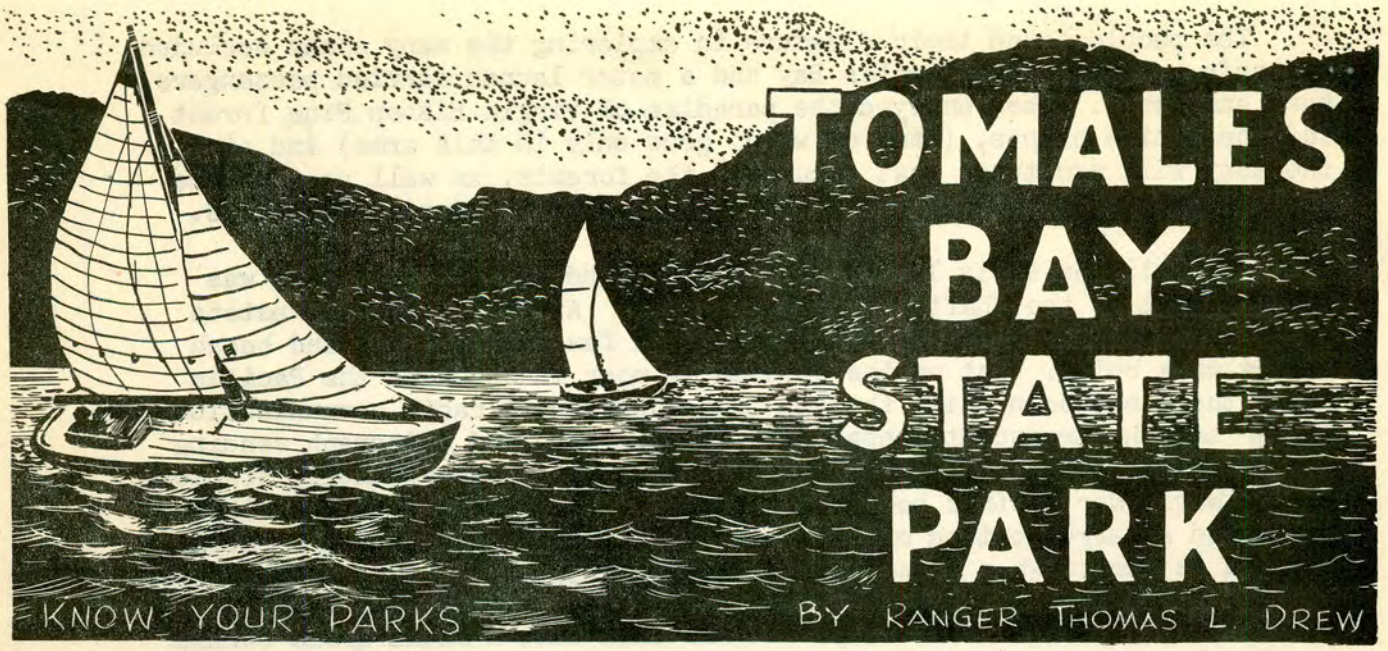
"Where are you, Louie?" a woman in a red hat asked timidly. "I'm inside the can," Louie lied blandly. "They just canned me. If you think I'm kidding, just put some waste paper in me." The woman shoved back the metal lid cautiously and pushed in a scrap of paper. "Thank you, madam," Louie acknowledged.

Actually, Louie is hooked up by an inter-com system to a parked automobile some distance away. -- by Gene Gleason, New York Herald Tribune, 12/5/56.

The above excerpts are from the Keep America Beautiful brochure, May, 1957.

* * * * * *

The wealth of a nation is in its soil, its water, its forests, and the things they produce and reproduce. When all the gifts of nature that can be commercialized have been converted into dollars and cents this will be a poor place to live. -- Richard L. Pollett.



North of the Golden Gate Bridge along the Sir Francis Drake Highway, through Lagunitas Canyon in which is located Samuel P. Taylor State Park, one reaches the little village of Inverness in Marin County. It was so named by early Scotch settlers because it so nearly resembled Inverness in Scotland situated on the Beauly Firth similar to the long stretch of Tomales Bay. A long, narrow finger of land called the Point Reyes peninsula extends out 15 miles toward the Pacific Ocean. This peninsula is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the Southwest and Tomales Bay to the Northeast. The bay is about a mile wide. Overlooking this body of water reposes the new Tomales Bay State Park, a unique and naturally preserved area.

An interesting road, lined with colorful native growth, leads out of Inverness. One branch goes to the famous Point Reyes Lighthouse on the coast and to Drake's Bay. This is where it is claimed Sir Francis Drake landed with his ship the Golden Hinde in 1579, claiming the land for England. The other branch leads to the new park and continues on out to the lonely Pt. Tomales.

This land all became part of the great Spanish land grants Rancho Punta de Los Reyes and Punta de los Reyes Sobrantes, which were created in 1839 by Governors Alvarado and Micheltorena. In 1856-57 Justice Oscar L. Shafter of the State Supreme Court, together with Judge James McMillan Shafter and Charles Webb Howard of Spring Valley Water Company, acquired immense acreage in this territory. By 1880 homesites were being sold in this region and the village of Inverness became established, principally as a summer vacation spot. As the people became acquainted with this "little jewel in a perfect setting", they began to realize that here indeed was everything one could want for recreation. Swimming, boating, hiking, nature study, ornithology and geology, historical background, together with natural unspoiled beauty less than 50 miles from the bay area metropolis. Transportation, however, at that time was something of a problem. The old narrow gauge steam train took 3 hours from San Francisco and ran only one trip a day, and the horse and buggy trip was long and tedious. A number of prominent bay area citizens established summer homes in this area.

The people found their pleasure in exploring the many sunny secluded and safe beaches along Tomales Bay and a motor launch carried passengers back and forth. They enjoyed the paradise of virgin Bishop Pine forest and the native plants, (some of which grow only in this area) and also the many wild creatures that populated the forests, as well as the rare bird species. But swimming and boating were the outstanding features.

Up until the early 1940's much of the land lay untouched and was still a part of the Shafter-Hamilton estate. At this time real estate firms purchased portions of this land and a few summer homes and beach houses were built. Out on the stretch of moor land toward the Pacific Ocean there had been built the RCA transcontinental radio communications center and the transcontinental Pacific Telephone and Telegraph sending and receiving station, as well as the government compass-finding station. During World War II this became a strategic area. Real estate dealers purchased a large portion of the beaches, which the people had heretofore enjoyed as their own. Those who habitually enjoyed this area were forced to the realization that unless action was taken, the beaches would be closed off by private ownership. It was then that a small group formed the Tomales Bay Beaches Committee for the purpose of securing the land for a county or state park. The Marin Conservation League happily took this project as their own. The Sierra Club, Alpine Club, Tamalpais Conservation League, Marin Nature Group, garden clubs and other civic organizations aided in the crusade to save the beaches. The first step was taken in 1945 when the 185 acre Shell Beach area was purchased by funds raised by the Marin Conservation League and matched by the county to create a county park. The second step was taken when $150,000 was paid to private owners for 840 additional acres bordering the beaches and including a major forest area. At this time interested organizations and individuals completed the sum of $26,000 required by the State Park Commission which had made $124,000 matching funds available for the creation of the State park. The Marin County Board of Supervisors gave the balance, plus deeds to Shell and Stinson Beaches totalling approximately 200 acres. Later the Willis Linn Jepson Memorial Grove of Bishop Pines was acquired through funds from the Marin Conservation League donations and was dedicated to the memory of Willis Linn Jepson, botany professor at the University of California, who worked unceasingly on behalf of conservation and was a frequent visitor to the area. The dedication was made on November 8, 1952. Speakers were Joseph R. Knowland, Newton B. Drury, Charles Kasch of the State Park Commission and Emanuel Fritz, professor of Forestry at the University of California at Berkeley, a close friend of the late Professor Jepson and Mrs. Norman Livermore, head of the Marin Conservation League.

The establishment of this park brought to a successful conclusion the long work of a dedicated group of people who were determined against all odds to keep this land for future generations to enjoy.

The park area comprising roughly 1,000 acres has been termed a "botanist's paradise". Dr. John Thomas Howell, curator of botany at the San Francisco Academy of Sciences, (author of Marin Flora) terms it the botanical meeting place of the four hemispheres, claiming that here may be found, side by side, plants from all hemispheres. Some of these plants are peculiar to this area and loss of this land would have been indeed a loss to the scientific world. The area is a lush wilderness of forest, beaches, fields, hills and moors and swampy areas with their own plant and animal life in abundance.

The plants are legion, but among the most prominent trees are the bishop pines, madrone, laurel, evergreen oak, tanbark oak, red and white alder, chinquapin, willow, buckeye and many others.

The shrubs, which in many cases grow to tree size, include ceanothus of many varieties giving the hills a blue hazy appearance, toyon, hazel, huckleberry, gooseberries, salmon berries, thimble berries, varieties of manzanita (some rare), cascara sagrada, purple and red elder, garrya elliptica, honeysuckle, oso berry, mountain mahogany, the rare leather-wood and many others.

Along the beaches long fern fronds dip down gracefully above the salt water and there are many varieties in the wooded areas. Among them are woodwardia, sword, deer, bracken, five-finger, maidenhair, gold-back, lady, polypodium, lace, grapefern, waterfern and others.

The wildflowers which cover the country-side in great carpets in springtime are a delight to botanists and flower lovers, who come from great distances and by special bus to enjoy them during the season. Around 300 varieties have been seen and identified in the spring and many in the later seasons. Some of the finest are: camass lily, false lily-of-the-valley, leopard and tiger lillies, fritillaria with varieties from the rare white to bronze and chocolate lillies, poppy, wild strawberry in abundance, many varieties of lupine including the giant marsh or canyon lupine, yellow beach lupines extending over miles to the ocean, iris from pure white through deep violet shades, four varieties of mimulus or monkey flower, rein-orchis, yellow and purple violets, yellow pansy, pussy's ears, trillium (sometimes 3 feet tall), hound's tongue, slim solomon, fairy bells, columbine, red and blue larkspur, bleeding hearts, western wallflower, rosy arabis, aralia, paint brush, heliotrope, ortho-carpus, nemophilia and gilias. There are too many to identify here. There are also the ones that inhabit the dry beach areas. The grasses and sedges are a study in themselves.

Wild life abounds in this type of country. Foxes, raccoons, badgers, weasels, chipmunks, squirrels, rabbits, deer, occasional bobcats, skunks, wood-rats, field-mice, moles and others. It was on this peninsula that the last Marin band of Roosevelt Elk made their stand and left in mass migration, as legend has it, swimming across Tomales Bay in the early 1860's and heading north toward Oregon. Black bear roamed here at that time.

Ornithologists come to study this area because the birds are numerous and there are rare species such as the spotted owl. There are wild pigeons, quail, thrush, horned larks, goldfinches, summer warblers, large and small owls and hawks, swallows, wrens, occasionally white egrets, snipes, clapper rails, puffins, murres, the great blue heron, cranes, towhees, ravens, pelicans, pelagic cormorants, ruddy ducks, geese, scoters, grebes, bitterns, flickers and woodpeckers, meadow larks, kingfishers, pygmy nuthatch and many more.

Gopher and garter snakes and a few water snakes are to be found. There are lizards and many beautiful insects, including the monarch butterfly.

The beach areas provide several varieties of clam. There are many jelly-fish, crabs and other interesting small sea life to be found along the beaches as well as small sharks.

This area was a great paradise for the Indians. Archeologists state that this was the land of the Miwok tribe. Indian mounds or miden are found along the beaches. Indian skeletons were removed from an Indian Beach site several years ago by the University of California. These and other artifacts have been cataloged and are now a part of the Indian collection at the University of California.

Russian and German scientists explored the region in 1816. Chamisse (for whom chamise was named) and Escholtz (for whom Escholtzia, California poppy was named) explored here and discovered many plant species.

The region presents a great diversity of climate and geography. Pt. Reyes Lighthouse area is one of the windiest and foggiest spots on the California coast. And yet a few miles west, toward Tomales Bay, in Tomales Bay State Park may be found the sunny beaches noted for their warmth and relative freedom from wind and fog.

Most historic and recreation sites are so modernized that it is hard to visualize the original setting. The Point Reyes landscape has not greatly changed since Cabrillo anchored in the bay in 1542 and then sailed away to start the exciting tales about this Northern California coast. This almost virgin area is the thing that makes the region so attractive to those who love the great out-of-doors.

Development was underway by the fall of 1953 soon after appropriations became available. Improvements to date include: scenic entrance road, water system, combination comfort station-dressing room at Hearts Desire Beach, parking area and a ranger's residence. A scenic picnic site overlooking Hearts Desire Beach is planned, as well as swimmer safety facilities at the swimming beaches. Future development will be planned with the object of keeping this area as nearly natural as possible. It is this feature that has endeared it to so many.

Personnel staffing the park are Herbert V. Hedicke, Park Supervisor, and Ranger Thomas Drew. Park attendants are assisting the rangers this summer in their work and a busy season is in progress.

* * * * * *

STORK NEWS

Earl Collinsworth, Stock Clerk at District 2 headquarters, recently became the father of a baby boy. Mother and son are doing nicely.

Mr. & Mrs. Jim McDade are proud parents of a new son. Born enroute to the hospital. Midwife chores were handled very efficiently by Don Stoner, Park Naturalist, and Mrs. Betty McVicar.

* * * * * *

Natural beauty and wonder are priceless heirlooms which God has bestowed upon our nation. How shall we escape the contempt of the coming generations if we suffer this irreplaceable heritage to be wasted.--Henry Van Dyke.

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular monthly meeting of the State Park Commission was held in the State Building, Los Angeles, July 26, 1957. Some of the actions taken were as follows:

Roadside Rests - Approved the recommendations of the staff that in accordance with House Resolution 281, the new roadside rest area at Beckwourth Pass be named in memory of Lester T. Davis, late husband of Assemblywoman Pauline Davis. This roadside rest is in Plumas County.

Angel Island State Park - Amended a resolution adopted January 22, 1954, in which a portion of the island was conveyed to the state as an historical area. This amendment was based on a recent metes and bounds survey which changed the reference to acreage from 139.9 acres to 183.83 acres.

San Mateo Beaches State Park - Passed a purchase resolution for five parcels and passed a resolution of acceptance for two additional parcels.

Folsom Lake State Park - By resolution accepted two parcels of land and gave approval for purchase of another.

Twin Lakes Beach State Park - Gave approval for purchase of two parcels of land.

Point Dume Project - A large delegation appeared, many of whom protested the proposed state park acquisition program. The Commission approved in principle the recent resolution of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to amend the master plan to eliminate the upland area above Westward Beach, and gave authority of the staff to proceed with acquisition between the road and high water mark beginning at the eastern terminus of Zuma Beach and running westerly as far as available funds will permit.

Del Norte Coast Master Plan - Approved the first acceptable master plan to be presented by the County of Del Norte for beach acquisition into the State Park System.

Big Basin Redwoods State Park - Approved a combination concession agreement with Mr. Sgarlato for a period of two years and eight months to commence on May 1, 1958, and end on December 31, 1960, for both the concession Mr. Sgarlato now has plus the remainder of the concession facilities in Big Basin.

Folsom Lake State Park - Approved on a temporary basis a convict honor camp for a period of five years to be established at a site selected by the division staff.

The next regular meeting of the State Park Commission was scheduled for San Francisco August 23, 1957.

Oy Wong of the Fiscal Section is leaving this Division to take a position with the Department of Natural Resources. Oy has been with us since June 16, 1951, during which time she has become well known to all, not only for her pleasant and charming personality but the very efficient manner in which she has carried out her important responsibilities. We are all going to miss you, Oy, and wish you the best of luck and continued success in your new work.

PARK CAMERAMAN

Richard L. Brock started his ranger career with this Division at Prairie Creek Redwoods in November, 1947. Dick later received his Ranger II promotion on May 15, 1949, when he was transferred to Humboldt Redwoods and assigned as Park Supervisor of Stephens Grove. After almost 7 years spent in the northern redwood region, Dick and his family transferred to Mt. Tamalpais on July 15, 1955, when he received his promotion to Ranger III. He was at Mt. Tamalpais just long enough to get fairly well acquainted with his park area when he was again transferred to serve as Park Supervisor of Calaveras Big Trees on July 16, 1956. Since this transfer occurred just one year to the day since the last one, Dick says that about July 15th he begins to feel it's time to start packing, just in case.

However, it has all been considered as good experience, and Dick and his family hope they can enjoy their beautiful and interesting park just as long as possible.

(Continued from page 2)

The third is the Park Commission's comment on SCR 128, relating to grazing in State Parks, the text of which follows.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 128
(Resolution 316, Book of Resolutions, 1957)

Response by the State Park Commission

The State Park Commission acknowledges receipt of Senate Concurrent Resolution 128 relative to grazing concessions in the Anza Desert, Cuyamaca Rancho and Palomar Mountain State Parks. The Commission appreciates and understands the work of the Joint Legislative Committee on Agricultural and Livestock Problems and the reason for their undertaking the study on the question of grazing concessions in these parks. They recognize the thoroughness from a range management standpoint of the reports by Professor B. A. Madson. The Commission and the staff of the Division of Beaches and Parks recognize Mr. Madson as a distinguished agronomist and consider his advice as such appropriate insofar as grazing is concerned. The Commission also recognizes that while Senate Concurrent Resolution 128 does not have the force and effect of law it is a recorded expression of legislative thought. They feel it their duty, however, to point out what effect the resolution would have upon the authority of the Commission, and upon the uses to which park lands legally can be put.

1. The resolution "directs" the State Park Commission to do something which the Attorney General has advised them they cannot legally do, namely, use State park lands for other than State park purposes.

2. It reaches down into the minute operations of administration and even specifies the names of those with whom the Commission is supposed to contract and the number of acres that they are supposed to lease out for grazing.

3. It places as the standard of judgment not an impartial study by a park expert but a study by an expert on grazing.

4. It ignores or misstates the fact that extensive studies and mature deliberation have been given to this problem by the State Park Commission. Several reports by experienced members of the staff of the Division of Beaches and Parks and other park experts regarding grazing at Cuyamaca Rancho and Anza Desert have been made available to the Joint Interim Committee, as well as records of hearings before the State Park Commission over a period of the last four or five years.

As to the six recommendations contained in the resolution, we should like to report as follows:

"1. All grazing leases on the Anza Desert State Park be continued since there is no evidence that the grazing of cattle has exerted any

appreciable injurious effect on the park or has interfered with the use of the park by the public."

COMMENT: All existing grazing concessions which were granted on the basis of prior occupancy by the concessioner in Anza Desert State Park were renewed for one year beginning July 1, 1957.

"2. The 2,600 acres in Box Canyon be restored to the Daley lease with the provision that no feeding or watering station be placed in, or adjacent to the canyon, since any damage caused by cattle would be negligible."

COMMENT: The 2,600 acres in Box Canyon were previously excluded from the grazing concession issued to the Daley Enterprises because park experts have definitely demonstrated to the Commission that grazing in no way benefits the park or the park patrons in this area; in fact, that it actually interferes with the public's use and enjoyment of the area and is destructive of native flora. Members of the Commission personally visited this area with members of the staff of the Division of Beaches and Parks and corroborated this finding. The Commission therefore concluded that they were without authority to grant privileges for private purposes because no benefit to the park or its visitors would accrue from such grazing.

"3. The Little Blair Valley again be included in the areas leased for grazing since there is no evidence that it receives enough public use to justify its exclusion."

COMMENT: The Commission further concluded that Little Blair Valley cannot be grazed for similar reasons to those affecting Box Canyon. Reports indicate substantial recreational use by the public.

"4. All of the Ralph Jasper lease be continued as a grazing area in view of the fact that this includes some of the best range land in the park and is far more valuable for range than for park purposes."

COMMENT: The Commission has authorized continuance of the grazing use of the lands acquired from Mr. Jasper, primarily as a condition to this effect was imposed at the time of the acquisition of these lands, which is also the case on lands acquired from Mr. Jasper many years ago.

"5. The grazing of cattle in Palomar State Park not be renewed."

COMMENT: The Commission discontinued the grazing concession at Palomar Mountain State Park several years ago.

"6. There are large areas in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park which are used very little by the public and which should be opened to proper grazing so as to provide a substantial economic return and also to reduce fire hazard."

COMMENT: The decision to discontinue grazing at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park was made five years ago after a public hearing by the

Commission held in San Diego County. At that time the Commission agreed they had committed themselves, through advertising for bids and subsequent failure of the grazing concessioner to take up his option, to another four years of grazing at that park. Concession was granted on a bid basis to Hans Starr with the explicit understanding that it could not be continued after expiration. More recent investigation by park experts of the Division of Beaches and Parks has revealed that grazing is of no benefit to the park or to park visitors and it has been observed by members of the staff and by individual members of the State Park Commission that grazing actually interferes with recreational use of the lands involved. Half a million visitors in 1956 enjoyed the recreational opportunities afforded by Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. The Commission believes, therefore, that it is without authority to grant further grazing concessions at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, legally or as a matter of sound policy.

The State Park Commission since its establishment has by law operated under the principle of preserving and protecting scenic, historic and recreational lands for the use and enjoyment of the general public. State park lands have been acquired for this specific purpose. The State Park Commission is charged by statute to protect these lands and to prevent their exploitation for private uses which do not in any way benefit the parks or the park visitors. Upon advice of the Attorney General's Office the Commission can operate only within the purview of existing statutes.

It is the belief of the State Park Commission that Senate Concurrent Resolution 128 asks them to act illegally since there appears to be no statute under which the Commission can act as directed by the resolution in Items 2, 3 and 6. It is also believed that the highest use of the lands in the parks under consideration is the public use prescribed by existing law.

California State Park Commission

* * * * * *

ERRATUM

The state park service some years back was perhaps a little more difficult to get into on a permanent basis, but we trust that our readers did not take the statement seriously that seemed to indicate a warden had to serve a ten-year probationary period.

Our apologies are due "Jake" Pool for several typographical errors that inadvertently appeared in the last issue under Park Cameraman.

Jake started working at Stephens Grove in the Humboldt Redwoods on May 17, 1937, not 1938. He later transferred to McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park in March 1943, to serve as a duration-appointment Assistant Warden. On October 1, 1943, not 1953, he received his permanent appointment.

(Continued from page 4)

enjoyment of views, for picnics, and similar purposes" (the roadside rest program we are just entering now). He also urged the preservation of areas adjoining the highway to which was attached special beauty or other public interest.

In his report Mr. Olmsted classified the scenic areas of the State as follows: redwood forests of the northwestern coast, big tree groves of the Sierra Nevada, pine and Douglasfir forests, forests of red and white fir, alpine forests, woodlands, brush land, and sea coast. Each area was given specific treatment in the report. Of the desert types Mr. Olmsted stated: "Certain desert areas have a distinctive and subtle charm. . . . . a charm of constantly growing value as the rest of the earth becomes more completely dominated by man's activities. . . . . Its bloom is easily destroyed by comparatively slight changes made by man."

The report deals also with areas of other special interest, such as those having historic and scientific significance. Of the more than 325 projects proposed for consideration, the Olmsted report restricted its recommendations to about 150 projects. Ninety-eight projects were not considered acceptable because they lacked qualities suitable for a State park, were more of local than of statewide value, were too small or isolated, were too costly in proportion to their value for State park purposes, or were of relatively less value than other proposed projects. A number of projects within the limits of incorporated municipalities were eliminated because they were at that time excluded by law.

As a guide in the selection of areas proposed for acquisition, Mr. Olmsted drew up a set of principles, some economic, some geographic, some philosophical. They were based upon the governing factor that it was the responsibility of the State Park Commission to get the greatest possible value, intrinsically as well as economically, in State park lands from the $6,000,000 in bond moneys and matching funds to be provided by the public.

(Next Issue: The Program Underway)

* * * * * *

NEW MEMBERS

The following personnel have become new members of the National Conference on State Parks.

Wesley E. Cater, Supervisor, Carrillo Beach State Park
James E. Neal, State Park Attendant, Salton Sea State Park

We hope many others will also join this splendid organization. Ask your Editor for application blanks.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Permanent

Allan, David L. (formerly TAU)	Asst Ldscp Arch	6/12/57	Dist 4 Hdq
Beckwith, Orrin D.	Rg I	7/1/57	Grizzly Creek
Brady, Ruth I.	Int Typ Clk	7/1/57	Rich. Grove
Bronke, Joseph A.	Hi Equip Oper-Lab	7/1/57	Dist 3 Hdq
Brown, William L. (formerly TAU)	St Pk Attend	7/1/57	S. P. Taylor
Bryce, Douglas R.	St Pk Attend	7/16/57	Silver Strand
Colwell, Wayne A.	Rg II	7/1/57	La Purisima
(formerly)	Rg I		Monterey Mon.
Davis, Wendell K.	Rg III	7/1/57	San Mateo Bch
(formerly)	Rg II		San Juan Baut
Freng, Julian B.	St Pk Attend	7/31/57	Patrick's Point
Hanks, Chester L.	St Pk Attend	7/21/57	S. P. Taylor
McCarroll, Don E.	Auto Mech	7/8/57	Big Basin
Mortensen, Bradley R.	Jr Civ Eng	6/17/57	Dist 3 Hdq
Shogran, Allan O.	St Pk Attend	7/9/57	Jedediah Smith
Summerly, John J.	Forest Tech	7/8/57	Dist 1 Hdq

Appointment - TAU

Schulman, Victor	Asst Ldscp Arch	7/1/57	Dist 1 Hdq

Transfers

Avant, James R.	Rg II	7/1/57	Torrey Pines
(from)			Palomar Mt
Bergman, Nils W.	Rg I	7/1/57	Twin Lakes
(from)			Doheny Beach
Caughell, Jewel N.	Rg II	7/1/57	Castle Crags
(from)			Jedediah Smith
Doll, Charles E.	Rg II	7/1/57	Patrick's Pt
(from)			Humboldt Rdw
Duncan, John S.	Rg I	7/1/57	Carrillo Beach
(from)			Will Rogers
Farber, Bassett A.	Rg II	7/1/57	San Juan Bautista
(from)			La Purisima Mission
Jackson, Glenn	Rg III	7/1/57	Dist 4 Hdq
(from)			San Mateo Bch
Keith, Lyle B.	Rg II	7/1/57	Richardson Grove
(from)			Castle Crags
Lindstrom, Elmer L.	Rg I	7/1/57	Sonoma Coast
(from)			Armstrong Rdw
Lonnecker, Carl G.	Rg II	7/1/57	El Capitan
(from)			Monterey Mon.
Lyden, Charles P.	Rg II	7/1/57	Monterey Mon.
(from)			El Capitan
McMullen, Charles L.	Rg II	7/1/57	Folsom Lake
(from)			Richardson Grove
Price, Verle R.	Rg I	7/1/57	Armstrong
(from)			Sonoma Coast

Richardson, James H. (from)	Rg I	7/1/57	Torrey Pines Will Rogers
Twight, Ben M. (from)	Rg III	7/1/57	Jedediah Smith Castle Crags
Van Natta, Richard K. (from)	Rg I	7/1/57	Folsom Lake Will Rogers

Separations

Caldwell, Frederick J.	Auto Mech	6/30/57	Big Basin
Dyer, Leland C.	St Pk Attend	7/19/57	Folsom Lake
Donaldson, Louis E.	St Pk Attend	7/21/57	Portola
Durrett, Nathaniel E.	St Pk Attend	6/28/57	Patrick's Pt
Forster, Martin L. (Military Leave of Absence)	St Pk Attend	6/17/57	Pfeiffer-Big Sur
Norton, Dan Charles	Stock Clerk	7/30/57	San Clemente
Sartori, Romeo M.	Groundsman	7/29/57	Vallejo Home
Traylor, Cary M. (retirement)	Rg I	6/30/57	Marshall Mon

Miscellaneous

Brannan Island State Park
Star Route, Box 75A
Rio Vista, California

Home address & telephone number - Alan Philbrook, Assistant Superintendent, District 6:

Residence address: 244 La Paloma, San Clemente, California
Phone: HYacinth 2-1201

Mailing address: P. O. Box 1281, San Clemente, California

Home address & telephone number - Gordon T. Kishbaugh, Superintendent, District 2:

Residence and mail address: 5315 Sonoma Highway
Santa Rosa, California
Home Phone: LIberty 2-0322

Tahoe State Park - new phone numbers: Park office, Juniper 3-3074
Supervisors residence, Juniper 3-3133

District 3 - new phone numbers: HOward 6-5591 and Howard 6-5592

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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

PARK COMMISSION

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COVER STORY

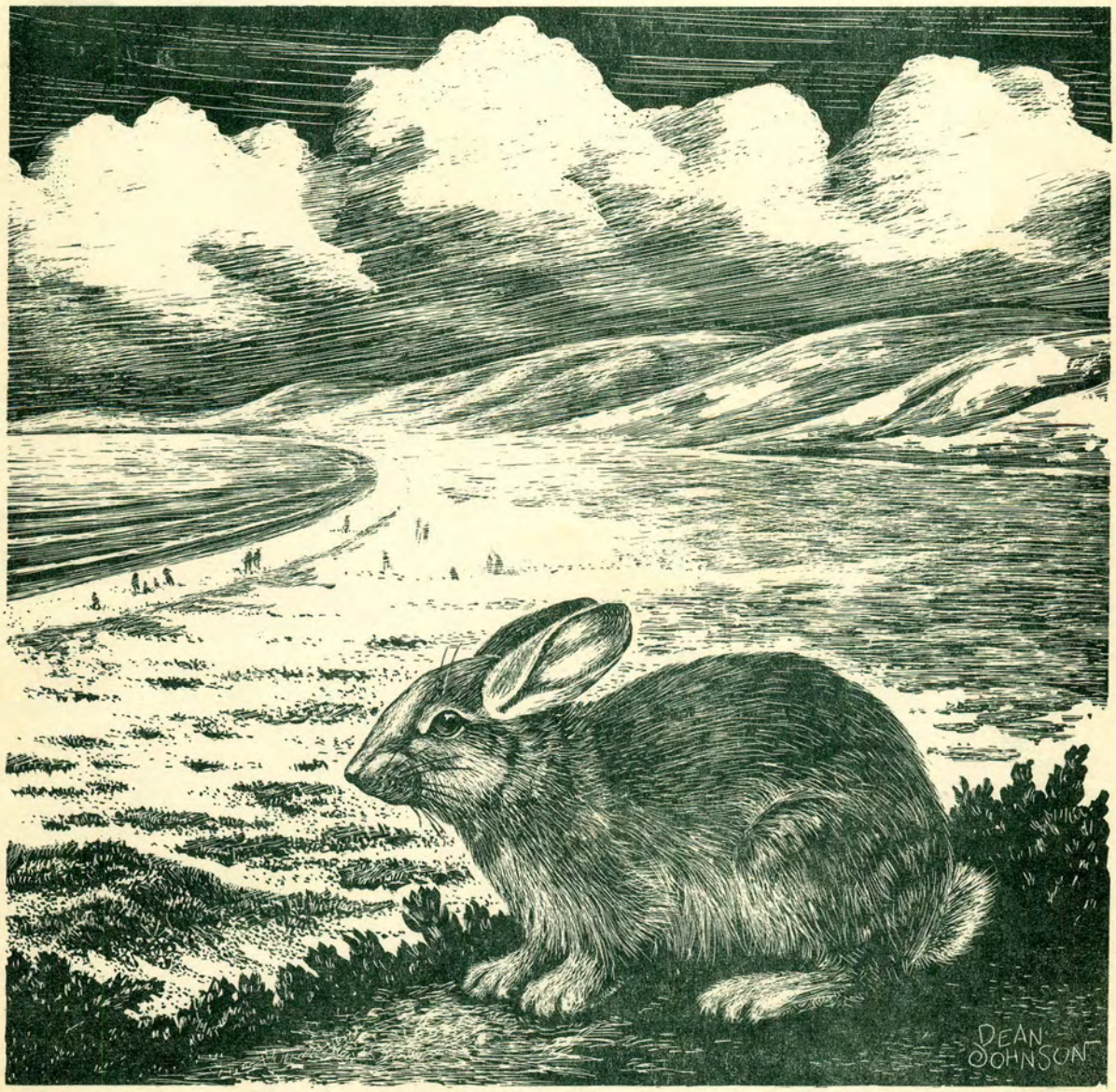
The Spotted Owl is considered one of our rare and unusual birds which on several occasions has been reported observed in the vicinity of Tomales Bay State Park. Being one of three recognized forms, it is more specifically known as the Northern Spotted Owl (Strix Occidentalis caurina) which ranges from southern British Columbia to Central California.

Its size is about nineteen inches in length and bares some resemblance to its eastern cousin, the Barred Owl, with its smooth round head and dark eyes. The mottled colors of its plumage harmonize completely with the spots of sunlight coming through tree foliage, thus aiding the bird to blend in perfectly with its surroundings.

Its habits are chiefly nocturnal, but it has been observed during the day foraging for mice for its growing young in the nest. The nest usually consists of a structure of sticks lined with bark and other soft materials in the fork of a tree or a crevice in a rock cliff. Its eggs, numbering from two to three, are white.

The principal note of this owl is a hooting call, described by some naturalists as resembling a series of deep notes like that of a barking dog.

NEWS and VIEWS



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DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

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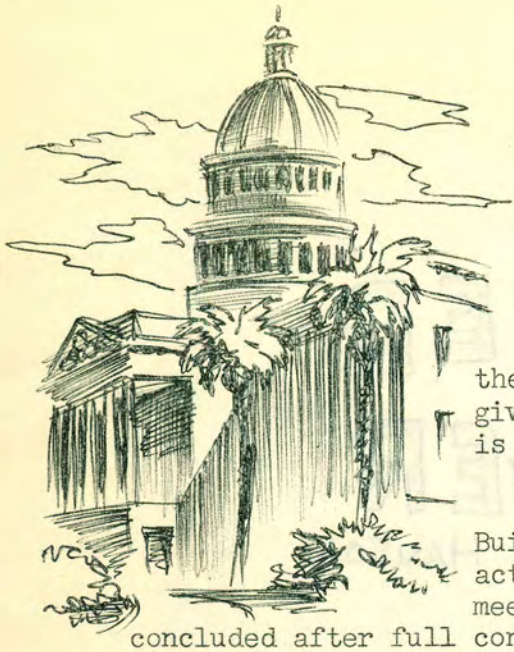

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Historical matters have been to the fore recently in the Division of Beaches and Parks. The wide publicity given the Hearst Castle in national and local publications is one example.

Another is the discussion of the San Francisco Ferry Building as a proposed State Historical Monument and the action of the California State Park Commission at their meeting in San Francisco on August 23, 1957, when they concluded after full consideration and public hearings that because of the double-deck freeway now under construction in front of this building they could not approve the project. The decision was based on the conclusion that it was not possible, with the freeway obscuring the building, to make a plan of development and landscaping that would afford it an approach and setting in keeping with State Park standards. It is of course to be regretted that long-range planning in the past could not have foreseen the need for reconciling practical and legitimate traffic considerations with the historical and aesthetic considerations involved in establishing a State monument.

San Francisco is one of the majestic cities and seaports of the world, and its history is an important part of California's past. This is particularly true of maritime affairs. It is therefore significant that around September 15 the C. A. THAYER, under its own canvas without auxiliary power, under a qualified Captain and experienced, volunteer crew, will leave Seattle and about ten days later will dock in the vicinity of the Hyde Street Wharf near the San Francisco Maritime Museum. This three-masted wooden cargo schooner, one of the last survivors of the period of transition from sail to steam, has been purchased and restored with funds appropriated by the 1956 Legislature. (Engineering this project has given Administrative Officer Ronald E. Miller a liberal nautical education, and he is greeted hereabouts as "Admiral".) This pioneer vessel may well be the nucleus of a State Historical Monument on tidelands leased from the Board of State Harbor Commissioners. Dr. Aubrey Neasham, our State Park Historian, envisions other marine and transportation exhibits, as do also the officials of the San Francisco Maritime Museum, including the possible restoration of the old Hyde Street Wharf, embodying a colorful chapter in the history of California and presenting to throngs of interested visitors the sights and sounds--and perhaps even the odors--of an earlier day.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

THE BETTER RANGER

By EARL P. HANSON

Part II
The Program Underway

(The second in a series of articles summarizing the long-range planning program of the State Park System)

The principal task of the newly established State Park Commission was to select from the projects proposed in the twelve geographic regions of the State those that would provide for a reasonable geographic distribution and a reasonably well balanced variety of kinds of parks. Deviations from this principle were necessary primarily because of the urgent need to acquire areas that might disappear from the landscape if not obtained immediately.

This was particularly true in the case of outstanding forest areas faced with immediate logging operations. For this reason, and because of the already well-organized program of the Save-the-Redwoods League, through which the required matching funds were forthcoming, preservation of additional areas of coastal redwood groves in the northwestern coast section was of top priority. Previously established through the efforts of the League and the California Division of Forestry were typical groves of redwoods such as Williams, Stephens, and Richardson Groves in Southern Humboldt County. The magnificent groves of millenial redwoods on the Bull Creek and Dyerville Flats were considered as urgent projects. Towards the acquisition of these areas private funds in excess of $1,000,000 had been solicited with the understanding that full-time protection and appropriate administration would be established.

This basically was the reason for establishing a Division of Beaches and Parks in the Department of Natural Resources and providing for a State Park Commission of five lay members. The first Commission was chairmanned by Attorney William E. Colby, prominent member and officer of the Save-the-Redwoods League and of the Sierra Club, which organizations had long been actively prominent in conservation matters. The Commission, appointed November 1927, selected Charles B. Wing, formerly Chairman of the California Redwood Park Commission (Big Basin), as its executive officer. Later they selected Mr. Newton B. Drury, then Secretary of the Save-the-Redwoods League, as their

investigating officer to carry out the program of the Commission for expenditure of the $6,000,000 in bond moneys. Under the guidance of these two able men and the keen personal interest of the Commission members, even through changes in Commission personnel due to changing State administrations, the State Park System was expanded to one of more than 70 units, of about 300,000 acres in total area, with an acquisition value in excess of $14,000,000 by 1940, when the last of the bond moneys were expended.

Of the projects recommended in the California State Park Survey of 1928, at least 25 were completed or substantial areas of them had been acquired. This included the rocky headlands and distinctive Monterey Cypress grove of Point Lobos Reserve; Silver Strand, fine beach area of Coronado Island; Pismo Beach with its picturesque dunes; Morro Bay, a typical lagoon on the natural coastline; Seacliff, New Brighton, Sunset and Natural Bridges Beaches in Santa Cruz County; the rugged headland and forested canyon of Russian Gulch in Mendocino County; the prime Redwoods of Bull Creek-Dyerville Flats and first unit of the adjoining "Avenue of the Giants" in Humboldt Redwoods State Park; the rainforest of Prairie Creek; the ruggedly beautiful Del Norte Coast; the dense forests of Mill Creek (now Jedediah Smith Redwoods); the southern remnant redwood grove in Big Sur; the early discovered Calaveras North Grove of Sierra redwoods; the roadless San Jacinto Mountain primitive area; the striking Castle Crags; Lake Tahoe parks including the old fish hatchery site and Bliss Memorial; monumental Mount Diablo; prominent Fremont Peak; historic Shasta community; restored La Purisima Mission in Santa Barbara County; the General Vallejo Home; and the vast wilderness of the Borrego and Anza Deserts.

Many State park areas which were the subject of later study and consideration were also added to the State park system during the 12 years during which the State Park Bond Funds and matching funds were available. This included the San Clemente and Doheny Beach area of Orange County, the present Will Rogers Beach at Santa Monica, Manhattan and Redondo Beach, Rancho Cuyamaca and Palomar Mountain in San Diego County, the Monterey Custom House, the San Juan Bautista Plaza and attendant buildings, Van Damme Beach in Mendocino County, Little River Beach, Patrick's Point, Dry Lagoon in Humboldt County. All of these projects had been recommended and approved by local interests, who provided the necessary matching moneys or lands.

Thus, within 12 years after its establishment, the California State Park System, under a carefully planned, popularly supported program, became one of the outstanding park systems of the nation.

Next issue: New Funds for Expansion

* * * * * *

We know that, unlike our forefathers, we can no longer move on to new lands--we have to make the best and the most of what remains. We know that we cannot dry up a stream and still support fish and aquatic life. We know that we cannot endlessly disturb the habitat of wildlife and expect to maintain an optimum wildlife population. We know that we cannot remove the ground cover from our watersheds without disastrous results. We cannot, in short, exploit our resources for some particular purpose and expect to escape all the consequence. -- J. W. Penfold.

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

Patrick's Point - A boy and girl, aged about 13 and 14, reported stumbling upon a cub bear in the park when they took a short cut from the Agate Beach trail. The cub was said to have been sleeping in the sun among the dense foliage south of the Agate Beach trail. The boy and girl said they left in great haste and did not see mama bear.

Agate still can be found on Agate Beach in spite of the fact some people fail to find them. One park resident, Tommy White, tried his hand at agate hunting on Agate Beach for three successive afternoons. The first afternoon he found 62 agates, the second 54, and on the third afternoon he found 80 agates. Not bad for an 11-year-old boy. Most people are less successful and agates are thought to be much less plentiful on Agate Beach than formerly, which we are inclined to agree with considering the great number taken from the beach daily each summer. - Charles White, Asst. Supervisor.

El Capitan - Just before quitting time Friday evening, George Johnson was stung on the leg by a yellowjacket. A little while later he complained of numbness in face and arms and he had a severe rash on his upper body. He was taken to the doctor and then to the Cottage Hospital in Santa Barbara where he was confined overnight and was released next morning. A heck of a send-off for a man on his last days work here. - Carl Lonnecker, Supervisor.

Turlock - The boating bug has struck at Turlock Lake. The victims are "Curly" Knoefler and family. They just purchased a 15' runabout equipped with 40 HP motor, electric starter, etc.; she's a real beauty. Darrell is now known as the Captain; he looks real sharp in his heavily braided yachting cap. The old Marine finally went Navy. - Ronald McCullough, Asst. Supervisor.

Prairie Creek - It is noted with much concern that our salmon runs are getting smaller each year. The ocean fishing is becoming increasingly poorer as the years go by. One cause of these depleted runs, and we believe a major cause, is the destruction of the spawning streams by careless, selfish loggers. Right on the park boundary, and even on land belonging to the park, are streams that are clogged with debris and logging refuse. No effort has been made by these people to clear the streams. Home Creek, which is the stream that runs through Fern Canyon, is a prime example of poor logging practice on its upper reaches. Undoubtedly this was a good stream for cutthroat trout, steelhead, and silver salmon at one time. Today it is doubtful if a salamander could survive where logging has replaced virgin forest. Butler Creek, another stream with headwaters in the park, has been ruined for spawning fish. We believe that the loggers in these areas should be made to clean up their mess and clear the streams so that migratory fish can once more use their native spawning beds. It is a problem of great economic importance and affects people in all walks of life. - M. Frincke, Asst. Supervisor.

Los Encinos - During my recent vacation, I visited many State and National parks in Oregon and California. I met many fine men in the California State parks who had only been names to me before. In the National parks and in the Oregon State parks, I was treated with the utmost courtesy and was informed by the employees there that I worked for the finest State Park System in the country. Of course I knew this, but it sure sounded good to me coming from others in the same profession. - Melvin Schneider, Monument Supervisor.

Will Rogers - Although veterinary training was not a part of her preparation to become a Curator, Ruth Hammersley was called on last week to perform a delicate operation upon a calf. In fact, she had to sew its nearly separated tail back on with the aid of thread and a darning needle. The job was accomplished without the aid of anesthetic, either for herself or the calf, and was a complete success. The operation is hardly noticeable where the stitches were taken.

The whole thing was not as difficult as might be expected because the Hereford calf is of the taxidermist's stuffed variety, lifelike even to glass eyes, and the nearly separated tail was the result of thousands of children visiting the Will Rogers living room and giving the animal's tail a pull when no one was looking. This slightly unusual piece of living room furniture was a gift to Will Rogers in 1930 from the western painter, Edward Borein, who presented it after he had been a guest at the Ranch for some time. The note that accompanied it commented that the stuffed calf would make a better subject for Will Rogers to practice roping on than his guests. - Bill Norton, Ranger I.

Fort Ross - Interesting artifacts found at Fort Ross during the past week: On Friday, July 26, Mr. Donald W. Greene, a geologist from Stanford University, found a copper button which has since been identified as a "Phoenix Button" from the uniforms of the French soldiers of Maximilian whom Louis Napoleon of France set up as Emperor of Mexico in 1864. He was shot in 1867. On Friday, August 2, Mistress Mary Branch, age 7 of La Crescenta, California, asked if I would put her name on a label if she turned in something. I assured her I would. A short time later Mistress Mary turned in the first iron cannon ball (1 pound) to be found on the fort grounds! Her father saw it after she had shown it to me for identification. Friday, August 2, Mrs. C. C. Chapman, presented Fort Ross with a collection of Alaskan baskets, a pottery jug, and old photographs of Church fixtures which she had been given years ago by Mr. G. Hanscome a pioneer Navy engineer of Alaska.- John McKenzie, Supervisor.

Point Lobos - Patrol has discouraging experience on San Jose Creek Beach today. For some time, we have been finding the cans there loaded with household garbage. Today, patrol contacts man filling can with garbage, explains that cans are for beach use only. Man, very indignant, tells patrol he pays enough taxes for us to "haul a truck load of household garbage" for him! Point out that it is a little unfair to expect other taxpayers to help pay his garbage hauling fees. He "is not least bit concerned, and does not feel a bit unfair, since he is paying three times as much in taxes as other people, etc., etc." My gosh, what kind of thinking is this? We don't feel we can do much about this situation, but we intend to visit the District Attorney to find out if there is any basis on which we can prevent this kind of misuse of facilities and services. If all our neighbors were of this kind of mind,we would do very little but operate a garbage service from our beach cans. Fortunately for us, this type of person is the exception. Keep smilin'. - James Whitehead, Supervisor.

Carrillo Beach - That big bird landed again. This time a daughter to Park Supervisor Wes and Mrs. Cater. Carolyn Jeanette weighed in at 8 lbs, 12 oz. Mom and Carolyn doing well. Pop is so puffed with pride, he is liable to explode.

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular monthly meeting of the State Park Commission was held in San Francisco in the City Library Building on August 23, 1957. Some of the actions taken were as follows:

San Francisco Ferry Building - Delegation composed of civic leaders of the City of San Francisco, including Mayor George Christopher, asked the Commission to spend $2,000,000 on initial development on the bay side of the San Francisco Ferry Building. The delegation pointed out the historical significance and influence the Ferry Building had on the early history of California. Several persons were also heard in opposition to the plan. The Commission denied the request on the grounds that the proposed double-deck freeway will pass directly in front of the Ferry Building and will not provide an appropriate historical setting approach for the Ferry Building as a state historical monument. The Commission also stated that it will expend the $2,000,000 appropriation at some other location in San Francisco as soon as an acceptable plan is submitted.

Clear Lake - Assemblyman Lowrey, Supervisor Kirkpatrick and several citizens appeared before the Commission to protest the proposed land acquisition adjacent to Clear Lake in Lake County. The delegation was opposed to the acquisition by the State Park Commission of any additional lake front or agricultural land. They also asked the Commission to repair the damage wrought by the diversion of Kelsey Creek. The Commission instructed the staff to restudy the development and acquisition program in cooperation with the land owners and the Lake County Board of Supervisors and report back to the Commission at a later date.

Cachuma Reservoir - A Santa Barbara County delegation asked the Commission to have the Land Section appraise the recreational values of Cachuma Reservoir. Santa Barbara County feels that in light of the State's experience in operating reservoir parks, an appraisal by the State Park System would better guide them on a program to provide maximum service to the public. The State Park Commission approved the request as a public service.

Motion Picture Permits - Approval was given to several motion picture companies to use the following parks for the making of movies:

Carrillo Beach State Park -- Roger Corman Productions
Carrillo Beach State Park -- Sunset Productions
Carrillo Beach State Park -- Regal Films, Inc.
Anza-Borrego Desert State Park -- Twentieth-Century Fox Film Corp.
Columbia Historic State Park -- Overland Productions, Inc.

The $100 per day fee for the use of each park will be collected.

San Clemente Beach State Park--Avenida Califia - Approved requests by the staff for a condemnation resolution involving 16 parcels of land.

Grover Hot Springs Project - Accepted the appraisals given by the staff and instructed the staff to present the plan of acquisition to the Public Works Board and proceed with negotiations.

Gold Discovery Site State Park - Accepted the appraisals gathered by the staff involving 21 parcels of land and referred to the Public Works Board.

Millerton Lake - The proposed taking line has been re-negotiated with the United States Bureau of Reclamation. This deletes areas now being grazed from the state park project; approved by the Commission.

Woodson Bridge Project - Commission accepted Woodson Bridge from the Tehama County Board of Supervisors.

Atascadero Beach - A delegation from San Luis Obispo County asked the state to accept a gift deed to Atascadero Beach. They felt this action was necessary to forestall the encroachment of subdividers in that area. The deed was accepted by the Commission and the staff was instructed to start development, subject to the availability of funds in the 1958-59 budget.

San Diego County Beaches - San Diego County asked the State Park System to take over the operation of state-owned, county-operated beaches in San Diego County. The Commission approved the request subject to the availability of funds in the 1958-59 budget. The Commission also authorized the staff to negotiate for Ocean Beach and Pacific Beach.

Historical Landmarks - The registrations of the following sites for historical landmarks were approved:

Yucaipa Rancheria, San Bernardino County
Fort Benson, San Bernardino County
Garches-Smith Monument, San Bernardino County
Holcum Valley, San Bernardino County
Merrill Trail, Los Angeles County
Italian Swiss Colony, Sonoma County

Colusa-Sacramento River State Park - The Commission renewed the agreement for boating facilities with the Colusa County Boat Club, Inc., a non-profit corporation. The state will not be able to develop this unit at present, and the boat club provides a necessary service to the public for the operation of a boat ramp and picnicking area. The new agreement provides that the state can cancel the agreement upon 30-days notice.

San Clemente Beach State Park - Denied a request of the City of San Clemente for permission to drill a test well on the state beach.

The next regular meeting of the State Park Commission will be held on September 20, 1957, in San Francisco.

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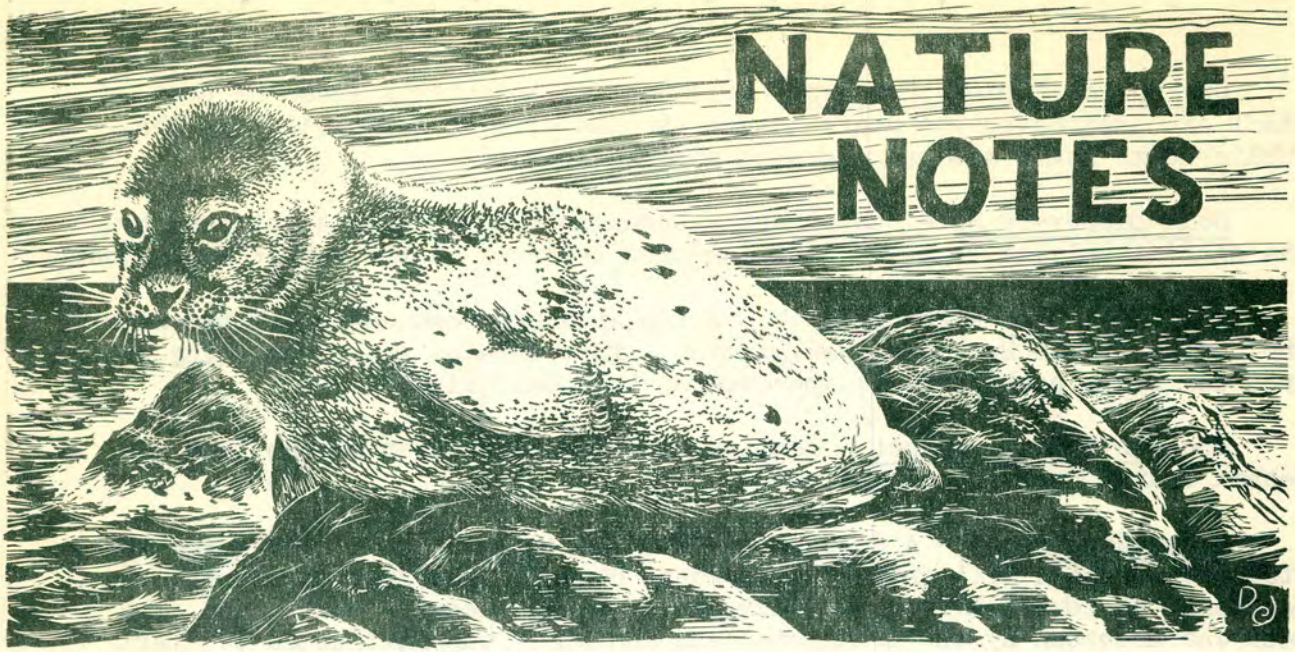


JUNIOR GETS A BOOST IN LIFE

By
Edwin Hixson, Supervisor
Benecia Capitol State Historical Monument

The Harbor Seal (Phoca vitulina) is a common habitant along Point Lobos Reserve shore lines as it frequents the bays and harbors along nearly all of the coast of California. It attains lengths of five feet and will weigh as much as 250 pounds. The color varies from almost black to nearly white but is characteristically spotted and blotched irregularly. This animal appears on the surface, breaking the water gently, and the first glimpse of the face will stir your imagination as it gives that "Man-from-Mars" appearance. After slowly surveying the area in a periscope-like fashion it will submerge by slowly settling. The Harbor Seal apparently has been endowed with an exceptional sense of smell or excellent eyesight for it can detect an individual at great distances. He is rather graceful in the water and propels himself by lateral undulations of the tail and hind flippers with the fore flippers giving occasional guiding strokes. Unlike the Sea Lion, often referred to as a seal, its hind flippers are in a fixed position behind the body preventing climbing high on rocky areas. The trained "circus seal" is actually a California Sea Lion. Although the Harbor Seal is common along our shores, the thrilling experience I'd like to relate is not common.

Recently, while observing the nesting activities of the Brown Pelican on Bird Island, I was attracted by two shiny, round, ball-like heads emerging from the water close to the lower rocks. Upon closer observation they proved to be an adult Harbor Seal and a very young pup. The female was almost black with white splotches over the upper part of her body and was about five feet in length. The pup was glossy black and less than three feet in length.

The ocean was fairly calm and as the gentle swells moved the two closer to the rocks, the female maneuvered the pup until it was directly in front of her. On the next incoming surge she gently but firmly gave the pup a boost with her nose and continued this action until it was out of the water on the lower rocks. The surge receded and she held her ground preventing the pup

from sliding back in on the slick sea weeds. Using the next surge, they were both able to clear the tide line and gaining this advantage rested for a moment. After resting, they moved higher on the rocks in the characteristic undulating movement that distinguishes the Harbor Seal from the Sea Lion. Several minutes elapsed as they seemed content to bask in the sunlight. But then out of the depths below another seal put in its appearance. This animal was smaller than the mother and was a creamy white on the under parts and dark above. It made its way onto the rocks and almost immediately centered its attention upon the pup who was stretched out a short distance from the mother. Caterpillar-like, it inched its way toward the pup who showed enough interest or curiosity to turn and face the stranger. The stranger closed to within about three feet of the pup and as it did so it extended its head and moved it up and down several times. Apparently satisfied with its progress so far, it started to close the final gap. The mother seal, perhaps sensing danger to the pup, wheeled very rapidly, spinning around top-like with the aid of the front flippers, the head and hind flippers extended upward, and faced the intruder. With mouth open and teeth bared, she moved in making several slashing passes, moving her head from one side to the other. This animal who only moments before had been as amiable and as loving as a mother can be, now had become a fighting machine, capable of destroying or being destroyed in the defense of her young. The intruder, face to face with the infuriated mother, began a hasty retreat and was quickly out of range. It moved to a position some distance away and seemed satisfied that no greater damage than an injured pride had occurred. These animals generally appear slow and awkward out of the water but can move very rapidly as was indicated in this near encounter.

In the interim, the pup, whose curiosity had been piqued by this action, decided to do some investigating on its own. Moving laboriously toward the water it slipped on the slick sea weeds and went tobogganing headlong into the surf. Immediately the mother moved very quickly and plunged in where the pup had disappeared and both emerged side by side a short distance from the rocks. Once again the shoving and boosting action took place until they were secure on the rocks above. This time the exertion had taken its toll and as the mother stretched out on her side, the pup moved up and after a short exploratory search attached itself to that life-sustaining food supply and all cares were forgotten.

The main diet of the adult animal is fish but they will also eat mollusks and crustaceans as well. The enemies of the seal are comparatively few. Large sharks and Killer Whales will take them if given the opportunity and, unfortunately, man fits into this category too.

The Harbor Seal, like the Sea Lion and others, has been accused of damage to the fishing industry, but according to scientific reports it has been proven they take the type of fish that have little or no value to the sport and commercial fishermen. This is another illustration of the fact that although we might now know the benefits to us from the existence of a particular species, research almost always proves that all species, more or less, are an integral part of this great and wonderful balance.

* * * * * *

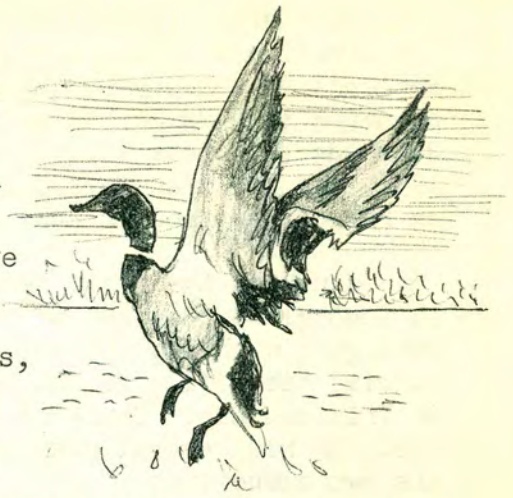
Every time you see a dust-cloud or a muddy stream, a field scarred by erosion or a channel choked with silt, you are witnessing the passing of American democracy. -- Sterling North.

The name "Pismo" applies both to an area and to the large clams which are found along this section of the Pacific Ocean. The word "Pismo" may have been derived from an Indian word "Pismu" meaning tar. The first printed usage of the word appeared in 1840 when the Pismo Land Grant was issued by the Mexican Government. In 1904, the settlement of Pismo became Pismo Beach, which it is called today.

Pismo Beach State Park was acquired by the State in 1934 and now consists of about 650 acres. The original park acquisition was 140 acres, and it is on this plot that the existing park improvements were begun in 1947. Additional parcels are being added to the park mainly through the acquisition of many small lots as they become available.

Pismo Beach State Park is located on State Highway No. 1, two miles south of the town of Pismo Beach and one mile north of Oceano in San Luis Obispo County. Probably the most outstanding attraction at Pismo Beach State Park is the sand dune area which extends along the coast for a distance of more than ten miles and varies in width from one hundred feet to nearly a mile. Individual sand dunes may be 50 feet high. At times they encroach on the park developments and are a problem to combat; however the planting of European beach grass and Sea Fig adjacent to the campgrounds has helped in solving this problem. In addition to the dunes, the park has a very fine beach and a fresh water lagoon and marsh. These aquatic areas add a variety of activities for the enjoyment of visitors.

In common with the rest of the coast, Pismo Beach State Park is subject to frequent wind storms. When the wind blows from the ocean, the fine sand rides with it, creating a sand blasting effect. This factor may account for the lack of native trees found in this area. Willows are encountered along most of the waterways while Monterey Cypress, Monterey Pine and Eucalyptus trees have been planted in various locations. Other vegetation consists of low shrubs, beach or marsh grasses, tules and creeping plants such as the Sand Verbena. The most prominent and colorful shrub is the Yellow Lupine that blooms in the spring. The dunes are, for the most part, bare of any cover. On most of the dunes, stabilized by the beach grass, patches of Sand Verbena are found, which, with its colorful lavender blossoms, brightens up what might otherwise be a rather drab landscape.



The animal life to be found at Pismo Beach State Park consists mainly of Black-tailed Hare, Brush Rabbit, Muskrat, Opossum, Gray Fox, Long-tailed Weasel and an occasional Raccoon. The muskrats, of which there is quite a large colony in the marsh and lagoon, create quite a great interest among the visitors as they swim and dive in the still water.

The park also has its share of birds. Gulls, terns, sandpipers and curlews are found on the beach, while Mallards, Canvasbacks, Teal, Black Brant, Coot and Grebes inhabit the lagoon. The Coots create the most interest because they are with us the year round and act as though they consider the park their own personal property. In addition to the water and beach birds already mentioned, there are Valley Quail, Red-wings, Marsh Hawks and Short-eared Owls. In 1948, a few Ring-necked Pheasants were planted in the area by the local sportsmen. Some of them have made their home in the park.

Activities which may be enjoyed by visitors are clamming, surf fishing, swimming (if they like cold water), and fresh water fishing for bass and cat-fish. Pier and deep sea fishing is also available within a few minutes of the park.

Pismo Beach State Park extends for a distance of six and one-half miles along the Pacific Ocean. Unfortunately the state-owned area is not continuous, but acquisition is still going on. The northern end, which includes the pier, is operated by the town of Pismo Beach.

The present developed section, lying to the north of Roosevelt Drive, includes a trailer area with 42 trailer spaces equipped with special hookups. Three standard combination buildings and one restroom building service the trailer and camping areas. Nearer the lagoon are 40 campsites and ten picnic units. Two residences, office, contact station, shop building and a house trailer comprise the living and working quarters.

Present personnel at Pismo Beach State Park includes:

Theodore M. Hansen, Ranger II; Kenneth W. Martin, Ranger I; Earl Rader, State Park Attendent. Two Park Aids are on hand for the summer season.

(This article was written by William D. Markle and George W. Jackson before they were transferred from Pismo Beach State Park, and was revised and brought up to date by T. M. Hansen and K. W. Martin.)

* * * * * *

As a conservationist, a senile tree is just as interesting to me as a young vigorous tree. The whole philosophy of cutting senile trees because they are going to die, is strictly an economic philosophy and not a biological one. It is like shooting the old folks when they get to be 70 because some day they are going to die anyway and you are relieved of the suspense of uncertainty. -- Herbert L. Mason.

PARK CAMERAMAN

Charles E. (Chuck) Doll started with the Division at Morro Bay State Park as a Ranger I on January 5, 1948. Chuck was promoted to a Ranger II position at Humboldt Redwoods (Williams Grove) on February 1, 1955, and was transferred to Patrick's Point as Park Supervisor in July of this year.

Chuck is the proud owner of a brand new 14 foot glass boat and all of the equipment that goes with it. When the salmon are running his office is in the boat somewhere on Trinidad Bay. Chuck is quite a hunter too. He has several guns and hand-loads his own ammunition.

Chuck's family includes his wife Dorothy and son Lester, and the whole family thinks that Patrick's Point is the only park in the system.

* * * * * *

COVER STORY

The Brush Rabbit (Sylvilagus bachmani), pictured on the cover of this issue, is a true rabbit and was chosen as a typical resident of Pismo Beach State Park, featured in this issue. The Black-tailed Hare (Lepus californicus), or as he is quite often called, the Jackrabbit, is not a true rabbit but a hare. Some of the differences between hares and rabbits are that hares are born fully furred and with their eyes open, whereas rabbits are born naked and their eyes remain closed for several days after birth.

The Brush Rabbit, often confused with the Cottontail, differs superficially in usually having shorter ears. The white belly and tail hairs of the Brush Rabbit are blue at the follicles or origin, whereas the white hairs of the Cottontail are uniformly white from tip to follicle. As his name infers, the Brush Rabbit is a resident of brushy areas and lives most of his life under this influence. He does not live in burrows or holes in the ground, but relies on his speed and ability to take advantage of large brush or briar clumps for safety. He will seldom be found more than a few feet from some type of brushy protection.

The breeding period for Brush Rabbit is from January until June and as many as five young occur in a litter. Because of his ability to elude his enemies, nature has required that he need a relatively low birth rate compared with that of some of the other small rodents.

The food of Brush Rabbits consists almost entirely of green vegetation. They feed on the grasses during the spring and early summer and when the summer heat begins to dry the grasses, they turn to clover, lupine, and other herbaceous plants, as well as some shrubs such as Ceanothus.

AN ELDER SPEAKS

It isn't often we have the opportunity to receive the views and comments from people who, through the years, have found enjoyment and made contributions to our State Park program. The following letter speaks for itself and needs no editorializing.

"I am an old lady of 84 years and I take the liberty of writing to you about Big Basin. It is over 40 years since we first camped there and many times after that we camped for two and three weeks and just loved it, even though the roads were so dusty that everything in camp was covered with dust, we loved that spot. Those days the campgrounds were where the picnic grounds now are. My brother was among those who made the first swimming pool down by the river by damming up the river. Well, nearly ten years ago my husband passed on and we sold the car and of course there was no more camping; but my daughter takes me to Santa Cruz every year and we used to go up on a bus to spend the day from there, but four years ago the bus was taken off because it did not pay, so all this time we could not get there, but this year while in Santa Cruz my cousin from Los Altos came and took us to our beloved Big Basin for the day. We all were amazed at the wonderful cleanliness of the place. The picnic grounds look as if they were scrubbed clean and the restrooms in perfect order; my, what a change, for the good of the public. I do hope everyone appreciates it as we did. Even though I'm old and very lame with a cane I still took that lovely walk to see all the giants. Oh yes, many years ago we used to go to Berry Falls and up Pine Mt. At that time Mr. Duel was head ranger, and a very nice man, but there were very few rangers as they told us there was very little money to do with. We do not know the rangers there now, but they certainly do a good job."

(signed) Mrs. Bertha Martin

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HUNTINGTON BEACH TO BE OPEN YEAR ROUND

Heretofore Huntington Beach State Park has been open to the public for a six-month period starting with Easter week each year. Beginning this fall, Huntington Beach will remain open the year round. During the summer months the hours will be from 10 a.m. to midnight and during the off-season the hours will be 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Lifeguard service will be provided through the employment of a permanent lifeguard supervisor and such additional lifeguards for the periods of peak attendance as may be necessary.

In accordance with terms of the existing concession agreements, it is optional with the concessioners as to their supplying services to the public in the off-season. Since the concessioners appear to be agreeable to the off-season opening of the park, it is understood that they are agreeable to operating their concessions in the off-season when sufficient numbers of park visitors require such services.

In many cases we limit our services and facilities in accordance with local conditions, but in the interest of public service it is not consistent with the policy of the Division to deny public access to any park.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Permanent

Becerra, Henry C.	Groundsman	7/22/57	La Purisima
Callihan, Clifford J.	Rg II	7/1/57	Armstrong Rdwds.
(formerly)	Rg I		Seacliff Beach
Carlin, George E.	St Pk Attend	7/31/57	Folsom Lake
Durnell, Donald A.	Asst Civ Eng	8/12/57	Dist 2 Hdq
Falkenstern, Gene	St Pk Attend	7/31/57	Torrey Pines
Fazio, Joe	St Pk Attend	8/12/57	Pfeiffer-Big Sur
Fothergill, Joseph A.	St Pk Attend	7/31/57	Folsom Lake
Garcia, Raymond E.	St Pk Attend	8/16/57	Folsom Lake
(formerly)	Park Aid		G. J. Hatfield
Gehr, Robert E.	St Pk Attend	7/31/57	Folsom Lake
Genter, Jack A.	Rg I	7/25/57	Anza-Borrego
Gillette, George O.	St Pk Attend	7/25/57	San Clemente
Howe, James L.	St Pk Attend	7/31/57	San Clemente
Kaiser, William C.	Rg II	7/31/57	Carpinteria
(formerly)	Rg I		
Kerrigan, Thomas S.	St Pk Attend	8/12/57	Richardson Grove
King, Wesley M.	Rg II	7/31/57	Point Lobos
(formerly)	Rg I		
Newcity, Harry M.	St Pk Attend	7/1/57	Mt. San Jacinto
Olinger, Albert N.	Rg I	7/1/57	Monterey Monuments
(formerly)	St Pk Attend		San Buenaventura
Penner, Stephen C.	St Pk Attend	8/10/57	McArthur-Burney
Renn, Donald O.	St Pk Attend	7/31/57	Big Basin Rdwds
Reynolds, Vernon L.	St Pk Attend	7/31/57	Folsom Lake
Robinson, William D.	St Pk Attend	7/22/57	Portola
Smith, Caleb B.	St Pk Attend	8/5/57	Doheny Beach
Stratton, David L.	St Pk Attend	8/12/57	Seacliff Beach
Wallace, Kirk M.	St Pk Attend	7/17/57	Big Basin Rdwds
(formerly)	Park Aid		
Walstrom, John E.	St Pk Attend	8/5/57	Cuyamaca Rancho
Wilcox, Martin L.	St Pk Attend	7/31/57	Carrillo Beach
Williams, Delbert W.	St Pk Attend	7/31/57	Emerald Bay

Transfers

Hansen, Theodore M.	Rg II	7/1/57	Palomar Mountain
(from)			Pismo Beach
Hixson, Edwin L.	Rg II	7/31/57	Benicia
(from)			Point Lobos
Huston, Guyvon	Rg I	7/31/57	Anza-Borrego
(from)			Doheny Beach
Sims, R. V. Lesley	Rg II	7/1/57	Pismo Beach
(from)			Armstrong Rdwds
Stalter, Don M.	St Pk Attend	7/31/57	Calaveras Big Trees
(from)			Emerald Bay
Stanley, Kenneth T.	Rg II	7/31/57	Colusa-Sacramento
(from)			Carpenteria

Separations

Craig, Homer C.	Rg I.	8/29/57	Mt. Diablo
Reitzel, Dwight L.	St Pk Attend	7/24/57	San Clemente
Runyon, Uldine K.	Int Steno Clk	7/30/57	Dist 6 Hdq

Miscellaneous

District 3 Headquarters
Telephone: HOward 6-5591 and HOward 6-5592

Sunset Beach State Park
Telephone: PArkway 4995

Weaverville Joss House St. Hist. Mon.
Telephone: Weaverville - Main 3-4104

Mailing Addresses:

Benicia Capitol State Historical Monument
P. O. Box 5
Benicia, California
Edwin L. Hixson, Monument Supervisor
Telephone: Benicia 284

Colusa-Sacramento River State Park
P. O. Box 207
Colusa, California
Kenneth T. Stanley, Park Supervisor

Fort Ross State Historical Monument
19005 Coast Highway #1
Cazadero, California

Fremont Peak State Park
P. O. Box 116
San Juan Bautista, California
Telephone: NAtional 3-4248

San Juan Bautista State Historical Monument
P. O. Box 116
San Juan Bautista, California
Telephone: NAtional 3-4881

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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

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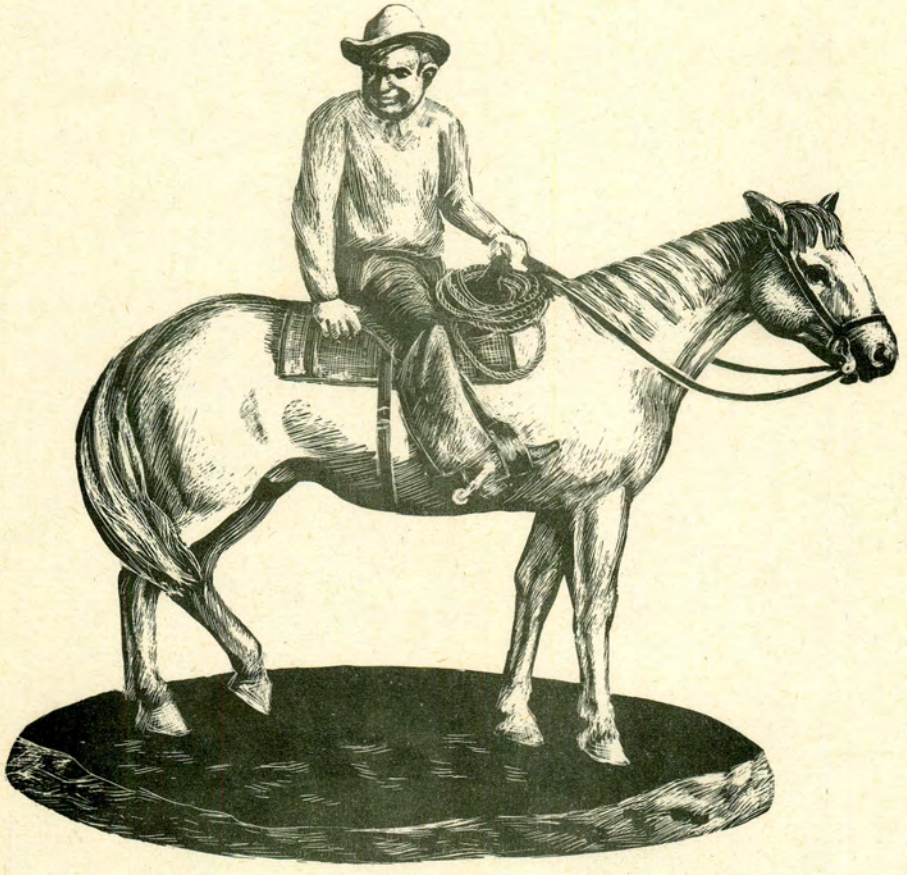
NEWS and VIEWS



VOL 14 NO. 10

OCTOBER-1957

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

NEWS VIEWS

OCTOBER-1957

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

mountain and desert areas of the State's interior. This legislation continued the practice of requiring matching values from sources other than the State. Another provision of the legislation was that a master plan of shoreline development and acquisition be prepared by the State in cooperation with the local governments and a list of priorities be established in each county master plan. Acquisition was to proceed in accordance with each county plan and depended upon local matching in the form of money or lands. The shoreline master plan was completed in 1946 and acquisition got underway immediately. Local governments donated beach lands under their ownership and jurisdiction as matching in most cases, although some local governments furnished cash.

The interior park program moved much more slowly, however. Local governments of the interior had neither the cash nor suitable lands for matching purposes, although a number of interior river areas were acquired, such as Kern River State Park, Caswell State Park, McConnell State Park, George J. Hatfield and Fremont Ford State Parks, and Turlock Lake State Park.

The coastal redwood program moved forward, of course, through the fund raising efforts of the Save-the-Redwoods League, and important additions to Humboldt Redwoods, Prairie Creek Redwoods and Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Parks were completed. In addition, one of the remnant redwood groves in Mendocino County, the Montgomery Woods, was finally acquired.

As was the case with the $6,000,000 Bond Fund, the statutes of 1945 required that studies and reports be made in cooperation with the local interests regarding possible projects in the interior of the State to provide for recreational facilities in the interior valleys, mountains and deserts where such facilities did not at the time exist. The State Park Commission, under the chairmanship of Joseph R. Knowland, assigned Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted to conduct the study, which in a sense became a review of what had been accomplished under the 1928 program and a reanalysis of those projects which had been recommended but not completed prior to World War II. Every recommended project was reviewed in open public meetings of the State Park Commission.

The new program saw carried to completion the following projects recommended in the 1928 report: Malibu Beach, San Buenaventura Beach, Tomales Bay area of the Point Reyes Peninsula, MacKerricher Beach of Mendocino County, the Felton Grove of Coast Redwoods, U. S. Government lands as a nucleus of the Butano Redwoods, the magnificent South Grove of Calaveras Big Trees, the shoreline of Emerald Bay, Clear Lake State Park at Soda Bay, the first unit of the Colusa-Sacramento River State Park, the extension of Marshall's Monument to include the site of Sutter's Mill (now named Gold Discovery Site State Park), the historic mining town of Columbia, the Salton Sea State Park, and important additions to many of the existing units of the system. Again donations of private moneys, made through organizations such as the Save-the-Redwoods League, made possible urgent acquisitions such as the South Calaveras Grove and Emerald Bay and further exemplified the public interest in and financial support of the program.

In 1947 the U. S. Government claimed ownership of the coastal tidelands, and moneys which had been appropriated in 1946 for the acquisition and development of the State park program were impounded. For seven years appropriations for the development and operation of the State Park System were borrowed from the State's General Fund against the return of the oil

royalties to the Beach and Park Funds. By 1955 the State Park System had become enlarged and expanded to include 143 units containing 500,000 acres and a total cost, including improvements, of $45,000,000.

In 1954, with the settlement of the tidelands dispute and return of the oil royalties, the State Park Commission became aware of the need for outlining a program to utilize the impounded funds for the further extension and development of the system. This had been anticipated as early as 1952 and the Commission on December 19 approved a preliminary program for a five-year period beginning July 1, 1953. With the convening of the regular session of the Legislature in 1955 (the 1954 session having been solely a budget session) the Commission revised its Five Year Program for the period July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1960. On the basis of this program they endeavored to guide the Legislature in its attempt to find ways and means for expending the oil royalty funds for recreational development. In that year the Legislature appropriated $17,500,000 for State park projects, in addition to $6,000,000 in the Division's operating and capital outlay budget.

Governor Goodwin J. Knight vetoed nearly all of the park acquisition appropriations on the grounds that he felt sufficient consideration had not been given to a number of policies, including that of a well-balanced State Park System and the continuance of the matching principle. He asked that the State Park Commission prepare a "comprehensive beach and park program" for the expansion and development of the System, based upon public hearings from which a system of priorities could be evolved, and that this program be presented, through the State administration, to the Legislature in connection with the Governor's Budget at the legislative budget session beginning in March 1956.

Thus, impetus was given by the State administration to the formulation of the Five Year Plan of park acquisition, development, and operation.

* * * * * *

CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION COUNCIL PLANS FALL MEETING

Two meetings are planned by the California Conservation Council for this fall. The Women's Groups Conference will be held in San Francisco on October 24, 1957, when plans will be formulated for the annual meeting of the California Conservation Council on November 19, 1957, which will be held at the International House at Berkeley, California. A more detailed announcement in next month's News and Views will be dedicated to the annual meeting; details and invitations for participation will be made. The October 24th meeting will bring out two main points; these points are problems of developing conservation programs and discussion of various conservation aids.

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A nation may cease to exist as well by decay of its resources as by the extinction of its patriotic spirit. -- Bernhard E. Fernow.

YIELD FROM

Emerald Bay - Fire broke out at Fallen Leaf Lake Wednesday night, August 28, burning three homes and some timber before being controlled Thursday afternoon. Fire watches were maintained and all personnel remained on duty until fire was controlled, for heavy winds were blowing fire towards South Point. High winds and low humidity have made fire danger extreme. All campfires at South Point Campground were extinguished by 9 p.m. Night patrol maintained until 3 a.m. -- Robert Hudson, Ranger I.

Big Basin Redwoods - A 7-foot redwood, about 215 feet high, fell Thursday afternoon in the picnic area for no reason apparent to us. Fortunately no one was injured but many people were visibly impressed. -- James Chaffee, Supervisor.

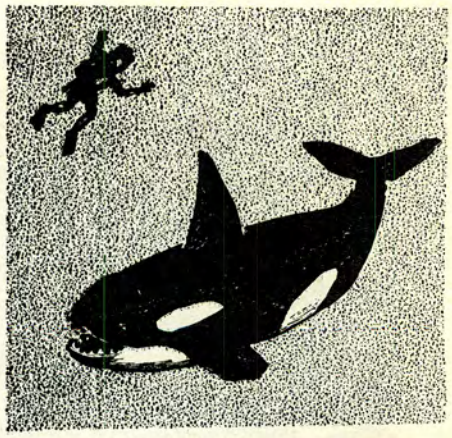
Clear Lake - It didn't take the deer long to find we had vacancies and they are now moving into the park area. Also we have heavy crops of young quail throughout the park. Also might mention we have a good crop of nervy skunks. So far they have behaved themselves with the exception of taking food. Some campers with a little more nerve than I have been feeding them peanuts out of their hands. I just hope they don't upset the skunk's nervous system. -- Edward Griggs, Supervisor.

Prairie Creek - A mother bear with two cubs was seen at the dump this week by Bill Shandel. When he approached the dump they ran down the hill and stopped after crossing the canyon on a log bridge. They looked back to see what Bill was doing and then sauntered off. Bill had only been here three days and saw three bears in the park; I have been here for over three years and have yet to see a bear. There is much bear sign around but they are rarely seen. Ken Legg saw two bears while he was here and other rangers have spotted them in the past, but most of the permanent personnel at Prairie Creek have never seen one in the park. -- M. Frincke, Ranger II.

San Mateo Beaches - We had a comparatively good start to the week; however, the most unexpected event, that of murder on Dunes Beach, turned our planned operation "topsy turvy". Sometime between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m., Tuesday, September 17, Mrs. Carola Hartog, wealthy resident of Hillsborough, was robbed of $12, strangled to unconsciousness and stabbed three times around the heart by an unknown assailant on Dunes Beach. After regaining consciousness, she managed to get to her car, drive to a nearby farm house and report the assault before collapsing. Throughout the extensive investigation, the State Park System has remained very much in the background in the widespread newspaper and television coverage. In view of the unpleasant circumstances, we are thankful that the good name of our Division was not brought to bold headline news in connection with this murder case. -- Norman Cleaver, Ass't. Supervisor.

Silver Strand - Ranger Parker noticed a sea gull struggling in the water about six inches deep along the shore of the bay. The gull had his head under the water part of the time and was pulling something to dry land. After several minutes with much tugging and pulling he finally made dry land. Mr. Gull had a sting ray about 7 inches across which was flopping and very much alive. After proceeding to kill it the gull ate his fill and retired to let two other gulls fight over the remains. -- Charles Mosteller, Supervisor.

THE FIELD



San Clemente Beach - Two weeks ago we had a shark invade our beach, now last Sunday, September 1, we had killer whales invade our beach area. We had a lot of fun getting the swimmers out of the water, but after a few of the whales were spotted very close to shore the swimmers were glad they were out of the water. A few minutes later the whales were on their way south. It sure keeps us guessing what will be the next thing in store for us here on the beach at San Clemente Beach State Park.-- Raymond Spicer, Assistant Supervisor.

Silver Strand Beach - Monday, August 26, a group of 23 pelicans flew past the kiosk playing follow the leader. This is a natural thing for them to do as one breaks the wind for the others--a trail breaker or wind buster so to speak. -- Charles Mosteller, Supervisor.

Tule Elk Reserve - The used Forestry fire truck recently purchased for emergency fire equipment for this unit proved itself in fighting the fire in the elk pasture which started at approximately 5:30 Saturday afternoon. The fire started along a weed grown right-of-way bordering the east perimeter fence of the pasture where the elk herd is now contained. If we had not had this highly mobile equipment to combat this fire, it is estimated that all of the present pasture would have burned out and the herd would have had to be set free in order to save them. The fire was knocked down and contained after burning only about 15 acres, which is a very good and a very low burn average for a two-man crew in the dry, thick grassy cover in which the burn occurred. -- Jackson Rhodes, Supervisor.

Natural Bridges Beach - Flights of Monarch Butterflies are arriving in the area and the first clustering on the butterfly trees was noted September 12. This is the third year in which the butterflies have arrived in numbers near the middle of September. -- Thomas Spencer, Supervisor.

Torrey Pines Beach - While patrolling the area between the old Torrey Pines Lodge and the ocean the other evening, Gene Falkenstern and myself were completely confused by the character we met on the trail. The attire of this woman consisted of a burlap sack for a dress and a long ragged shawl over her head, plus the fact she wore nothing on her feet and was holding an old sack gave us something to wonder about. After investigating and finding she intended to camp on the bluff, we told her that there was no camping in the park. Undoubtedly her skeleton-like appearance, plus the fact the evening we were experiencing at the park with loud thunder and lightning, and masses of fog floating in from the ocean, left us with a feeling of uneasiness. -- James Richardson, Assistant Supervisor.

Weaverville Joss House - A visitor from China said this was definitely a "temple" and not a "joss house". He explained that what we call a Joss House would, in China, be about the size of a newspaper stand and not furnished so elaborately. -- David Redding, Supervisor.

Nature Notes

DEPTH STUDY MADE AT MCARTHUR-BURNEY FALLS

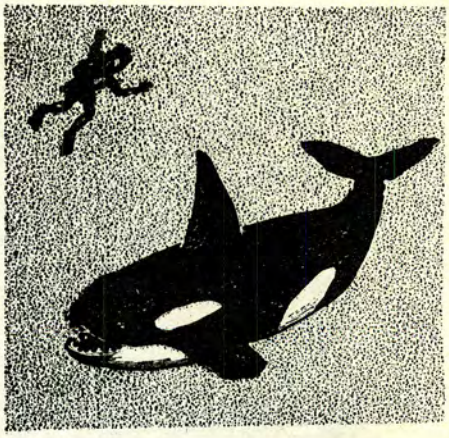
by
Leonard Penhale, State Park Naturalist

Until August 22, 1957, unsubstantiated reports had indicated that the McArthur-Burney Falls pool was about 300-feet deep and the unusual cavity was caused by a "volcanic blowout" in early geologic time.

Such a story has, over the years, resulted in considerable public interest and the need for making available more adequate information about the falls, as well as other outstanding natural features found in the immediate vicinity. The Division's exhibit laboratory in Sacramento has been preparing a display for the park and with the falls representing the most prominent natural feature of the area. Through interagency cooperation with the Division of Mines office in Redding, we have received very helpful assistance from Mr. Thomas E. Gay, Jr., Associate Mining Geologist, who is well acquainted with the region.

The rumored report of the pool being 300-feet deep was questioned by Mr. Gay in view of the fact that to his knowledge, open, near vertical cavities of such a dimension were virtually unknown among volcanic phenomena. It was, therefore, necessary that some practical means be devised to check on the existing depth of the pool.

THE FIELD



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Among the items assembled for the purpose of collecting the required data were hundreds of feet of white plastic clothesline, galvanized wire, heavy test nylon line, lead weights, a large wooden reel mounted on stand, rain gear, binoculars, counter and notebook.

The illustration heading this article depicts how the equipment was arranged and the location of each person who assisted with the operation. Ranger Ralph Jones took care of the control lines and other details from the big log on the left, while Joe Nicolson, concessioner at the park, assisted with the operation from the opposite side. The large wooden reel used to wind and unwind the depth line and weight was manned by Associate Mining Geologist Tom Gay, and the recording of the depth measurements and giving signals was my responsibility. Over the terrific roar of the falls, arm signals were our only means of communication. "Time to eat" presented no problem to convey at lunchtime. We certainly realize such a project could never have been successfully completed if it had not been for the cooperation and excellent teamwork provided by those who assisted. It was much appreciated.

The white plastic line, after first being marked off in the exhibit lab for its entire length in five-foot intervals with bright red lacquer, was rigged with extension wires, sliding ring, lines and lead weight before stretching across the pool. The ring on the plastic line had hand lines attached to each side along with the depth line passing through it. The hand lines provided control movement of the depth line to any desired position along the marked crossline for taking soundings. The depth line had also been marked at five-foot intervals as it was wound on the large wooden reel, and as the line was fed out from the reel it passed through a metal screw eye installed on an extended arm.

To take a sounding the lead weight on the depth line was lowered to the surface of the water at position #1 on the crossline. As it was lowered to the bottom of the pool, each five-foot marker or portion thereof on the depth line was counted as it passed through the metal screw eye. When the lead weight came to rest on the bottom, the strong water currents continued to pull out three to four feet of extra line. Before a depth measurement could be taken, it was necessary to pull this in until a definite pull of the lead weight was felt. With this procedure the 25 depth measurements were recorded in as many different locations across the pool.

The greatest depth recorded for the pool was 25 feet at a point located at the base of the large falls depicted to the left in the illustration. The average depth for all soundings taken was $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

This, without doubt, is proof that should displace the fascinating and mysterious legend that a 300-foot hole exists at the base of the falls, but it will in no way effect the magnificent grandeur of the falls for all who will have the privilege of standing in its presence.

* * * * * *

ISABEL HARTIGAN RETIRES

It was indeed surprising news to her friends and associates in Monterey when Isabel Hartigan announced her coming retirement as Monument Supervisor at California's First Theatre, to take place on September 1st. But when she made the further announcement that her marriage to Mr. Charles Tilden of Fresno and Monterey would take place September 7th, her reasons for retiring were then well understood and all who know Isabel and Charles rejoice in their happiness.

Before entering State service, Mrs. Hartigan assisted Laura Bride Powers at the Old Custom House from 1930 to the summer of 1937, during which time the building was first opened to the public. When a vacancy occurred at the First Theatre on June 10, 1937, she was well qualified to act as the TAU Curator. On September 26, 1937, after successfully passing the Curator examination, Mrs. Hartigan received a permanent appointment at the First Theatre.

The old theatre had just had a rejuvenation, a stage and seats installed, and "Tatters, the Pet of Squatters Gulch", the first melodrama produced in nearly 100 years, was playing. Since that time thousands of thespians, both amateur and professional, have trod the boards. Few people realize the long hours and personal sacrifice she has devoted to her charge. Not only has she supervised the building and welcomed the visiting public, told its history to the school children and other groups, but she has seen that the reservations were handled, ushers were on duty, new casts were available and rehearsals were held on schedule.

Mrs. Hartigan was born in California--her parents and grandparents were pioneers. Her grand-uncle, Judge Lewis Bermingham of San Juan Bautista was State Senator 1865-66. Her father, Thomas Bermingham and his bride Anne Murphy, after their marriage at San Juan Bautista, moved to Fresno where Mrs. Hartigan was born.

Mrs. Hartigan, the widow of Lester Hartigan, is the mother of two daughters, Mrs. Eugene (Frances) Vincent of Sacramento, and Mrs. Maynard (Margaret) Omerberg of Los Angeles.

Mr. Tilden is a retired architect and builder. Following their wedding, they had a leisurely trip up to Canada and now welcome their friends in the new home Mr. Tilden has built, 1257 Josselyn Canyon Road, Monterey.

On the evening of September 3rd, fellow workers and friends gathered together at the old adobe home of Mary Greene, to honor Isabel and Charles with a "Despedida", (a farewell party). A highlight of the evening was a fine talk by the Honorable J. R. Knowland, Chairman of the State Park Commission, wherein

(Continued on page 19)

MARY GREEN RETIRES

September 30, 1957, will mark the last day that Mary Green will act in her official capacity as Curator for the Division of Beaches and Parks at the Monterey Monuments. Mary has been a member of the park family for over 20 years and has even astounded herself as evidenced by her remark "I've lived here for 20 years now. That's the longest time I've ever stayed in one place."

On January 1, 1937, she was appointed Curator at California's First Theater and since then she has had a long and colorful career with the Division at the Monterey Monuments.

Mary was born the daughter of an engineer for the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway. Due to her father's occupation she has spent many years in Mexico. Mary had a brilliant high school record and later enrolled in the University of Kansas. After some time at the university she transferred to the Kansas City Art Institute which proved to be a very important decision in her life.

She married Dr. John Vance Green in Sinaloa, Mexico, and the Greens lived there through many of the frequent Mexican revolutions. Dr. Vance felt that his future lay in the United States and so they later moved back "home" where Dr. Green joined the U. S. Army. By then the Greens had had a daughter, Marian, and also became world travelers. They travelled first to the Phillipines where they spent three years and enjoyed the art and culture of old Spain with its walled cities, old furniture and old jewelry. They also travelled through Japan, Siberia, China and Korea. The Greens then returned to Washington where a daughter, Barbara, was born, and next to Fort Walla Walla and finally to San Diego where Mary settled down in the home she had dreamed of where she could plant flowers and rose bushes. Mary became quite discouraged when she could grow nothing but Bermuda Grass.

In 1937 Mary moved to Monterey where she became part of the staff at the California First Theater. After six months she moved to the Custom House where she has spent most of her time since.

While in Monterey, Mary purchased an adobe built by Joaquin Soto in 1827. The house is now known as the "Mary Green Adobe" and is her hobby. Mary plans to travel quite a bit from now on, particularly into Mexico, and then will return to the Mary Green Adobe.

We all wish Mary well and, even though she has "retired", Mary will still have a stromg influence on the historic program in the Monterey Monuments. Good luck Mary -- it has been, and will continue to be, a pleasure to be associated with you.

Bottom row left to right - Boggs, Ventura; Luters, Gillis, Huntington Beach; Wenzlau, Springer, Carpinteria; Bartels, Triggs, Ventura; Morrison, Carpinteria; Keefe, Ventura. Top row left to right - Snipes, Harrison, S. Robeson, Connor, Paterson, Kaae, R. Robeson, Norton, all of Huntington Beach; Benedict, Orth, Carpinteria; Simitzi, Glaser, Williams, Ventura; Laken, Carpinteria.

HUNTINGTON BEACH TOPS LIFEGUARD COMPETITION

On August 14, 1957, 22 lifeguards of Huntington Beach, Ventura Beach and Carpinteria Beach competed in a swimming meet. The event was so successful that arrangements are now being made to make this an annual affair.

The lifeguards competing in the meet were on their day off and arranged for their own transportation from Huntington Beach and Ventura Beach to Carpinteria for the meet. The idea behind the meet was to stimulate incentive and possibly build a certain "esprit de corps" among the guards. Huntington Beach State Park had the greatest representation at the meet and also won the meet by a score of 27 points. They were followed by Carpinteria with 6 points and Ventura with 3 points. The events consisted of a 600-yard swim race, a 600-yard paddle board race, and an intricate relay race, which involved swimming, running, paddle boarding and a rescue.

The meet was judged by George (Little Fat) Lynn, Park Supervisor, Carpinteria Beach State Park and Al (Curly) Salzgeber, former Park Supervisor at Carpinteria. (One wonders, with the judges both being associated with Carpinteria, how Huntington Beach was allowed to run off with the honors. Perhaps Little Fat and Curly have seen the light.)

After the meet, Lifeguard Supervisor John Laken arranged a feed of Abalone steaks for all participants and park personnel. The meet itself was completed by 7:15 p.m. but the bull session and feed lasted until well after 10 p.m., when the last steak was consumed as was the last cup of coffee.

The finest of sportsmanship was exhibited by all competitors and it is small wonder that the Division of Beaches and Parks has an almost unblemished record for lifesaving on our state beaches. Congratulations and a tip of the editorial hat to all competitors.

* * * * * *

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular monthly meeting of the State Park Commission was held in San Francisco on September 20, 1957. Forty-one items were on the agenda, thirteen of which concerned land planning and acquisition, six items concerned general operations, and fifteen items concerned concessions and special use permits. Some of the actions taken were as follows:

Proposed San Francisco State Historical Monument - The Commission directed the staff to work cooperatively with the State Harbor Commission and San Francisco authorities and report back on a plan for possible inclusion in what is known as "Project X", as an integral part of a new monument to be devoted to historical displays of the development of transportation, especially maritime vessels. Part of the discussion centered about the arrival shortly of the C. A. Thayer, a windjammer recently purchased by the Division for display in the San Francisco harbor. This ship was sailed under her own canvas to San Francisco from Seattle.

Folsom Lake State Park - Approved the amendment to the existing 50-year lease with the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation for the inclusion of a major parking area near the south abutment of the dam, which area will also provide an attractive overlook and station for dissemination of public information.

Richardson Grove State Park - Approved a plan for a major enlargement of 205 acres to the park to provide for rearrangement and enlargement of existing facilities, necessary because of the proposed realignment of the highway through the park. This will add 40 acres of virgin redwoods and will include an area about the famous "Old Settler's Cabin". Also the Commission approved a request for a right-of-way by the Pacific Lumber Company for access to 240 acres which the company recently purchased and plans to log. The company, upon completion of a five-year cutting right on their property, will deed their acreage to the State Park System. The major portion of the right-of-way will be over an existing road within the park near Grasshopper Peak.

Clear Lake State Park - Authorized, with the approval of the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, the registration as an historical landmark of Wade Exit Route, San Bernardino County.

San Simeon Beach State Park - Gave authority to the staff to conduct appraisals on property for the enlargement of upland park areas on San Simeon Creek for the development and relocation of facilities now existing in an adjacent county park which will be given to the State Park System by the county. The county park is now directly across from the approach to the proposed Hearst Castle so that when it is acquired it will be necessary to relocate the existing facilities in the county area. Pertaining to the subject was the former agreement to purchase also the newly constructed county pleasure pier.

The next regular meeting of the State Park Commission will be held on October 18, 1957, in San Bernardino.

ALDRICH TO HEAD STAFF OF COMMITTEE FOR THE PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN ACT

Director De Witt Nelson of the State Department of Natural Resources announced that Elmer C. Aldrich, Supervisor of Conservation Education for the Division of Beaches and Parks, has been selected to take over the duties as Executive Officer of the newly created Committee for the Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Act. Mr. Nelson said of Elmer's appointment, "The Committee appointed Aldrich to fill this important position because of the breadth of his background directly applicable to administer a staff to study at all levels of government the exploding problem of providing adequate park and outdoor recreation facilities to meet the demand. This demand is growing at a faster rate than is California's population." This appointment has a tenure of three years, at which time the report on California's outdoor recreation problem is scheduled for completion.

The Committee for the Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Act is the result of Assembly Bill 32 which was introduced by Assemblyman Lloyd Lowery and others. The bill proposes a study and inventory of all outdoor recreation facilities, both public and private; a determination of the present needs and estimates for the foreseeable future; and recommendations to the Legislature for adoption of an integrated plan to guide legislation for the development of outdoor recreational facilities throughout the State. There is a monumental task facing the Committee, but when the study is completed and the report published, it is the opinion of almost everyone that we will have a projected plan to meet the needs of California's ever increasing population, both now and in the future. Much of the work in developing the prospectus, antedating Assembly Bill 32, was performed by Elmer Aldrich and Sterling Winans, Director of Recreation. These gentlemen spent endless hours in research and revision of the prospectus before the final draft was developed.

The Committee is composed of De Witt Nelson, Chairman, Director of the State Department of Natural Resources and representatives from the Department of Recreation, the Department of Fish and Game, Department of Finance, Department of Water Resources, State Lands Commission, Department of Education and the Division of Beaches and Parks.

Elmer Aldrich has enjoyed varied service with the State of California. He started his career with the State in February, 1940, as a Junior Economic Biologist for the Division of Fish and Game, and continued in this capacity until he was granted a military leave in November, 1942. After returning from the service Elmer was employed by the State Personnel Board as a Veteran's Personnel Representative and as Associate Personnel Examiner, in which capacity he helped to write examinations in the biological sciences. He continued service with the Personnel Board until May of 1949, at which time he was appointed Supervisor of Conservation Education with the Division of Beaches and

Parks--a position vacated by Deputy Director Edward F. Dolder who had moved up to departmental Chief of Conservation Education.

While with the Division of Beaches and Parks Elmer has furthered the expansion of the Conservation Section. In 1949 naturalist services existed in about one-half dozen of our state parks. During the 1957 season we offered naturalist services in 16 parks and employed 27 seasonal naturalists. Under Elmer's guidance a black and white photo library containing many thousands of pictures and also over 5000 colored transparencies are available for the educational programs. He has been instrumental in securing audio-visual equipment such as slide projectors and motion picture projectors for the parks having naturalist services, and right now the Section is in the midst of a program to obtain complete photographic coverage of all parks in the system. The state park library has expanded to the point where it now contains several hundred volumes of publications on the biological sciences. Elmer has done a tireless job of building the Conservation Section up to the point where it now stands, and it is felt that he is well qualified to take over the responsibilities of the position tendered him by the Committee for the Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Act.

It is with regret that we see Elmer leave the Division, even though we are happy for the opportunity he will have to make a worthy and lasting contribution to out-of-door recreation in California.

I know all of you will want to join in offering the best wishes of the Division to Elmer, hoping that he will be back with us at the end of his assignment, which is expected to be for three years.

Bon Voyage, Elmer!

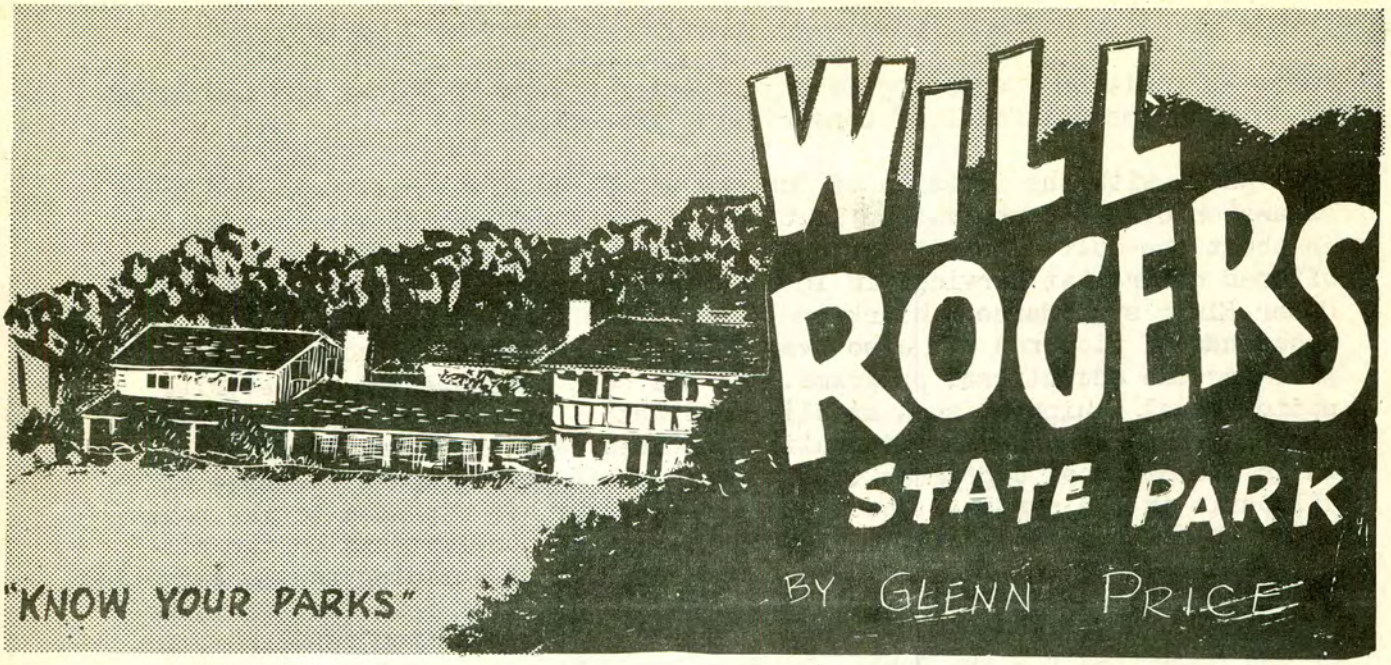
* * * * * *

YOUR EDITORSHIP CHANGES

Your Editor of News and Views for eight years doesn't feel it's right just to pull out without thanking all of you for your help in giving to this sheet what measure of success it has enjoyed--and though I am biased, I believe it has been successful, even though it has always been a rush, "sandwich job" along with other duties! I have tried to meet the requirements many have placed upon this state park magazine: striking a balance between newsy notes of park people and activities, as well as publishing important information deemed essential by the administration to the upbuilding of this great organization, now the leading State Park System in the Nation. An important purpose also has been to keep informed those organizations that are interested in the state parks, and without whom the system would not be what it is today.

Thanks are, therefore, due the many members of the field staff who have contributed interesting articles; to the helpful Sacramento staff of other Sections; and especially to all the loyal members of the Conservation Section who have ground out or edited copy each month. They all deserve more than a mention: John Michael, Len Penhale, Dean Johnson, Eva Hautsch, Gladys Cramer, and Dorothy Brill. Major contributors of vital material for all of us each month have been Chief Newton Drury and Deputy Chief Hanson. Last, but not least, Priscilla Oates of the Department has done a masterful job of reproducing it--all 1200 copies which go over the world.

I leave it in the good hands of John Michael who has been putting it to bed the last few months, and hope to be back with you in three years after completing a new assignment. Were it not that I think this new job will benefit the Division, I would not be leaving! -----30-----



When they're offered to the world in merry guise,
Unpleasant truths are swallowed with a will --
For he who'd make his fellow-creatures wise
Should always gild the philosophic pill!

(By W. S. Gilbert)

Will Rogers was born and raised in Oklahoma and his native state has erected an imposing memorial museum to the famous humorist at Claremore and has placed his statue in the Hall of Fame in Washington, D. C. But during the years when Will Rogers was a world-famous cowboy-philosopher, a newspaper columnist whose daily paragraph of wit and humor was on the front page of over 600 newspapers, the highest-paid movie star Hollywood had in an era of great stars, and the radio speaker with the greatest popularity in the nation, his home was a ranch above Santa Monica Canyon.

In 1922 he selected the low, brush-covered hills near the end of the narrow, winding dirt road which is now Sunset Boulevard, a street known all over the world. The home grew during the years that Will Rogers lived there from a small cabin to a large, rambling, two-story ranch house, furnished in western style with a porch swing in the center of the living room, a mounted calf to practice roping on, and saddles and horse gear of all kinds decorating the walls and beams. He put in a polo field, stables, barns, roping arena, exercise ring, and corrals, and many improvements in the way of road construction, tree planting, and landscaping. All of this and 186 acres of the ranch came to the California State Park System in 1944 through a gift deed from the Rogers family.

The ranch is bounded east and west by Rustic and Rivas canyons, with the entrance on Sunset Boulevard two miles east of the community of Pacific Palisades. The City of Santa Monica is six miles away and the Los Angeles City Hall about 20 miles. Although it is within a two hours drive of five or six million people, nearly half of the state's population, and within the city limits of Los Angeles, the area of the park itself is a calm and restful scene with native vegetation on the hills, roads lined by towering

Eucalyptus, acres of lawns bordered by white rail fences, Acacia, Italian Cypress and pepper trees around the buildings, and Trumpet, Wisteria and Bougainvillea vines on the rustic ranch house.

Close to 200,000 visitors from all over the world come to the park every year, to see the home, preserved exactly as it was when Will Rogers lived there; to see the horses in the stables and corrals and watch the polo games; to enjoy the scenery while riding or hiking on the trails and roads in the hills; and simply for relaxation from the congestion of city living. The natural life, both plant and animal, is typical of this Southern California region, semi-arid although the ranch is only three miles from the ocean. A few oak, elderberry, and willow trees are to be found in the canyons but most of the hilly area of the ranch is covered (as it has been since long before this was part of the Rancho Boca de Santa Monica) with Pale Green Sumac (rhus), California Holly, and many varieties of sage. During the spring and early summer the native Lilac, (Ceanothus), Yucca and such wildflowers as Lupine , Wild Golardia and Sunflower, add color to the hills.

The animal life is surprising for this acreage within the city. Two rangers once reported seeing a Mountain Lion within a hundred yards of the ranch house, but they have since moved on to Anza-Borrego and Cuyamaca where they exercise their talents looking for Big-Horn Sheep, and the current personnel are not bothered with cougars. The deer have been a serious problem at times because of nightly forays into the flower beds. Fox, Opossum and squirrels are seen and the bird life is abundant: quail often run in large coveys on the lawns, and Dove, California Jay and Brown Towhee are very common, with the Spotted Towhee, the Shrike, the Black Western Phoebe, and the Audubon Warbler being some of the birds less frequently observed or found only seasonally.

The preservation of this natural landscape and wildlife at the edge of a metropolitan center is in itself justification for the acquisition and maintenance of the park, a haven for those who would escape from "the buzz and murmurings of that great hive the city." This value will become more and more important as the city floods over the Santa Monica hills and surrounds the park, as it is now in process of doing.

Another point of interest for the park is that it is the estate of a movie star, the only one in the world-famed Hollywood area which is open to tourists. The moving picture industry is one of the large influences in the world today and Will Rogers was a leading figure in that industry from the pioneer "silent" days through the introduction of "talkies" with the tremendous impact which that added to the medium. The important years in the story of the advent of the movies is in part the story of Will Rogers.

But the particular and unique contribution and value of the park lies in its capacity to make available for this generation the significance of this authentic American as a part of the American past. Will Rogers was of the line of folk humorists, cracker-barrel philosophers, men with a "long head," men of uncommon common sense. There have been many, including Benjamin Franklin's Poor Richard, Artemus Ward, Petroleum V. Nasby, and Finley Peter Dunne's "Mr. Dooley," to name but a few. Of all these social critics whose barb of criticism was covered with a coat of humor,

Will Rogers had the largest place in the lives and affections of the American people. He was an original American, part Cherokee Indian: "We met them at the boat," he said of the immigrant Pilgrims. The furnishings of the house include many Indian items: rugs, blankets, baskets, and portraits of Sequoia, the Cherokee who invented a written language for his people.

The saddles, bridles, skins, mounted heads and a general rough-hewn atmosphere reveal the influence of the American southwest, the range cattle country where Rogers grew up. Charles M. Russell, the Montana cowboy artist whose statue was recently added to the Hall of Fame in Washington, was a close friend of Will Rogers and the home contains a number of valuable paintings and bronze sculptures by him. Among other art works in the home are two drawings by Diego Rivera and numerous watercolors and etchings by the western genre artist Edward Borein.

Lariats which Rogers used on the stage are in the living room, for he first won fame as a trick roper. But his national influence came when he turned his homespun, penetrating humor on the news of the day. His newspaper column customarily dealt with political events and with politicians, or with social and economic conditions. His humorous examination of the state of the nation was a healthy influence in the country, for that kind of humor-with-a-point is an excellent cleansing agent, a detergent which scours off cant, pretence, and pomposity, and has given strong support to the American democratic tradition. This influence was valuable during the depression years when tensions increased within the nation; for example, he once observed with a smile that the bankers were the first to go on the government dole.

Fortunately, Will Rogers lived in the electronic age and many of his activities were recorded on phonograph record and moving picture film. Some of his radio talks are now on magnetic tape and help in evoking the presence of the humorist in the home. A short documentary movie of his life has been prepared and there are plans to show this to visitors, as well as some of the old movies in which he starred, now held by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Thus is a force from the mainstream of the American past, from the frontier, brought to our own time; through Will Rogers contemporary Americans tap a deep current in American history. His was a tolerant voice-- "I never met a man I didn't like" -- but one which won the respect and affection of the people without avoiding controversial subjects. "Americans are getting too much like the Ford car," he said; "they all have the same upholstery and they all make the same noises."

The history of a people is told through the lives of its representative, extraordinary men. Will Rogers State Park is a contribution in preservation of natural landscape, in recreation and relaxation, and in education for the people of California and of the nation.

Personnel assigned to the park includes: Maurie Hayes, Ed Allen, Zeph Bouregard, Will Cruse, Ruth Hamersley, Bob Mills, Bill Norton, Glenn Price, and Ray Robison.

STATE FAIR EXHIBIT

During the first week in September, California presented its annual State Fair. As has been the custom in the past, the State Division of Beaches and Parks presented an exhibit, but this year we had somewhat of a "new look". Dalton E. "Mike" Merkel, State Park Naturalist, District 6; Robert Hiller, State Park Ranger II, District 3; and Carl Lonnecker, State Park Ranger II, District 5, represented the Division of Beaches and Parks at the State Fair. We had an information booth where State Park and general folders were distributed to the public and the men on duty discussed state parks and questions with visitors. Once every hour a short slide talk was presented by one of the Rangers in our "campfire center". A typical desert habitat was exhibited as well as good and poor conservation practices.

The three men selected to represent the Division at the State Fair did an admirable job and the Division is proud to be able to say, "These are typical of our Rangers".

* * * * * *

PARK NATURALIST PROGRAM MOST SUCCESSFUL

The end of August marked the completion of one of the most successful seasons for park naturalist services in the history of the Division. Twenty-seven Park Naturalists participated in summer programs in 16 state parks. The Park Naturalists gave prepared presentations to over 400,000 visitors in 16 areas. From the Park Supervisors we have learned that not only have the Naturalists explained the natural and historical features of the State of California, but have helped to promote proper visitor conduct and gave comprehensive explanations and justifications for our State Park regulations.

The seasonal Naturalists have expressed their appreciation for the cooperation and understanding of the Park Supervisors and their staffs, who have contributed a great deal toward making this past summer one of our most outstanding seasons as far as the interpretive program is concerned.

The Conservation Section wishes to thank everyone who has made a contribution for the success of our summer program.

* * * * * *

KENYON WINS ANOTHER BOUT

It was learned last week that Bill Kenyon again had a tussle with Mother Nature and the bout was held in a Southern California hospital. We are happy to report that Bill emerged victorious and will be back at his desk shortly.

* * * * * *

(Continued from page 10)

wherein he expressed the appreciation of the Park Commission for the long and faithful service of Mrs. Hartigan. Curator Mary Greene, whose retirement is in the near future, was also commended by Mr. Knowland for her years of work with the Division. In addition to the welcome presence of Mr. and Mrs. Knowland, Chief Newton B. Drury, Mrs. Drury, and Historian Aubrey Neasham were present to add to the gayety of the occasion.

HUMBOLDT HAWKSHAWS

Team Work

Camper in Burlington Campground finds ladies coat on camp table and campsite rental receipt on ground nearby. Turns in coat and campsite rental receipt to Park Aid.

Park Aid in turn turns over coat and rental receipt to Intermediate Steno Clerk.

Steno Clerk turns sleuth, writes Police Department in Arcadia, Indiana, giving car license, number shown on campsite rental receipt, asking for tracer on car owner's address.

Town Marshall of Arcadia contacts owner of car bearing license as quoted who turned out to be lady that lost coat.

Owner of the coat, in appreciation of park's efforts to restore lost article, writes area supervisor of Humboldt State Park in part: "I am very happy to learn that you have apparently found my coat. I did lose my coat on our recent trip west.

"I want to compliment you on the facilities offered to campers in your very beautiful state park and also wish to comment on the courteous and helpful ranger who was on duty at Burlington Campground during our visit."

Coat restored to owner. End of coat episode. End of story with one more booster for the California State Park System.

* * * * * *

SHARK AT SAN CLEMENTE

While thousands of people watched, a 19-year old marine from Camp Pendleton was bitten by a Blue Shark in the surf near the foot of Avenida Califia at San Clemente Beach State Park. Park lifeguards at San Clemente assisted the marine and first aid was administered.

Blue Sharks have never been known to attack swimmers but when injured or to defend themselves they do become quite vicious and have increased vitality when injured. That seems to be the situation in this case. With the help of two other marines, the shark which evidently had been injured, was being brought from the surf when one of the boys got his foot in the way of the shark's teeth which he promptly sank into the boys flesh at least a quarter of an inch.

Park Supervisor Anderson, identified the fish as a Blue Shark, Prionace glauca. The species is common along the Pacific Coast with a record size of about 12 feet 7 inches in length, while the average is about 6 feet in length and weight about 65 pounds. This particular shark was 5 feet long.

* * * * * *

Everybody needs beauty as well as bread, places to play in and pray in, where Nature may heal and cheer and give strength to body and soul alike. -- John Muir.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Permanent

Beauregard, Zephere A.	St Pk Attend	8/19/57	Will Rogers
Blazer, Eugene T.	Rg I	8/19/57	Folsom Lake
Brown, Raymond N.	St Pk Attend	8/30/57	Pismo Beach
Bryce, Douglas R.	Rg I	9/6/57	Anza-Borrego
(formerly)	St Pk Attend		
Chin, Robert S.	Asst Civ Eng	8/30/57	San Francisco
Davis, Frank E.	St Pk Attend	9/19/57	San Mateo Beaches
DeVogel, Ruth W.	Int Steno Clk	9/23/57	District 5 Hdq
Doyel, Charles T., Jr.	Hy Equip Opr	8/30/57	District 6 Hdq
Evanson, Edward B.	St Pk Attend	9/20/57	Stinson Beach
Flores, Anthony J.	Groundsman	8/31/57	Larkin House
Frazier, Robert F.	St Pk Attend	9/10/57	Salton Sea
Johnson, George E.	St Pk Attend	8/30/57	Carpinteria Beach
McCamey, Chester R.	St Pk Attend	9/16/57	Silver Strand
Neal, James E.	St Pk Attend	8/15/57	Salton Sea
Perkins, Robert L.	Rg II	8/30/57	District 6 Hdq
(formerly)	Rg I		
Porter, Donald K.	Rg I	7/31/57	Doheny Beach
(formerly)	St Pk Attend		
Ramer, Peter R.	Rg I	8/22/57	Petaluma Adobe
Shandel, William H.	St Pk Attend	8/30/57	Prairie Creek
Stevahn, Alvin	St Pk Attend	9/7/57	Castle Crags
Watkins, Patrick B.	St Pk Attend	8/30/57	El Capitan
Wells, Jack R.	St Pk Attend	9/5/57	Mt. Diablo
Welts, Allen W.	Rg I	9/16/57	Benicia Capitol
Williams, John V.	St Pk Attend	8/30/57	Vallejo Home
Wilson, Norman L.	Rg I	8/30/57	Sutter's Fort

Promotions

Eggiman, Fred	Rg II	7/1/57	Humboldt Redwoods
(formerly)	Rg I		S. P. Taylor

Transfers

Mitchell, Curtis B.	Rg I	8/30/57	Donner Memorial
(from)			Gold Discovery
Stinchfield, Roger M.	Rg I	8/30/57	Anza-Borrego
(from)			Donner Memorial

Separations

Doyel, Charles T.,Jr.	Hy Equip Opr Lbr	9/12/57	San Clemente

Miscellaneous

Mailing address: Torrey Pines Beach State Park, General Delivery, Del Mar, California. Carpinteria Beach State Park, P. O. Box 997, Carpinteria, California. Glenn W. Price, 408 Hastings Street, Cambria, California, telephone: WAverly 7-4717 (Mail address: c/o General Delivery, Cambria, California.

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

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NEWS and VIEWS

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

National Conference on State Parks

It seems like ancient history now--so much happens in a month hereabouts--but a word should be said about the National Conference on State Parks at Lake Itasca, Minnesota, on September 20th. Deputy Chief Hanson and I represented California.

It was one of the most successful that I have attended, both in number of delegates and the level of discussion. Mr. Hanson, at the Roll Call of the States, told of the year's accomplishments in California--with, of course, the modesty so characteristic of all residents of this great State. As a member of the Board of Directors, he took a prominent part in the proceedings both during the workday and after hours, notably as leader of the "sing" at the Fish Fry on Man-Trap Lake (one of the 10,000 lakes that adorn the Minnesota landscape) and caller of the square dances. His versatility is well known hereabouts, but it doubtless impressed the Minnesotans and the Easterners generally. On the way back he stopped off at Salt Lake City, at the invitation of the newly-created Utah State Park and Recreation Board, and gave them and their recently appointed Director of State Parks, Chester J. Olsen, some sound advice about starting a State Park System and about the pitfalls to be avoided. In this he is well versed.

Lake Itasca

Itasca State Park is one of the early-established State areas in the United States, located on a beautiful forested lake whose outlet is the headwaters of what becomes later the mighty Mississippi River. At this point we walked across it easily. "Judge" U. W. Hella of Minnesota is a park director in the best tradition and he and his staff and citizen advisory board were wonderful hosts.

Charles A. Lindbergh Historic Site

On the way up to Lake Itasca, 250 miles north of Minneapolis, we saw the Aurora Borealis. "There are still some wonders that cannot be claimed by California." On the way back, Judge Hella took Mrs. Drury and me to one of their historic monuments, the Lindbergh Home, on the banks of the Mississippi at the town of Little Falls. This was the home of Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., country lawyer and member of Congress. It was the boyhood home of the now General Lindbergh prior to his epoch-marking Atlantic flight. The place is just as the Lindberghs lived in it, simple, comfortable and beautifully located in 110 acres of woods along the river. There was an air of authenticity to the place, just as there is at our own Will Rogers Home. It reflected the lives and personalities of father and son, both of whom had taken a strong but unpopular position in a time of high public emotion. On my return I sent Park Director Hella a copy of Glenn Price's essay on Will Rogers Home, in which he makes, among others, this searching comment:

"The history of a people is told through the lives of its representative, extraordinary men"------"The particular and unique contribution of the park lies in its capacity to make available for this generation the significance of this authentic American as a part of the American past."

"Philosophy of State Parks"

It fell to me to undertake at the Conference something that seemed reasonable enough when I accepted the invitation,--a discussion of the "philosophy of State Parks". Far from satisfied with my own efforts to put in words what we all feel, I shall nevertheless summarize these remarks in a future issue of NEWS AND VIEWS.

Emerald Bay Bridge

Once again this question has come to the fore. On October 18 State Highway Engineer G. T. McCoy rendered a report to the California Highway Commission on the problem of maintaining an all-year highway in the vicinity of Emerald Bay State Park and attached thereto copy of a report by Dr. Arthur B. Cleaves, Consulting Geologist. Both reports dealt with the feasibility of alternative routes, including

(1) the "low-level route" which would involve bridging the mouth of Emerald Bay and bisecting with new highway construction along the shores of Lake Tahoe both Emerald Bay State Park and D. L. Bliss State Park, with adverse effect upon the scenery of this outstanding region and the disruption of present campground developments; and

(2) the present "high-level route" as advocated by the California State Park Commission and its staff, involving a minimum realignment of a portion of the present route around Emerald Bay and including some method of obviating the hazards of the slide area, either through construction of a snowshed or a tunnel.

Tunnel Cost Less Than Bridge.

The conclusions of both reports were somewhat favorable to the position of the California State Park Commission. Both indicated that while the geological structure would not permit the construction of a snowshed, it was feasible to construct a tunnel through the slide area.

The Highway report estimated the cost of a modern, two-lane highway on the "high-level route" for the 7.6 miles from Tallac Creek to one-half mile north of Bliss State Park (including a 1,100-foot tunnel under the slide area) at $4,400,000, including rights of way.

The report estimated the cost of a modern, two-lane highway on the "low-level route" between the same termini (including a bridge across the mouth of Emerald Bay) to be approximately $5,000,000, including rights of way.

Thus, the tunnel is estimated to cost $600,000 less than the bridge, including approach roads in both cases.

The report recommended "that the Division of Highways' studies be continued to ascertain whether an all year high-level route can be improved and maintained along the north side of Emerald Bay, now that it has been concluded that a tunnel under the slide area is feasible."

It also recommended "that construction be programmed immediately at an estimated cost of $950,000 for construction plus $60,000 for rights of way for a 2.8 mile modern two-lane highway from Tallac Creek to Bay View Rest on the present highway." (This is the realignment on the south shore of Emerald Bay already agreed upon by Parks and Highways.) Of this the Highway report said: "Such a project would be of great benefit to traffic in the six months or more that the route can be kept open each year under normal conditions. The project would be a permanent part of a high-level route if such a development is found to be the ultimate routing. It will be a very useful part of the State highway system for the period of years before construction of a low-level route, if it is finally found that a high-level route is not feasible because of the north slope problem. In any event, the improved route to Bay View Rest would afford access to the inspirational view from the west edge of Emerald Bay State Park, and would always be of public use."

The reference to the "north slope problem" in the paragraph quoted above has to do with the final conclusion of both the geological and engineering reports, which may prove adverse to our position. It is the problem of snow removal on the northwest side of Emerald Bay which might be a deterrent to the all-year use of the high-level route. If this proves to be mainly a matter of greater maintenance cost, it is the opinion of the Commission and its staff that every effort should be made to obtain approval of the high-level route, recognizing that the protection of this world famous scenic area would, from the standpoint of public interest, fully justify this extra expenditure.

This Emerald Bay Bridge issue has been dealt with at some length because, in my opinion, it is of utmost importance. It involves the integrity of a great scenic area, one of the themes that I tried to develop in discussing "the philosophy of State Parks."

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief

* * * * * *

'TAKE A WALK'

The following is an excerpt from Park Maintenance magazine for August, 1957:

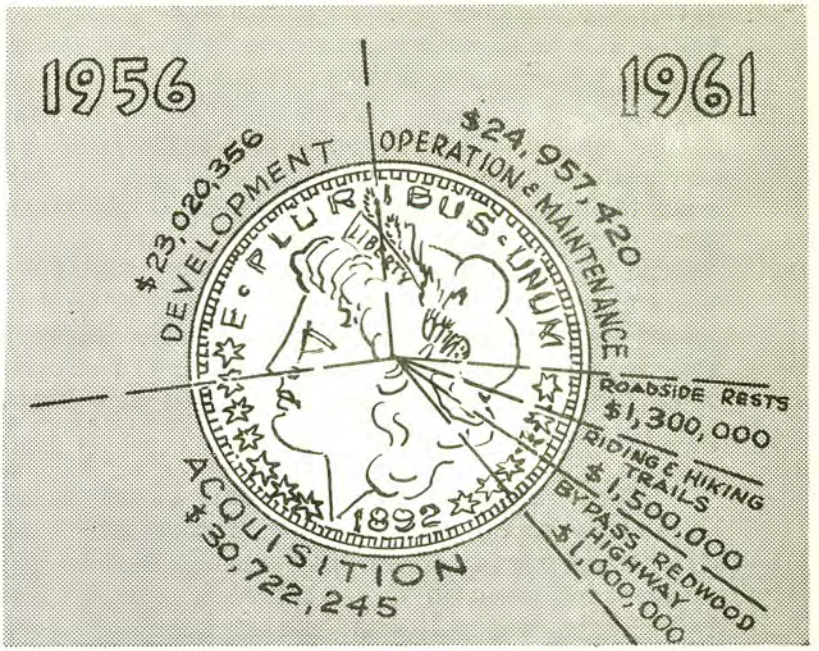
"Take a walk. Take it leisurely on a warm summer afternoon. Walk over the grounds under your jurisdiction. Use your eyes to see the details you miss in an inspection by automobile, the things it is impossible to catch in a description by telephone or a personal report.

Use your ears. Do some eavesdropping on your patrons, kids and golden-agers, anyone using your facilities. Try and sense attitudes toward the property under your care. Remember that these people have placed these areas in your trust, that they look to you for expert advice and know-how in the proper functioning of these islands of green.

(Continued on page 6)

BIRTH OF THE FIVE YEAR MASTER PLAN

A Planned State Park Program



When Newton B. Drury left California to become the Director of the National Park Service in 1940, it was only after having completed expenditure of the $6 million bond issue of 1928 and the required matching proceeds. It was fitting, then, that Mr. Drury should return to the Division of Beaches and Parks as its Chief to plan a program for the expenditure of the impounded oil royalties. His appointment in 1951 was recommended by the State Park Commission under the leadership of Chairman Joseph R. Knowland. There is no question but that the Commission specifically had in mind the development of an adequate plan for the appropriate use of impounded and accruing oil royalties to further the extension and development of the California State Park System under a long-range and well thought out plan.

Thus, when Governor Goodwin J. Knight, after vetoing all of the legislative park program of the 1955 session, requested that the State Park Commission give full consideration to developing a "sound and comprehensive beach and park program for inclusion in the Executive Budget to be submitted to the Legislature next March", it was appropriate and fitting that this be done by the staff of the Division of Beaches and Parks under the leadership of Newton B. Drury.

In order to carry out the wishes of the Governor the Commission held two public hearings, one in the southern part of the State and one in the north. In doing so, the Commission was also carrying out the Governor's wish that such presentations be considered on a basis of priorities and that this order of priority should be included in the Commission's budget recommendations. Local government representatives and other interested groups presented for the consideration of the Commission projects that they were recommending for inclusion in a State park program. The Commission also considered the projects that were covered by legislative appropriations in the 1955 session. As the result of the hearings and other staff studies, the Commission on December 9, 1955, presented through the annual budget of the Division of Beaches and Parks a Five Year Master Plan for the California State Park System, covering the period July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1961.

The Master Plan states as objectives (1) to acquire and develop the best recreation areas that are of statewide importance; (2) to preserve for public enjoyment and education the outstanding scenic areas of the State; and (3) to acquire, restore, and preserve significant historic sites and buildings. The plan points out that if these objectives are to be realized immediate acquisition of all areas worthy of inclusion in the State park system is imperative. Emphasis is also placed upon the desirability of early development of many of the undeveloped park areas to meet the increasing demand for camp and picnic sites. However, acquisition was held to be of first priority.

The Park Commission reasoned further that urgent acquisitions could no longer be carried out under the matching principle, since except for organizations such as the Save-the-Redwoods League matching funds and lands had been exhausted. Therefore, it was asked that the total cost of the projects proposed be appropriated from the State Beach and Park Funds.

In the master plan consideration is given to the development of small boat harbors in connection with State park areas where the use of water was a part of the recreational use of the area. It further gives consideration to the recreational development on and around reservoirs. In connection therewith, however, the Commission recommended a study of the total reservoir program before making a decision as to what part these reservoirs would have in the program.

As to the acquisition program, the Five Year Master Plan proposed the expenditure of some $28,750,000 for new parks and additions to existing parks. About $4,500,000 of this amount was to come from the 1945 appropriation because of matching commitments. About $2,000,000 was to be held in reserve until studies, engineering and planning reports could be completed. 123 projects were recommended in the plan and consisted of 40 new areas and 83 additions to existing parks. The total program was estimated to cost $30,750,000.

The Commission followed its long standing criteria for the selection of new areas, the three principal ones of which were (1) areas of natural scenery, beauty, or outstanding natural growths or formations; (2) significant historic sites or buildings; and (3) outdoor recreation areas of statewide interest.

A five-year development program to provide for the rapidly growing population of California was estimated to cost $23,000,000; however, since delays due to acquisition of new areas and other considerations would result in a partial carry-over of this program, only $15,500,000 was recommended for development during the five year period. Projections as to the cost for maintenance and operation for the five year period indicated a total of $25,000,000, an average of $5,000,000 per year. This included expansion of the public information program, important additions to the field staffs, especially of the six district offices, a strong forward looking program in historical interpretation, and adequate provision for maintenance of roadside rests and riding and hiking trails.

The most significant new feature of the Five Year Master Plan was a proposal that the Division of Beaches and Parks embark on an experimental

program of roadside rests, 175 of which would be established within the five year period at a cost of $1,112,000. Another recommendation was the suggested aid to bypassing the Redwood Highway because of crowded traffic conditions on the Redwood Highway and the threat of cutting many of the fine old trees in the virgin groves in Humboldt Redwoods State Park. $1,000,000 was proposed for such aid to the highway program.

Summarizing, then, the existing State Park System as of March 1, 1956, contained 143 units with a total of 563,324 acres, with investment in lands and improvements at $49,969,706. Proposals in the master plan would bring the total number of areas to 183, the acreage to 853,324 acres, and the total investment to $103,712,307. This, then, was the program recommended to the 1956 session of the California Legislature through the medium of the budget submitted by Governor Goodwin J. Knight.

* * * * * *

Amendment to Part III of "A Planned State Park Program"

Paragraph 3 of Page 3 of the October 1957 issue of News and Views should be replaced by the following:

The 1938 Legislature allocated 30% of the royalties from drilling on State-owned tidelands to the Division of Parks for acquisition and maintenance purposes. Through 1941 legislation the Division of Parks became the Division of Beaches and Parks, and the royalties were allocated for acquisition, improvement and maintenance purposes, -- 1/3 for the State beaches and 2/3 for the State parks and monuments. The formula was changed in 1943 to provide that 70% of the royalties from drilling on State-owned tidelands accrue to the newly-established State Beach and State Park Funds on a 1/3 and 2/3 basis. However, no appropriations were made to the Division because of the war emergency, although moneys would accumulate in the State Beach and Park Funds. Funds sufficient to maintain existing areas only were budgeted.

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(Continued from page 3)

After you have taken some mental notes, think about the people, the problems of maintaining these standards they expect--and try to look at it as a complete unit, something interrelated.

Your best efforts will result from an understanding of the real needs of the park users. Sometimes an office is a million miles away when it comes to seeing a logical and good solution to some of your problems. Then too, it's easy to form a pattern of solving a problem always in the same general way. Listening and talking to people who know the problem but have no knowledge of maintenance methods may bring some off beat, but simple and economical, solution from their experience in other comparable situations.

Don't get lost in a mountain of reports or become a slave to telephoned information. Take a walk--get a new viewpoint--open your mind. You will return relaxed, proud of your job, and you will be capable of doing a better job.

YIELD FROM

Fremont Peak - An abandoned silver mine, believed to be a storied "lost mine" worked by Spanish Padres more than 100 years ago, has been discovered high atop a ridge of the rugged Gabilan Range of mountains in San Benito County. Mr. Oliver Bowen of the State Division of Mines found the ruins while making a routine survey of lime deposits in the mountainous area. The diggings were buried underneath a thick overgrowth. Reports state that "everything points to the mine being the legendary lost mine abandoned by Spanish Franciscan Padres in 1852". The Padres mined silver to make religious ornaments at the San Carlos Borromeo Mission at Carmel. The mine was closed in 1852 when American forces under John Fremont invaded the area. Legend has it that the Spanish closed the mine down rather than let the Americans take it over. Another factor leading to the belief that it is the lost mine is that the City of Soledad can be seen from the diggings, as legend said it could. Mr. Bower states that the mine is very rich with silver. -- D. Keith Caldwell, Unit Supervisor.

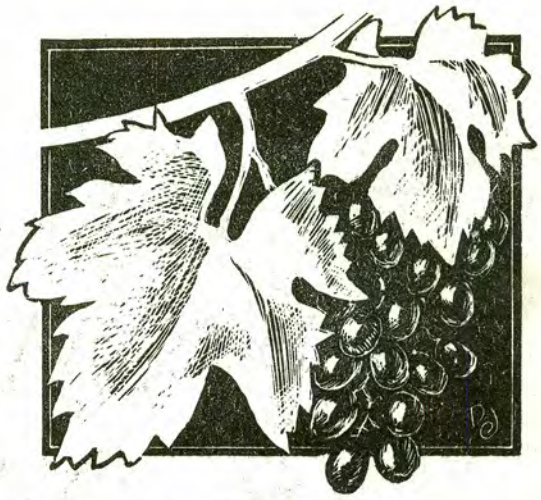
Shasta - In the routine process of cleaning cases on Tuesday morning it was noted that two pistols were missing from the Native Son's collection. Upon inspection the case proved to have been forced open. This being the second theft of this type here at the Monument in which a gun had been stolen, the Sheriff's office was notified and an investigation is now in process. -- Roy Mealey, Supervisor.

Will Rogers - This week there have been serious, doubting glances cast by visitors at the apparent condition in which the Will Rogers Home is maintained by the State of California. Sunlight streams through numerous holes in the exposed beam ceiling of the living room and patterns of light are cast on the Navajo rugs below. The visitors nod their heads and pass on muttering. A few pause to ask in wonderment just what kind of polish is used to prevent rain damage to the furniture when the roof has holes in it almost big enough to throw a pigeon through. The explanation is that Bud Hender's historical restoration crew this week removed all the old shakes from that area of the roof, and the one-inch shiplap sheathing, complete with gaps, is all that remains between the rafters and the room below. Part of the new roof has now been applied, however, and within a few days (it NEVER rains in L. A. in the summer) the remainder will be covered. -- Bill Norton, Ranger I.

Monterey Monuments - Little old lady wanted to know if antique chair was strong enough to hold antique lady. (Stevenson House) -- A. Ollinger, State Park Attendant.

Huntington Beach - Fog raised the death toll by one today for the lifeguards at the Huntington Beach City Beach. A small 15-foot outboard motor boat moved in for a point of navigation just south of the city pier and was caught in the strong surf which took it under. Both subjects in the boat were reported unable to swim and two new life jackets were found unused. Victim was found floating face down a few yards offshore, and state lifeguards were summoned to aid with resuscitator. The boat being caught in the south current passed through the Edison pier, breaking up, only the bottom section washed ashore and was found at #7 lifeguard tower here in the state park. -- Russell McDonnell, Ranger I

THE FIELD...



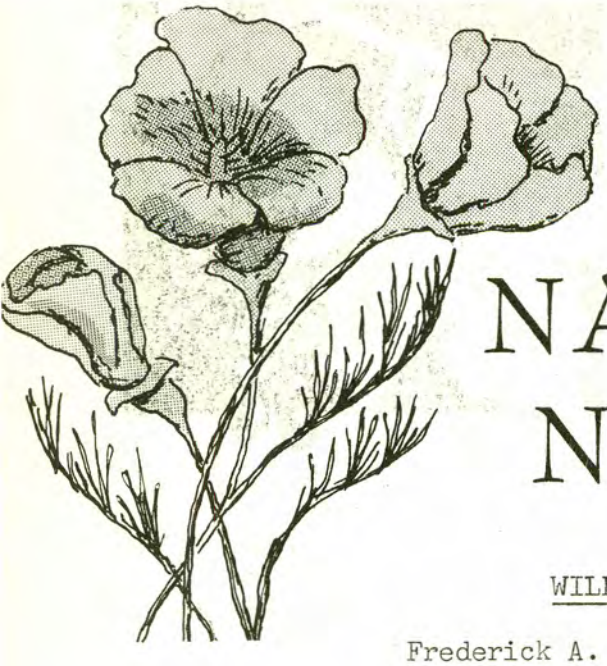
Sonoma Mission - The annual Sonoma Valley Vintage Festival was held September 28-29, featured by many interesting exhibits and entertainments. Despite some showers both days the affair drew many thousands of visitors. On Saturday morning Fr. Alfred Boeddeker, of San Francisco, surrounded by a group of people costumed as Indians, Chinese, Spaniards and pioneer Americans, went through the colorful ceremony of "The Blessing of the Grapes" in front of the mission. Both Saturday and Sunday evenings an excellent historical pageant was performed in front of the mission, employing a large number of players and dancers in colorful costumes of several nations. All Sunday afternoon a large group of costumed people put on many colorful folk dances in the street in front of the mission. Throngs of people visited the monument both days. Many photographers took still and moving pictures of the performances. Columbia Broadcasting Company filmed "The Blessing of the Grapes" in color to be shown in newsreels and television. -- F. A. Bridewell, Supervisor.

Seacliff Beach - On Saturday, September 28, an elderly gentleman came to the office, stated that he was retired and lived in Sunnyvale. When he came to California in 1929, he fell in love with our parks and decided that he would enjoy them to the fullest when he retired. He now wanted to know where he could stake his claim, build a cabin and spend the rest of his life as he had planned. -- John McKone, Ranger II.

Carmel River & Point Lobos Reserve - The shoreline of the Reserve has a bright white lacy effect. On closer inspection--the cause of this is found to be thousands of small anchovies from 1 to 2 inches in length. Each time a wave comes in it deposits hundreds of these fish on the beach. Some of them manage to flip back into the water, others are left high and dry stranded to die. -- Wesley King, Assistant Supervisor.

Folsom Lake - An explosion and fire destroyed the inboard boat of Mr. Jack Kenny of Carmichael on September 7, despite the efforts of Ranger Lee Johnson who arrived in park patrol boat too late to control the rapidly spreading fire but in time to administer some first aid for burns. An interesting sequel occurred when Ranger Van Natta and Park Aid Dixon found Mr. Kenny's wallet exposed by the lowering lake. The wallet was found in the burned remains of a purse but the contents of the wallet were hardly damaged. We were able to return nearly $50 to Mr. Kenny. -- Gordon Cooley, Supervisor.

San Mateo Beaches - Thursday, October 10, 1957, three venturesome park men, Rangers Davis and Earl and Assistant Civil Engineer Chin added a little variation to normal activities by rowing from the mainland to Ano Nuevo Island. Inspection of the island revealed the old Coast Guard structures generally very well preserved considering no care or protection since abandonment in 1946. Ano Nuevo, much like the other proposed units in the San Mateo Beaches State Park dotted along the fifty miles of shoreline northward, offers not only a challenge in park planning, development and operation fields but should provide excellent nourishment for a good case of stomach ulcers. -- Norman Cleaver, Assistant Supervisor.



NATURE NOTES

WILDFLOWER RESTORATION

by

Frederick A. Meyer, State Park Forester

We are all familiar with the idea of historical restoration; but when have we thought of "nature restoration", or the fact that this may sometimes be desirable in park management? "The face of nature" is constantly changing, - in some places with comparative rapidity, and elsewhere so slowly as to make the changes quite imperceptible, depending largely on the amount of modification which the area in question has undergone. This constant change is itself one of the characteristics of nature, and only under exceptional circumstances is the park manager justified in interfering with such natural processes. Occasionally we "help nature along", as in the planting of trees after fire to hasten recovery.

One of the most dramatic and inspiring features of the California landscape of former times has now all but disappeared from the scene. I refer to the spectacular displays of spring wildflowers, that seasonally colored so vividly the valleys and foothills of our state. Many of us can remember earlier years when the flowers were far more abundant than they are now, before the intensification of agriculture and the widespread growth of suburban and residential areas caused them to disappear from the lands where they grew best. But apparently nothing that any of us can remember in the way of floral displays is more than a hint of the breathtaking scenes that greeted pioneers and early-day travelers here. The descriptions they left us in letters, journals, and other writings leave no doubt of this fact. Presumably nothing even suggestive of the former extent of these flower fields will ever be seen again, because the plants are destroyed by grazing or cultivation as well as by more intensive land uses. Large areas of unmodified land have ceased to exist in the lowlands of California.

The most widespread single species of the spring flora has undoubtedly always been the golden poppy, officially our state flower for about 50 years. Lupines of several species are probably the next most abundant. But the list is very long; the number of species represented in these floral displays, --

even in the reduced versions of present times, -- is truly enormous, with the relative abundance of the different kinds varying from one geographical region to another, and from one type of site to another within each locality.

One day about a year ago Mr. Ted Baggelmann of Sacramento, past president and very active member of the Sacramento County Historical Society, was visiting Folsom Lake State Park with Mrs. Baggelmann. As they looked at the mile-long face of Mormon Island Dam, largest of the earth-fill auxiliary dikes impounding the reservoir, they thought how fine it would be if the grassy hills surrounding the structure (and perhaps ultimately the slope of the dam itself) could once again blaze forth with the spring flowers that formerly abounded in that region. With the establishment of the state park, grazing had been eliminated and conditions should be favorable for the native flowers. One thought led to another: perhaps the Historical Society would be interested in sponsoring the restoration of wildflowers, as a living memorial to the pioneers who had been awed by far greater floral displays.

The Society was very much interested; and Chief Drury approved the planting of native wildflowers on state park land, subject to certain definite conditions and restrictions. Mr. Baggelmann was glad to accept chairmanship of a committee of the Society to plan and guide this activity, and the writer was assigned to meet with the committee and assist them in conforming with park objectives and policies. Several meetings were held during the past spring and summer; a large number of details were planned, not the least of which concerned the availability of seed. The first actual planting of wildflower seed, preceded by a brief but impressive formal dedicatory ceremony, took place on Sunday, September 15, 1957, on a hillside near where the idea was originally conceived. Since that date many other plantings have taken place at Folsom Lake State Park, by other organizations cooperating with the Sacramento County Historical Society.

The conditions governing this wildflower restoration program are as follows: (1) No seeds except those of approved native species may be planted. (Actually, only the California poppy (Eschscholtzia californica) and the dwarf blue lupine (Lupinus nanus) are approved at the present time.) (2) Planting may be done only at places and times approved by the Park Supervisor. Overall arrangements are made with the Historical Society, however, which has the responsibility of dealing with cooperating organizations, assigning individual areas, etc. (3) Although the areas approved for planting are not needed for park development in the near future, the state makes no guarantee as to future plans in this regard, and planting is done with this understanding. (4) The planting with wildflower seeds of a site in the park gives the planting organization no claim or right in the area planted. No signs or markers may be erected, nor restrictions placed on the use of the area by others.

The extent to which this program has caught the popular fancy is amazing. At last report there were nearly 50 different organizations interested in wildflower seeding at Folsom Lake, of which 42 had definite plans and 19 had already planted. Such a scale of activity would of course make intolerable inroads on the work load of the park staff, if it were not for the assumption by one organization of full responsibility for arranging details. Park Supervisor Cooley says the program is going very smoothly. Mr. Baggelmann reports that as word of the program spreads, he is receiving inquiries for information from considerable distances.

Fall rains have already caused the earlier planted seeds at Folsom Lake to sprout profusely. It is recognized that flowers may become re-established easily and rapidly in some places, and elsewhere only slowly or not at all. Replanting may be decided upon by some groups. The history of various wildflower planting efforts at several times and places in the past shows that notable success may be possible if conditions are favorable. Since in the present program efforts are made to keep all conditions as near optimum as possible, it is to be hoped that conspicuous native wildflower displays can be restored to the list of natural landscape features preserved in some of our state park areas of the interior.

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ROGERS FAMILY APPROVES

Following is a direct quote taken from a letter of Will Rogers, Jr., to Superintendent William Kenyon, District 6: "I hate to be repetitious, but every time I write a letter about the park I can't help expressing again how beautifully kept it is. Maybe it's because the trees are getting bigger (but I think it is because you have more money to spend) - anyway the grounds look better than they ever did at any time we lived there."

* * * * * *

COVER STORY

Our feathered friend gracing the cover of this month's issue is the Western Gull, Larus occidentalis, a resident of Angel Island State Park. The Western Gull is a master of flight attaining near perfection even in the face of strong air currents. The adult Western Gull is easily distinguished from all other gulls in that it retains a pure white head and neck in its winter plumage. Other points of identification are a heavy yellow bill with a red spot on the lower mandible or jaw, flesh colored feet and black wing extremities tipped with white. The Western Gull has a habit of pirating Cormorant and other waterfowl nests and eating the eggs and young. Unlike other gulls he very seldom if ever leaves the influence of the beach to go inland and nests on grassy slopes of islands or in niches in cliffs. The female usually lays two or three light brown eggs mottled with dark brown. As do some other birds the Western Gull engages in a mating ritual, and this can be observed on rocky islands and promontories near the coast during the mating season.

Immature gulls are much more difficult to identify being in their darkest plumage during their first year, somewhat lighter the second year, and the third attaining the adult plumage. During the first two years most of the gulls have flesh colored or pink legs and all seem to resemble each other in outward appearance. It has been said that no animal will eat a starfish; however, Western Gulls have been observed eating this animal. For the most part the gull feeds on sea life; however, since the advent of man they have a reputation of being a scavenger, which is the reason why they are protected.

* * * * * *

What God has wrought through the majesty of His vast creations awakes in us the deeper and diviner things of our nature and fills us with a reverent awe. -- James E. Freemen.

ROY CUSHING TO RETIRE

We note with regret that C. L. Roy Cushing, Park Supervisor at Seacliff Beach State Park, will retire from the Division of Beaches and Parks on December 1, 1957, after nearly 34 years of service. Since Roy has a host of friends throughout the Division, we feel that the arrangements for his retirement party should be made on a Division-wide basis.

A retirement banquet will be given for Roy at the Deer Park Tavern, a few miles south of Seacliff Beach State Park on the Santa Cruz-Watsonville highway, at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, November 19, 1957. The cost of the banquet, including tax and tip, will be $3.00 per person. Those who wish to attend the banquet are requested to send their reservations, together with payment for the number of dinners desired, to Irene Vyenielo in the District 4 office by November 10, 1957. Cancellations will be accepted when received by noon on November 18.

We are looking forward to a big send-off for Roy on November 19; let's make it an evening that he will long remember.

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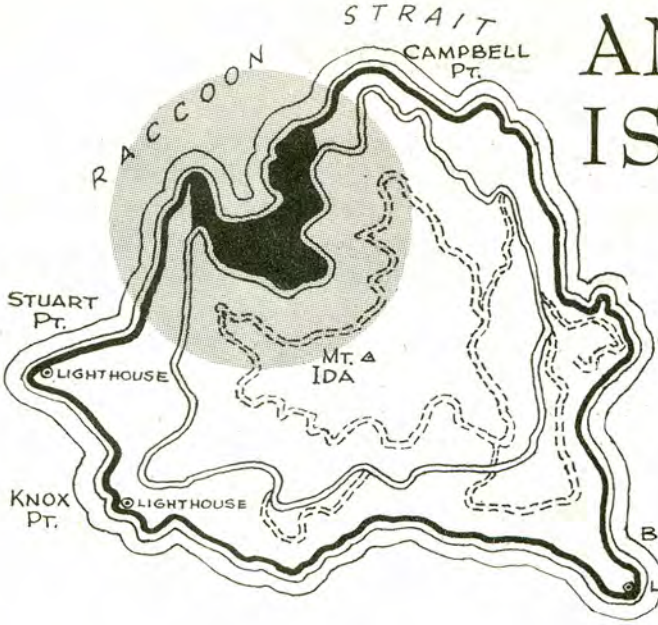
HANSON CONFERS WITH UTAH COMMISSION

As part of his eastern trip to attend the annual meeting of the National Conference on State Parks, Deputy Chief Earl Hanson stopped over in Salt Lake City, Utah, to discuss park operation and administration with the newly created Utah State Park and Recreation Commission. Having long been considered a leader in the field of park administration and operation, Mr. Hanson was sought by the Utah State Park and Recreation Commission to help them avoid some of the problems of a budding state park system.

"Now is the time to acquire sites before they disappear" Hanson said. "A state should set aside that which is part of its heritage". During the consultation Hanson explained that California is now restoring the old mining town of Columbia and is considering several other historical sites and monuments. He pointed out a growing use of the outdoors for recreation by the public but because of crowding there is a tendency to seek out more inaccessible places for rest, relaxation and inspiration.

He commended Utah for the establishment of its new park commission and added that states play an important role in the national outdoor recreation picture. Hanson also pointed out that for the past two years California has been using prison labor for fire control, road development and other limited projects and it is proved to be an effective means of rehabilitation for the men as well as providing labor for projects.

In a formal letter the Utah State Park and Recreation Commission thanked Earl Hanson for his assistance and have asked that the Division send any pertinent information to the newly formed commission as regards administration and operation of the California State Park System.



ANGEL ISLAND STATE PARK

By
D. D. ROYER
PARK SUPERVISOR

Currently speaking, Angel Island State Park is probably the most unique state park in our system. To begin with, the name in itself could be misleading for we are but a part (36.82 acres) of Angel Island, the largest of a group of natural islands located in San Francisco Bay, with an overall acreage of about 640 acres or one square mile. The shoreline perimeter is 5.7 miles and the summit of Mt. Ida is 776 feet in height.

In 1946, the War Department officially declared Angel Island and all its equipment to be surplus property and released it for disposal by the War Assets Administration. Until 1950, when it went out of existence, the War Assets Administration received applications from those agencies interested in purchasing the Island. At that time the property was turned over to the Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management. The Island was no longer surplus property, and the bureau had authority to dispose of it for historic monument purposes under the Public Domain Law of 1926. The National Park Service, Region IV, of the Department of Interior, became custodian of Angel Island pending its sale to the State or some local agency. The National Park Service acted in this capacity until the summer of 1954, when the U. S. Army again remanned the Island.

The foregoing negotiations excluded the 36.82 acres which comprised the U. S. Public Health Quarantine Station location on the northwest side of the Island in Hospital Cove. Since the U. S. Public Health Service, due to the inconvenience and high cost of maintenance, decided to abandon the Station on the Island and relinquished custody on April 2, 1952, this property was declared surplus, and through the efforts of many local groups such as the Angel Island Foundation and Marin Conservation League, the State Park Commission in January, 1954, was granted 36.82 acres of Hospital Cove by the Department of Interior.

Now that we have landed on Angel Island lets take a look at our property prior to inclusion in the State Park System....San Francisco, in the late 1800's, was the largest shipping port on the Pacific Coast. It was very liable to receive by importation all the quarantinable diseases. The need for a quarantine station was great. On August 1, 1888, an appropriation of $103,000 was obtained from Congress to build a quarantine station at San Francisco, and

the site selected was a protected cove on the northwest side of Angel Island. The National Quarantine facilities officially designated as San Francisco Quarantine were first placed in service in the spring of 1891 but work on the buildings continued into 1893. The structures consisted of an administration building, detention barracks for approximately 500 persons, a hospital, disinfecting plant for clothing and bedding, generating plant, a laboratory, quarters for officers and employees and appurtenant buildings. By 1945 there were over 33 buildings on the station. The U.S.S. Omaha was borrowed from the Navy on July 1, 1893, and fitted up as a detention ship, was anchored in the cove. The vessel served as a disinfecting hulk until she was condemned in 1914. As the years passed the quarantine station was used less and less, frequently for detention purposes.

As a point of interest, the name Hospital Cove was not derived from the fact that hospitals were here for the quarantine station, as one would suspect, but in the 1870's the U.S. Army constructed two small hospital buildings in this area for their Camp Reynolds located in the West Garrison and renamed what was formerly Morgans Cove to Hospital Cove.

Angel Island State Park is located on the northwest side of Angel Island, San Francisco Bay in Marin County with Tiburon being the closest point on the mainland. We are approximately four miles northeast of San Francisco, three miles from Sausalito, and nine miles from the nearest point on the East Bay Shoreline, completely surrounded by deep water ranging in depth from 30 to 250 feet.

The terrain is generally steep and rises from sea level to an elevation of 776 feet. In essence Angel Island is a large block of sandstone of the type known to geologists as Franciscan Sandstone. It also contains some interesting igneous rocks. Most abundant of these is fourchite, a fairly uniform, compacted textured rock. The largest mass of this stone occurs as an intrusive sheet or sill between the layers of granite. The exposed edge of this sheet forms a horseshoe-shaped bank which is practically concentric with the crescent like ridge surrounding Hospital Cove.

One of the most common and frequent questions asked is regarding our water supply. We have two wells, one 78-foot hand dug well and a 302-foot drilled well. The maximum capacity of the wells is thought to be at 40,000 gallons per day with possibly a slight decrease during the fall before the rains begin. Chemical analyses of both wells show that the water is moderately hard bicarbonate water but that it contains no more chloride than normal ground waters in this region.

The mean maximum summer temperature is 62 degrees and the mean minimum is 50 degrees. Average annual rainfall is 22 inches. Comparatively speaking, probably less fog and bad weather is to be experienced here than at any other coast area. Every boat owner and yachtsman of this area knows 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, many boats of all sizes head for the Cove for safe anchorage.

Plant life consists of many exotics and non-native species which were planted by the gardeners of the quarantine station. Some of these are: Acacia, Eucalyptus (several varieties), Monterey Cypress and Pine, Horsetail

Pine, Bottle Bush, Madrone and Pittosporum. Of the natives there are California Laurel, Toyon, Ceonothus of several varieties, Coast Live Oak and Buckeye. Many wildflowers are present due to the San Francisco Wildflower Society sowing all kinds of seeds on the Island some years ago.

There are only two mammals indigenous to Angel Island, the California Mole and the Meadow Mouse. Black-tailed Deer were introduced to the Island in 1910 from a ranch in Sonoma County and again in 1926 from Tuolumne County. One big fat Raccoon has been spotted and at one time rabbits were turned loose on the Island but for some reason they never survived--perhaps we have missed something!

There is a variety of land and water birds that visit and inhabit the area. Among these 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. Though the Island has been used by the Audubon Society and other nature groups, no complete checklist of birds on the Island is available.

Poisonous snakes are non-existent but garter and gopher snakes are seen quite often.

Archaeologically speaking, a good deal of evidence points to the fact that Angel Island was inhabited by Indians. The only known research was in 1908 when a reconnaissance survey discovered the remains of at least four large Indian shellmounds. One of these mounds was found at the head of Hospital Cove and was destroyed in good part during the construction of the quarantine station. One mound located on another portion of the Island is still partially intact and may be seen. It is thought that the natives inhabiting the Island were of the Coast Miwok people, since the adjoining mainland was inhabited by natives speaking the southern dialect of that tongue.

July 1, 1954, brought about appropriations for two permanent positions to man Angel Island State Park and on July 16, 1954, after many arrangements and preparations, a tug boat and barge moved Rangers Royer and Huddleston, formerly of Portola State Park, to Angel Island to administer, maintain and assist in the planning and development of a new state park.

Restrooms were renovated in the old barracks and the new area was opened to the public. This, incidentally, was the first time in the Island's history that the public was allowed to come ashore. The beautiful lawns around the buildings were restored both for public usage and fire prevention purposes. From August to December 31, 1954, approximately 5,000 people had visited the park finding transportation by their own ways and means.

Preparations were commenced for the first phase of our development program and on April 15, 1957, a contract was let for a landscaping or area preparation project. This project saw the removal of all but four major buildings, practically vacating the area of the old quarantine station and striving to recapture the historical significance. Funds are to be expended on sewage disposal, comfort stations, a group picnic area, individual picnic units, water line and pier improvements.

At the time of this writing we have made a temporary acquisition which seems quite appropriate. The three-masted wooden cargo schooner C. A. Thayer is majestically resting at the Angel Island State Park.

Negotiations are in progress for additional land acquisition. As Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted so aptly put it on his visit of 1947, "...it is so situated and of such topographic form that practically every square foot of its 640 acres, from sea level to summit on every side, commands views of inspiring beauty and limitless spaciousness over great expanses of the Bay and its enframing hills. Moreover, the natural and introduced vegetation and the land forms of the Island are varied, interesting and picturesque, and lend themselves readily to the development of innumerable trails and distributed small trailside features for rest and for specialized recreational activities." Angel Island is truly the Gem of San Francisco Bay with all the potentials of becoming one of the greatest parks in the State.

Personnel assigned to Angel Island State Park are still the same as that which moved to the Island in July, 1954 -- Donald D. Royer, Park Supervisor and Kenneth Huddleston, Assistant Park Supervisor. Don's family consists of his wife Josephine and two sons, Curtis 6 and Billy 3, the latter being an Angel Island baby. Ken's family is his wife, Beverly, and 3-year old son, Randy, who was but 4 weeks old when he moved to the Island.

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LOWER COLORADO RIVER LANDS AGREEMENT

The Division of Beaches and Parks and the Department of Fish and Game have agreed to a system of joint administration of the Lower Colorado River lands in the Quien Sabe Point, Picacho-4S-Ranch and Taylor Lake area. In accordance with the agreement an interagency administrative boundary line has been described. Areas under the jurisdiction of the Division of Beaches and Parks will be administered under existing regulations and policies as have guided the Division in the past. The Department of Fish and Game will administer their lands as game management areas.

It was mutually agreed that should game values decrease to a point where lands are no longer of value as wildlife management areas, they will be relinquished by the Department of Fish and Game and offered to the Division of Beaches and Parks for administration. The Department of Fish and Game will confer with the Division of Beaches and Parks at any time regarding game values, but the Department of Fish and Game and the Fish and Game Commission shall be the final judges of such values.

The Department of Fish and Game and the Division of Beaches and Parks are applying separately to the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation for land use permits on this property; however, should the Department of Fish and Game wish to relinquish any of their holdings in accordance with the agreement, they will notify the Division of Beaches and Parks so that they may apply for permit on the relinquished land and the Department of Fish and Game will impose no objections.

This is considered to be a milestone in interagency cooperation with both interested agencies cooperating fully with each other for the administration of a vast area which offers something to both the park visitor who enjoys the aesthetic values of the state parks and to the sportsman who enjoys hunting. Both agencies have pledged to assist each other in the administration of this tremendous project.

COMMISSION DIGEST

The regular monthly meeting of the State Park Commission was held in San Bernardino on October 18, 1957. Some of the actions and matters considered were as follows:

San Francisco State Historical Monument - The Commission approved a statement of purpose by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors outlining and describing the projected features and functions of the San Francisco State Historical Monument. The Commission also gave conditional approval to the inclusion of the San Francisco State Historical Monument in the San Francisco County Master Plan of Shoreline Development pending approval of the County Board of Supervisors.

San Bernardino County - The Commission heard a delegation from San Bernardino County which submitted for Commission approval several possible sites in San Bernardino County as proposed state parks. This included a tour of possible park sites in San Bernardino County and a pictorial presentation outlining the purposed area. The Commission requested the staff to investigate the purposed areas for possible inclusion into the State Park System and report at a later date.

Anza-Borrego Desert State Park - A delegation was heard in opposition to the purposed extension of the Navy bombing range which is wholly within the ultimate boundary of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. The delegation pointed out that inaccurate bombs could easily fall within the present park boundaries. The Commission went on record as opposing the extension of the bombing range and requested the staff to submit a letter of opposition to the Commandant of the Eleventh Naval District in San Diego.

Doheny Beach State Park - Because of highly contaminated water due to the faulty operation of sewer outfalls at Doheny Beach State Park, it was jointly recommended by the State Department of Public Health and the Orange County Health Department that Doheny Beach State Park be closed until the situation is corrected. There are three sewer outfalls at Doheny Beach State Park, each belonging to a separate sanitary district, one of which is broken and is causing a major portion of the problem. The Commission directed the staff to post the beach against swimming, wading and other water contact sports, and close the park until the contamination is cleared.

Samuel P. Taylor State Park - Approved a request to name the new campfire center in honor of Sarah Irving Taylor.

Moving Picture Permits - The Commission approved the use of the following parks for the making of moving pictures:

McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park - Saul Lesser Productions, Inc.
Big Basin Redwoods State Park - Paramount Pictures Corporation
Carrillo Beach State Park - Columbia Pictures Corporation
San Juan Bautista State Historical Monument - Paramount Pictures Corporation

The next regular meeting of the State Park Commission will be held in San Jose on November 15, 1957.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS
Annual Meeting
Lake Itasca, Minnesota, 1957

by Deputy Chief Earl Hanson

Once again it was my privilege to attend the annual meeting of the National Conference on State Parks held at Lake Itasca State Park in north-central Minnesota from September 18 to September 23, 1957. It was especially pleasurable because Chief Drury also attended and was one of the feature speakers. The subject of his speech was "State Park Philosophy". Both of us felt that this was one of the most constructive and effective meetings of the Conference that either of us had attended. We learned much about the use of youth camps in the Michigan State Park System and were informed as to the advantages and disadvantages of revenue bond financing for the construction of concession facilities in state parks. There were also revealing statements concerning the impact of the federal highway program on federal, state and county parks. The results of the Washington State Park and Recreation Commission visitor survey were very informative and compare favorably with the conclusions we have drawn from our own visitor survey made in 1956.

The Conference is also noted for its social affairs, and this year was no exception. Wall-eyed Pike imported from Quebec Province in Canada was the principal dish in a fish fry conducted at a 2500-acre Boy Scout Camp not far from Lake Itasca State Park. The fish fry followed a tour of Itasca and featured an evening campfire program climaxed by folk and square dancing.

There were at least 83 delegates from two dozen states. There were also representatives of the National Park Service, the Bureau of Public Lands, Bureau of Reclamation, and at least two county and regional parks. Together with their families and members and friends of the local State park organization, attendance numbered close to 200 persons.

At the principal banquet an outstanding presentation was made by Dr. R. G. Gustavson, President of Resources for the Future, Inc.

The 1958 Conference is to be held in West Virginia, and the 1959 in -- of all places! -- California. So, if you would not want to miss having a part in this great organization, write to John Michael of News and Views for detailed information regarding membership!

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Those who love Nature can never be dull. They may have other temptations; but at least they will run no risk of being beguiled, by ennui, idleness or want of occupation, to buy the merry madness of an hour with the long penitence of after-time. The love of Nature, again, helps us greatly to keep ourselves free from those mean and petty cares which interfere so much with calm and peace of mind. It turns 'every ordinary walk into a morning or evening sacrifice,' and brightens life until it becomes almost like a fairytale. -- John Lubbock.

C. A. THAYER ARRIVES IN SAN FRANCISCO

The C. A. Thayer, an historic three-masted lumber schooner has arrived in San Francisco and represents the first unit of the maritime exhibit at a San Francisco State Historical Monument as authorized by legislative appropriation.

The Thayer was purchased in Seattle where it underwent extensive repairs before it was considered seaworthy and able to make the trip to San Francisco. The repair and restoration was under the supervision of Harold Huycke, a special consultant hired by the Division of Beaches and Parks to lead the project. Huyke is an ex-merchant seaman whose hobby is maritime history. The Division feels fortunate in having had such a talented individual to consult on the restoration of the C. A. Thayer.

When the Thayer was first acquired it was in the advanced stages of deterioration but as the project progressed it was found the deterioration was even greater than first thought. The Thayer was to have been delivered four months from the date the job was started; however, due to the advanced deterioration it was eight months before the ship arrived in San Francisco.

The C. A. Thayer was manned by a volunteer crew furnished for the most part by the San Francisco Maritime Museum and under the mastership of Captain A. F. Raynaud who spent 11 years on sailing ships before transferring to steam vessels.

The ship left Sunday, September 15, and was towed beyond Cape Flattery near Seattle. It was under sail on September 16. On September 18 the winds became more favorable and good headway was recorded until September 25 when they hit a gale off Point Arena and were driven about 60 or 70 miles off course. Captain Raynaud then changed his course so that he might sail close to the coast and shorten the distance but was becalmed northwest of Point Arena where they lay for two days before accepting a tow from the Coast Guard.

Food was becoming somewhat short at that time; however, Captain Raynaud stated that the ship could have made San Francisco under its own power had it not been for the volunteer crew. Most of the crew were on their annual vacation and had to report back to work at their regular jobs so the tow was accepted reluctantly.

The Coast Guard line was secured at 11 p.m. on September 28, and the Thayer was towed to Pier 43 in San Francisco, arriving on September 30 at 7 a.m. Most of the crew returned to their jobs on the day of arrival.

Due to the heavy storm the crew was forced to patch the mainsail 42 times enroute; but one of the most difficult problems aboard was to paint the ship so it would make a presentable appearance when it arrived in San Francisco.

Since its arrival many people who served on the ship in years gone by walked her decks once again.

Until more suitable accommodations can be secured the C. A. Thayer is now berthed at Angel Island State Park.

CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION COUNCIL PROMOTES WORKSHOP AND CONFERENCE

On October 24 the California Conservation Council conducted a workshop for leaders of women's groups and youth activities at the Women's City Club Building, 465 Post Street, San Francisco.

During the morning session Mrs. Helen Verdi of the Sierra Club conducted a symposium around the theme, "Problems in Developing Conservation Programs." Mrs. Grace Bosworth of the Redwood Region Conservation Council gave the key-note address titled, "What is Conservation Education?" According to this speaker, conservation education must be built around a framework of the five traditional resources: minerals, soil, water, forests and wildlife.

Mrs. J. J. Gallagher representing the National Council of the State Garden Clubs and Mrs. D. C. Comer speaking for the San Francisco League of Women Voters presented the conservation problems encountered in their respective organizations.

During the afternoon session, presided over by Miss Lelia G. Crouch of the U. S. Forest Service, conservation aids available to organizations were presented by representatives of state and federal agencies, national, state and local conservation organizations, and commercial groups.

On November 19 the Annual Conference of the California Conservation Council will be held at the International House, University of California Campus, Berkeley, starting at 9 a.m. A very interesting and informative program has been arranged by the Council with the cooperation of the State Departments of Natural Resources and Education.

"Timely Topics in Conservation", the theme of the morning session, will include presentations by Woodbridge Metcalf, President of the Council; Edward F. Dolder, Deputy Director of the State Department of Natural Resources; Elmer C. Aldrich, Executive Officer of the Public Outdoor Recreation Planning Committee; and Robert Calkins, Conservation Director of the State Department of Fish and Game.

During the afternoon a very instructive symposium on the California water plan will be led by Professor Albert Lepausky of the University of California. Speakers will include Harvey O. Banks, Director of the State Department of Water Resources; Colonel A. E. McCollam of the Corps of Engineers; John L. Bamer, State Conservationist for the U. S. Soil Conservation Service; and John W. McFarland, General Manager of the East Bay Municipal Utility District.

The conference will conclude with a banquet at 6 p.m. during which council conservation awards will be presented by Dr. Arthur Nelson of the San Francisco State College faculty, and an address titled, "A Place of Beauty", will be delivered by Dr. Harold Bradley, President of the Sierra Club. All meetings of the Council are open to the public and these fine programs should be heard by all who are interested in and working with natural resources.

GOVERNOR APPOINTS TWO NEW MEMBERS TO STATE PARK COMMISSION

On October 16, 1957, Governor Goodwin J. Knight announced the appointment of Mrs. Gertrude G. Harriman of Hemet and Robert Di Giorgio of San Francisco to the two new positions on the State Park Commission created by the 1957 Legislature. The appointments require Senate confirmation.

Mrs. Harriman will serve a term set by statute to expire January 15, 1958. Mr. Di Giorgio's term expires January 15, 1961.

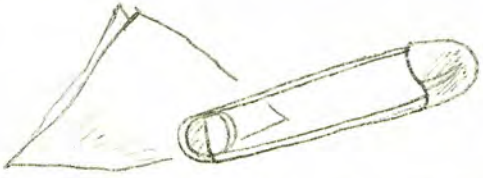
Mrs. Harriman is the widow of William R. Harriman who was director of Rancho Los Amigos in Hondo, a hospital unit under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles County Department of Charities. She was born on a cattle ranch in Wyoming and educated in private schools in New Orleans. Mrs. Harriman came to California in 1917 where she was a registered social worker until her retirement in 1947. During her career she served in the Los Angeles Children's Bureau and established the foster home program in the Los Angeles County Probation Office.

Mrs. Harriman was at one time assistant secretary of the National Coordinating Council, Inc., and is currently a director of the Death Valley 49'ers, Inc., a member of the Desert Protective Association, the Hemet Womens Club and several mineralogical societies. She is the mother of two sons.

Mr. Di Giorgio, vice president and director of the Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation and president of the Di Giorgio Wine Company, was born December 2, 1911, in New York City. He was educated at Lawrenceville School, Yale University, and Fordham Law School from which he holds an LL.B. degree.

He is a director of TreeSweet Products Company, the Bank of America and the San Francisco Y.M.C.A. He is a trustee of Franklin Hospital, San Francisco, and the Rosenberg Foundation, and the executive vice president of the organizing Committee for the 1960 Winter Olympic Games. He is married and has three children.

The Division wishes to extend our heartiest congratulations and welcome to the two new commissioners.



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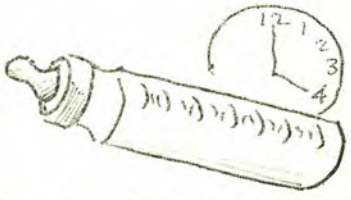

NEW ARRIVALS

That old bird has been working again -- two new tax reductions have been delivered during the past month in the form of junior rangers. Ranger and Mrs. Kenneth W. Martin were the recipients of a bouncing baby boy, John William weighing in at 7 lbs 13½ oz. Mother doing fine. Father ?????????. As long as he was in the west the stork decided he may as well make another delivery so he stopped to visit Frank and Betty Bellinghausen of Gold Discovery Site State Park and left Michael Francis. Mother doing fine - father doing diapers.

Congratulations to you both.

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Permanent

Childress, Ivan L.	Rg I	10/8/57	Cuyamaca Rancho
Hobbs, William B.	Rg I	10/14/57	R & H Trails
Myers, John W.	St Pk Attend	10/7/57	Mitchell Caverns
Rader, Earl	St Pk Attend	8/30/57	Pismo Beach
Stockslager, Frank W.	St Pk Attend	9/16/57	San Buenaventura
Waddell, Edward L.	St Pk Attend	10/1/57	Humboldt Redwoods

Transfers

Grieco, Thomas (from)	Rg I	10/1/57	Seacliff Beach Henry Cowell
Jones, Stanley W. (from)	Rg I	10/1/57	Big Basin Sunset Beach
McDade, James D. (from)	Rg I	10/1/57	Henry Cowell Big Basin
Rose, Auburn W. (from)	Rg I	10/1/57	Sunset Beach Seacliff Beach

Separations

Greene, Mark L.	Curator I	9/30/57	Monterey Custom House
Hartigan, Isabel	Curator I	9/30/57	Monterey

Miscellaneous

New Telephone Numbers:

Anza-Borrego	Rockwell 7-5400	Carlsbad Beach	Saratoga 2-0778
Carrillo Beach	Glenwood 7-2795 (Malibu)		Saratoga 2-4906 (Tow)
Colusa	Glenview 8-4927	Cuyamaca	Julian 2336
Doheny Beach	Gypsy 6-5281	Huntington	Lexington 6-3053
Los Encinos	State 4-4849	Mitchell Caverns	Essex 1
Mt. San Jacinto	Idyllwild 8-0091	Palomar Mt.	Palomar 5 (Collect)
Pio Pico	Oxford 5-1217	Salton Sea	Salton Sea 1 (Collect
San Clemente	Hyacinth 2-3156	Silver Strand	Hemstead 5-5184
Torrey Pines	Skyline 5-2063	Will Rogers	Exbrook 5-1972

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

PARK COMMISSION

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Charles Kasch (Ukiah); Guilford H. Whitney (San Diego); Robert E. Burns (Stockton); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); Gertrude G. Harriman, Hemet; Robert Di Giorgio, San Francisco; J.Covington, Exec. Secty.

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NEWS and VIEWS

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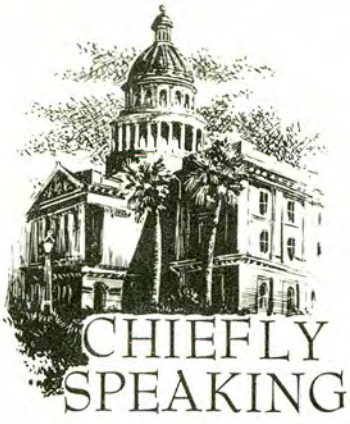
STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS



"STATE PARK PHILOSOPHY"

(Excerpts from remarks at National Conference on State Parks, Lake Itasca, Minnesota, September 20, 1957.)

There is a saying: "If you want to know how short the winter is, just sign a ninety-day note". This is not unlike my feelings as the due date rapidly approached on the assignment that I so casually--and proudly--accepted some time ago to discuss here today the subject of "State Park Philosophy".

In the midst of a large and varied program involving a hundred million dollar Five Year Plan, toward which the Legislature in the first two years has appropriated more than half, with such engrossing problems as the Redwood By-pass Highway, the Emerald Bay bridge proposal, the organization of the display next summer of the fabulous Hearst Castle, the prospective Maritime Historical Monument in San Francisco, together with over a hundred more or less active acquisition projects for the next three years, on top of the administration, protection and interpretation of 145 diverse areas, 600,000 acres with over 40 million annual visitor-days of attendance, there is not a dull moment these days in Sacramento. There has been, I am sorry to say, little margin of time to stop and reflect about the nature of park philosophy.

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There is a state park philosophy in the sense of a set of guiding principles for what we consider an important human institution. Otherwise we would not be here today.

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Park people, if successful, need and have certain rare characteristics. One of them is what the management experts call "a high frustration tolerance." All who have had to deal with pressure groups, with the inevitable delays in the governmental process, or ever with misunderstanding of our purposes and motives even by friends--all who walk the tight rope and evade the pitfalls of park operations will readily grant that they have in truth to be philosophers.

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There is another characteristic. I remember that our naturalist on the C & O Canal National Historic Site in Maryland had to meet an emergency when the horse drawing the barge suddenly balked and refused to go further. Nothing daunted, the naturalist substituted himself for the horse and brought the barge to its destination. He was duly praised for his ingenuity, but was told that the episode was not unique in the park business, where everybody "works like a horse".

This industry, this dedication to the work is indeed typical of park people--National, State and Local--whether it be in Maine or Florida, Minnesota or even California.

And I think the reason for this devotion is clear enough. It is not just the fascination of accomplishment in what we at least think is one of the most

complex of human activities, running the gamut from the most material, like providing sewage disposal to the most ethereal, like trying to define the elements of beauty in Grand Canyon or the Redwoods. It is the sense of contributing in a very special way to the welfare and enjoyment of our fellow man, of giving them a worthwhile and often times a great experience that physically and spiritually enriches their lives.

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Turning then from park people to the guiding principles--the "philosophy" if you will--of the work in which they are engaged, this unique phase of land and resource management, I think, is distinguished in this: that while other lands are administered to conserve their resources to serve man's material needs, park lands are managed to minister to the human mind and spirit. They are set aside to maintain their beauty, reveal their meaning, and maintain their integrity. They involve a trusteeship on the part of the present, to use the words of Carlyle, "toward the past and generations yet unborn."

That this purpose is hard to define is patent. This is true of all matters of the spirit. No one has fully expressed in simple terms the purpose of a great institution like a university or a religion. Yet those engaged in the park movement feel this purpose even when they do not put it in words, and their whole endeavor, whether they realize it or not, is shaped and guided by it.

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Let us consider some of the principles that by common consent have evolved and by most are accepted as to state parks, in their establishment, development, management and interpretation.

One of these, and it is in my opinion basic, is that state parks have as a dominant purpose the preservation, insofar as feasible, of the qualities of native landscape. It was the wonders of nature, as revealed to the explorers and pioneers, that in places like Yellowstone and Yosemite first led to the conviction that here were lands too fine to have their beauty or their interest cheapened or destroyed by turning them to base uses for the advantage of the few or of the moment. "This place should be preserved for us and others after us to enjoy as we have enjoyed it." This was the thought in the minds of park pioneers over a century ago, and it is the thought behind the growing public demand for parks at all levels of government.

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We are concerning ourselves here with State parks. Obviously, there are some lands of such distinction that their preservation is the concern of the nation as a whole. This is exemplified in our great National Park System. Most of its units are recognized as being beyond the responsibilities of the states in which they happen to be located. In many cases--and I think offhand of Great Smokies, Mammoth Cave, Carlsbad and Yosemite--the states have taken the initiative and then passed on the responsibility to the nation for varied reasons: financial inability, desire for prestige, or the fruits of increased travel. But mainly because of recognition of national significance and the importance of national parks. True, local promotions have resulted in some areas of less than national caliber being forced upon the National Park System, but even this is a tribute to the prestige of National Parks. Doubtless every extensive portfolio of investments contains some "cats and dogs".

When we come to the state park category this is likewise true. Parks, like gold, are where you find them. But as funds for state parks increase, there is a tendency to strive for the application of appropriations to projects not justified by their importance to the entire state. Even California has not been immune from this, and only a year ago it was found desirable for our Commission to re-state its criteria as to statewide significance. In the main it has been possible to hold to the principle that "state park funds are not intended to be used as a subsidy to local recreation".

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This is not to say that there should be as far as possible a fair geographical distribution of areas, and a fair proportion among different types. This has been reasonably well accomplished in the California State Park System and will be even more so when the 40 million dollar appropriation already made for new areas and rounding out existing parks has been expended under the Five Year Master Plan.

The additions to the 145 present units of the system are to us even more important than the 40 to 50 new areas provided for. The ideal is to have unified and complete areas, preferably entire watersheds where attainable. Inholdings, with the adverse uses that are the bane of the park administrator, will, we hope, be largely eliminated. This is an ideal never completely realized, but it surely is a part of the park philosophy. As to types of areas, the system when the five year program is completed will roughly be apportioned as follows:

Natural and Scenic Areas, 35 per cent; Historical Areas, 15 per cent; Recreational Areas, 50 per cent. Needless to say, effort has been made to give highest priorities to the best examples of each type.

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(To be concluded in the January Issue of News & Views)

SEASON'S GREETINGS

Let me wish to all my colleagues and fellow park philosophers:

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

* * * * * *

The saving of the wildlife and forests of the world is a DUTY that by no means is confined to a small group of persons who work for nothing and subsist on their own enthusiasm. The saving of the fauna of a nation is a national task. It is literally everybody's business. -- William T. Hornaday.

A Summary and Forecast

A PLANNED STATE PARK PROGRAM

Part Five

In March of 1956 the California Legislature met for its annual consideration of the Governor's Budget.

In his message to the Legislature, Governor Goodwin J. Knight recommended that the beach and park acquisition program as set forth in the Five Year Master Plan be adopted in full. He proposed, however, that not more than $7,500,000 be expended for park acquisition during 1956-57, with the sequence of acquisition to be determined by the State Park Commission. He included a provision that property purchasing transactions be subject to review by the State Public Works Board.

Governor Knight proposed that financing of the program be on the basis of the present legislative formula dedicating 70% of the proceeds from oil drilling on state-owned lands, tide and submerged lands, but recommended a change in the formula so as to continue the amounts for beach and park purposes at then existing levels. He asked that any balance in the acquisition appropriation of 1945 be reverted to the general fund, from which it was appropriated, and concurred in the State Park Commission's recommendation that the outmoded rigid matching requirement be excluded from the recommended acquisition program. He summarized the program as follows:

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

Acquisition	$25,606,045
Development	4,640,726
Riders' and hikers' trails	100,000
Roadside rests	450,000
Acquisition and restoration of historic ships	200,000
Redwood highway relocation	1,000,000
Total	$31,996,771

RECAPITULATION OF PROPOSED ACQUISITIONS BY TYPE

Recreational Areas:		
Additions to existing areas	$6,243,070	
New areas	7,879,900	$14,122,970
Scenic Areas:		
Additions to existing areas	6,615,000	
New areas	2,167,575	8,782,575
Historic Monuments:		
Additions to existing areas		2,700,500
Totals		$25,606,045
Additions to existing areas		15,558,570
New areas.		10,047,475

The Legislature, after a month-long deliberation devoted exclusively to the budget adopted the program except for a few significant changes. The budget set an all-time high for Beaches and Parks, totalling $48,000,000, $40,000,000 of which is in accord with the Five Year Master Plan. The Legislature added $7,750,000 not in the plan. It also approved $13,700,000 as loans from Park and Beach Funds for extraneous purposes, such as $4,900,524 for the 1960 Winter Olympic Games, $7,000,000 to county governments for repair of 1955 flood damage, and $2,500,000 for a parking area in connection with the Los Angeles Coliseum.

The Extraordinary Session of 1956 carried out Governor Knight's wishes in part by retaining provisions of the law allocating 70% of oil royalties to the Beach and Park Funds, but setting an annual limit on the amount payable into the fund at $7,000,000.

The monumental budget may be outlined as to objectives as follows:

1. An increase in the number of units from 143 to 190.

2. Additions to 82 existing parks, beaches and monuments.

3. Provision for construction of the first 4½ mile unit of the Bypass Redwood Highway.

4. The establishment of a program of roadside rests.

5. The establishment of seven new areas and additions to one, none of which was included in the Five Year Master Plan.

6. A reservoir recreation study of those reservoirs existing and proposed.

7. A historical museum in Death Valley National Monument.

8. Operating Funds to assume the administration of Lake Millerton National Recreation Area upon the consent of the National Park Service and the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

As to the carrying out of the acquisition program, the Legislature reasoned that the priority list submitted by the State Park Commission should not be a procedural guideline. They therefore approved the entire acquisition program of the State Park Commission, substituting the historic mining town of Bodie for the Cascade Lake addition to Emerald Bay State Park. They added to the program $4,000,000 for specific projects in Los Angeles County, $500,000 for the acquisition of land in connection with such reservoirs and $350,000 for the acquisition of lands and development of Lake Elsinore as a State park.

With the greatly expanded program and disregard of the priority of acquisition, interested local groups began to exert pressures to speed up the program and asked that the Division do in one year what the Legislature had approved as a five year program. Proponents of some 300 projects not included in the Five Year Master Plan asked that immediate studies of the projects be made. The pressures for using State funds to acquire and develop local recreation areas and the insistence that the Commission provide for mass recreation man-made reservoirs alerted them to the need for restating their criteria for the selection of areas suitable for inclusion in the State park system. Further, the $7,000,000 ceiling placed on funds accruing to the Division made it increasingly difficult to augment the Five Year Master Plan and definitely reduce the amount available for much-needed development and important acquisitions which did not become urgent until after the preparation of the plan.

The State Park Commission had hardly embarked on the new program when the Division of Beaches and Parks was called upon to report upon numerous bills, many of them carrying sizeable appropriations for State park projects, being introduced into the 1957 General Session of the California Legislature. With the aid of the Department of Finance, Director DeWitt Nelson of the Department of Natural Resources analyzed the financial aspects of carrying out the balance of the Five Year Master Plan in the light of a tremendous acquisition program introduced in the Legislature. It became obvious that the $7,000,000 ceiling of annual accruals was too restrictive. After a five-month long session, including the thirty-day recess, the Legislature appropriated some $22,000,000 from the State Park and Beach Funds. Nearly all of the new projects are within the purview of the Five Year Master Plan. In order to finance this program the Legislature increased the ceiling on accruals to the Beach and Park Funds from $7,000,000 annually to $12,000,000 annually. Governor Knight approved of this program.

History was made, undoubtedly, when the Legislature in two successive years appropriated some $70,000,000 for the acquisition, development and operation of State parks in California. Surely this attests to the tremendous acceptance of the State park program. It also signifies a new trend in providing for the recreational needs of the people. Records reveal that in the thirty-year history of the State park system in California, the Legislature has appropriated more than $140,000,000 for State park purposes. But what is noteworthy is that $70,000,000, or nearly 50%, has been appropriated in the last two years.

Such popularity is not without its difficulties, however, for in spite of the $12,000,000 ceiling the available income from oil royalties over the next three years will be about $9,000,000 a year. While it appears

that such a deficit in financing would require a system of priorities, it is possible that a sufficient number of projects will not be achieved because of normal acquisition obstacles to provide financing for the Five Year Program and some additional appropriations. The Five Year Master Plan, insofar as acquisition and development is concerned, may require a period somewhat longer than the five years.

As of January 1, 1958, the State Park System is composed of some 150 units acquired at a cost in excess of $50,000,000 and serving, including those parks operated by local governments, nearly 50,000,000 visitors annually. Surely this planned State park program has gone far to meet the recreational needs of California.

F I N I S

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"THE ULTIMATE LIMITS OF OUR RESOURCES"

The following quotation by Dr. James Bonner of Caltech, appeared in the Autumn 1957 issue of EL PAISANO, the membership newsletter of the Desert Protective Council. I believe it is very significant, and carries a message that all of our park rangers should understand:

"The pressure today for the despoilation and utilization of our natural areas in order to obtain from them material resources such as ores, trees, or fuel, is immense, as high grade resources become ever more intense. There is however no logical reason why our society should yield to these pressures. If the preservation of a natural area has esthetic, scientific or other important value, then society is certainly quite justified in such preservation. The amount of any material resource obtained by the despoilation of a natural area today is insignificant in comparison with the future requirements of our nation or of the world as a whole. It will delay but a second in time the moment when we must depend upon the lowest grade of materials. Let us therefore resist these pressures and maintain a portion of the surface of our earth in its original state. By doing so we may not cheat mankind of anything which is essential to his wellbeing. We merely hasten very slightly the day which must inevitably come anyway - the day when industrial civilization must live on rock, sea-water and air."

It is gratifying indeed to realize that there are thinking men in high positions that agree with our objectives in dealing with such parks as Anza-Borrego Desert and the Redwood areas. -- William Kenyon, Superintendent, District 6.

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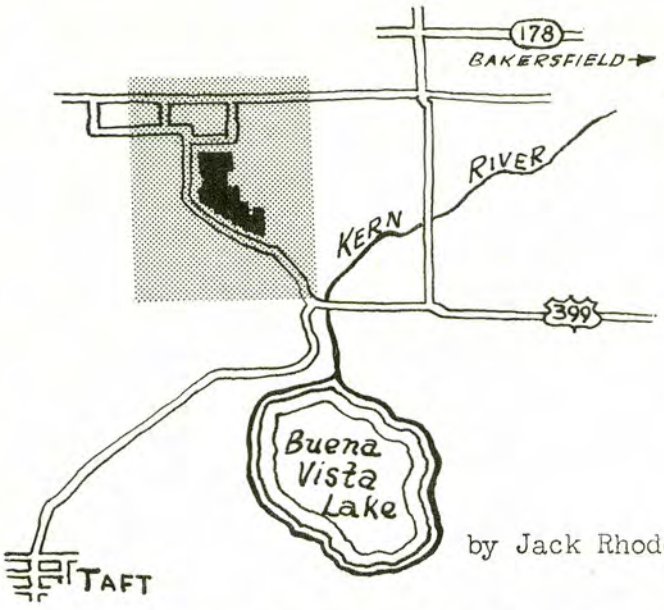
Americans as a general rule build impermanently and as a result follow a practice of making sweeping changes from time to time. Thus many historic sites are altered or wiped out altogether. An early log cabin, a dilapidated mansion, an Indian mound, fundamentally characteristic of the American scene, may seem to the persons with an individual point of view, to stand in the way of progress. But actually such buildings may be an invaluable State or national asset, as real as a hundred square miles of forest and more completely irreplaceable when lost. Such structures provide us with a feeling of continuity in our development, as they recall to our minds our most valuable traditions, such as pioneer courage or the general social impulses of colonial days, they give us faith in our ancestry, and they provide us with visual symbols to join in our minds our past and future development. -- Arno B. Cammerer.



TULE ELK RESERVE
STATE PARK

by Jack Rhodes, Park Supervisor

Tule Elk Reserve was once part of the natural outlet for drainage waters of Buena Vista Lake as they wound northward toward Tulare Lake. This swampy area provided food and water for the countless herds of elk and antelope roaming this park of the Great Valley, before the influx of the white settlers. Heavy growth of willow and Fremont Cottonwood timber provided unlimited nesting area for thousands of shore birds. The open waterways were covered by migrating ducks and geese in season.

Incredibly soon after the advent of white settlers this great natural wildlife area was completely changed.

By 1915 it was estimated that only 350 to 400 of the native elk identified by Dr. Merriam as a new species Cervus nannodes remained in Kern County.

Agricultural activities pushed the remnants of the Tule Elk herd into the Elk Hills area on the West side of the Valley where they soon became almost extinct due to the "toothhunters" and local farmers who shot them indiscriminately when the herd broke into their crops.

Several attempts were made during the early part of the 1900's to trap elk from this last herd and transplant them to various locations other than their native element. In almost all instances the elk did not thrive in their new surroundings so few other attempts of this nature have been tried.

Sanctuary for the remnants of the herd was provided by Mr. Henry Miller on ranches belonging to him in the vicinity of the small town of Tupman. His orders to employees were to protect the remaining elk at all costs.

Sparked by interest of various organizations and influential men in Kern County, acquisition of 928 acres from C. E. Houchin was effected on December 16, 1931, near Tupman, approximately 15 miles northeast of Taft and 26 miles southwest of Bakersfield. An additional 25 acres were acquired from Kern County Land Company on July 18, 1932. Funds for the purchase of these two parcels of land which now make up the park were from the Bond Act of 1928.

In 1932 the entire perimeter of the park was fenced by the Division of Fish and Game; and in 1933-34 the National Park Service under the State Park

Emergency Conservation Work Program constructed an adobe caretakers' house and garage, a three-acre lake, with an adobe brick combination building, public fire pits and tables, picnic ramadas, road and parking areas, water wells, pumps and water lines. These improvements were all on the south 60 acres of the park.

The park was officially dedicated in May, 1936, and immediately Kern County entered into an agreement with the State to maintain and operate the improved area. At the same time the Division of Fish and Game employed a caretaker for the elk herd.

In 1938 severe floods damaged considerably all of the improved area. This damage in conjunction with the mosquito problem and the lack of public interest in the park discouraged county officials from any attempt to restore it. The Division of Fish and Game were responsible only for the elk herd, so when the one building which remained in good repair after the floods was severely damaged by the earthquake of July 21, 1952, the area quickly was forgotten.

In 1954, our Division assumed complete control and operation of the area. Temporary staffing was arranged and we started the long haul back to restoration.

Due to a still inadequate amount of space and lack of natural forage we were forced to adopt a herd reduction program in 1955. The herd now numbers 36 animals. This small herd appears to be a much healthier group than they were when we assumed control three years ago. The improvement in the herd is no doubt due to the supplemental feeding of hay and food concentrates, as well as the use of copper sulphate to control molybdenum poisoning which is prevalent in this part of the San Joaquin Valley.

Contrary to first impressions, the area has an abundance of animal and plant life. Along the canals is one of the last inland nesting areas of the Black Crested Heron and the Great Blue Heron, also the American White Egret. Other bird life encountered is, Turkey Vulture, California Condor, California Road Runner, Valley Quail, Mourning Dove, Great Horned Owl, Bank and Barn Swallows, Raven, Chicken Hawk, Redwing, Robin, Western Meadowlark, Butcher Bird, Thrush, Goldfinch, and many sparrows. In the past two seasons several Bullock Orioles have nested within the park.

The migratory game birds seen within the park when water is present in the two canals are Mallard, Blue and Green Wing Teal, Pintail Snow Geese and Canadian Honker, Ruddy Duck, Cinnamon Teal, and last but not least in numbers, we have the everpresent Coot.

Wildlife other than our Tule Elk are, Red Fox, Bobcat, Coyote, Black-tailed Hare, Brush Rabbit, Cottontail, Opossum, Badger, Ground Squirrel, Striped and Spotted Skunk, Kangaroo Mouse and chipmunks.

Representative of the reptile group we find Desert Rattlesnake, King Snake, Gopher Snake and Garter Snakes. Lizzards are also well represented with many types frequenting the area.

Vegetation native to the area with the exception of a few good specimens of Valley Willow, Fremont Cottonwood and Buttonwillow along the canals are principally of the brush and weed variety. We have an abundance of

different species of Atriplex, Parry Saltbush, Quail Brush, Spinescale, Allscale, Kern Greasewood, Sagebrush, Jimson Weed, Wild Sunflower, and the Honey Mesquite.

The park at present has two permanent staff positions, Ranger I and Park Attendant.

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(Superintendent Chaffee's Note - The above article was prepared by the Tule Elk Reserve State Park Supervisor, Jack Rhodes, who with due modesty has neglected to mention that were it not for his fine work and conscientious zeal in protecting all the wildlife at his unit, this article may have had a sadder ending. Much credit must be given Jack and his able assistant, Park Attendant Art Morland. Both of these men have repeatedly shown the splendid devotion to duty that is so typical of our dedicated park personnel, throughout the Division. These fine park men, I suspect, cannot claim all the credit for the enviable attitudes they possess, their wives and children surely play a large part in their success. The pioneer spirit of such families is evident when they support the 'old man' in his decisions. I can recall the earthquake-cracked insect infested ranger quarters at the elk reserve that the Rhodes family smilingly referred to as home. When the Morland's were seeking living quarters in Taft during an unprecedented downpour, the best quarters they were shown had four feet of water running through the living room--but they still took the job. With such persons as these, and there are many throughout the Division, the success of any venture is assured. I take my hat off to them.)

(Improvements planned for the Tule Elk Reserve include one park residence, a public picnic area, and service buildings. The elk pasture will be increased through additional fencing.)

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SALTON SEA REGATTA

by

Evon G. Till, Jr., Park Supervisor

A concession was granted to the Indio Junior Chamber of Commerce for the use of Mecca Beach in Salton Sea State Park for sponsoring the 17th annual Salton Sea Regatta October 19 and 20. The regatta was conducted by the Southern California Speedboat Club.

A storm on Friday night preceding the races blew away most of the buoy markers for the courses resulting in a late start on Saturday. In spite of somewhat rough weather on Saturday five heats of topflight competition were run.

In mile-trial efforts one driver, Garden Grove school teacher Kenneth Wade, made motor boatings 100-mile-an-hour club with his 225 hydroplane, Teacher's Pet.

Featured at the regatta was international inboard racing champion Ezio Selva and his $35,000 Alfa Romeo powered Mochettiere. The 53-year old Italian speedboat king defeated six American hydro pilots.

On Sunday high winds lashed the Salton Sea producing waves four and five feet high. This caused cancellation of all further races. This is only the third time in 29 years that below-sea-level Salton Sea has failed to produce any world inboard speedboat records.

COMMISSION DIGEST

At its November 15 meeting in San Jose, the Park Commission:

Accepted Coe Ranch from the County of Santa Clara, and indicated to the county it would proceed as quickly as possible with development of this prime area as a state park. The Commission turned down three Santa Clara reservoir sites, and ordered further study of the Anderson Reservoir site.

Informed the Napa County Board of Supervisors that it will okeh a lease with the Bureau of Reclamation for development of Lake Berryessa, behind Monticello Dam, as a state park, but indicating that any allocation of funds was not feasible until at least 1959-60.

Acquired an additional 4½ acres of land at Big Basin, a gift from the Sempervirens Club.

Heard from Chief Drury that under present formulas the moneys from tidelands oil revenues will not be available at as great a figure as anticipated by the Legislature, indicating a possible stretch-out in the development of the master plan to conform with revenues.

Ordered the staff to develop a new list of priorities, in line with revenues and the changing demands for services from the Division.

Instructed the staff to proceed with gaining approval of Public Works Board for the Lake Elsinore Project, and authority to appraise lands at the project. The Elsinore project officially becomes State property in the near future, Department of Finance approval having been given to deeds conveyed to the State.

Approved agreements with the Hearst Corporation relative to transfer of the Hearst Castle to State operation.

Okehed an agreement with Division of Highways relative to transfer of lands near Donner Memorial State Park, permitting construction of a freeway at the Memorial.

Okehed transfer of funds which will permit purchase of Ano Nuevo Island off San Mateo County.

Heard from Everett Powell, of Lands Section, that oil rights at Butano State Park In San Mateo County is holding up land purchase and may even prevent the State's acquiring this majestic stand of redwoods.

Instructed the Division to proceed with further development at Silver Strand Beach State Park, and to gain Public Works Board approval of the project and authority to make appraisals.

Reaffirmed its stand of many years that the Children's Forest in Humboldt Redwoods will remain in its natural state, including all lands added since the original acquisition.

YIELD FROM

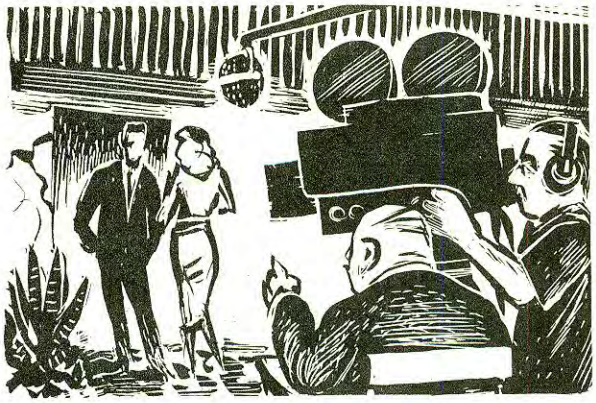
Riding and Hiking, San Mateo - Early Thursday morning, October 24, a doe was sighted floundering in the heavy surf at Miramar Beach. After a number of minutes, she gained a foothold on the beach. As she stood there and the surf surged under her, she would collapse and fall on the wet sand. After gaining her equilibrium and resting awhile she moved up to the bank. We hope she made it back to cover. Mrs. Glenn Jackson notified the local game warden of the deer's distress. He said that the salt water rids the infected animal of fleas and ticks. What appeared to be an animal in dire distress in the surf was actually a demonstration of the intelligence of deer in personal hygiene. -- Edward Earl, Supervisor.

Portola - Saturday, October 26, at 3 a.m., Ranger Hohstadt takes wife to maternity hospital. And--the big bird is hovering near the Hohstadt residence again--waiting for landing instructions (as of this writing is still waiting). But Guy wasn't excited, he calmly picked up a magazine to read while in the waiting room. A fellow "patient" paced nervously about the room. Finally the fellow blurted, "How can you sit there so calmly? Is this your first child?" "No", came the proud veteran's reply, "My fifth". "Oh, no wonder". To prove his nonchalance to the receiving nurse Hohstadt calmly handed her his SRC (Sears Revolving Charge) card when asked for his CPS insurance card. P.S. FLASH -- Sunday, October 27, 1957, 2:15 p.m., "It's a boy!" (making a full house: 2 boys, 3 girls) -- Floyd Lemley, Assistant Supervisor.

Will Rogers - Maurie Hayes' grandfather who was 105 years old died this week at his home in Los Angeles. The park staff has expressed sympathy to Maurie and his mother, Mrs. Hayes, who cared for grandad so many years. The remarkable gentleman was bright and attentive to his very last years and had memories that extended back to the years following the Civil War. For many years he owned a nursery business in Los Angeles before his retirement and during this time witnessed a period of growth during which the size of Los Angeles doubled several times. Maurie has said that his grandfather attributed his longevity to relaxation, not too much work under strain and to a daily cigar or two. -- Bill Norton, Assistant Supervisor.

Sutter's Fort - On Monday, October 28, 1957, the Troops of Sutter's Fort and the Indian Museum presented Commandant Carroll Hall with a Flame Grain Kaywoodie pipe, on the occasion of his new assignment to the History Section. The troops expressed their appreciation of the years of pleasant service spent with their Comrade-in-Arms Hall and wished him many good future "pipe dreams" -- that will all come true. Also, a "welcome gift" of two Chianti wine bottles (can be used as salt and pepper shakers), was presented to Carroll by the History Section. Carroll has headed Sutter's Fort for 16 years, in which time he has made it into one of the outstanding historical monuments of the Wide Wide World, as was shown on Dave Garroway's NBC, Radio City, New York, Television program of that name on April 28, 1957. -- Ernie Camper, Curator.

THE FIELD



San Juan Bautista - Paramount Pictures Corporation personnel and their equipment started to arrive here at 6:30 a.m. on October 10 for the purpose of taking motion pictures here at the monument with Kim Novak and James Stewart as the leading stars. The picture is a Hitchcock Production and will probably be called "From Amongst the Dead". The personnel consisted of approximately 70 people. They were here for 2½ days, the 10th, 11th and 12th. It rained most of the day on the 10th which hindered their operations. I was impressed with the efficiency in their operations, the precaution they took to protect State property and the patience in dealing with the public. -- Bassett Farber, Area Supervisor.

Fort Ross - Mr. C. A. Call recently found two 3-pound iron cannonballs and a large iron key while work was being done in his garden. Mr. Call and his sister also presented the fort with an original watercolor drawing which advertises the Fort Ross Hotel in September, 1878. It was a poster such as the hotel placed along the line of the stage route. In the poster all the buildings of the fort area are shown and identified. This is one of the rarest original documents we have in our collection. -- John McKenzie, Supervisor.

Silver Strand - Friday morning, November 8, Ranger Parker found a very young Sea Lion on the Ocean Beach above the water line. The crew kept close watch on it throughout the day. At first it was thought that the youngster was sick but it developed later that its right flipper was injured. Saturday morning it was still with us so the San Diego Zoo was notified. Two men from the zoo came to the park and after several unsuccessful attempts they got the little fellow in their net and took him off to the zoo where he will be fed and cared for. He was apparently in very good shape with the exception of the injured flipper and the men from the zoo were quite happy to get him. A full grown Sea Lion was seen in the surf patrolling up and down the beach along where the young one had been for almost an hour. Then after one last look at the shore it disappeared. We wonder if perhaps it was the little one's mother and if it was, who knows, maybe she put him there on the beach for us to take care of his injury. We like to think that's how it was anyway. -- B. F. Ries, Assistant Supervisor.

Los Encinos - On Saturday, November 9, Mel Schneider brought his 5½ year old son, Tommy, home from the hospital, where he had undergone eye surgery. Tommy will be under the care of a specialist for some months to come. -- Melvin Schneider, Supervisor.

Sonoma Coast - Assistant Park Supervisor Lindstrom, while on park patrol, discovered a seagull in the Goat Rock parking area hobbled with a leader line and fish hook. The hook was imbedded in one foot with the line from the hook going to the bird's mouth where it was wrapped around its tongue. The other end of the line was snarled about the other foot. After removing line and hook, the seagull was fed some grapes from a nearby garbage can, which he ate reluctantly, as if doing so just out of gratitude for services rendered. After consuming the supply of grapes the gull took to flight in search of richer morsels. -- Melvin Badger, Supervisor.

ANNUAL CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

by

John H. Michael, State Park Naturalist

The California Conservation Council held their annual meeting at the International House in Berkeley on November 19. The theme was "Invitation to Cooperate--for Water". The many governmental agencies that had an interest in water conservation, while having diversified interests in their reasoning, all agreed the time for concern and action to conserve is NOW.

President Woodbridge Metcalf of the California Conservation Council commented briefly on his world travels and discussed in particular the great forward strides that are being made by the eastern states in reforestation.

Robert D. Calkins, Department of Fish and Game, presented a film showing the need of fresh, cool, clear water in our mountain areas to sustain the salmon and steelhead runs every year. Elmer Aldrich, executive officer of the California Outdoor Recreation Planning Committee, suggested the integration of recreation with our natural resources. Water sports are becoming increasingly more important to the recreation picture and the results of Mr. Aldrich's study is expected to point the way for California's recreation for many years to come.

Edward F. Dolder, deputy director of the Department of Natural Resources, told of the responsibilities and duties of the department and of the operation of the divisions of the department directly or indirectly concerned with water conservation. He introduced Arthur Darcy, chief of the Division of Soil Conservation, who briefly outlined the operations of his organization. Mr. Darcy said California is behind many other states in the administration of a soil conservation policy; however, many soil conservation districts have been organized in California, and the work of the individual districts is a good deal ahead of the operations to be found elsewhere. Soil conservation is directly related to recreation through the wise use of water.

Raleigh Taylor of the Division of Forestry then presented an excellent and timely film showing the detrimental effect of forest fire to soil and water conservation.

Reports of various organizations on their work during the past year in the field of conservation were made. Dr. Paul C. Needham reported on the Izaak Walton League of America and stated that their 2,000 California members were interested mostly in the continuing battle against water pollution.

David Brower reported on the activities of the Citizen's Committee on Natural Resources, which is an organization composed of many smaller conservation groups. Mr. Brower said we are using our natural resources at a much greater rate than they are being produced.

Mrs. Johannes van Overbeek represented the League of Women Voters and urged governmental agencies to develop water plans that are for multiple use. The League of Women Voters concern themselves with what they call the

"three D's" which are "Drought, Distribution and Dirty Water". Mrs. Overbeek believed the present water situation is caused by conflicting legislation and said the League has devoted itself to resolving some of the conflicts in law.

Phyllis Lindley represented the National Audubon Society and reported on their educational activities during the year past. She stated the Audubon Junior Club is a fast growing organization. She said the group has been instrumental in inducing private agencies and organizations to sponsor sanctuaries. According to Miss Lindley the Audubon Society was largely responsible for changing some of the provisions of the predatory bird law, which previously did not protect some species of hawks and owls.

Aubrey Drury said the Save-the-Redwoods League was about to undertake another project in cooperation with the Division of Beaches and Parks to assist in rounding out more of our redwood areas. He stated the Save-the-Redwoods League had given the State $600,000 toward the purchase of the Avenue of the Giants and that it is continuing its interest in all areas in which redwoods are found. Speaking for the Redwood Region Conservation Council was Carney J.Campion. The Redwood Region Council is a privately sponsored organization. Nine communities form "redwood circles" and these are the governing bodies of the Conservation Council. The Council is now trying to establish another circle in the Santa Cruz area. Its activities include orientation courses for students in forest products, a poster campaign, and a 4H forestry program. It also sponsors a conservation-education workshop for teachers at Humboldt State College during the summer.

Mr. Armen Sarafian spoke on the work of the Pasadena City Schools through the activities of the Pasadena Conservation Council Committee, an organization of 100 members. The committee evaluates the program of conservation education and develops and purchases instructional aids. Sponsored bus trips for teachers are held to familiarize the instructors with their region and to apprise them of areas open to classes for instruction in conservation education. The Pasadena City School program seems to have an excellent foundation.

The afternoon session was devoted to addresses on the control and use of water and was moderated by Dr. Albert Lepawsky of the University of California.

Harvey O. Banks, director of the Department of Water Resources, discussed the State's role in development of water and presented the California Water Plan. Mr. Banks said the plan is now entering the construction, maintenance and operation stage and that the plan considered all uses of water from the home user to the U. S. Government. He stressed that all agencies coordinate their activities instead of competing for water. He also stated that the primary role of the states is coordination for a common good.

The federal program was outlined by Bernard P. Bellport of the Bureau of Reclamation, Colonel A. E. McCollam of the Corps of Army Engineers and Charles W. Thomas representing John S. Barnes of the Soil Conservation Service. All agreed cooperation so far between the state, federal government and local governments has been gratifying.

The East Bay Municipal Utility District was represented by John W. McFarland their General Manager. Mr. McFarland told of the many ramifications and contingencies that block obtaining water for a municipal utility district. He said cooperation of all government agencies had been excellent but that the conflict of regulations was the stumbling block. The East Bay Municipal Utility District serves over 1 million "water drinkers" plus many industries, and that 230 million gallons of water are consumed each day.

The keynote of almost every address was cooperation between all agencies to bring about a workable water plan for California.

The California Conservation Council held its informal reception and annual dinner in the evening and certificates of merit were presented to persons active in the conservation field during the past year. Dr. Harry R. Wellman, vice-president of the University of California and Dean of Agricultural Sciences, spoke on "The Universities Interest in Resource Management".

The meeting was well attended by representatives of the Division of Beaches and Parks and the Department of Natural Resources. Bill Kaiser of Carpinteria Beach State Park and Len Fisher of Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park were among the field personnel attending the meeting. We hope that next year more of our field personnel can attend because these meetings are directly connected with our work, and we should avail ourselves of every opportunity to learn of California's conservation problems.

* * * * * *

COVER STORY

Our honored "guest" this month is the Tule Elk, Cervus nannodes. In their natural state the elk, like many other animals, are essentially a herd animal. In the spring the elk are scattered and the cows are likely to be alone or in small groups before calving. As soon as the calves are dropped they are able to travel and the animals commence to band together. As summer nears the elk remain in herds of 20 or 30. These bands or herds consist of cows, calves and young bulls, but during the rutting season the older bulls assert themselves and the young bulls are driven off. The young bulls usually linger in the vacinity of the herd and sometimes band together to challenge the herd bull. If the herd bull has been beaten off a new king of the herd is crowned and he holds that position until challenged and beaten.

The Tule Elk differs somewhat from the Roosevelt Elk or Wapiti C. canadensis roosevelti in that he is somewhat smaller and the coloration is dissimilar. The average length of the Tule Elk is about 7 feet as compared with 8 feet for the Roosevelt Elk; the males of both species exhibit antlers having brow and bez tines, however, the Tule Elk has a grizzled greyish-brown throat mane, buffy grey back with a white rump patch, but a general over all appearance of being a miniature Roosevelt Elk. Recently there has been a great deal of discussion amongst zoological taxonomists about the classification of the Tule Elk. It is thought by many scientists that the Tule Elk C. nanodes is rightfully C. canadensis spp. nannodes.

ROSTER OF PERSONNEL
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
721 Capitol Avenue
Sacramento 14, California

December, 1957

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Donald Bruno, Associate Real Property Appraiser and Negotiator
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Paul Meier, State Park Ranger V
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DISTRICT 1

Fort Humboldt State Historical Monument, 3431 Fort Avenue, Eureka, California

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Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park, Star Route, Carlotta, California

Walter F. Martell, Supervisor
Orrin D. Beckwith, Ranger I

Humboldt Redwoods State Park, P. O. Box 81, Weott, California

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Fred H. Eggimann, Assistant Supervisor
Ernest L. Hunter, Ranger II (Forestry Honor Camp)
Chester J. Cowden, Ranger I
Sidney G. Foster, Ranger I (Forestry Honor Camp)
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DISTRICT 2

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Sutter's Fort State Historical Monument and State Indian Museum, 2701 L Street, Sacramento, California

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Henry B. Collins, Curator I
Francis A. Riddell, Curator I
John E. Albera, Supervising Groundsman
Talton M. Cooper, Groundsman

Robert H. Space, Groundsman
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Jack A. Haseley, Ranger I

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(This is a new park and mail may be addressed to Portola until new address is forthcoming)

Benjamin Ries, Ranger I

Capitola Beach State Park, P. O. Box 36, Capitola, California

Frank R. Hayford, Ranger I

Fremont Peak State Park, P. O. Box 116, San Juan Bautista, California
(Administered from San Juan Bautista State Historical Monument)

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Frederick Parson, State Park Attendant
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William L. Brown, State Park Attendant
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Richard T. Rodriguez, Curator

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Edward B. Evanson, State Park Attendant

Sunset Beach State Park, 201 Sunset Beach Road, Watsonville, California

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Auburn W. Rose, Ranger I
Selmer O. Nybo, State Park Attendant

Tomales Bay State Park, P. O. Box 106, Inverness, California

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Thomas L. Drew, Ranger I

Twin Lakes Beach State Park, 2401 East Cliff Drive, Santa Cruz, California

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Nils W. Bergman, Ranger I

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San Mateo County, c/o Portola State Park

Edward A. Earl, Trails Supervisor

DISTRICT 5

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Fred D. Mitchell, Ranger I
Philip D. Van Deusen, Ranger I
George E. Johnson, State Park Attendant

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Luther O. Helm, State Park Attendant
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Fort Tejon State Historical Monument, General Delivery, Lebec, California

Louis C. Wakefield, Supervisor
William Row, Ranger I

La Purisima Mission State Historical Monument, RFD Box 102, Lompoc, California

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Oscar P. Noren, Ranger I
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Karl G. Moltzner, Jr., Ranger I
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Merle E. Beckman, Ranger I
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Palomar Mountain State Park, Palomar Mountain, California

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Daniel E. Rushing, Ranger I

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Martin G. Cole, Supervisor
Benny C. Blanco, Groundsman

Salton Sea State Park, P. O. Box 609, Mecca, California

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William O. Williams, Trails Supervisor
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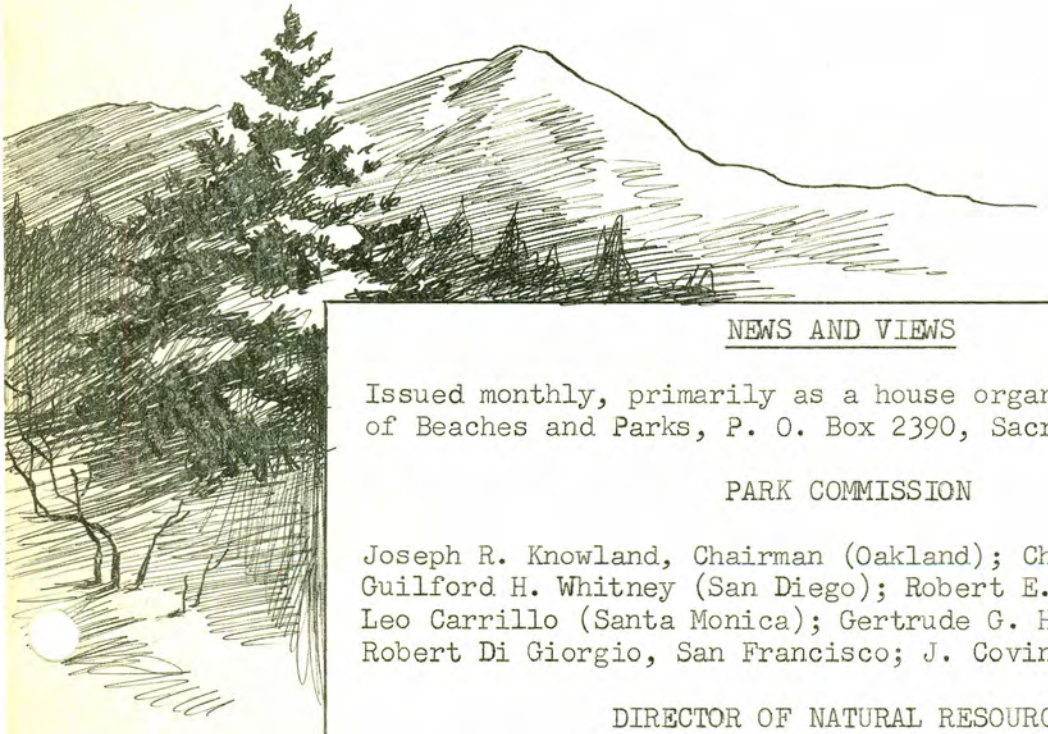
(This personnel list correct as of December 1, 1957)



NEWS AND VIEWS

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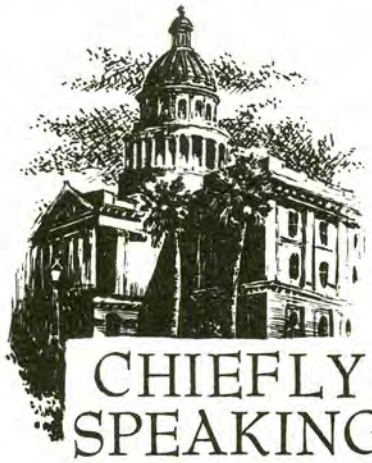
NEWS and VIEWS

JANUARY 1958

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



CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Frederick Law Olmsted, to whom so many of us owe so much, passed away on December 25th, at the age of eighty-seven years. For close to two generations dean of the nation's landscape architects, he has left in the United States and abroad innumerable monuments to his preeminence in the field of park conservation. Nowhere is this more true than in California. We were fortunate in having his leadership as director of the California State Park Survey of 1927, upon which our system is based. His original report, supplemented by him in 1945, has been followed with remarkable fidelity. It is a profound discussion of principles that are as true today as they were thirty years ago.

The story of Frederick Law Olmsted's contributions to sound policy and practice in the realm of national and state parks should and will be adequately told. As one who learned from him and worked with him, I have him in mind in presenting the remainder of the summary of remarks on "State Park Philosophy" which I was privileged to make at the National Conference on State Parks last November. This is presented in all humility and appreciation of our debt to Frederick Law Olmsted.

State Park Development

The state park concept having been outlined, and the criteria for the selection of state parks, let us turn to the subject of development. This is the critical phase, as many a fine area has suffered from ill-considered, inappropriate modification of its original qualities. A well thought out Master Plan of Development should precede construction, based upon the principle that each area should be developed to serve its highest use, in keeping with its purpose and meaning.

Restraint should be the watchword. The burden of proof should rest upon those who propose modification of natural conditions.

There is the constant problem of balancing the preservation of natural conditions with the provision of facilities for public use in keeping with the highest values. Obviously parks are intended for human enjoyment, but there is always the danger of over-development, of passing the point of diminishing returns, so that the satisfactions sought by many are lost to all because of excess in development and use. Many a great landscape carries in its beauty the seeds of its own destruction.

This has been the subject of much earnest thought and careful planning in Yosemite, for example, and it is surely the case in the Redwoods and other state and national parks.

Needless to say a natural reserve like Point Lobos, with its rugged seacoast crowned with wind-blown Monterey Cypress, its wealth of flora and fauna, its clamoring sea lions on the offshore rocks, its rare sea otters and its birds of shore and sea, would be developed primarily as a great natural exhibit. It would

be used with more restraint than would the recreational beaches of the south or the recreational areas on the shores of reservoirs, as at our recent developments on Folsom Lake. But even in these so-called recreational areas it is, I hope, an element of the state park philosophy that emphasis should be placed upon preservation of natural environment, and the harmonizing of necessary developments therewith. Our planners, engineers, and landscape architects, considering the limitations imposed by relentlessly mounting public use, have worked skillfully toward this end.

It follows, since state parks are primarily natural areas, that "developments are for the purpose of making the areas available for public enjoyment in a manner consistent with the preservation of landscape quality and should be of the simpler sorts in a natural environment (i.e. camping, picnicking, sightseeing, nature study, hiking, riding, boating, swimming, fishing, etc.) involving no major modifications of their lands, forests and waters, and without extensive introduction of artificial features such as athletic fields, playgrounds, golf courses, and other forms of recreational developments that primarily are for local benefit."

This is quoted from our recently-issued criteria for state parks in California, and while it may be challenged in some quarters it has been, up to now, the pattern followed in our neck of the woods.

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In state, no less than in national parks, we should always be alive to our obligation, before it is too late, to set aside, in reasonable proportion, outstanding representative areas of forest, seacoast, desert, mountains, lakeshore, rivers and marshland as outdoor laboratories for nature interpretation, scientific and aesthetic study. This is the basis of our naturalist program. If we succeed, these will be a heritage for which future generations will be increasingly grateful, as in the not too distant future they will in all probability be the only places where forests evolve naturally, plants and animals live in harmonious relationship with themselves and their environment and nature and her works can still be studied in the original design.

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Regardless of the principal purpose of any state park area, we are conscious that we are primarily managers of lands and are always in the landscape business. This is primarily true, of course, of scenic areas. But it is also true of recreational parks; and it is true of "history written on the land". There have developed many types of state parks, depending on local conditions and public demand. But with respect to all of them we are charged with maintaining the integrity of native landscape insofar as it is humanly possible.

Everywhere the relentless march of material progress, of urbanization, industrialization and cnsumption of resources for commercial ends are making their impact on the native landscape. Everywhere they are rubbing the bloom off the land. Except in the parks--and even there we know that we are fighting what sometimes seems to be a losing battle. Except in the parks--and in some areas with a partially related purpose, such as the National Forests--the qualities of great open spaces that we took for granted a generation ago are rapidly disappearing. We all know the reason. In California, for instance, population is increasing at the rate of a million every three years. We are destined--or condemned--to have 25 million people by 1975. We have 14 million now, and undoubtedly the great

(Continued on Page 13)

After Thirty Years

Little note has been made of the passing of the 30th anniversary of the Division of Beaches and Parks.

The recent series on "A Planned State Park Program" was intended to be a review of the 30-year history of the Division. It is only a summary, however, and because of space limitations could not describe the drama and pageantry, as well as the hard work and great imagination that has gone into the making of the extensive and renowned California State Park System of today.

There are those of us who recall knowing not only the first and last names of every other employee of the Division but their middle names and the full names and ages of their children as well! As we begin 1958, it is interesting to note that the personnel roster includes ten times as many names as it did in 1927. Solely one employee, who was on the payroll at that time, is still on the payroll of the Division. Some have been retired, some have passed on, others have left for varied reasons, but the spirit of those who worked with great endeavor, unselfishly and with small pay, is instilled in our park personnel of today. We are proud to be associated with all of you in this work.

We look forward with great anticipation to an even greater organization and with it a continuing high morale among our employees. We have been able to achieve professional status for the Ranger classes. We have seen many of our field employees advance into administrative and technical positions with the Division, thus assuring at those levels a reasonable degree of understanding and appreciation of field problems. There is no question but what the Division will move forward, and with it the field employees. It is from those of you who are on the firing line that many constructive and progressive ideas have been advanced and placed in effect.

Career minded high school students, who up until now have not been provided with opportunities for college training in the specifics of park management, will find opportunity through a college curriculum leading to a Bachelor of Science degree with a major in park management and administration. Among the instructors will be experienced park administrators and technicians. Some of the graduates will be future leaders in the State

Park System. Through them, under your able leadership, we will retain our present high standards for generations to come.

Through additional in-service training programs and other educational media we are hopeful of building an outstanding organization of service to the public

To all of you we say: Keep up the good work, and best wishes for the coming year.

* * * * *

NATURE"S BALANCE

A farmer of New York state complained to a biologist friend of his that wild duck were disappearing from his property. The problem interested the naturalist who took the trouble to return to the farm several times in order to clear up the mystery. Finally he advised the astonished farmer to "Stop snaring skunks for the sake of selling their skins". In fact, the skunks dig up and eat the eggs of snapping turtles (Chelydra serpentina L.); naturally as the number of skunks diminished the turtles swarmed in profusion and, because they were famished, devoured the ducks. Although unconvinced, the farmer followed his friends advice and protected the skunks from capture: he was delighted with the result. This, writes Edward H. Graham, of the Soil Conservation Service of the United States, is an excellent illustration of ecological thinking. This example is taken from an article entitled Ecology and Land Use.

* * * * *

"Remember that 'alligator' in the Van Damme bog.

It wasn't an alligator after all. It was a crocodile.

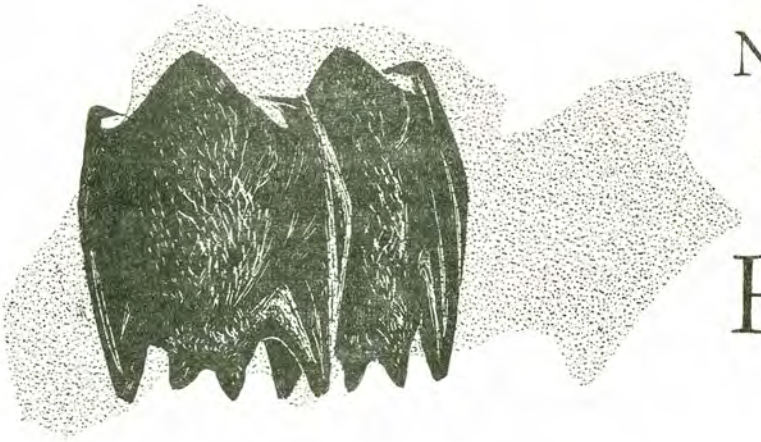
We caught it and since then crossed it with an abalone. And now we have the strangest critter you ever did see. It's a crock-a-balone.

ANTON J. TRIGEIRO
Area Supervisor
(Nature-Faker)"

* * * * *

Climb the mountains and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into trees. The winds will blow their own freshness into you, and the storms their energy, while cares will drop away from you like the leaves of autumn.

John Muir



NATURE NOTES

BATS

(Although bats are not found exclusively in Mitchell Caverns State Park, they are, however, popularly associated with caves---hence, their appearance in this issue.)

By Burgess W. Heacox, State Park Ranger III

During the spring and summer months, "every day along about evening when the sunlight begins to fade", a rapid, high-pitched squeaking, accompanied by a distant rustling sound, gives one an eerie sensation difficult to describe. It is only Mr. Bat beginning his nightly foraging run in search of choice morsals to sustain the inner bat.

No doubt because of his mysterious, secretive habits and nocturnal life there has been ample cause for the many superstitions and folk tales which have grown up concerning the bat family. In order to correct a few of these common misconceptions and add to your knowledge of one of our most interesting animals, here are some facts:

1. From a 12th-century book of beasts, "It (the bat) has wings, but at the same time it uses teeth--a thing not usually found in other birds." This may seem amusing to our more sophisticated minds of the 20th century, but many people still believe that the bat is a bird or flying rodent. (Witness the German word for bat, Fledermaus, or "flying mouse".) They are, however, flying mammals of the order Chiroptera, and are the only mammals capable of true flight. Flying Squirrels cannot fly, but only glide in a descending line from their take-off point to the ground or an adjacent perch. The wing of the bat is a thin skin of membrane stretched across a framework composed of the bones of the modified front legs or "arms" and the lesser modified hind legs and tail. The bones of the forearm are shortened and the bones of the fingers of the hand are tremendously lengthened to form the support for the fabric of the wing. The hook-like appendage on the upper edge of the wing is what is left of what was possibly at one time in the bat's evolution, a perfectly respectable thumb.

2. Bats deliberately fly into your hair and entangle themselves. False--Any occurencences of this sort are strictly accidental as the bat is endowed with an extremely accurate sound echo-locating system which enables it to capture prey in flight or dodge objects in its path.

3. Bats will land on you while you are sleeping and suck all the blood out of your body. Partially true. Vampire Bats of tropical America do subsist wholly on blood drained from living animals. (Vampire Bats are not known to exist in the United States) The vampires usually attack sleeping or resting animals, including man if the opportunity presents itself. As they are unusually agile on the ground they tiptoe up to their victim and with their sharp incisor teeth scratch a small hole in the skin and with pumping movements of the tongue, draw up the blood that fills the cavity. It is believed that the vampire's saliva may contain an anti-coagulent. (All vampire stories notwithstanding, the adult of the most abundant species, Desmodus rotundus, is only slightly heavier than a mouse.) Loss of blood is not the most serious consequence of the vampire's bite: the bat is a carrier of rabies and of some cattle diseases.

4. We have all heard the saying, "blind as a bat", and even the extreme that a bat has no eyes. Neither thought is true. Bats do have eyes, rather well-developed ones, though comparatively small. However, a bat's eyes seem to be of little assistance in his foraging flights, as shown by experiments with blindfolded bats in rooms criss-crossed with wires. Rarely did they hit the barriers. This phenomenon is explained by the knowledge that bats emit sounds far beyond the range of the human ear, and by listening to variations in the echoes of these sounds with their specialized ears, are able to locate unseen objects and prey. This special "hearing-eye" apparatus is not unlike radar used by ships and planes for the same purpose. Radar employs electromagnetic waves, bats use supersonic tones. The frequency range of sound waves used by bats to locate objects is between 25,000 and 75,000 vibrations per second and usually around 50,000. Exceptionally rare human beings can hear up to 20,000 per second. It is the bat's ears that are responsible for this ability to pick up the slightest sound and magnify the volume to enable them to pinpoint the location of flying insects and track them down. This "receiving equipment", the ear, is constructed of thin skin and in appearance as well as efficiency is comparable to the parabolic reflector of radar apparatus.

It is not widely known that bats are one of the most numerous of land animals. They are found on every major land mass in the world except the polar regions. Bats vary in size from the "flying foxes" of Java with a wingspread of nearly five feet to small members of the family Vespertilionidae with 8 to 10 inch wingspreads. Many, but not all bats, hibernate; some migrate to warm climes as winter approaches; they are mostly fruit and insect-eaters, although a few do eat smaller bats, birds and other animals; like all small mammals, the bat exhibits a high rate of metabolism (the building up and destruction of protoplasm) which is balanced by the tendency to hibernate and the ability to fall into a state of torpor during the resting daylight hours. Bats produce a very valuable resource, guano (bat droppings), one of the most potent fertilizers known.

Since this list of interesting facts concerning the bat could be extended indefinitely, it is hoped that the above sketch will serve as a taste of what this subject offers to everyone interested in the world of life, and as an introduction to the studies being carried on with this fascinating animal as the subject for investigations of certain fundamental problems of physiology.

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(Although at present Mitchell Caverns State Park is closed to the public while an additional water supply and improved public facilities are developed to insure the safety of visitors to the Caverns, this article is pertinent and of interest. It is our only State Park in San Bernardino County.)

By Orville G. Short and Walt Palmer

Like a postage stamp plastered against the precipitous east face of the Providence Mountains lies Mitchell Caverns State Park. 23 miles northwest from Essex off U.S. 66, the 82 acre park is located in the central Mohave Desert near the eastern border of California at an elevation of 4300 feet.

Facilities at present consist of three native stone buildings, two of which have been remodeled and are used as residences, the third serves as the park office. Three small, corrugated metal buildings serve as shop, garage and light plant building.

Negotiations are in progress with the Federal Government which, it is hoped, will increase the present park acreage from 82 to 16,000 and bring all of the Providence Mountains into the State Park.

The caverns were known by early settlers and prospectors. In the early 1930's the caverns and surrounding acres were acquired by Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Mitchell, who operated them commercially. The Division of Beaches and Parks had not quite completed negotiations for the purchase of the property when Mr. Mitchell died. The caverns came into State custody on November 9, 1954, but due to legal difficulties arising out of the death of Mr. Mitchell the property did not come under State ownership until January 4, 1956.

During this period Bob Simmons served as park supervisor, and in July, 1955, "Bud" Heacox joined him as assistant park supervisor. In June, 1956, O. G. Short took over from Bob and shortly thereafter, in October, Walt Palmer replaced Bud. When the property came into State ownership money became available for the repairs which brought the residences and utility service to a standard condition.

The area is a story book of natural history, from the millions-of-years-old limestones that held and preserved the life of ancient seas to the story of mountain building as shown by the Providence fault and the intruded rhyolite plugs. These plugs are the remnants of the volcano that spewed the basalt which sheared off the Sequoia, leaving only a stump to tell the story of a humid cycle.

The story of solution cave formation in limestone is related in the caves after which the park is named. The largest of the two caverns is about 200 feet long and averages about 35 feet high. Both caves contain many interesting forms of flowstone and dripstone.

Evidence of Indian use of the caverns is apparent and a burial site was found in the south cave. A collection of Indian artifacts found in both caves has been sent to the University of California for study and classification.

During at least the last 500 years the region around Mitchell Caverns has been inhabited by a band of Shoshonean Indians known as the Chemeheuvi. Evidence of their habitation has been found not only in the caverns but generally throughout the area.

Our 6,000 to 7,000 foot peaks shelter the Desert Big Horn sheep and the flats below headquarters are shared by the ever present burro and three wild horses. Other common mammals are the Coyote and Cottontail, Ground Squirrels and Gray Fox, Bobcat and Badger. There are several species of bats in the caverns. Occasionally the Ring-tailed Cat has been observed in the vicinity.

The Desert Tortoise is common on the flats below the park where he shares his range with other reptiles, including the Pacific Rattlesnake and a beautiful green colored rattler which we can't identify (may be a color phase of Crotalus atrox). No rattlers around headquarters, we hope, but we do run into the Striped Racer, Red Racer and California Black-headed snakes, the Collared, Scaly and Yucca Night lizards and the squeaky translucent Gecko.

Many kinds of birds are seen, and have been recorded, as the result of the overlapping of the ranges of the Great Basin and Pacific Coast species and also because of the close proximity of adjoining life zones. To list only the uncommon species would require several pages, so we won't attempt to list any.

The profusion of shrubs and wildflowers which have been identified are again too many to mention here. The region of the Providence Mountains as been termed a botanist's paradise. In the higher elevations there are the Single Leaf Pinyon and Juniper and a Dwarf Oak. There are a great many shrubs including Creosote Bush, Apache Plume, and Squaw Bush. Even in a bad year the springtime cactus display is tremendous, the feature actor being the Calico Cactus. The annuals are many including Evening Primrose, Phacelia, Mallow, Buckwheats, Lupine, Filaree and so on. We even have some ferns which include Birdfoot and Maidenhair. We had better not forget the ever present and all surrounding Mohave Yucca.

* * *

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Jr., 1870-1957: AN APPRECIATION

By Frederick A. Meyer, State Park Forester

Frederick Law Olmsted unquestionably did more to establish the scope and overall character of the California State Park System than any other one person. His passing on Christmas Day at the age of 87 has been noted in Chief Drury's column in this issue of NEWS & VIEWS. It was my great privilege to be very closely associated with Mr. Olmsted for about a year during his second period of service to the California State Park Commission; and in preparing these lines I pay humble tribute to him.

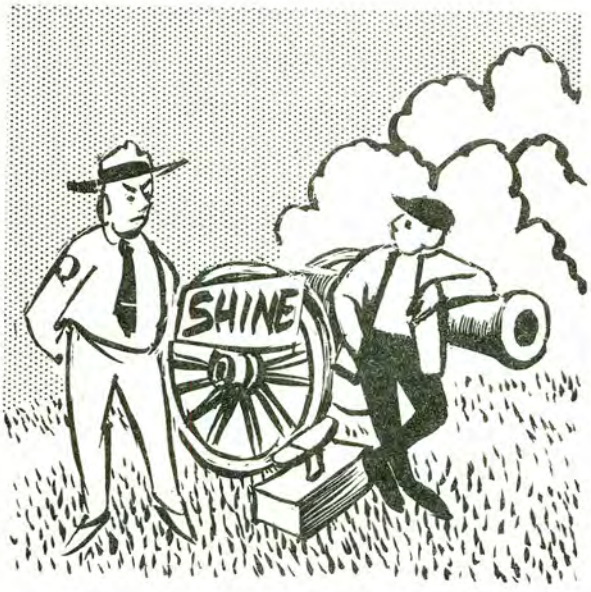
Born in Staten Island, New York, he graduated from Harvard University, and later founded and taught in the School of Landscape Architecture at that institution, the first such school in the western hemisphere. He was a charter member of the American Society of Landscape Architects. His father (1822-1903), of the same name, is generally regarded as the founder and first practitioner of the profession of landscape architecture as conceived in this country, and was the designer of Central Park in Manhattan, Prospect Park in Brooklyn, and many other major parks and estates in the east. The senior Olmsted also was appointed a member of the Commission to guide the destinies of Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove, after they were ceded to the State of California in 1864 by federal legislation, to become in effect the nation's first state park. On account of this connection on the part of his father, the younger Olmsted almost was a native-born Californian, missing this distinction, if such it be, by only a few weeks.

Like his father, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., was closely identified with the East, and was for several decades the senior partner in the firm of Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects and land planners, in Brookline, Mass., a suburb of Boston. But he worked in many parts of the United States as well, including California, and on several occasions spent a period of years here while working on a major project. Among his better-known works of design in California are Palos Verdes Estates near Los Angeles, St. Francis Wood in San Francisco, and Mountain View Cemetery in Oakland. Upon his retirement, at about 80 years of age, he settled in Palo Alto.

Legislation passed in 1927 provided for the appointment of the first California State Park Commission, and the issuance of $6 million in bonds (later ratified by the voters) for the purchase of park lands, subject to matching. One of the earliest official acts of that first Commission was the selection of Frederick Law Olmsted as consultant, to make a study of the state and recommend which areas would be best suited for inclusion in the state park system. Mr. Olmsted's report, submitted at the end of 1929, not only made specific recommendations on a large number of individual sites, many of which now constitute the backbone of our park system, but also set forth in a most penetrating and erudite manner the principles by which such state parks should be selected, and by which the scenic and recreational values of the state should be conserved. This report is widely recognized as a classic of park literature.

When a later Park Commission, in 1945, was provided with $15 million (subject to matching) by a generous postwar legislature, Mr. Olmsted's services were again obtained for a supplemental study to determine how these funds could best be spent.

(Continued page 15)



YIELD FROM

Sutter's Fort An entrepeneur first class and aged about eight set up a shoe shine stand inside the walls at the Fort, and was doing a very thriving business. Regretfully, his attention had to be called to park rules.

Ernie Camper, Curator I

* * *

Shasta State Historical Monument "Most of today's visitors were clients of Judge Knudsen. However, they always take time to look at our exhibits and express their appreciation. As one visitor remarked, 'You know, this takes some of the sting out of that fine. I have never taken the time to come in here before, but I'll be back and next time bring the family'."

Ray Mealey, Supervisor.

* * *

Silver Strand and Palomar Two plane crashes at Palomar Mountain and Silver Strand caused considerable excitement and concern.

At Silver Strand, an Air Force amphibian, similar to the Navy Albatross, made a crash landing about 200 yards north of the park's south boundary, parallel with the shore. Supervisor Charley Mosteller, Ranger Jim Morton and Lifeguard Gerald Gottschall raced to the beach in a 4x4 pickup, and at the scene assisted some Navy personnel from the nearby radio station in keeping people at least 200 yards distant from the wreckage, which was afire . . . . 20 minutes later, Navy crash trucks from North Island and Ream Field were on the scene, or almost. Three made it to the crash through the park entrance and then down $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of beach; several others got stuck in the sand. After several attempts to squelch the flames (using a sapovin liquid foam, which is a mixture of ox-blood and soap by-products) the fire rigs backed off and let the plane burn out.

At Palomar, a swept-wing B-47 jet crashed just at the State Park boundary, about one quarter mile from the 200 inch telescope. The Air Force gave out no details, and at press time we haven't had a report from Supervisor Hansen.

Charles Mosteller, Park Supervisor

* * *

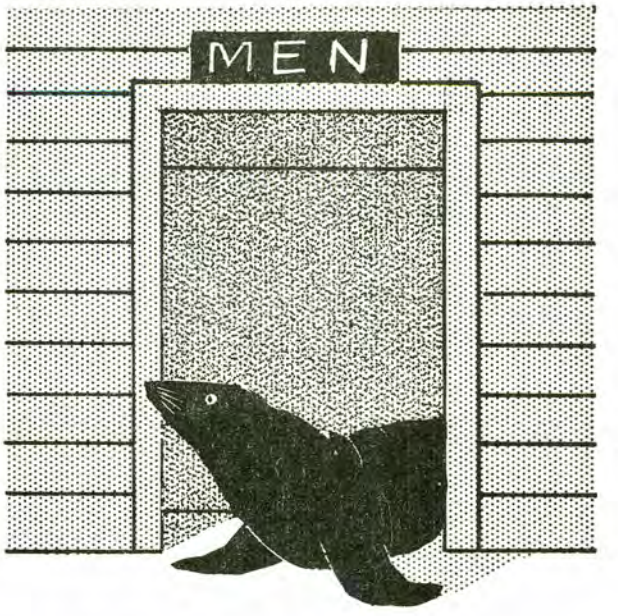
California's First Theatre It was an early Sunday morning, December 15th. High winds shoved the front door open setting off the burglar alarm at 7 a.m.

Door closed, everyone back to bed.

V. Stewart, Monument Curator

* * *

THE FIELD



Huntington Beach "Young seal journeyed in with the storm and decided one of our rest rooms was a cozy place to be while it rained. Stayed for three days (not always in the rest room), but after a good rest took off on his own. He was very tame for a seal fresh out of the ocean, but would not eat." William J. Reinhardt, park supervisor.

* * *

Will Rogers State Park "The large spreading mass of trumpet vine, 35 years old, collapsed on the framework that supported it at the front porch of the main house. An oak tree originally supported it, but some time ago this tree, which had died, was removed and a framework substituted. The vine has now been cut back to the porch posts and roof behind it. The appearance of the entrance way steps is now quite different." Bill Norton, Ranger I.

* * *

Big Basin Supervisor Chaffee was cordial host to three of America's most distinguished and brilliant scientists; Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, Nobel Prize winner in physics, Dr. E. N. McMillan, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, and Dr. Luiz Alvarez, all of the University of California . . . The U.S. men in turn were hosts to four Russian scientists, each of whom was impressed by (a) the Redwoods, (b) Prestologs, (c) Prestolog cutters. The Russians were S. J. Nikitiv, Prof. D. I. Blokhintsev, Dr. L. B. Okun and V. P. Dzhelepov.

* * *

Anza-Borrego On Friday, November 8th, while in the Mud Hills and south into Deguynos Canyon numerous swarms of butterflies were noted. They seemed to be concentrated around areas of moisture from recent rains and around plants of the Composite family.

Mike Merkel identifies this species as the Painted Lady Vanessa cardui (Linn.). This is a common species throughout California and has been known to occur in great swarms during certain years. The adults will lay eggs on the plants and the larvae will feed on these plants until spring when new adults will emerge.

It is possible this year is one of the periods of great migratory flights. According to E. O. Essig these flights occur about every ten years.

Clyde E. Strickler, Park Supervisor

PARK PERSONNEL
PERSONALS

Mrs. Vera May Thornton, wife of Ranger George Thornton at Mt. Diablo, went shopping in nearby Walnut Creek, returned with a spanking new 21-inch television set. She won it at a super-market drawing. The week before she came home with an electric knife and shear sharpener.

*

Amelia Kneas of Pacific House was elected Secretary of the City of Monterey Beautification Committee. The Committee is appointed by the mayor.

*

A baby girl, Lynn Mary, eight pounds, 14½ ounces, (Dec. 2, 1957) joined Marjorie and Ranger Norman L. Wilson at State Indian Museum.

*

Sand Hill Cranes stood guard at George J. Hatfield as a distant relative, the stork, brought Marlene and Ranger Robert Fischer, an eight pound, 12 ounce baby boy (Nov. 25, 1957). Ranger Fischer said he was going to scare the cranes away, but he was delayed long enough to allow Ruth and Ranger Jack Sutton's stork to land with another boy, eight pounds, five ounces (Dec. 3, 1957).

*

Company has come and remained at Ranger Ken Martin's home at Pismo Beach. The racoon likes it and "is now a fixture"

*

Mrs. Ruth Hamersley, Curator at Will Rogers, became the great grandmother of twins on December 18th.

*

Barbara and Park Attendant Chester (Mac) McCamey's six pound, eight ounce Ross Arthur (Dec. 6, 1957) is doing right well. A twin, his little brother Dale Robert, three pounds, eight ounces, died after making a valiant effort in an incubator for six days.

*

A succession of appendicitis attacks at Clear Lake: LaVera Griggs, Merrie Jo Bradley and former Clear Lake Ranger Franklin Brown's daugher, Polly, all went under the knife.

*

The solution to a deer-hunter's lament on unused dog tags. Supv. Douglas W. Metcalf, William Ide, has a son Matthew, 3, who wears them around his neck. States he is "A tag deer", which is better than being a "B tag deer".

* * *

upsurge in our park program is in response to the needs of these people. As part of the nation-wide highway program, our California Department of Public Works is spending at the rate of a million dollars a day. Should we not ask ourselves: "Where will these highways lead?" "Will there be left any place worth going to?" "Where will our teeming millions, when they take the road, find relief from the tensions of modern life and the healing influence of contact with nature as created?"

These are not new questions, but they have not been fully answered, and will not be unless programs like that of the National Conference on State Parks continue and increase.

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And one more thing. The heart of our movement is a thing of the spirit, although the material that we deal with is the land. The quest for beauty is the basis of our great travel industry. Sightseeing is by far the predominant form of outdoor recreation. In the midst of the turmoil of administration and the perfection of our techniques we must remember this.

It is a high calling that has as its purpose to assure the people of the future that they will have the great experiences in the out of doors that we have had. It has been my privilege, as it has been yours, to help preserve representative examples of the great pageant of America. In working to maintain this environment we have been a part of it. There are many scenes that I like to remember: the lengthening shadows of the Sequoias, the flight of the White Ibis, the pastel colors of hardwood forests in the Fall, the gleam of glaciers, the battle of sea and land, the thunder and mist of waterfalls, the silence that hangs over the habitations of forgotten peoples. Or the quieter but no less satisfying beauty of lands and forests and waters preserved in many hundreds of state parks, such as Lake Itasca in Minnesota.

- - - - -

Concern for preserving these spectacles for themselves and as an environment for active outdoor recteation is at the heart of the state park philosphy. The spirit and meaning behind this concern is the all-important thing, but it is hard to put in words. Turning to the Redwoods that I know best, I think of Dr. John C. Merriam's statement that "they connect us as by a hand touch with all the centuries that they have known"; or Edwin Markham's that "they seem to be forms of immortality standing here among the transitory shapes of time"; or the poetic words of Joseph Hergesheimer regarding Bull Creek Flat, now in the Rockefeller Forest:

> "Nothing could bring back the serenity the forest had accumulated after a hundred million years. Standing in a grove I thought of the bitter and vain resentment that the future--when it learned that a commerce was not enough to keep the heart alive--would hold against the past, our present. The grace of the towering trees masked their gigantic span; the ground, in perpetual shadow, held only flowering oxalis and emerald ferns. It was raining very softly. The fallen trunks of an utter remoteness, too great to see over, were green with moss. The whisper of the wind was barely audible, far off, reflective; the gloom in the trees was

Commission Digest

At its San Francisco meeting, December 20, 1957, the State Park Commission:

Instructed the Division to proceed with acquisition and further development planning for Ocean Beach State Park, in San Diego County,

Indicated it was not possible to give its sanction to a 30-year lease to San Francisco promoters of the historic river ship, The Fort Sutter, for use as a nightclub.

Okehed the purchase and transporting to the Maritime Museum Site of the S.S. Tongass, a steam lumber schooner now in Seattle, if the Department of Finance allows a $116,000 budget item for the vessel to remain in the forthcoming budget.

Named Robert K. McCurdy, of Altadena, to succeed Frank Bogart, resigned, of Palm Springs, on the Riding and Hiking Trails Advisory Committee.

Gave its permission to the University of California to conduct an archeological investigation at Mitchell Caverns State Park.

Allowed registering and allocating of plaques to the following historical landmarks: Bancroft House, San Diego County; Union Hotel and Hall, Sonoma County; and Pioneer School, Plumas County.

Held over for further study and discussion the acquisition of the Channel Islands in Santa Cruz County for a State Park.

Reaffirmed its intent to ultimately develop the Corona del Mar beaches into a State Park.

Approved amended documents with the Hearst Corporation relative to the estate at San Simeon becoming a State Park. Was also informed activity is prodeeding as quickly as possible towards making the area available to the public, possibly by late May.

* * *

MacKerricher Beach State Park — November 23, 1957
W. Stahlberg, Park Supervisor

Through the interest and efforts of Ranger Jim Hartman, the California Academy of Sciences has added a "California First" to their "Collection of Fishes of California".

The fish was caught in a surf net on Cleone Beach on July 20, 1957, by one of our visitors. Jim dried the fish and presented it to Dr. Hemphill of Pacific Union College. Dr. Hemphill turned the fish over to Dr. Follett, curator of fishes for California Academy of Sciences. This week we received the following information: The speciman, 5 21/32 inches in length, is a tubenose poacher, Pallasina barbata aix Starks. This is the first California record of this species.

* * *

NEWS AND VIEWS

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

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NEWS and VIEWS

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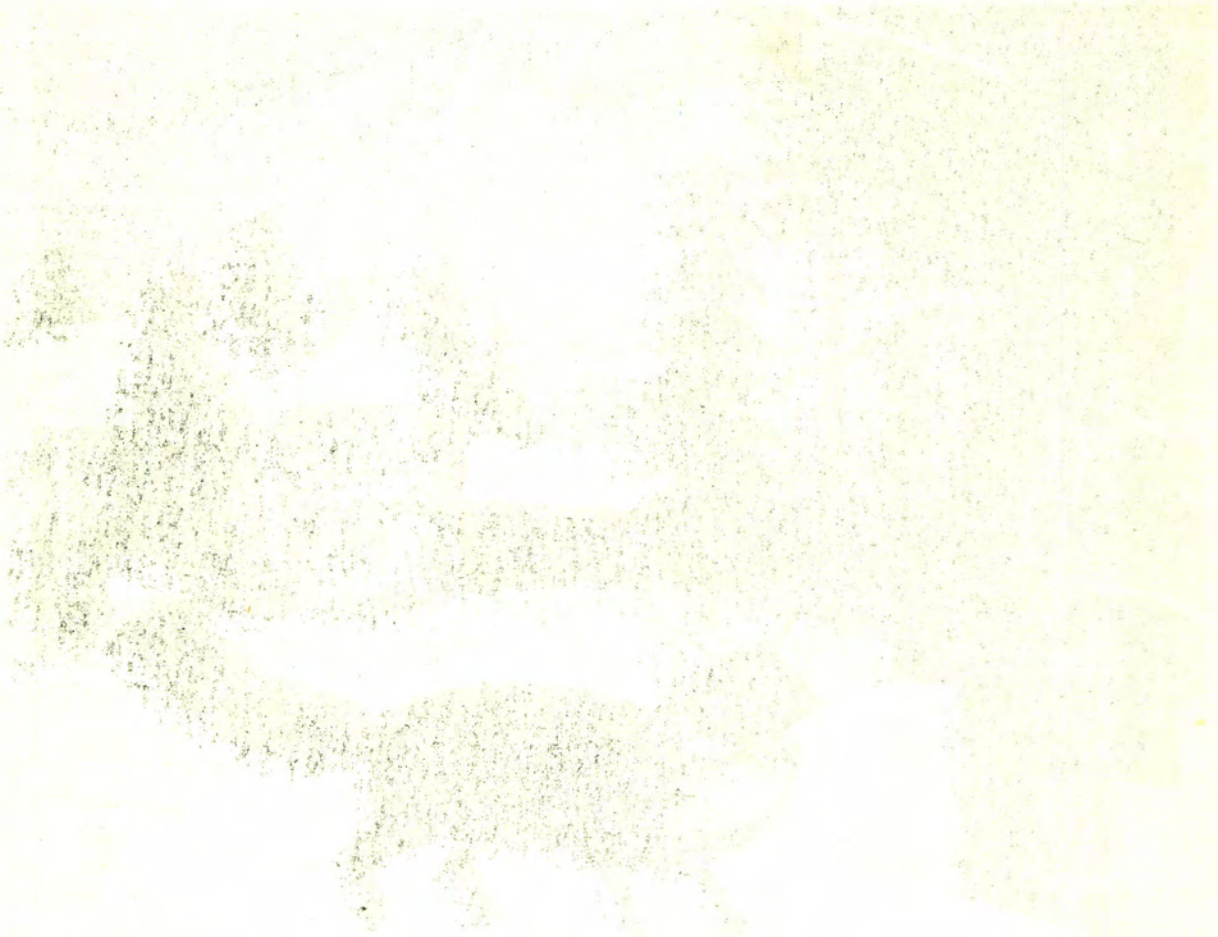
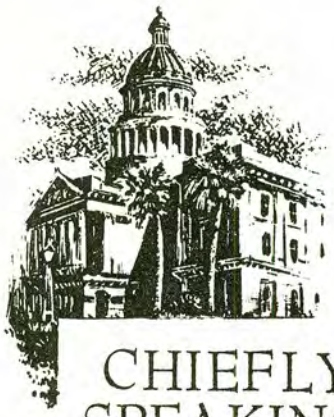
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS





CHIEFLY SPEAKING

"An experiment noble in purpose" was the way some of us put it in dedicating the pioneer group of three Roadside Rests on January 16th. The ceremony took place before a goodly gathering 34 miles east of Barstow, San Bernardino County, on U.S. Highway 66. This was at the Roadside Rest officially designated RR S Bd #22, near Ludlow, just recently completed, and is one of a group of three that have already experienced substantial public use. In fact their popularity was evidenced by the insistance of travelers using these rests even while construction was going on. The other two are also on U.S. Highway 66 at points 96 and 123 miles east of Barstow.

Mrs. Gertrude Harriman represented the State Park Commission, and the Chairman of the San Bernardino Board of Supervisors, Mr. S. Wesley Break, presided. Assemblyman Jack Beaver and Senator Raymond Gregory, and representatives of local civic groups and of the California State Chamber of Commerce took part. While relatively small, the gathering included diverse groups, and was a remarkably good showing of public interest for 10 a.m. on a wintry day way out in the desert.

Landscape Architect Harmon Rowe, who has ably planned and carried through the Roadside Rest program, was present, as well as Leo Crawford, Assistant District Superintendent, and Park Supervisor Orville Short of Mitchell Caverns, with John Myers and Sydney Jackson, of our field force, responsible for the maintenance of the pioneer group under Mr. Short's supervision. Even the National Park Service was represented by Superintendent Elmer N. Fladmark of Joshua Tree National Monument. As always when park people get together, there was interesting discussion of the needs and habits of the travelling public.

The Ludlow site was effectively located to afford a sweeping view of typical desert scenery with encircling mountains in the background. One of our future concerns is to maintain the integrity of this landscape. In view of what F. L. Olmsted called "rural slums", which are developing even on the desert, this will be a task of no mean difficulty. In the absence of vegetation and natural shade our Development Section had to resort to the use of ramadas, pleasantly designed. Many of these rests already arranged for will be in forested country, and will blend more naturally into the roadside landscape. By the end of 1958 we anticipate the completion of 20 to 30 units, in counties like Trinity, Shasta, Plumas, Butte, Lassen and Modoc, as well as 14 more in San Bernardino County. From then on, if appropriations are made as needed, the program will proceed at an accelerated rate. The original Five Year Master Plan outlined some 300 rests at intervals of 50 miles on the average along 15,000 miles of State highways. The mileage of the system has gone up since then, but the principle remains the same.

One thing that is not the same is the element of cost. Justifiably, our developers have built for permanence and to minimize vandalism, with which we have already had some experience. The cost of the first seven, four completed and three contracted for and under construction, has proved to average $6,410 each. This is considerably over our estimate of 1953, considering that the rests thus far constructed are in the main without water development and sanitary facilities.

(Experience has already shown that the former is desirable and the latter, as park administrators knew all along, essential.) Aside from the rising costs of all construction in the past five years, particularly in remote places, the higher standard of highway construction has properly necessitated more elaborate approach and exit lanes than in the good old days. Paving is one of the large extra costs.

The experimental nature of these rests has been mentioned. It has from the beginning been my conviction that in California, with its tremendous volume of travel on the State highway system, where under existing law the sites must be placed, only by trial (and perhaps some error) can we determine what the ultimate pattern of this new facility will be. Already we are rapidly gaining experience, some of it somewhat disturbing, as to public needs and travel habits. Time will tell.

If, as seems to be the insistent public demand, there is to be a system of at least 300 of these areas, even at the minimum estimate of $6,000 per unit this will mean a capital outlay of $1,800,000. As to the first three, the budgeted cost of one year's maintenance is now known to be around $18,000, or $6,000 per unit. This would mean an annual maintenance cost of $1,800,000 for a 300 unit system.

It is interesting that rapidly-growing California, with its pride in "firsts" has been one of the last states in the Union to inaugurate Roadside Rests. Analysis of the complexities of the situation shows why. While the Commonwealth Club and others have expressed the opinion that these facilities should logically be furnished by the Division of Highways, that agency has consistently opposed their assumption of that function. They are, of course, tops in highway construction, spending over a million dollars every day in the year. They could do this job well, as they do everything else. But it fell to the Division of Beaches and Parks, by 1956 legislative enactment, to undertake what is looming up as a colossal task. yet one worthwhile and apparently supported by insistent public demand. We have assumed it with good grace, and I think, with success. It involves the same principles of planning, acquisition, construction and maintenance as are involved in the operations of the State Park System.

It was with a sense of pride in the ability and resourcefulness of the Division of Beaches and Parks that we left the dedication of the first of the Roadside Rests.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

* * *

". . . While discussing Park wildlife, our three-eared rabbit has been seen around the Park office again. Everyone has seen it, except, that is, Park Supervisor Knoefler. He, of course, believes everyone's eyes are defective except his, but since Mrs. Knoefler saw our freak, Mr. Knoefler has almost become a believer."

D. A. Knoefler, Park Supervisor
Millerton Lake State Park

* * *

Better Rangers Win Carnegie Awards

Although it has been reported previously in News and Views, I can think of no better subject for the Better Ranger column than the news of the granting of bronze Carnegie Awards for heroism to two of our State Park personnel, William A. Stahlberg and James E. Hartman. Although their heroism in effecting a rescue of five men from a fishing trawler off the Mendocino Coast on September 2, 1956, has been given recognition by the Director of Natural Resources and the Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks through commendatory letters and other statements, there are those who believe the rescue was of such heroic nature that efforts should be made to obtain Carnegie Medals for the individuals. In an article in the Sacramento Bee on January 25, 1958, with a dateline of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the following was related through the services of the Associated Press:

"FT. BRAGG TRIO WINS HONOR FOR PERILOUS SEA RESCUE"

"Pittsburgh - AP - Bronze Carnegie Awards for heroism were announced last night for three Ft. Bragg, Mendocino County, California, men who helped rescue five men off a smashed fishing trawler. The medals went to Robert T. Cleary, 34, James E. Hartman, 30, and William A. Stahlberg.

"The rescue occurred on September 2, 1956, when an 80 foot fishing trawler struck a submerged reef off the Mendocino coast and began to break up. Aboard were Luigi Callaro, 28, Salvatore Sammartino, Theodore Breyer, Luigi Liberati and Carlo Alioto.

"Callaro and Sammartino swam 100 feet to a partially submerged reef. Nearly exhausted, they called for help. The reef was about 300 feet from shore and covered with barnacles.

"Cleary, a telephone repairman, and Hartman, a State Park Ranger, waded out 120 feet to an intervening reef. There they removed jackets and shirts and, while others held one end of a 200 foot rope, Cleary and Hartman swam out to the reef where Callaro and Sammartino had taken refuge.

"Waves 10 feet high made the swim perilous and the sea was pounding the rough bottom, which was covered by large rocks and reef.

- "Leaving the rope tied to a rock, Cleary and Hartman made their way 125 feet along the reef to Callaro and Sammartino and aided Callaro back to the rope.

"Cleary returned to the outer reef and the same rescue procedure was followed with Sammartino, whose bare feet had been cut severely on barnacles.

"Cleary and Hartman then made their way to Breyer, who was within six feet of the end of the reef and aided him to the rope.

"By this time, Stahlberg had joined those on the first reef and had tied a 100 foot rope to the original line. Breyer was pulled to safety.

"Stahlberg, wearing a life jacket, became alarmed about the safety of the other men because of the rising tide and swam to the outer reef to help. Meanwhile, Liberati, whose bare feet also were cut badly, and Alioto, unconscious, had been washed from the wreckage of the trawler to the outer reef.

"Stahlberg and Hartman made their way to the two men and carried them to the rope. After Liberati had been pulled to safety, Stahlberg put his life jacket on Alioto and swam in to an intervening reef. Then Cleary, Stahlberg and Hartman swam alongside Alioto to shore."

We are happy and proud to be associated with two Better Rangers who have received such deserved national recognition.

* * * * *

Two Historical Monuments to Open

The Division anticipates opening two historical monuments to the public during the coming Spring months.

Next month dedicatory ceremonies will be held at the restored Benicia Capitol State Historical Monument, in Benicia, Solano County. Governor Knight, Chairman Knowland of the Park Commission, members of the Senate and Assembly, Chief Drury, and a host of dignitaries will be on hand for the gala celebration being planned by civic leaders. Next month's News and Views will cover the Benicia story quite fully.

Sometime in May, the Hearst-San Simeon State Historical Monument at San Simeon, San Luis Obispo County, will be available for public inspection for the first time ever. Through a gift by the sons of William Randolph Hearst, in memory of their grandmother, Phoebe Apperson Hearst, the palatial grounds and buildings are to be the property of the State of California.

A fee, which will include the bus fare from the State parking facilities at the foot of the hill to the monument grounds at the crest of the hill, is to be charged. Details of the Hearst Monument, including many pictures and stories, will be featured in May's News and Views.

* * *

Attendance Still Rising

California State Parks continued to show a healthy increase in number of visitors. Last year's total again set a record high and will be recorded here next month.

. . . AGAINST ALL PREDATORS

This space devoted to guest articles of outstanding significance regarding Parks, their conservation and preservation against any and all predators

(The following article was written by the editor of The Atlantic Monthly, and appeared in its recent 100th Anniversary issue.)

By 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 twenty-eight, 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 a hundred and ten 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".

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 shore line, 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.

* * * * * * *

THANK YOU ALL

Being unable to thank each of you personally, I want to take this means of reaching all of you who contributed to my gifts and for the nice letters, also to all those who took the time to drive to Deer Park to attend the banquet in my honor. The evening was wonderful and I was very happy to see you.

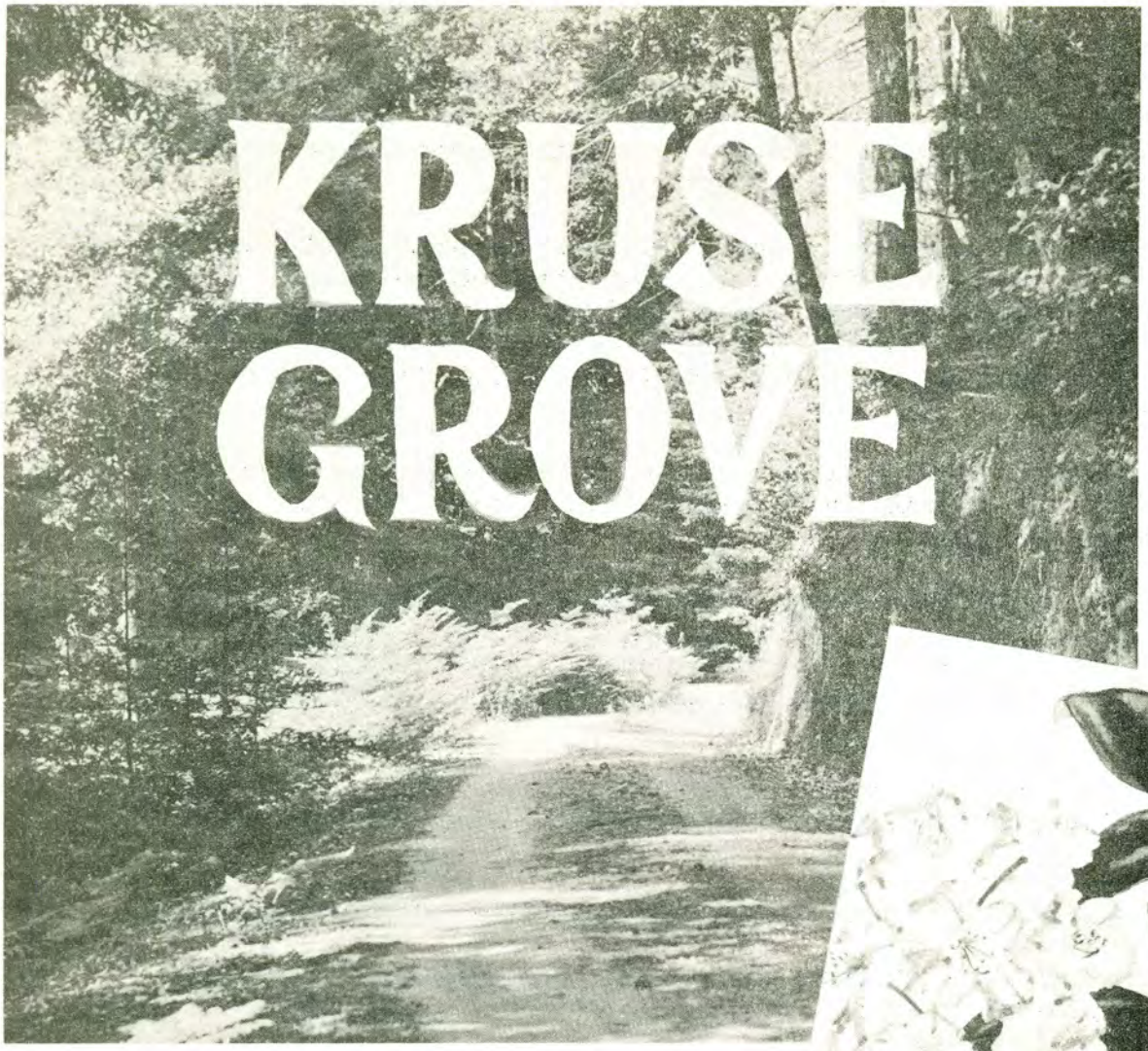
Again I want to thank you all.

We will be living in Soquel, at 4500 Soquel Drive. Our mailing address is: P.O. Box 491, Soquel, California.

Will be glad to hear from you.

Sincerely,

C. L. (Roy) Cushing



By Jack W. Schlotter, Ranger I

Kruse Rhododendron Reserve State Park is located just off State Highway 1, 12 miles north of Fort Ross State Historical Monument, and midway between the junction of State Highway 1 and the old town site of Plantation.

The park, which consists of 317 acres, was formerly an old land grant known as the German Rancho. This land was donated to the State of California by Edward P.E. Kruse, Emil T. Kruse, and Mollie W. Kruse to be set aside as a State Park on January 8th, 1934.

The park as it stands today is undeveloped, but is potentially a very beautiful State Park. The park is located within a mile and a half of the Pacific Ocean, and faces Southwest. It is subjected to the wind and coastal fog during the Winter and early Spring, and radiates the warmth of the Summer and early Fall sunshine. During the Winter it receives considerable rainfall, which is responsible for its rich luxurious growth.

The park is noted for the beautiful Rhododendron which blossoms in profusion throughout the months of May and June. Visitors come from miles around to gaze at and photograph these blossoms. This park has done its job well in the protection of these truly beautiful plants, for one need only to step outside the park boundary to step into a habitat lacking a single Rhododendron.

The park is situated in what is known as the Coastal Redwood Belt, and is comprised of the following vegetation which is characteristic of the Redwood regions. Growing abundantly throughout the area is the Coast Redwood intermingled with the Douglas Fir, Tan Oak, Madrone, and the California Laurel. Some of the shrubs of this area are the Rhododendron, California Huckleberry, Salal, Oso Berry and the California Honeysuckle.

In the spring of the year the area is filled with the blooming of countless wild flowers, such as the Mountain Iris, Redwood Violet, Coast Trillium, and the tall Clintonia, to mention only a few.

The animal life found in this park is the Coast Blacktail Deer, Grey Fox, Raccoon, Grey Squirrel, Striped and Spotted Skunk, Mink, moles, shrews, field mice, and the relatively rare Red Tree Mouse. This animal is noted for its feeding exclusively on the needles of the Douglas Fir, and spending all of its life high in the branches of the same tree.

The area is not without the songs of many wild birds, such as the Oregon Junco, Stellar Jay, Valley Quail, Wood Wren, Spotted Towee, Black Phoebe and many others.

Reptiles of the area are the Gopher and Garter snakes, plus various lizards.

An amphibian of the area which is quite often seen crossing the main road through the park is the Giant Pacific Salamander which may range in size from 8" to 10" long.

This park is not staffed as yet but is supervised from Fort Ross State Historical Monument. Patrol trips are made regularly to insure its protection and well being.

Looking for a scenic wild area? Like to photograph beautiful blossoms? Don't hesitate. Visit Kruse Rhododendron Reserve State Park.

* * *

(On the Following Page)

The graphic presentation on the next page pointedly illustrates that there is no shortage of acreage for hunting in California. The figures do not include additional hunting land included in gunsclubs, farm lands under hunter lease, etc.

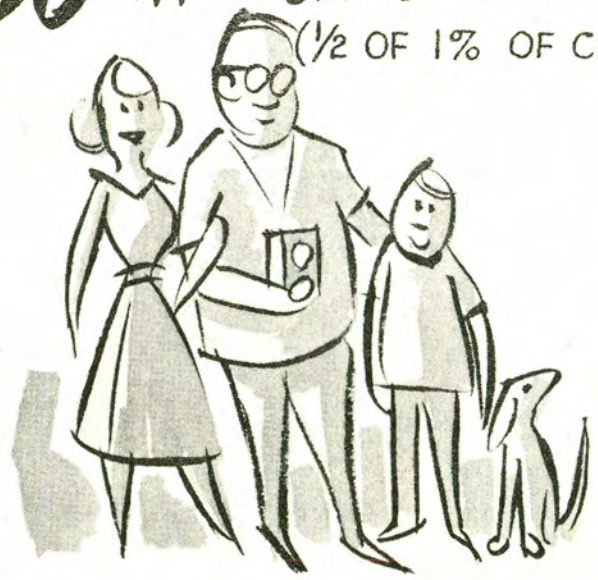
And all of us know the answer to the argument that our parks abound in game while adjacent areas are barren, etc. Naturally. That is what they are there for. That is one of the many reasons they have been authorized by the Legislature. In our parks for future generations and all-time, as well as present day visitors, at least a portion of the California fauna can be saved from the depredations of human predators.

Reprints are available for park bulletin boards, etc. Write us.

* * *

LANDS FOR
PUBLIC HUNTING
38 MILLION ACRES
(38% OF CALIFORNIA)

STATE PARK LANDS
600 THOUSAND ACRES
(½ OF 1% OF CALIFORNIA)



FOR BETTER PARKS

Now that everyone has recovered from the "pinch" of Christmas and heads have cleared after the holiday "fog", it is time that we should be thinking of improving and adding to our knowledge of park philosophies and the broader aspects of planning. The organization generally considered the melting pot for park philosophies and planning is the National Conference on State Parks. This is an organization composed of both lay and professional people who are interested in furthering the state park movement in each of the 48 states.

The Conference holds an annual meeting in a different location each year. Last year's meeting was held in Minnesota; this year's conclave will take place in West Virginia, and in 1959 California will act as host. It is hoped that before 1959 California will boast a substantial Conference membership. Many persons other than state park employees belong to the Conference but employees of the Division of Beaches and Parks form the greatest membership in California.

All members of the National Conference on State Parks receive the quarterly publication "Planning and Civic Comment" which deals with all of the varied aspects of not only park planning but of city and county planning as well. In addition, each member receives the American Planning and Civic Annual once each year. The Annual includes the roll call of the states and outlines the progress made by each state, the national picture as relates to parks and many articles of current interest, as well as provocative and informative presentations.

Deputy Chief Earl Hanson is a member of the Board of Directors and the national membership chairman for the National Conference on State Parks. Last year he reported 194 new members to the Conference, with California heading the list. The fact that California has one of the outstanding state park systems in the United States should give impetus to all persons connected with the Division to place California again at the top for membership. (We are currently far behind the lead.)

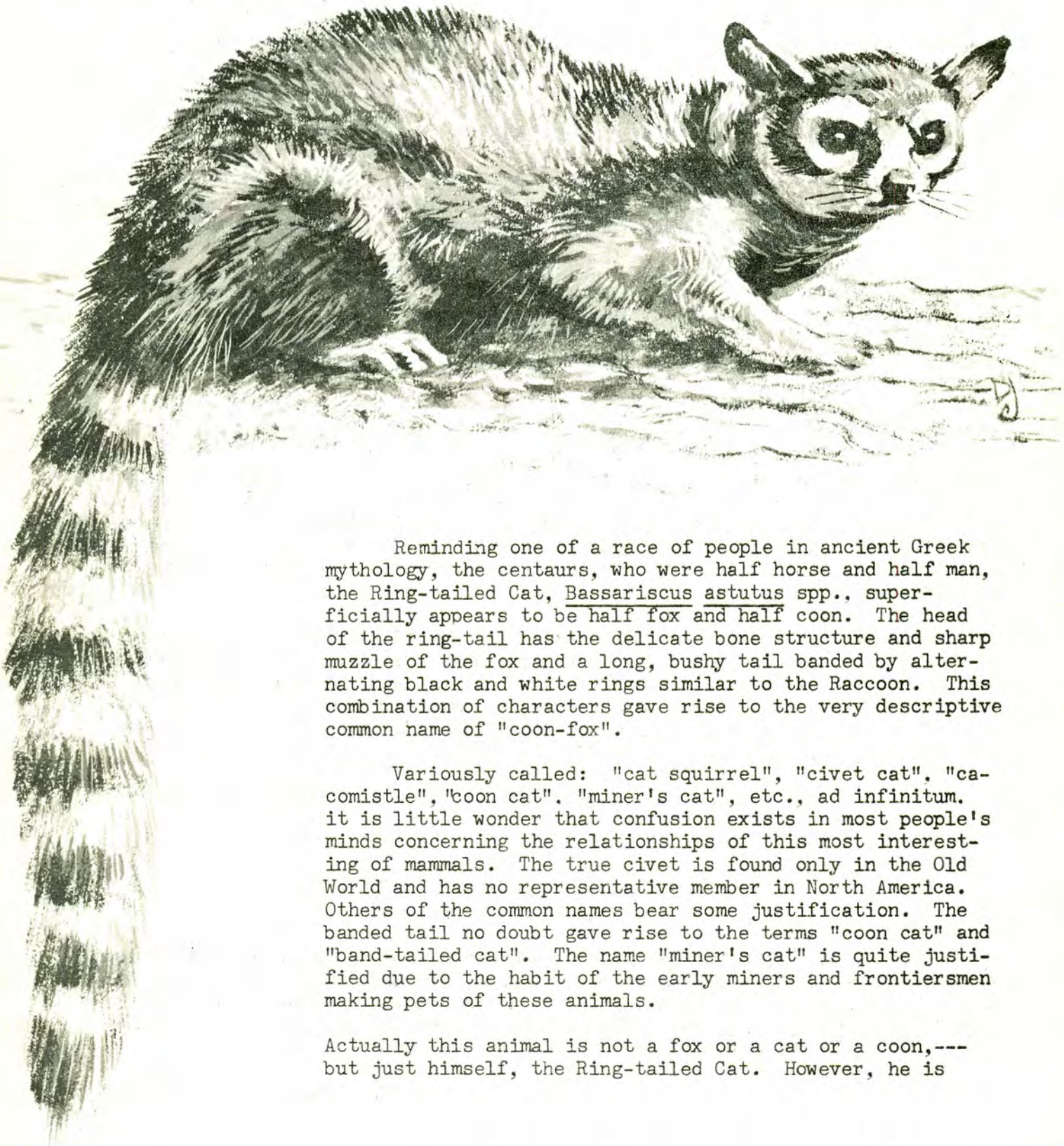
The purpose of the Conference is; (a.) to inform the public through a central clearing house of information, publications, conferences and other means, of the value of state parks, monuments, historic sites and other areas suitable for recreation; (b.) the establishment and operation of well-balanced state park systems; (c.) that every citizen of the United States shall have easy access to state recreation areas and appreciate their value; (d.) to encourage adequate state park agencies and programs including the establishment of civil service where not now in effect and standards of selection, development and administration.

Question: Where else can you get more for the annual membership fee of $5.00?

All those who wish to become members of the National Conference on State Parks please write to John H. Michael, Supervisor of Conservation, Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California. Just a postcard will do, and by return mail you shall receive your application blank along with a statement of purpose.

By John H. Michael

The Ring-tailed Cat: "Old Half and Half"



Reminding one of a race of people in ancient Greek mythology, the centaurs, who were half horse and half man, the Ring-tailed Cat, Bassariscus astutus spp., superficially appears to be half fox and half coon. The head of the ring-tail has the delicate bone structure and sharp muzzle of the fox and a long, bushy tail banded by alternating black and white rings similar to the Raccoon. This combination of characters gave rise to the very descriptive common name of "coon-fox".

Variously called: "cat squirrel", "civet cat", "cacomistle", "coon cat", "miner's cat", etc., ad infinitum. it is little wonder that confusion exists in most people's minds concerning the relationships of this most interesting of mammals. The true civet is found only in the Old World and has no representative member in North America. Others of the common names bear some justification. The banded tail no doubt gave rise to the terms "coon cat" and "band-tailed cat". The name "miner's cat" is quite justified due to the habit of the early miners and frontiersmen making pets of these animals.

Actually this animal is not a fox or a cat or a coon,--- but just himself, the Ring-tailed Cat. However, he is

related to the Raccoon as a member of the same family, Procyonidae. (North American Recent Mammals, Miller and Kellogg, United States National Museum, Bulletin 205, 1955.)

The Ring-tailed Cat is best described as a small animal, with about the body size of a large squirrel but an over-all length of some 30 inches, with a tail roughly half the total length. The head and face are fox-like but the ears are rounded and the eyes much more prominent. He has a buffy-grayish-brown body with a darker, blackish line around each eye and dark line on the cheeks and over the eyes. The black and white banded tail is bushy but flattened, not rounded as in the Red Fox. The short legs tend to give it a gliding motion when in full stride, accentuated by the tail which is carried extended parallel to the ground. His small round feet leave tracks similar to those of a house cat.

Due to their estremely shy natures and their almost strictly nocturnal habits, Ring-tailed Cats are not at all well known, although widely distributed throughout California, with an altitudinal range from sea level to over 7,000 feet.

I was extremely fortunate to be able to observe a Ring-tailed Cat during the daylight hours in July of 1955, while assigned to Mitchell Caverns State Park. I saw this particular specimen at noon, gliding from boulder to boulder down the center of an intermittent stream channel. The fact that the sky was cloudy and heavily overcast may have accounted for his appearance in the daytime.

The alertness, agility and lightning fast movements of this animal were demonstrated by a little "experiment" performed in the zoology laboratory of my old alma mater. We slid the dried and stuffed study skin of a rat across the top of a lab table toward a Ring-tailed Cat perched on a nearby shelf. As the rat "skin" slid by the alerted Ring-tail and cleared the edge of the table, the waiting animal, in one rapidly executed, twisting dive, speared the rat in mid-air and landed on the floor with the study skin firmly clamped in his jaws. The Ring-tail soon decided that the naphthalene (crushed moth balls) impregnated study skin was not to his liking.

The early day miners, learning that the Ring-tailed Cat was quick to respond to human attention, encouraged these unique animals to live within or under their cabins. This arrangement provided not only a free mouse trapping service but something vitally needed by every human being-----companionship. And, as has often been noted, "to one apart from his fellow man the doings of even the lowliest creature can become a thing of absorbing interest".

By Burgess W. Heacox, State Park Naturalist

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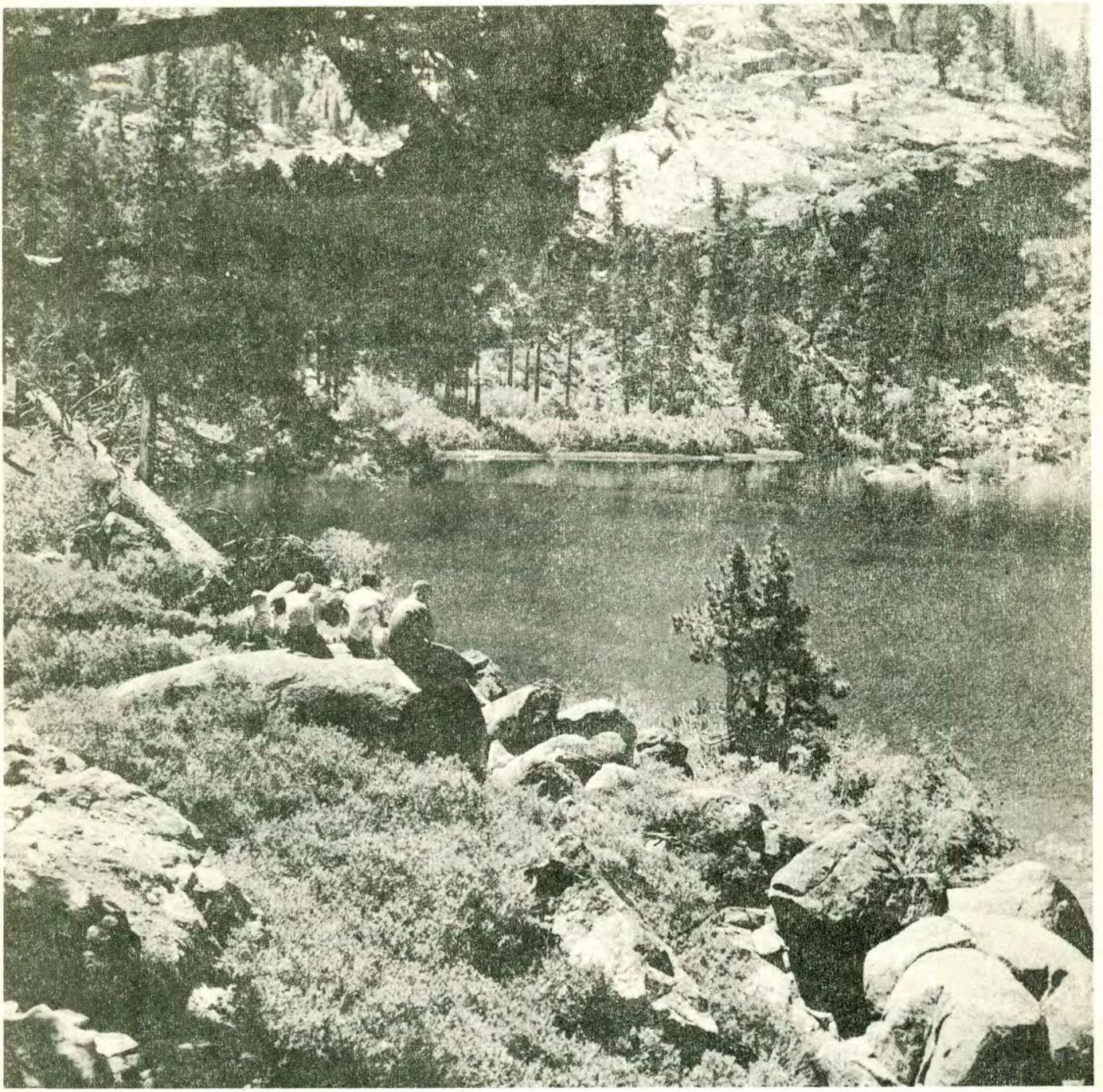
YOU JUST CAN'T WIN DEPARTMENT
(Roadside Rest Division)

"Friday, January 17th, at Stop #24, some woman pulling a two horse trailer and with a dog, stopped and turned her horses loose in the ramada area. They very badly dug up and fertilized the area. Then the woman proceeded to the service station at Danby and told the attendant she didn't like the stops because the State didn't furnish water for the horses and the dog. . . ."

John W. Meyers, Park Attendant



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"I wish to speak a word for Nature, for absolute freedom and wildness, as contrasted with a freedom and culture merely civil---to regard man as an inhabitant, or a part and parcel of Nature, rather than a member of society. I wish to make an extreme statement, an emphatic one, for there are enough champions of civilization: the minister, the school committee, and every one of you will take care of that."

H. D. Thoreau, 1862

* * *

YIELD FROM

The Division's monthly report to Governor Goodwin J. Knight started thus:

"The Division of Beaches and Parks is proud to report to you the following incidents, typifying the devoted and dedicated spirit with which the professional Park Rangers and Park Attendants serve the people of California . . ."

The gist of the report to the Governor included the following:

A Mr. Bailey of Gridley, while clamming at Pismo Beach, lost his footing and was carried out beyond the breakers. Park Attendant Earl Rader, on beach patrol, and other citizens went to his rescue, our man applying artificial respiration. The incident occured just outside park property.

Frank Chernesky, of the Navy Facility near Monterey, attempted to climb cliffs at Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park. He slipped and fell 40 feet to the river bed below. Park Supervisor L. P. Griffith, his son, Park Ranger Leonard Pearson and Park Attendant Thomas W. Griffith went to his rescue and brought the man out on a stretcher.

An Air Force lieutenant attempted suicide at Tomales Bay State Park. Ranger Tom Drew, notified by citizens, assisted in preventing the occurance. The man had attached a hose to the exhaust pipe of his automobile. Ranger Drew administered first aid, as well as artificial respiration.

The Naval plane crash at Silver Strand, reported in last month's News and Views.

* * *

Will Rogers "The dream of a great many rangers who have served at Will Rogers during the past 13 years is now a reality. Earl Lumadue, a new man, is the lucky beneficiary. The constant maintenance of raking and hauling away the generous accumulation of Eucalyptus leaves from the roads, paths and lawns is being done by a slick new street sweeper, of which Earl is pilot. It does what used to take rangers a great deal of time to accomplish in hardly any time at all. Men scattered from Tomales Bay to Borrego can rejoice in Earl's slick rig, even if they aren't here to enjoy it, and can thank the slow but sure budget process that it finally arrived . . ."

Bill Norton, Ranger I

* * *

Emerald Bay "Jack Dugger, who stays at Emerald Bay all winter, told me this was the first time in five years that you could not drive out on Christmas Day, which this year was a beautiful, warm, clear day. There was about two feet of snow on the ground . . ."

Keith Carpenter, Ranger III

* * *

THE FIELD

"Delegates from 73 Commanderies, Knights T Templar, a Masonic organization, held ceremonies in Columbia State Park. Officers of the Grand Commandery reenacted the institution of Pacific Commandery No. 3 on May 27, 1856, in the reconstructed Columbia Masonic Temple.

This impressive ceremony was broadcast to the general public by loud speakers placed outside the Masonic Temple and in the Fallon Hotel and Theater. A very colorful parade consisting of some 500 uniformed Knights Templar and three bands was held. William U. Remensberger, of San Francisco, was general chairman for the Grand Commandery. The Columbia event was the first major event in the Centennial year of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar. . . ."

L. M. Ransom, Park Supervisor

* * *

Point Lobos "While taking water temperature January 3rd, a Sea Otter surfaced approximately 15 feet from me. It had a rock the size of a baseball on its chest and was holding it in his left paw. The otter also had a bi-valve in his right paw and started to crack it against the rock. The otter chanced to look up and spotted me standing there watching; his mouth flew open, the rock went one way and the shell the other. The otter was soon gone. The next day eight Sea Lions put on a rolling, flipping show in the surf . . ."

This was also a great day for the California Grey Whale. Visitors reported many and the ranger staff observed a total of 14, all headed south and close to shore. In sounding they showed their huge tails."

M. Frindke, Park Supervisor

* * *

Curry-Bidwell "A Sycamore was cut down by energetic beavers. The tree measured 19 inches inside diameter, 59 inches circumference, 70 feet high. It was located some 70 feet from the river's edge. The beavers are now cutting small limbs and dragging them to the river for current and future diets. Very seldom will a beaver fell a tree larger than one foot in diameter. They are awfully hungry, because they always prefer cottonwoods and willows. But I guess our beavers are of a voracious stock as they have also in the past cut down and eaten the bark from some of the smaller figs . . ."

Nolan E. Albright, Park Supervisor

* * *

Patrick's Point "While hunting on Stone Lagoon, an Arcata man shot one Squaw Duck, which is very unusual in this area. At Dry Lagoon, Park Attendant Julian Freng observed four white Swans on the marsh . . ."

Charles Doll, Park Supervisor

* * *

COMMISSION DIGEST

At its January meeting, in Newport Harbor (Orange County), the Park Commission:

Approved purchase of lands at Joshua Trees State Park and initiated proceedings of condemnation against owners of two more parcels, which when completed will bring all private land in the proposed boundaries into State ownership. Negotiations are pending for Federal land.

Said okeh to a Governor's Ball in connection with dedicatory ceremonies at the Benicia Capitol State Historical Monument, on March 15th.

Heard pleas from a delegation from Orange County relative to beach parks within the county, and informed the delegation action was pending on some of their requests. Specifically, an improvement in entry to Huntington Beach and start of negotiations for Bolsa Chica land were brought to the delegation's attention.

Gave assent to plans of acquisition to acceptance of appraisals and granted permission to negotiate with Division of Highways relative to lands and timber in the right-of-way. Approximately $30.00 per 100 bd. ft. will be paid for the Redwood to be cut down, totaling about $167,000 and which will go into park funds.

Returned to the City of Newport Beach some $15,000 which the city had put up as matching money for Corona del Mar. The City is to use the money to purchase a parcel of land which, if improved, would seriously mar the beach park's charm.

Set Monterey as site of the February 21st meeting.

Gave unanimous approval to a resolution which indicates the State's intention to operate the San Francisco Maritime State Historical Monument, including any and all old ships to be acquired.

Allocated plaques for each of the following State Historical Landmarks: St. Vincent's School for Boys, Marin County; Alpha, Nevada County; Omega, Nevada County; Garces Baptisimal Site, Kern County; Anza Trail Site, San Diego County (Los Puerticitos).

Heard that concessionaires are interested in establishing horseback riding facilities at Cuyamaca Rancho, and gave assent to calling for bids.

Heard a report from Director Nelson and Deputy Chief Powell relative to Butano Forest. Nelson stated that only two out of approximately 90 at a mass meeting called by Senator Dolwig urged a change in the law which would permit drilling for oil on State Park land. Powell stated negotiations are still continuing.

Adjourned in respect to the memory of Frederick Law Olmsted.

* * *

Conservation in '58

If the year 1957 was marked by no major disasters in the conservation of renewable natural resources in the United States, it produced no sensational victories either. The best that can be said about the conservation year just ended is that along with the explosive growth of the pressures against the forests, waters, soil, wildlife and the scenic values of our country, a public awareness of the issues involved seemed to be growing, too.

But if it is to be of any practical service, awareness has to be translated into action. The only way that conservationists---and the millions who do not even know what conservation is but instinctively sympathize with its goals---can make their voices heard is through organization, counter-pressures and votes. To accomplish conservation goals, political and moral leadership are also essential. The voice of conservationists as citizens has become steadily stronger, and their effect has been increasingly evident at the polls. In Congress conservation is now a force to be reckoned with, and the number of members of Congress genuinely interested in conservation is increasing.

The most important single piece of conservation legislation considered last year in Congress is the "Wilderness Preservation Bill (S. 1176)", on which hearings have been held in both houses. This measure would establish as legally defined public policy the permanent preservation of the most important wild and still unspoiled areas under Federal control left in the United States. The bill would give a more solid base of protection to the little that remains of primeval America, perhaps 2.5 per cent of the Country's land surface. It has run up against strong bureaucratic opposition from the interested government agencies such as the Forest Service and the Park Service that see in it some potential curtailment of their freedom of movement. No less formidable opposition comes from private interests that fear some of their exploitative privileges or prospects might be interfered with under the terms of the bill.

"The bill to curb military land-grabs", a badly needed measure has passed both houses in different form, and should become law at this session. Meanwhile, the armed services continue to try to muscle in on tempting tracts of public land, frequently land already set aside for conservation purposes.

Of the many non-legislative developments in the field of conservation during the year, probably the most significant has been the constant pressure of urban expansion in general, and highway construction in particular, on valuable historic, scenic and recreational areas. The threat to historic buildings and sites, has been felt in many states, expecially in the East. The overflow of expanding cities into surrounding green areas, without any attempt to set aside small parks and woodlands, becomes with the passing of every year a more critical problem, which can be solved only by farsighted planning and some thought for the health and welfare of future generations.

Another matter of increasing concern is the tendency of governmental agencies---notably the Department of Agriculture---to try to solve the problem of insect pests by broadside aerial spraying without adequate knowledge of the damage done to human and animal life in the process. The spraying of some 3 million acres in the Northeast last spring to control the gypsy moth has now been followed by plans announced last month to spray from 20 to 30 million acres in the

South with a deadly chemical to eradicate the fire ant. The protests against this kind of wholesale control program arise not from fanatics but from serious and experienced scientists who warn not only of the dangers to life but also of the likelihood that elimination of one insect pest by such artificial means may well create conditions for the upsurge of others equally or even more harmful.

(From the New York Times)

* * * * *

PARK PERSONNEL PERSONALS

Our only source ofr Park Personnel Personals has been the weekly reports submitted by park supervisors. And these good gentlemen aren't always appraised of items of note which would be of interest to fellow employees. Likewise, they might forget an item. So as to personals, we are encouraging your letting us know any and all items. Tell them to your supervisor or superintendent, or send them to us directly.

A personal item can be almost anything. A special trip, a new member of the family, an award, an election to a civic body, a contribution toward civic improvement, becoming an officer in a service club or church lay group, winning contests, a family engagement or marriage, illness, an achievement by one of the youngsters, or another member of the family, etc.

It is hoped at least one page in News and Views (and more if necessary) can be devoted to these items. This month, the number is few and we can barely fill the remainder of the page. Don't forget us!

* * *

Two new offspring for headquarter personnel in Sacramento.

Paul and Barbara Meir welcomed Rebecca Susan on November 13th, their third youngster. The newest wieghed six pounds, 11 onnces.

Ken and Joan Thompson welcomed Theodore Lou on January 9th, also a third youngster. Ted weighed 10 pounds, 13 ounces.

* * *

Curator Hugh McNoble was stricken early in January and has been unable to work. Supervisor Mealey at Shasta Monument reports Hugh is well on the way to recovery and is not hospitalized.

* * *

Russ McConnell underwent surgery at Costa Mesa. He is well again.

* * *

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Permanent

Cooley, Gordon J.	Rg. IV	11/14/57	Folsom Lake
(Formerly)	Rg. III	11/13/57	
Forstner, Betty B.	Int. Typ. Clerk	11/27/57	Dist. 5. Hdqrs.
Fothergill, Joseph A.	Rg. I	12/1/57	Folsom Lake
(Formerly)	St. Pk. Attend.		
Frincke, Milton M.	Rg. III	12/1/57	Pt. Lobos
(Formerly)	Rg. II		
Griffith, Lewis P.	Rg. IV	12/16/57	Santa Cruz (Seacliff)
(Formerly)	Rg. III		Pfeiffer-Big Sur
Hass, John W.	St. Pk. Attend.	12/1/57	Millerton Lake
Howser, Clayton N.	Hi. Equip. Opr.Lbr.	12/1/57	Millerton Lake
Jordan, Paul E.	Rg. II	11/18/57	Cuyamaca Rancho
(Formerly)	Rg. I		
Judkins, Fred A.	St. Pk. Attend.	12/9/57	Millerton Lake
Laken, John A.	Bch. Lifegd. Supv.	11/14/57	Dist. 5 Hdqrs.
Laret, Renie A.	Rg. II	12/16/57	Turlock Lake
(Formerly)	Rg. I		
Lausen, Donald R.	St. Pk. Attend.	12/1/57	Millerton Lake
Loux, Judith I.	Int. Steno-Clk.	12/1/57	Millerton Lake
Myer, Lewis L.	Rg. II	12/1/57	Silver Strand
(Formerly)	Rg. I		
O'Rourke, Michael E.	Rg. I	12/2/57	Humboldt Redwoods
Rhoads, Earl H.	St. Pk. Attend.	12/1/57	Millerton Lake
Rial, Norman A.	Civ. Eng. Tech.	12/12/57	Dist. 5 Hdqrs.
Ruth, Alvin H.	Rg. I	12/1/57	Folsom Lake
Thornton, Margaret E.	Int. Acc't Clk.	11/27/57	Weott
Whitehead, James	Rg. IV	11/14/57	Cambria
(Formerly)	Rg. III		Point Lobos

Transfers

Haseley, Jack A.	Rg. I	12/20/57	Emerald Bay
(From)		12/19/57	Tahoe St. Park
McCullough, Ronald C.	Rg. II	12/1/57	Caswell
(From)		11/31/57	Turlock Lake
Ries, Benjamin F.	Rg. II	12/1/57	Butano State Park
(From)		11/30/57	Silver Strand

Separations

Hudson, Robert A.	Rg. I	12/19/57	Emerald Bay
Kerrigan, Thomas S.	St. Pk. Attend.	12/15/57	Richardson Grove
Ruth, Alvin H.	Rg. I	12/18/57	Folsom Lake

MISCELLANEOUS

Telephone Number

Armstrong Redwoods State Park
Phone Union 9-2015
Guerneville

Mailing Addresses

Butano State Park
Pescadero, California

Carrillo Beach State Park
35000 Pacific Coast Highway
Malibu, California

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Permanent

Allen, Clifford A.	Rg. I	1/1/58	Humboldt Redwoods
(Formerly)	Jr. Ldscp. Arch.		Dist. 1 Headquarters
Biggio, John A.	Rg. II	12/16/57	Angel Island
(Formerly)	Rg. I		
Cater, Wesley E.	Rg. III	12/16/57	Sutters Fort
Gould, Lester L.	St. Pk. Attend.	1/6/58	Folsom Lake
Hines, Robert W.	Jr. Ldscp. Arch.	1/1/58	Dist. 1 Headquarters
(Formerly)	Rg. I		
Markusen, James M.	St. Pk. Attend.	12/1/57	Millerton Lake
Royer, Donald D.	Rg. III	12/16/57	Pfeiffer Big Sur
(Formerly)	Rg. II		
Schaal, Eugene W.	Rg. II	12/16/57	Will Rogers
(Formerly)	Rg. I		
Shannon, Lloyd E.	St. Pk. Attend.	1/1/58	Jedediah Smith
Tubbs, Melvin E.	Bch. Lfgd. Sup.	12/19/57	Huntington Beach
White, Charles A.	Rg. II	12/1/57	Prairie Creek
(Formerly)	Rg. I		

Transfers

Hartman, James E.	Rg. I	1/1/58	Castle Crags
(From)	[illegible]	12/31/57	MacKerricher Beach
Harvey, Ernest R.	Rg. I	12/16/57	Angel Island
(From)		12/15/57	Fremont Peak
Hayes, Maurice E.	Rg. II	12/16/57	Carrillo Beach
(From)		12/15/57	Will Rogers
Tubbs, Melvin E.	Bch. Lfgd. Supv.	12/28/57	Huntington Beach

Separations

Blazer, Eugene T.	Rg. I	12/20/57	Folsom Lake

Miscellaneous

Telephone Number: Hearst Castle
Cambria, California
Phone: Hacienda #1

New Location: District 3 Headquarters
929 North El Dorado Street
Stockton 3, California
Phone: HOward 6-5591 and HOward 6-5592

"Roster Changes" did not appear in the January issues because of roster changes in headquarters office, as well as the moving to our new quarters.

This issue carries changes for the past two months. "Roster Changes" will always appear, although sometimes a delay may occur.

* * *

On The Front Cover

The Red Fox - Vulpes fulva.

On the memorable day of February 14, 1844, Captain John C. Fremont and his party of explorers had the privilege of being the first white men of record to view Lake Tahoe. Fremont described it as follows: " . . . We had a beautiful view of a mountain lake at our feet, about fifteen miles in length, and so entirely surrounded by mountains that we could not discover an outlet". During these same trying days spent crossing the Sierra Nevada, they may have been fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of the Red Fox at home in the high mountains. This latter observation would not have seemed extraordinary to men of the Fremont expedition, as essentially the same species of fox occurs from northern Alaska south through Canada, the Middle Western and Northeastern United States, and in the higher Rocky Mountains, the Cascades and in a few isolated spots in the high desert ranges of Nevada.

The Red Fox of the eastern United States inhabits country at lower elevations than our western representative which is rarely found living below 6,000 feet. In the High Sierra the Red Fox is believed to inhabit the crevices and natural passages in the rockslides so characteristic of this habitat; the typical residence of the eastern Red Fox is a burrow dug in the ground. An exception to this rather definite distributional pattern of the Red Fox in America is in the existence of a small colony of Red Foxes near Colusa in the Sacramento Valley. Evidence indicates that they may have been introduced from the east.

As in bears and humans, Brer Red Fox often produces blondes, brunettes and redheads in the same litter. The major color phases of the fur of Red Foxes are: cross, silver, red and black. The "normal" color is a reddish yellow, slightly darkened on the back, with a mixture of black in the long, very bushy, white-tipped tail, and with black legs and feet. The "cross" phase of the Red Fox verges on the coloration of the Gray Fox and may lead to errors in identification of the two species. The larger size and extremely bushy, white-tipped tail of the Red Fox will serve to distinguish it from the Gray Fox. The smaller size and white-tipped tail should distinguish the Red Fox from the Coyote. Also, the Coyote looks like a Coyote, not a fox, and howls, ---the fox barks and at times utters a cry like a strangling banshee.

The Red Fox is native to the vicinity of Vikingsholm on Emerald Bay, Lake Tahoe.

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; developing the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restoring and refurbishing significant historic sites and buildings.

STATE PARK COMMISSION

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Charles Kasch (Ukiah); Guilford H. Whitney, (San Diego); Robert E. Burns (Stockton); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); Gertrude G. Harriman, (Hemet); Robert Di Giorgio, (San Francisco); J. Covington, Exec. Sec'y.

DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES
De Witt Nelson
CHIEF OF THE DIVISION
Newton B. Drury

Editor . . . . . Alfred M. Calais
Artist . . . . . Dean E. Johnson

Clyde Strickler

NEWS and VIEWS

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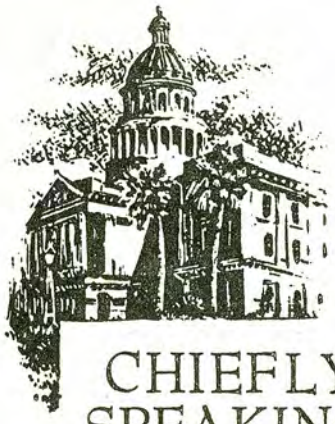
MARCH 1958

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



CHIEFLY SPEAKING

"Reserved for Everybody." That is the title of a two-page panoramic spread in the Saturday Evening Post picturing the beauties of the Point Lobos Reserve. Referring to this "small jewel in the collection of natural treasures" in the California State Park System, this magazine with its four million circulation all over America and in most parts of the world, goes on to approve the regulations under which visitors are necessarily restricted in order to preserve nature as created.

"Thus--and none too soon--has California insured that her eternal past will be available for her unpredictable future." Such words and such publicity on the grand scale of our California State Park program give courage to those of us who believe that after all the essential purpose of our State Park System is to preserve those outstanding landscapes, with all that they contain in flora and fauna, which are so significant to the entire State that they are preserved inviolate in the State Park System.

It was this impulse that led to the preservation of the great Redwood forests and the Calaveras Big Trees. It was with this in mind that close to half a million acres of the vast expanse of the colorful Anza and Borrego Deserts were preserved as a State Park. For this purpose, Mt. San Jacinto, Cuyamaca, Mt. Diablo and Mt. Tamalpais were preserved as units in the California State Park System. Many other examples could be given.

And yet, in the light of what is going on every day, with pressures to destroy the native qualities of the fine landscapes in the State Parks, and with indifference to their preservation, one cannot help wondering whether in spite of the fine publicity that our ideal has received in the Saturday Evening Post we have sufficiently emphasized the primary reason for our program.

This may be our next great task, perhaps even more important than the multi-million dollar acquisition and development program in which we are now engaged. For instance, the Legislature now neeting, which apparently is going to treat the State Parks most generously in accordance with the program laid down in Governor Goodwin J. Knight's budget, nevertheless has eliminated certain items on the recommendation of the Legislative Analyst, which, while not large, are eloquent in their significance. Anyone familiar with the principles of park development would undoubtedly agree that artificial intrusions, such as power and telephone poles and lines, should not cut across the agreeable stretches of landscape in State Parks. Either they should go around or in some way be obscured. It is ironical therefore to find that on the recommendation of their Analyst, both houses of the Legislature in Committee, out of a ten million dollar budget have eliminated, for the sake of economy, an item of $12,000 for placing underground the power and telephone lines at Angel Island State Park. The contention was that this expenditure was an unnecessary extravagance.

Somewhere along the line our educational efforts have failed in making clear a principle that to park people is elementary.

Day in and day out Sacramento is besieged with requests to turn State Park lands to some other purpose than those for which they were acquired and intended. Continually we are put on the defensive, whereas some of us feel that the burden of proof should rest on those who want to divert State Park properties from their dedicated purpose. Projects of the most worthy sort are proposed: schools, camps for old and camps for young, country clubs, plush hotels, an innumerable horde of proposals all of merit in themselves but all involving the preemption of public park lands for a special group or interest to the exclusion of the general public. Public utilities, local recreational developments, freeways, and last but not least, Army and Navy projects, all gravitate toward park lands in order to accomplish their purpose, apparently with the assumption that this is the line of least resistence. It is an open season for parks these days and a good part of the effort in the Sacramento Office is devoted to resisting this trend.

Therefore, it was a milestone in the history of State Park conservation when on January 10 last in the Superior Court of Monterey County a judgement of dismissal in favor of the State Park Commission was entered in the case of the Pfeiffer School District. This District attempted to condemn for school purposes lands in the Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park which had been acquired under the State Park Bond issue of 1928, matched with gift funds and dedicated to park purposes. The Attorney General acting for the State Park Commission interposed a demurrer, contending that lands belonging to the State and devoted to such a public use as park preservation could not be taken for another public use. The court sustained this position declaring that irrespective of whether the proposed new use was said to be "more necessary", such park lands cannot be taken for another public use. Presumably this would apply even more definitely to another private use, such as many that have been proposed.

It may be partly our fault that we have drifted toward a condition in which park lands have been looked upon as fair game by commercial interests and by public interests that find it more convenient to use land already publicly owned than to exercise the effort necessary to acquire lands for their purposes. To dispel this false impression and to reverse the trend toward usurping State Park properties, all of our best efforts in the immediate future may well be devoted in administrative, developmental and interpretive circles of this Division. It is as logical to ask a banker to hand out funds in his trusteeship to further personal or commercial ends as it is to ask the California State Park Commission to dissipate through diversion to other purposes the estate (only 6/10ths of one per cent of the surface of California) that over the last forty years has been built up in the California State Park System.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

Superintendents' Conference

Early in February a meeting of the District Superintendents was held in Sacramento for a three-day period.

In-Service Training

With the assistance of Mr. Marshall Fels, Departmental Training Officer, one entire day was devoted to the projection of a positive program of orientation training to be developed and initiated during the forthcoming year. Details will be worked out at a meeting of the Assistant Superintendents to be held in Sacramento on March 10, 11, and 12.

The Assistant Superintendent will continue to serve as the administrative officer responsible for training in each district, a function delegated to him by the District Superintendent. He will be assigned an assistant, responsible for working out the details of an orientation program. The Park Supervisor will continue to be responsible for training of personnel within his jurisdiction. He will be furnished assistance by the assistant to the Assistant Superintendent. Mr. Fels will serve as the Division's training officer on assignment from the Department of Natural Resources. The former Training Committee composed of three members of the Sacramento headquarters staff has been abolished. Mr. Fels, in assuming the responsibility for the function formerly carried on by the Training Committee, will work closely with the Deputy Chief of Operations and the Administrative Service Officer.

Adjustment of District Boundaries

The second two days of the conference were devoted to matters of reorganization, particularly the adjustment of district boundaries. New district boundaries have been established by the Chief of the Division and approved by the Director of Natural Resources, and the re-delineated districts will be in effect as of July 1, 1958. The District Superintendents have been informed of changes in the boundaries that in all cases but two will follow appropriate county lines. The southwest boundary of District 1 has been extended into Mendocino County solely for the purpose of including the Standish-Hickey and Admiral Wm. H. Standley State Parks. The coastal parks of Mendocino County will remain within District 2. The Frank's Tract Project operation, although in Contra Costa County, is to be integrated with that of Brannan Island State Park in Sacramento County, a few miles to the north, and will be an administrative unit of District 3. The Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument will be in the new District 5. Its jurisdiction will remain that of the present District 5 until after the close of the first operating season, some time in October.

District Headquarters Offices

All District headquarters offices will remain in their present locations except the present District 4 office in San Francisco. This office and the entire staff well be located in Santa Barbara, and will become the headquarters of the new District 5. Because this major change requires considerable planning, and in order not to cause confusion in other Districts with respect to filing and other matters, all State park and monument units subject to change of administrative jurisdiction will remain under the present District Superintendents until July 1, 1958. All planning and development projects now underway in these units will be supervised by the present District Superintendent until July 1. Budget preparation for the 1959-60 fiscal year will be done by the incumbent District Superintendents. All units are to furnish the incoming superintendents with copies of correspondence between now and July 1. Instructions have been issued by the District Superintendents to the field forces.

Other phases of the administrative reorganization of the Division are being deferred until a later date.

Fees and Charges

A change has been authorized in the day-use facilities charge, in accordance with the recommendations of the field staffs and upon approval by the State Park Commission. All vehicles entering State parks provided with day-use facilities, such as picnicking, parking, and fishing , will be charged a day-use facilities fee of 50¢ per automotive vehicle per day. This is to be carried out on an administrative basis, and each park will post the amount of the fee and describe the facilities and services for which it is being collected.

A new fee to be applied to all localities where facilities have been developed for the launching of small boats and the parking of boat trailers has been approved by the State Park Commission and will be placed in effect in the near future. The charge is 50¢ for the privilege of launching a boat and parking the boat trailer. This is over and above the 50¢ charge for the parking of a motor vehicle. Thus, the total charge for parking a motor vehicle towing a boat trailer from which a boat is launched where appropriate facilities have been provided by the Division of Beaches and Parks will be $1 per day.

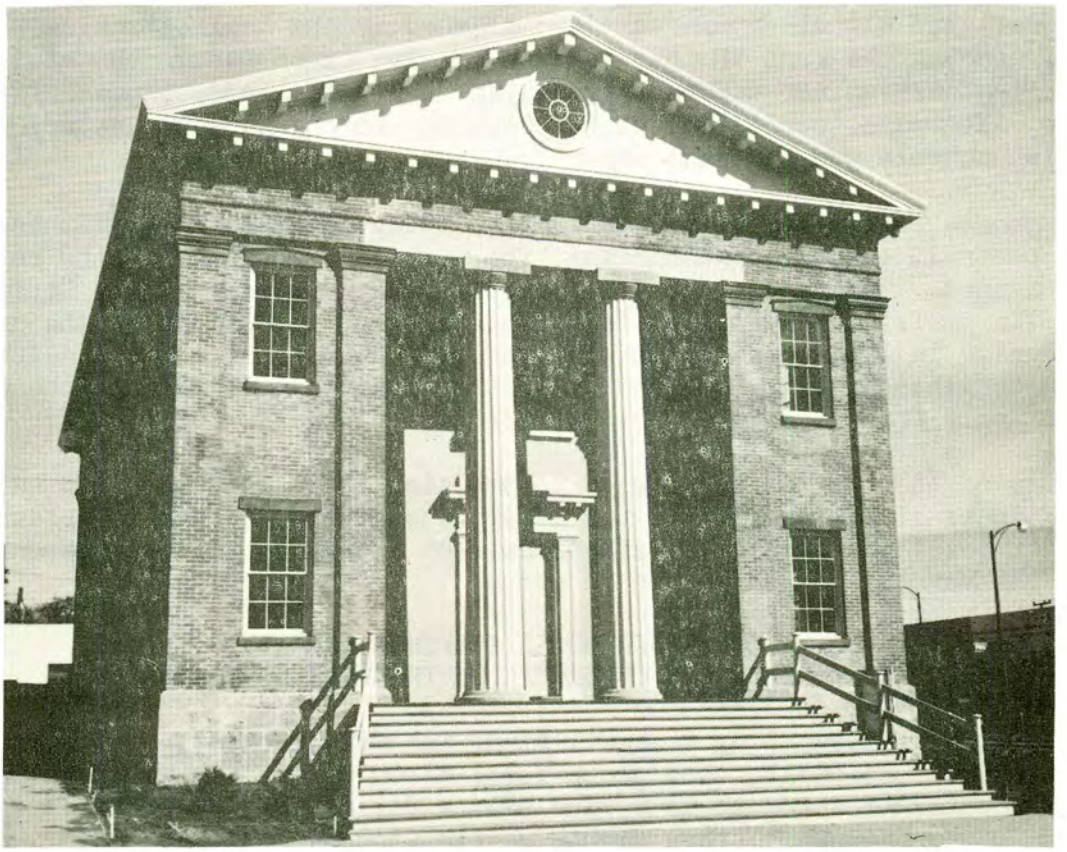
Instructions regarding the collection of both of these fees will be issued by the appropriate District Superintendent, when appropriate information is sent to them from the Division headquarters in Sacramento.

Proposed Changes in Official Uniform

The superintendents also discussed proposed changes in the official uniform of the Division of Beaches and Parks. These changes will be issued in the form of a ballot to all field personnel of the Division for the purpose of determining your wishes. Until the changes have been officially adopted, it is suggested that you consider the existing uniform as official. Ample notice will be given to all concerned, including adequate time for changing to the new uniform. We have been in contact with some of the suppliers of uniforms and have asked them not to issue uniforms under the new specifications until such time as the new specifications are approved and have been distributed to them as well as to park personnel.

Information regarding other discussions of the District Superintendents' conference will be issued in other pages of News and Views.

THE CAPITOL AT BENICIA



By Cliff M. Bisbee
(Historian, District 2)

Midway up the gentle slope at Benicia, the stately twin columns of an imposing brick edifice overlook the Carquinez Straits. For over a century the building stood as City Hall, Solano County Courthouse and as Capitol of California, among other uses. Then it was found to have structural infirmities, was convicted of old age and condemned to abandonment.

Today it stands reconstituted and restored, endowed with perpetual youth, as the Benicia Capitol State Historical Monument.

The story of the various California capitols and the frequent moves of the Legislature from one city to another has been told by many writers, and is today one of the factual legends rooted in the State's beginnings. An excellent and concise account may be found in the booklet "California's State Capitol", available at 55¢ per copy from the Division of Printing, Documents Section.

There is no need to repeat the entire story here. The capitol came to Benicia in February, 1853. The fourth session of that year had opened at Vallejo, the capitol selected in 1851 by vote of the people. General Vallejo asked for a release from his bond and offer to provide lands, buildings and other inducements to secure the capitol to his town. This re-opened competition between cities, Sacramento and

Benicia being contenders. Benicia won and the Legislature moved there, declaring this the "permanent" State Capitol. The following year the removal question was once again hotly debated, Sacramento triumphed and on March 1, 1854, the Legislature met there, never to leave.

From Senate and Assembly journals it appears that a resolution to request Governor John Bigler to confer upon John Augustus Sutter the honorary rank of Major-General was the earliest bit of "business" accomplished by the Legislature in the Capitol at Benicia. During the rest of that Session and the first two months of the fifth session of 1854, legislation was enacted pertaining to public lands, Indian affairs, mining problems, waterways, county boundaries, public thoroughfares, monetary matters, prisons, hospitals, schools and numerous other problems.

A Senate resolution dated January 24, 1854, accepted as a gift to the Legislature a large portrait of George Washington, the work of a daughter of the portrait painter, Gilbert Stuart. Today it graces the present Senate Chamber in the Capitol at Sacramento. The portrait was brought from San Francisco to Benicia by the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate in time to adorn the Senate Chamber wall for a month before the move to Sacramento. This painting was nearly lost in a fire at Sacramento the same year, and was saved only through active personal efforts of Governor Bigler.

Loss of the capitol was a blow to Benicia. None felt the loss quicker than those whose business it was to provide the creature comforts for the legislators and their aides. At least one of these businessmen---or a waggish editor pretending to be one---mourned the removal to Sacramento in print.

BENICIA HOTEL KEEPER'S LAMENT
UPON THE DEPARTURE OF THE LEGISLATURE

Farewell my tranquil mind, farewell content.
Farewell, thou plump-faced troop of the big war
Of words to make vice seem a virtue, oh, farewell!
Farewell, thou mighty Senate--and my mutton chops.
Farewell Assembly and my bottled ale!
Farewell to fierce debate and the shrill pipe
That called to Caucus, and all quality,
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious law!
And, oh, you mortal members whose smooth throats
Gulped down Bidleman's Best without counterfeit,
Farewell! My occupation's gone.

The building was returned to the city, then leased to the County of Solano as the Courthouse until the county seat was transferred to Fairfield in 1858. Over the decades, besides its continuous housing of city offices, the building was used as a grammar school, theater and public hall, library and Red Cross headquarters. A jail was built at the rear and a firehouse adjoining. This was the town's center and the destinies of Benicia were directed from the old brick building. Many a warm debate was held in its corridors or upon the benches which for many years stood at the side entrance and along an iron fence next to the sidewalk.

In 1949 the structure was condemned. A movement sparked by the local parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West resulted in acceptance of the property by the State Park Commission for inclusion in the Park System. During 1956 and 1957 the building was restored to the Legislative period of 1853-1854---later alterations and additions

(Concluded on page 10)

RESTORATION OF THE CAPITOL

Alfred Eichler
Supervising Architect
Division of Architecture

It was in 1955 that the Legislature appropriated $230,000 to restore the former State Capitol building and in May, 1956, the Division of Architecture commenced work on the project. Restoration was completed in July, 1957.

The building was in a deplorable condition before restoration; pigeons inhabited its second story. A Division engineer reported in 1953 as follows: "There may be buildings in use for human occupancy in as poor structural shape as this building, but in my experience I have seen no worse. The building has been so weakened by neglect that very little factor of safety remains."

Thus the problem confronting our Division was to make the building structurally safe and strong by present day standards and, at the same time, to preserve its original appearance of more than a century ago. The results obtained are now there for all to see and enjoy.

One of the most difficult things of any restoration work is the preservation of authenticity; the genuineness of the work is a prime essential. There is always a tendency in working on such projects towards "make believe".

. . . Rangers Ed Hixson (upper photo) and Allen Welts have been assigned to Benicia Capitol, and have participated in the restoration.

The Division's source of information information in this instance was threefold: (1) printed and pictorial records; (2) reports of old-time residents of Benicia; (3) actual evidence discovered throughout the structure and within the building frame during progress of the work; (4) careful study of other buildings erected in the 1850's at Benicia.

Research disclosed that extensive alteration and additions were made on the original design due to maintenance repairs over the years. Most of this work differed so with the original that it had to be completely done over. Damaged original materials were restored with like materials where practicable.

The exterior brick walls of the building are constructed of underburned brick, called salmon brick. In restoring the building, these walls were reinforced from the inside with concrete, leaving the exterior in its natural state. The foundations

MAKING IT OFFICIAL

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 2
Relative to adjournment of the Senate and Assembly
to meet for a session in the former State Capitol in Benicia

WHEREAS, There exists in the City of Benicia the first permanent structure erected for a California State Capitol, and this structure is the only building in existence formerly used as a California State Capitol; and

WHEREAS, The State Capitol at Benicia was the meeting place of the Legislature from 1853 to 1854; and

WHEREAS, This structure has been acquired by means of a grant from the City of Benicia for a state historical monument to be maintained and operated by the State Division of Beaches and Parks; and

WHEREAS, This structure has now been restored to its original form; and

WHEREAS, Because of the historic interest in this structure and the meeting of the Legislature in this former State Capitol; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That this Legislature, when it adjourns on Friday, March 14, 1958, shall adjourn until Saturday, March 15, 1958, to meet for one day in the former State Capitol in the City of Benicia, and that the Members of the Senate and Assembly shall meet on that day at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., in the chambers provided for their respective use in the former State Capitol; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate and Assembly Committees on Rules are authorized and directed to incur and pay such expenses and costs as may necessarily be incurred by the respective houses as may be necessary to provide for the holding of the sessions of the Senate and Assembly at Benicia.

Adopted in Senate, February 3, 1958
Adopted in Assembly, February 4, 1958

The Men Who Did The Work!

The gentlemen on the opposite page include some of the key personnel concerned with the restoration of the Benicia Capitol State Historical Monument.

In this regard, District Superintendent Kishbaugh write, "It has occurred to us that somehow during the dedication of the Benicia Capitol State Historical Monument the men who did the actual work of restoration and refurnishing should be given public credit. Too often, in these affairs, the ones who did the labor and performed the work are forgotten". To which we agree.

Others who have helped greatly, but whose photographs are not shown, include State Park Ranger Ken Stanley of Colusa-Sacramento River State Park, Lloyd Allen, equipment operator, John Silva, park aid, and the entire staff of Armstrong Redwoods.

Cliff Bisbee (Acting Dist. Historian)
Technical advisor construction, painting furniture; selected some interior furnishings.

Fred Oltman (State Park Ranger II)
Assisted wood turning, handled signing.

Orvel Johnson (Div. of Architecture)
Direct construction supervisor, in charge of restoration, at which he is considered expert.

John Schmidt and Adelbert Valentine
District carpenters, both worked on furniture, rostrum, railing, furnishing construction.

John Williams (Park Attendant)
Turned newel posts for railing. spindles for benches, painting.

Charles Prouty (Ass't Landscape Arch.)
Developed landscape plan, assisted in landscaping.

(Cont'd from page 7)

were similarly backed up and underpinned with reinforced concrete. A layer of exterior plaster was removed from the foundations in order to expose the original stonework. The new concrete frame and foundations support the building, transferring the dead load from the weakened brick walls.

The roof of the building had been replaced several times during the past 100 years and had to be removed entirely in restoration. Rebuilt of new, strongly braced roof trusses, the roof has a standing seam, tin covering conforming to the original. This detail was determined by examination of a painting of the building that was made shortly after the building was constructed.

Floor joists throughout the structure are the original and are mortised hand squared cross beams. These timbers were found to be in as good condition as the day when the carpenters first set them, free from rot or other defects. All interior wood columns are the original ones, made from used, hand-shaped ship masts.

New random width plank floors faithfully reproduce the original pattern of flooring. Floor plans and layout of the rooms are there today as built in 1852. The two stairways to the second floor are restored in authentic reproduction of the original design and coincide, as far as could be determined, with trace marks found on the lathing behind the old wall plaster. Doors and windows are restored and are authentically designed as reproductions of the original work.

Cornice mouldings are mostly hand shaped. Cut square nails were used throughout the restoration work, as in the old days. The hardware in the building consists of original items secured from other buildings of the period. The front door lock is the original building lock, donated to the State by Mrs. Constance Kambish of New Almaden. The key to this lock was donated by Mrs. Carl Gutfeld of Vallejo. Plumbing facilities in the early days were outdoors. This feature has been followed in the restoration. Lighting fixtures include several mid-century oil lamps, procured after long search up and down the State. The more elaborate fixtures in the Legislative chambers, however, were specially designed by the Division of Architecture from contemporary documents.

Several of the old fashioned iron stoves about the building were donated by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Interior paint colors were determined by analysis of the paint found on original surfaces, the many layers of new paint having been removed down to the first color. The architecture of the Benicia Capitol has that quality that lifts it out of the class of the ordinary building. The grace and charm of this art work sets it apart from other buildings of the era. Early photographs show that the Benicia Capitol was entirely of a different quality than its neighboring buildings of the growing town of Benicia.

* * * *

(BENICIA - Con't from page 6)

being removed. The restoration was done by the Division of Architecture, Department of Public Works, and the Division of Beaches and Parks, Department of Natural Resources. The dedication program this month, promoted by the Benicia Capitol Restoration Association and accomplished in cooperation with assigned personnel of District 2, will usher this newest Historical Monument into the Park family with an elaborately staged welcome.

Supervisor of the Monument is Edwin L. Hixson, while Ranger Allen Welts completes the present staff.

MEN OF THE RESTORATION

By Gordon Kishbaugh
(Superintendent, District 3)

The restoration of the Old Capitol Building at Benicia is not the story of one man or one State Division. It was accomplished through the endeavors of many men with many talents and the cooperation of several divisions of State Government, all of which worked together as a team to bring back to life an outstanding example of California early government.

To the men who spend endless hours of back breaking labor and mental fatigue the credit must be given. It was their effort that made possible this California Historic shrine.

In cooperation with the Division of Beaches and Parks, the Division of Architecture of the Department of Public Works undertook the difficult task of making the building safe for public use without disturbing the exterior and historic atmosphere. Backed by two years of research, the work of restoration was completed in almost one year.

With the guidance of State Architect Anson Boyd and Assistant State Architect P. T. Poage, Mr. Orvel Johnson, Construction Supervisor, directed the actual restoration work with the assistance of Charles Brown, Foreman. Mr. Charles M. Herd, Chief Construction Engineer and Frank Hose, Structural Engineer, contributed their technical knowledge and aided in the preparation of plans.

Much credit must go to the workemn and skilled craftsmen who entered into the spirit of the project and made possible an outstanding restoration.

Prior to restoration, during restoration and afterwards, historical information was supplied by State Park Historian Aubrey Neasham and Jack Dyson whose full cooperation was offered by the Chief of the Division.

The task of refurnishing the building was assigned to District 2, Gordon T. Kishbaugh Superintendent, and who will be responsible to the Chief for operation of the Historical Monument. District Curator Cliff Bisbee travelled many hundreds of miles and spent several weeks of research before it was possible to ascertain the type of furnishings were originally in the building.

Construction of the furniture was undertaken by District Carpenter Foreman John Schmidt and District Carpenter Adelbert Valentine aided by hired skilled artisans. Much of the wood turning was done by Park Ranger Fred Oltman and Park Attendant John Williams.

The staff of Armstrong Redwoods undertook the tedious task of painting the chairs. Park Supervisor Kenneth Stanley, borrowed from Colusa-Sacramento River State Park, and District Equipment Operator Lloyd Allen refinished most of the desks.

Landscaping was planned and installed by the District 2 Landscape Architect Charles Prouty. Preparing the building and exhibits fell on the shoulders of Monument Supervisor Ed Hixson and his assistant, Allen Welts, who now will operate and interpret the monument for visitors.

To these men, and many more too numerous to mention, must go our thanks for a job well done, and for making possible another chapter in California's Great Heritage.

. . . AGAINST ALL PREDATORS

This space devoted to guest articles of outstanding significance regarding Parks, their conservation and preservation against any and all predators

The following article appeared in the "The Face of America" series in the February 8, 1958, issue of the Saturday Evening Post. The picture portion was a photograph of the Point Lobos Reserve by Art Riley.

The text of the article:

Reserved for Everybody

California gutted her valleys for gold, fed her ancient trees into the mills, and stained her beaches with oil. She was a young state, and heedless--until her people protested and began, a generation ago, to set aside some of the wild and wonderful scenery for Californians yet unborn. She passed strict laws; now California has 600,000 acres of state parks.

Point Lobos Reserve, a small jewel in this collection of natural treasures, is a 345-acre peninsula on Carmel Bay, Southwest of Monterey. The Spaniards, who found it first, called it Point of the Sea Wolves after the sea lions that lived there.

(To the Spanish, Pacific seals seemed more lupine than leonine.)

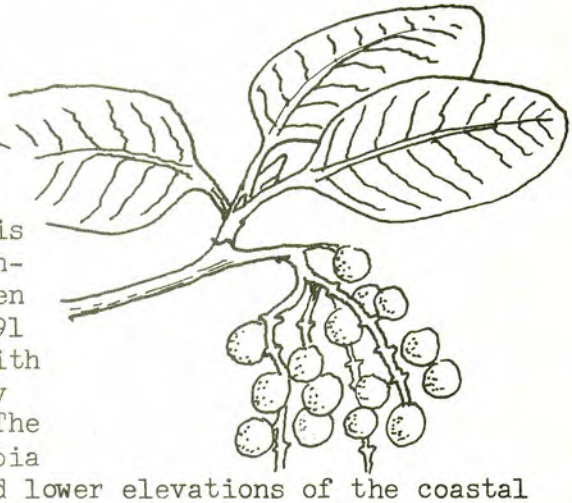
Here Californians and tourists may cast for bluefish, kelp bass, cabezone and ling cod. They may observe the cormorants and pelicans, or admire the twisted cypress trees and wild flowers in season. With these pleasures they must be content. Visitors are warned: "No object, living or dead, may be disturbed, injured or removed!" Here, even in the outdoors, smoking is frequently forbidden.

Thus--and none too soon--has California insured that her eternal past will be available for her unpredictable future.

STATE PARK TREES

PACIFIC MADRONE
(Arbutus menziesii Pursh)

By Frederick A. Meyer, State Park Forester



Conspicuous and strikingly beautiful, this "captain of the western wood" will never be confused with any other tree, once it has been seen and identified. The tree was discovered in 1791 by Archibald Menzies, physician and botanist with the Vancouver expedition and discoverer of many western plants, and named after him in 1814. The species occurs from southwestern British Columbia down through the coastal forests and middle and lower elevations of the coastal mountains as far as the Santa Ynez Mts. of Santa Barbara County, California. It also occurs at a few locations in the northern and central Sierra Nevada and in the Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mts. of Southern California. The most common associated species in California are Oak, Douglasfir, Coast Redwood, pepperwood or California-laurel, Coast Live Oak and Black Oak.

The distinctive feature of madrone is its bark. Starting as a lively light green when new, it changes, through stages of buff, to an unbelievably bright brownish red, remaining smooth and unbroken not only on the limbs but on the main

trunk as well. When shed, the outer bark comes off in thin strips and patches, exposing new layers that are equally smooth. Only when the diameter reaches about two feet does the trunk bark become thickened, dark brown, and checked into small squarish scales.

Where it receives full sunlight, madrone develops a dense oval crown of evergreen foliage, or occasionally a broad dome, according to age and size. Usually these are unsymetrical in shape. In dense forests the tree may raise a thin canopy of branches toward the light, on a tall curving trunk. The species ordinarily reaches 60 to 80 feet, and trunk diameters of two to four feet; but specimens approaching eight feet thick occur occasionally. The individual best known for its size and magnificence is the Council Madrone, near the lower Mattole River in Humboldt County.

Madrone leaves are three to six inches long, elliptical, and smooth-edged; they are a shiny rich green above, and dull and paler below. When new leaves open, some of the older ones turn buff or rose color and fall to the ground. Large clusters of 1/4 inch urn-shaped white flowers appear in spring, giving rise to orange-red globular berries 1/4 to 1/3 inch across, which contain numerous seeds in a mealy pulp, and ripen in late fall. Both flowers and fruit contribute much to the striking characteristics of the tree.

The genus Arbutus contains 15 to 20 species of trees and shrubs in temperate climates of both hemispheres. In this country, species occur in Arizona and Texas, respectively. (The so-called "trailing arbutus" of our eastern states does not belong to this genus.) The "strawberry tree" or strawberry madrone, A. unedo L., of southern Europe, occasionally seen in California plantings, is of interest to Californians because one of our finest native plants was named after it. The toyon or Christmas-berry, now Photinia arbutifolia Lindley, received in 1811 that species-name because of leaf similarity to the strawberry madrone. Arbutus belongs to the heath family (Ericaceae), which includes, because of their common flower-structure, such diverse plants as the manzanitas, (suggestive of madrone in many ways), the less similar azaleas and rhododendrons, and the very dissimilar leafless snowplant.

Madrone wood is dense and smooth, cream colored to buff, and satiny in finish, and might be of considerable commercial importance were it not difficult to season.

From time to time madrones in central California have shown serious and sudden losses, for no reason that is yet determined. The Madrone Picnic Area in S. P. Taylor State Park in Marin County has almost lost the significance of its name through such losses. Leaves of the madrones dry up and fall, sometimes turning almost black in the process; the tree may or may not make a feeble attempt at regrowth by sprouting. Specialists from the Division of Forest Disease Research, California Forest and Range Experiment Station, as yet have not determined the cause of these sudden losses which have occurred in wild as well as developed areas, and are of course not confined to parks. It is greatly to be hoped that the reason for such decline may be determined soon, so that we may do whatever possible to help avoid loss in what Jepson described as "beyond any peradventure of doubt . . . the most handsome tree in California". That, may I observe, is a large statement.

* * *

(Readers of News and Views eight years or so ago may remember Frederick Meyer's series on State Park Trees. Word from the field indicated these were helpful, particularly to those without botanical training. We have asked Fred to resume his series; (the articles will appear from time to time).

In reference to his article on the Madrone, Fred would like anyone knowing of outstanding specimens in or near State Parks to let him know.

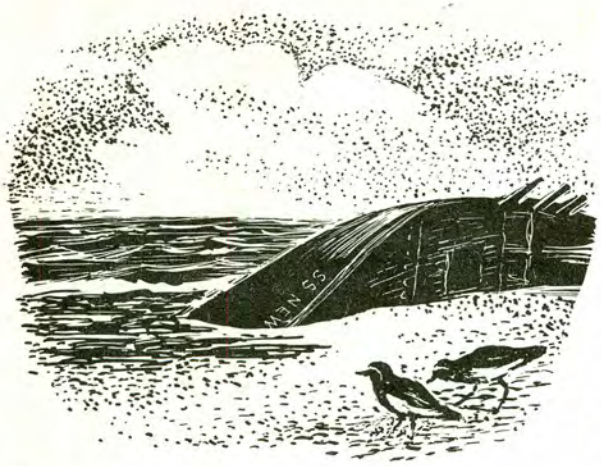
The Anza-Borrego Desert State Park

"The overriding influence that shapes the West is the desert. That is its one unifying force. It permeates the plains, climbs to all but the highest mountain peaks, dwells continuously in the valleys, and plunges down the Pacific slope to argue with the sea.

It has stripped the mountains of their vegetations, making them 'rocky': it has dried up the inland seas, leaving Death Valley completely dry and Lake Bonneville a briny fragment in Great Salt Lake. It is the great designer of the American West, painting the landscape with color. It shortened the grass on its borders before destroying it in the interior. It never permitted trees on the plains it built, and where it found them it beat them down to sage and brush, reducing the leaves to thorns and the sap to grease and oil. The trees it could not destroy it shriveled, and those it could not shrivel it petrified.

The desert designed the animals as it shaped the land. It compelled its creatures to conform to its colors, put horns on toads, made snakes travel sidewise to keep from sinking in the sand, created grasshoppers that fly five miles for a sprig of grass. It made them all parsimonious of water. The rabbits require little if any, the antelope do without for long periods, some rodents and plants (like the Joshua tree) manufacture and store their own. The little prairie dog is a desert masterpiece. He is a misnamed squirrel, because the Americans who named him could not believe that a squirrel would live in a dugout. As for water, it will never touch the stuff.

(From an article in Harper's, May, 1957,
by Walter Prescott Webb)



YIELD FROM

"Heavy seas at Sonoma Coast uncovered a tragedy of the past when shifting sands exposed the remaining portion of the SS Newberg's hull on the south end of Salmon Creek Beach. Old timers in the area relate that the SS Newberg was a lumber schooner, 274 feet long with a 31' beam, owned by Richardson Bros. at Stewart's Point. In October, 1918, while running the fog on a return trip from San Francisco she went aground. She was headed east when grounded and the stories go that the crew had indulged in extra rum, the vessel blindly navigating its own way. Tugs failed to refloat her, and when this failed hundreds of barrels were tied to the hull in an effort to put her afloat. This also failed. She was broken up by the heavy seas."

Melvin L. Badger
Park Supervisor

D. L. BLISS: "As Lois Carpenter was taking her daily stroll down the main highway (the only place you can stroll now without snowshoes) a very large pussy cat with a long tail came out of the woods about 500 yards from the Park office. After looking Lois over, the cat walked down the highway, turned and disappeared up the mountain. Later she sighted a large Bobcat near the service yard. She is doing better than the Park Rangers. All we ever see are the tracks . . ."

Keith Carpenter
State Park Ranger III

CARILLO BEACH -- "Maury Hayes, Park Supervisor hit high-grade ore while engaged in mining a litter deposit in one of the park canyons. Digging into a strata of the usual, low-grade stuff consisting of beer cans, pop bottles, kleenex, etc., Maury caught a trace of a familiar green color. Stifling an urge to cry 'Eureka', he nonetheless found it to be real. Further digging proved the claim disappointing."

J. S. Duncan
Ass't. Park Supervisor

SILVER STRAND: "A group of Marines camped for a week just north of park boundary, their equipment including four large self-propelled guns, four M4 tanks, two M8 tanks, and jeeps. While roaring around the sand, one of the drivers boomed around the fence in an M8, got too close to the beach and was stuck. Two other tanks were required to drag the M8 out. The monstrous tracks were removed and the beach restored, some by hand shoveling."

Lewis L. Myer
Ass't. Park Supervisor

THE FIELD

"An interesting item regarding the attitude of the San Diego County Board of Supervisors of 1885:

WARNING
$100 DOLLARS REWARD

At a regular meeting of the Board, held July 11, 1885, it is hereby ordered that a reward of $100 be paid for the detection and conviction of any person guilty of removing cuttings or otherwise destroying any of the pine trees known as Pinus Torreyana, now growing in Soledad and Vicinity.' "

James H. Richardson
Ranger I

ANZA-BORREGO: "Supervisor Strickler, Welch, Fairchild. Stinchfield, McGinnis and Beckman aided sheriff's deputies in the search for Roberta Donovan, 8, of Rialto, lost near Vallecito Stage Station. in the vicinity of the huge cienega south of the station. The search began January 2nd, and the child was not found that date. Strickler and Beckman remained on the search throughout the night. On January 3rd, Strickler, Beckman, Fairchild, Huston and Stinchfield continued the search. She was found safe and sound and all hands returned bleary-eyed and happy."

Jack P. Welch
Ass't. Park Supervisor

RUSSIAN GULCH: "When John Doran took the ocean temperature February 4th. he noticed the water and air temperature were exactly the same. This has never happened here since we have been making recordings. It should be noted that the sea was at its roughest of the winter . . . "!

Richard C. Powers
Park Supervisor

PARK SHORT: A butane truck rolled over about 75 yards north of Russian Gulch Park entrance. All pitched in to reroute traffic. get the truck righted. Fortunately, no gas escaped . . . . . At Point Lobos, Ranger Bill Coleman picked up a piece of paper at Whaler's Cove and was hit in the face with a blast of air from a four inch ground squirrel hole which was some 95 feet from the nearest water. As each wave entered Whaler's Cove, the air rushed up through the hole, which evidently passes under the parking area . . . . Mr. and Mrs. Moon Lee carried on the Chinese New Year traditions in the Joss House with offerings of fruit and wine to the gods . . . .An olive tree was moved from headquarters area to front of the church building at La Purisima . . . .

WILDLIFE MEETING REPORT

The California Section, National Wildlife Society, met in Davis early last month, and in attendance from the Division of Beaches and Parks were John H. Michael and Burgess W. Heacox, of the Conservation Section.

Many learned and interesting papers were presented regarding wildlife management. The topics ranged from basic investigations on "Body Temperatures of Columbian Black-tailed Deer" to humorously interesting presentations such as Walter E. Howard's "Rabbits in New Zealand", a brief review of the depredations of rabbits and problems in control faced by New Zealanders. 18 papers were presented at the meeting; space will allow only a resume of a few.

Eamor Nord of the California Forest and Range Experiment Station reviewed the ecology of Bitterbrush, Purshia tridentata and P. glandulosa, with the objective of increasing the winter range browse for deer. One point was the positive determination of the existance of hybrids of Bitterbrush and Cliff Rose, Cowania stansburiana or C. Mexicana var. stansburiana. The two Purshia species are sometimes called Antelope Brush.

Lowell Sumner, National Park Service, recommended that better harvesting practices for deer herds would reduce severe browse damage to shrubs. He claimed it is as important in park management to protect the vegetation as it is to protect the animal life, and better harvesting of deer herds is a "must" in order to reduce the severe damage to shrubs and young trees.

Oliver Burris, of Hopland Experiment Station, illustrated methods used in handling of Black-tailed Deer with slides showing fencing compounds, Clover traps and hobbles. He ended the demonstration by firing a dart-like drug laden syringe from a CO_2 gun to show the method used to capture deer unharmed for experimental work. We await perfection of this method as it should prove invaluable in handling elk.

John Radovich, Department of Fish and Game, said department studies indicated that as the number of spawning stock increases the survival ratio decreases or, in plain terms, as the number of adults increases the production of young is retarded. This means a species would literally reproduce itself to extinction. Doyle Gates, also of Fish and Game, discussed "Shrimp--New Industry and Its Problems". He said commercial beds of shrimp are mapped and sampled to determine catch limits, quotas and seasons. He said some species of the genus Pandalus first function as fully mature males and later become females. This phenomenon, known as hermaphroditism, is not unknown in other forms of animal life.

Richard Gard and Paul R. Needham, of the University of California, Department of Zoology, told of the distribution and taxonomy of Rainbow Trout from Mexico to Alaska. Their tentative conclusion was that almost all forms of Rainbow Trout they studied should be classified under the species Rainbow Trout Salmo gairdneri, with a few geographical races or sub-species noted for locally distinct populations.

Bruce Browning, Fish and Game, summarized research in progress on the food habits of the Western Mourning Dove, Zenardura macroura marginella, in California. The seeds of noxious weeds may not play as important a part in the diet of the Mourning Dove as had been originally suspected.

GEM of the Sierra Nevada

"Around it is a ring of mountains, some of which are almost 11,000 feet high. Tahoe's beauties have been sung by many able men but not one has ever described in full its beauty, sublimity and inspiration. It stands alone. To see it, to watch it day by day, is the only way to comprehend its glory".

. . . Motcrland

Mark Twain said of Lake Tahoe: "a noble sheet of blue water . . . walled in by snow-clad peaks that towered aloft full 3,000 feet higher still . . . I thought it must surely be the fairest picture the whole earth affords."

. . . Mark Twain

Emerald Bay

FIRE AT ARMSTRONG REDWOODS ROUTS RANGER, FAMILY

"On February 4, fire broke out in Residence #2, in which Ranger Edgar W. Strouse and family lived. With Guerneville Fire Department helping, the blaze was put out by 3:45 p.m., 50 minutes after it was first detected. About 50 per cent of the building interior was damaged, but the Strouse family lost practically everything. Guerneville folks have helped a great deal in lending Ranger Strouse and family a helping hand--money, food, clothing, furniture have been given. No insurance on household goods, so let this be a warning to Division personnel everywhere, for this could happen to any of us."

Jack Fleckenstein
Park Supervisor

* * *

Letter from Ranger Strouse

"On behalf of my family and myself I would like to extend our thanks and gratitude for the prompt aid given by the members of the Division after the fire that destroyed most of our personal belongings. As quite a bit of the aid was given in cash without names of the donors I feel that our appreciation should be given to each and all, and the only way they can be reached is through the News and Views."

ROSTER CHANGES

APPOINTMENTS - Permanent

Denham, Joe R.	St. Pk. Attend.	Richardson Grove	2/3/58
Ford, James B.	Tractor Opr. Lbr.	District 4 Hdqrs.	1/31/58
George, Adelle	Int. Typ. Clerk	District 6 Hdqrs.	1/31/58
Janik, Chester	Asst. Civ. Eng.	District 6 Hdqrs.	1/31/58
Luna, Juan, Jr.	Stock Clerk	District 6 Hdqrs.	1/31/58
Olsen, William H.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Columbia	1/31/58
Reveal, William A.	Asst. Civ. Eng.	District 1 Hdqrs.	1/31/58
Shepherd, Glen M.	St. Pk. Attend.	Millerton Lake	2/5/58
Shiozawa, Kenji	Asst. Lndscp. Arch.	District 6 Hdqrs.	2/17/58
Smith, Jack J.	St. Pk. Attend.	Portola	1/31/58

TRANSFERS

Hill, William H.	St. Pk. Rg. II	Folsom Lake	2/17/58
(From)		San Clemente	
Jones, Elmer C.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Fremont Peak	2/11/58
(From)		Standish and Hickey	
Legier, Arthur E.	St. Pk. Attend.	Mt. Tamalpais	2/13/58
(From)		Richardson Grove	
Parker, Rupard M.	St. Pk. Attend.	Richardson Grove	2/13/58
(From)		Mt. Tamalpais	

SEPARATIONS

Cushing, Charles L.	St. Pk. Rg. III	Seacliff Beach	2/19/58
McCamey, Chester R.	St. Pk. Attend.	Silver Strand	2/6/58

MISCELLANEOUS

Colusa-Sacramento River State Park - P.O. Box 207, Colusa, Calif. - Phone:GLenview 8-4927

On the Front Cover

The California Brown Pelican - Pelecanus occidentalis californicus

Featured this month is the Brown Pelican, seen taking advantage of the March breezes to help him in his wandering search for fish.

Abundant along the California coast, especially from Santa Cruz southward, he breeds on the islands off the southern California coastline in the summer months. Throughout his range, the Brown Pelican may be seen almost any time of day during the fall, winter and spring months, singly or in flocks, lazily flying in "The pelican way" of five or six wing-strokes followed by a glide.

Not only is the wing stroke pattern of the pelican distinctive but his habit of traveling in single file is also characteristic. Gliding one behind another, these cumbersome birds await the down beat of the leader to start each series of strokes.

One of the largest of birds with a wingspread up to $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, of an over-all dusky brown to gray coloration, with a long flat bill (complete with pouch) and a very short tail, it is readily distinguishable from other birds of the California coast. The dusky color serves to separate the Brown Pelican from its relative the White Pelican, P. erythrorhynchos, which is mostly white with partially black wings. Adult Brown Pelicans do show some cream colored face and head markings.

When in flight, the head is carried hunched back on its shoulders with the long flat bill lying on its curved neck and pointing dead ahead. If a fish is spotted, the beak is pointed straight downward and the pelican heads for the water much like a dive-bomber peeling off from its flight formation. With a resounding splash, he strikes the surface heavily and sends a shower of water several feet in the air.

Burgess W. Heacox
State Park Naturalist

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; developing the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restoring and refurbishing significant historic sites and buildings.

STATE PARK COMMISSION

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Charles Kasch (Ukiah) ; Guilford H. Whitney, (San Diego); Robert E. Burns (Stockton); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); Gertrude G. Harriman, (Hemet) ; Robert Di Giorgio, (San Francisco) ;J. Covington, Exec. Sec'y.

DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES
De Witt Nelson
CHIEF OF THE DIVISION
Newton B. Drury

Editor . . . . . Alfred M. Calais
Artist . . . . . Dean E. Johnson

ROSTER CHANGES

Appointments - Permanent

Childress, Ivan L.	Rg I	10/8/57	Cuyamaca Rancho
Hobbs, William B.	Rg I	10/14/57	R & H Trails
Myers, John W.	St Pk Attend	10/7/57	Mitchell Caverns
Rader, Earl	St Pk Attend	8/30/57	Pismo Beach
Stockslager, Frank W.	St Pk Attend	9/16/57	San Buenaventura
Waddell, Edward L.	St Pk Attend	10/1/57	Humboldt Redwoods

Transfers

Grieco, Thomas (from)	Rg I	10/1/57	Seacliff Beach Henry Cowell
Jones, Stanley W. (from)	Rg I	10/1/57	Big Basin Sunset Beach
McDade, James D. (from)	Rg I	10/1/57	Henry Cowell Big Basin
Rose, Auburn W. (from)	Rg I	10/1/57	Sunset Beach Seacliff Beach

Separations

Greene, Mark L.	Curator I	9/30/57	Monterey Custom House
Hartigan, Isabel	Curator I	9/30/57	Monterey

Miscellaneous

New Telephone Numbers:

Anza-Borrego	Rockwell 7-5400	Carlsbad Beach	Saratoga 2-0778
Carrillo Beach	Glenwood 7-2795 (Malibu)		Saratoga 2-4906 (Tow
Colusa	Glenview 8-4927	Cuyamaca	Julian 2336
Doheny Beach	Gypsy 6-5281	Huntington	Lexington 6-3053
Los Encinos	State 4-4849	Mitchell Caverns	Essex 1
Mt. San Jacinto	Idyllwild 8-0091	Palomar Mt.	Palomar 5 (Collect)
Pio Pico	Oxford 5-1217	Salton Sea	Salton Sea 1 (Collec
San Clemente	Hyacinth 2-3156	Silver Strand	Hemstead 5-5184
Torrey Pines	Skyline 5-2063	Will Rogers	Exbrook 5-1972

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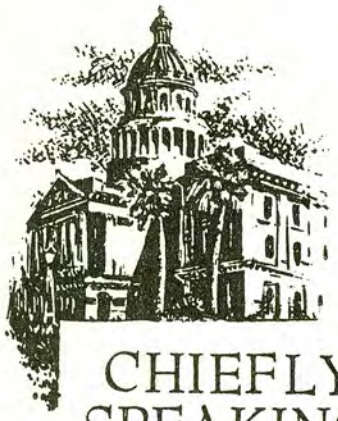
STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS



CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Writing this column has been deferred in order to be able to say: "The Legislature had adjourned and the following has happened to us", etc. etc. It can no longer wait, and because of the impasse over water policy, the Legislature--and with it the budget--still lingers on.

So far as we are concerned, however, it is reasonably safe to tell what has been done in the budget, and otherwise, regarding Beaches and Parks.

The budget is in conference between the Senate and Assembly; but our items as passed by both houses differ only in minor details. When the budget bill finally goes to the Governor, he still can eliminate or reduce specific items. We shall hold a thought as to that.

Again the Legislature has been liberal with the State Park Program. Our total is close to ten million dollars ($9,380,755, to be exact). About seven million is for support and three million for development. These are round figures. The exact amounts are:

Support	$6,492,660
Capital Outlay (Development)	2,857,595
Miscellaneous	30,500
Total	$9,380,755

No new appropriations were made under Capital Outlay for land acquisition. (We have still unencumbered from 1956 and 1957 a total of $31,851,000, expendable over the next 3-1/2 years.) There were some shifts of balances of land funds already appropriated in order to carry out such projects as Ano Nuevo Island, a surplus lighthouse property offshore from Steele Beach State Park, San Mateo County and a few others.

Roadside Rests Were a Target

There were some cuts in our budget for planning personnel, particularly in the districts. But the main object of critical scrutiny was our items for support and maintenance of Roadside Rests. This was cut from a request of $100,000 to $10,500, with considerable whoop and hurrah in both houses. When it was found that maintenance cost of three pioneer rests in San Bernardino County was running about $6,500 per unit, this was proclaimed to be too high. (Comment was made upon this in the February NEWS AND VIEWS.) Undoubtedly this cost can be cut down--it will have to be--but there is considerable doubt as to whether with this reduction we shall be able to maintain these rests in a condition that will be a credit to us or to the State of California. As has been said often before, time will tell.

It is, of course, not true, as was asserted in some quarters, that our Division deliberately kept maintenance costs high in order to "scuttle the program". We did not seek this responsibility, feeling as many did it was more closely related to the State Highway System. But when the Legislature put the burden upon us, we assumed it with good grace and, I think, with success, considering the avowed experimental nature of the program. We have tried to operate in a way that would make these rests clean, attractive and inviting to travelers.

The situation is scarcely simplified by the fact that although the Legislature cut out all maintenance funds for these rests but $10,500 to take care of seven areas constructed or contracted for, in its later session it passed a joint resolution (ACR 25) approving the continued expenditure of a balance remaining from 1956 of $334,000 for establishing and developing additional rests. But no action was taken to restore the maintenance item.

Land Acquisition Procedure Criticized

An Assembly Subcommittee held hearings in review of the operations of our Land Section. Undoubtedly, we shall benefit in some ways from such a review of our methods. We ventured to state the obvious in conceding that we are, of course, not infallible. We outlined the steps we are taking to organize more effectively and to accelerate the land buying program, as well as to effect purchases as nearly as possible in line with appraisals.

I took the liberty, however, of defending our land people, who have in my opinion done a remarkable job, considering the size and complicated nature of their task, in organizing, in recruitment, and in carrying transactions through the many steps prescribed by law and administrative regulations. A work-flow chart and a stage-by stage progress summary presented by Deputy Chief Everett Powell bore this out.

Moreover, it may be fairly questioned whether the land acquisition program has lagged. Our progress report shows that out of $40,000,000 appropriated in 1956 and 1957, over $10,000,000 has been expended or encumbered. This is a five-year program, and in twenty months (1/3 of the time) over a quarter of the funds have been encumbered. But in addition, the report shows that as to an additional $12,000,000 in purchases, we are half way through the process of encumbering the funds. Simple arithmetic would seem to indicate that our land forces are abreast of their task, if not ahead of it. With the organizing period behind us, with our methods being improved, we should be able to move at an accelerated rate. Never before, to my knowledge, has a State Park acquisition program of such magnitude been undertaken.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 23 dealing with this subject of land acquisition and suggesting certain changes in our procedure, particularly as to condemnation, was passed by the lower house but defeated in the Senate. Aside from the fact that it contained some inferences that we felt were unfair, we had no objection to it and assured the legislative committees of our desire and endeavors to expedite land purchases in every way possible.

Emerald Bay Bridge Issue Revived

Prejudging an issue that the Division of Highways is still studying, SCR 7, calling for a "low-level" highway at Emerald Bay was passed by the Senate but defeated in Assembly Committee. With fine support from the Sierra Club, our position was that while we joined in the desire for an all-year highway, at all costs we should avoid the mutilation of one of the scenic gems of America by the construction of several miles of approach roads on the unspoiled shores of Lake Tahoe and of a bridge at the entrance to Emerald Bay. Such destruction of landscape values should be undertaken only as a last resort, with no alternative. Thus far the reports of

(Concluded on Page 15)

New Park Units

Better Rangers throughout the State park system will find themselves pressed for information this season about State parks recently established or about to become units of the State park system.

Not the least of these is the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument including the renowned Castle structure and attendant buildings and grounds. This has now been officially named as herein indicated by mutual agreement between the State Park Commission and the estate of William Randolph Hearst. It is soon to be opened to the public and a future issue of News and Views will be devoted to this latest State Historical Monument.

The State Park Commission at their April meeting in San Francisco will consider official names for the following State Parks:

1. Ano Nuevo Beach State Park, which is in San Mateo County and is to include Ano Nuevo, or New Year's Island. This formerly was designated as the Steele Beach Project.

2. Benicia Beach State Park, (not to be confused with Benicia Capitol State Historical Monument, which was dedicated a few short weeks ago when the Legislature held an official session there). This is a beach and upland area along the Carquinez Straits immediately to the east of the City of Benicia, which will be developed into an aquatic park. As yet, this area is undeveloped and is not staffed.

3. Elsinore State Park, which is composed of the lake bottom and upland of Lake Elsinore, now dry. The park is being administered temporarily by employees assigned there from Doheny Beach State Park, which has been closed because of sanitary problems. Not as yet developed except for local recreation.

4. Emma K. Wood Beach State Park, the name which was specified in the gift deed to the State. This is in Ventura County and is presently under the administration of District 5. No personnel has been assigned and there are no specific developments, the area being primarily sandy beach.

5. Joshua Trees State Park, in Los Angeles County, six miles east of Lancaster. This park is intended primarily to be a reserve of the celebrated Joshua Trees and is still in process of being acquired. It will be within the jurisdiction of the present District 6, or its successor in the Los Angeles County area. At present no developments or staffing are at the park.

6. Sadie Coe Memorial State Park, in Santa Clara County. This was formerly known as the Coe Ranch project and is a mountain and forested area east of Morgan Hill in Santa Clara County. It was a gift of the County of Santa Clara to the State. At present there are no staffing or developments there. The name of this park was specified in the deed to Santa Clara County from the Coe Estate, and will be retained by the State Park Commission.

The consolidation of a group of units under one descriptive name was also recommended to the Commission:

1. Sonoma State Historical Monuments, which will be composed of:

   a. Sonoma Mission

   b. Vallejo Home

   c. Sonoma Barracks, including the Casa Grande of General Vallejo

2. San Mateo Beaches State Park

   a. Thornton Beach

   b. Sharp's Park

   c. Montara

   d. Half Moon Bay, including Princeton, Miramar, Maples, Dunes and Francis Beaches.

Eventually San Mateo Beaches State Park will consist of six named units. Those to be added will be San Gregorio, of which Pomponio Beach will be a part, and Pescadero, which will include Pebble and Los Frijoles Beaches.

The recently acquired Atascadero Beach will be administered in connection with Morro Bay State Park. Torrey Pines State Park will include the present Torrey Pines Beach and the soon to be acquired Torrey Pines Reserve.

A redesignation of the San Francisco Beaches was recommended as follows:

San Francisco Beaches State Park, to include Baker's Beach, James D. Phelan Beach, and Point Lobos Beach (not to be confused with the Point Lobos Reserve).

We hope this information will be helpful to Park Supervisors in answering questions of the public with respect to the areas named.

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STINSON BEACH STATE PARK

...A lawful Sunday at Stinson Beach

By Robert Carlsen

At the foot on the northwestern slopes of Mt. Tamalpais are the sands of crescent shaped Stinson Beach. Although the beach itself is four miles long only three quarters of a mile is within the boundaries of Stinson Beach State Park.

As early as 1884 the beach was a popular place for the tourist. At that time a resort was opened on what is now the northern half of the present park. The resort changed hands many times. The operators were always on the move. Revenue Agents frequently visited.

In the early 1900's the area was built up and the name Willow Camp given it. The area consisted of a lodge and several small cabins. Access to the area was either by hiking over Mr. Tamalpais or by the Tramp Stage which ran between Bolinas and Mt. Tamalpais. In the early days the area was used by hunters and fishermen.

In 1905, a large club house was built just north of the park area and called the Dipsea Inn. This clubhouse was built by the Dipsea Indians which was part of the Olympic Club. Also in 1905 the first Dipsea race was run from Mill Valley to the beach. This race is still an annual affair.

In 1939, Willow Camp, consisting of 10 acres of land and five acres of beach, was purchased by the County of Marin and the name changed to Marin County Park. The County set up camp and picnicking facilities.

In 1943, the U.S. Coast Guard moved in and took over a portion of the area. At this time restricted use of the area was permitted. The beach was patrolled by Guardsmen on horseback and dogs. In 1946 they moved out leaving the large barracks building which is now used for dressing rooms, office and residence.

An unlawful Sunday at Stinson Beach...

Here at Point Lobos Reserve it is a common sight to see the Columbian Black-tailed Deer feeding on the tip growth of the Poison Oak with no ill effects. In the spring, and during the summer months, one can see numerous spittle-bugs, a small insect, feeding on the new growth of this plant and shortly numerous birds will in turn feed on this insect. The Hairy Woodpecker has been observed feeding on the mature seeds. By a few observations we can quickly see that this plant is most valuable to the wildlife community of our parks and forests as a food item and a shelter from enemies.

Did you ever think of Poison Oak as a protective cover for animals? Very frequently here at Point Lobos one meets a Brush Rabbit, deer, ground squirrel, just to mention a few, on one of the trails, and in most instances the animal will quickly clear from the trail, as one approaches, and enter the Poison Oak area. As the animals penetrate the covering of Poison Oak just a few feet, they seem to relax, sensing that man won't follow. Numerous animals besides the ones mentioned above live in, find shelter, or seek food in the chaparral where we find most of the Poison Oak, although these plants are also found in the forests.

Suppose park personnel took up the task of eradicating all Poison Oak, what an endless job it would be. When next the heavy rains fell upon the barren ground the water would quickly run off and erosion would become even a bigger problem. This brings us to another conclusion: Poison Oak is essential as protection to the water shed.

Take a look at this plant in the fall months when its leaves change from green to a fiery red: what a beautiful sight is this mass coloring on the hillsides. We rangers of Point Lobos Reserve are in a most fortunate position to be able to help out with the summer campfire programs at Big Sur State Park. One of my slides is that of the Poison Oak, as seen in its splendid fall coloring, clinging to the trunk of the stately Monterey Pine. With my slide talk, I give the foregoing list of reasons why in many cases, Poison Oak is more beneficial than harmful. The public will show much more regard as well as respect for this plant when they know the truth about it. It is our job to pass the information to them.

* * * * * *

Here is a facsimile application for membership in the National Conference on State Parks. Fill in and mail to John Michael, Division of Beaches and Parks, 10th and L Sts., Sacramento, if you decide to join this outstanding organization.

To: 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------$1000	

Name _____

Address _____

Sponsored by _____

Checks should be made to the National Conference on State Parks.

SOME PERTINENT FACTS ON ROADSIDE RESTS

Many of our field personnel and many of our friends have expressed concern over the manner in which the Division of Beaches and Parks was treated during the Roadside Rest hearings last month. We can only assure them the facts do not bear out the picture as painted and such statements as "gross inefficiency" and "waste of taxpayers money" and on and on could be true, but are not true because of any fault of this Division.

The Division of Beaches and Parks has complied with every provision of the law in developing the roadside rest program for the State. We have conferred with the County Planning Commissions and the Board of Supervisors regarding the locations of the roadside rests before final approval by the State Park Commission and State Public Works Board.

We have proceeded with caution and have considered the 48 planned units in the nature of a pilot program before launching into full scale construction. Final authorization for expenditures are passed upon by the State Public Works Board before any funds can be expended for construction.

As to the charges that the construction was extravagent, we believe this was based on the false assumption that it consisted only of constructing tables and benches and building the shelters over them. However, these items only represented one-third of the cost---the remaining two-thirds was to provide access to and from the rest area and provisions for parking off the traveled highway. These access areas had to meet specifications to conform with the Division of Highways' standards for safety of the motorists. The Division of Highways evidently does not have such high standards on freeway routes. A good example is the Sacramento-Roseville Freeway where the access roads are quick drive-offs to litter cans. They do not compare by any stretch of the imagination to the demands placed upon this Division.

We obtained an estimate from the Division of Highways for maintenance and their annual charge would be $28,000, this in spite of the fact that they patrol this route regularly, already had the personnel and equipment. Our cost is approximately $20,000, and included in the figure is the purchase of equipment and hiring of new employees. This, we believe, indicates our endeavor to operate in the most economical manner available to us.

The State Legislature in approving the Budget Act of 1956 instructed the Division of Beaches and Parks to proceed with a system of roadside rests. The first units of an ultimate statewide system have been completed and are ready for public use.

Planning of each roadside rest has presented a distinctly different problem. Although the land parcels used and the facilities installed have remained rather constant, the roadwork required for ingress and egress has varied considerably in quantity and cost. In one installation on a high speed highway in San Bernardino County, the roadwork accounted for 78% of the total cost.

The roadwork required to provide the measures of highway safety deemed necessary and the continually rising construction prices have resulted in higher development costs than were contemplated at the incept of the program. Construction prices have ranged from $2,555, in Calaveras County, where a former highway area has been used, to $10,811. for an installation in the Desert where extensive roadwork and a ramada were required. Construction costs for the seven installations completed or under construction to date have averaged $6,410. per unit. With favorable contract prices, the four units presently before the Public Works Board will further reduce the average construction cost per unit to $5,716.

With only four months experience in maintaining the three roadside rests in San Bernardino County there are several points that bear emphasis.

1. The installations are receiving a high volume of use. Vehicle Count projected for a 10-hour day at one location indicates:

   Vehicles per month (December)----------3,150
   Visitors per month (4 per car)----------12,600

   As estimated from the Division of Highways' Annual Traffic Count, 65,370 vehicles passed the roadside rest during the same period.

2. Whether intentional or not, the traveling public is destructive. Although these installations were designed to withstand more than normal acts of vandalism, occurrences to date have necessitated replacement of parts to various facilities.

3. Acts of the traveling public definitely create an unsanitary condition in and about the roadside rests not equipped with rest room facilities.

4. Maintenance is necessary. In addition to the above, there are many other incidents that can be cited to substantiate that cleaning up after the public is no small job.

Park personnel are maintaining the three units in San Bernardino County, which necessitates driving 250 miles daily. The most easterly unit is serviced once daily and the other two units are serviced twice daily. To provide this service, including the required equipment, a yearly operating budget of $18,493. was approved by the Department of Finance, which we repeat is approximately $10,000. below the Highways' estimate for a similar service for which they had equipment and personnel. This maintenance cost is $6,195. per unit per year; however, with installation of two more proposed roadside rests within the same maintenance route the yearly maintenance cost per unit will be reduced to $3,700.

Agreements are being negotiated for the U. S. Forest Service and the Division of Forestry to maintain certain roadside rests located near installations manned by those Agencies. Also, in an effort to further reduce maintenance costs and continue the prescribed quality, it is planned to maintain the roadside rest at Beckwourth Pass by entering into a contractual agreement with a resident of the area, at least until such time as experience proves this method to be unsatisfactory.

YAQUI WELL

By Dalton Merkel

(Naturalist, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park)

Many of us who know the "lure" of the desert are apt to be ever casting our eyes toward the distant mountains with their mysterious canyons and dry washes, when actually, many an interesting and typical desert spot exists within easy walking distance of paved roads and campgrounds.

Each year sees more and more people using the back country of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. By jeep, horseback and on foot, they travel the nearly 400 miles of desert trails in the Park. They come from all over California and the United States.

As Naturalist with headquarters at the desert park, it is one of my duties to locate areas near enough to the campgrounds that the park visitor without jeep, horse, or time for long treks may find a place that will provide the adventure and the thrill of the back country. Such a place is Yaqui Well, a desert oasis.

Twenty miles west of U. S. 99 on California 78 or 18 miles east of Julian in San Diego County a person can turn off in the direction of Tamarisk Grove Campground. San Felipe wash is crossed just after the turn and by following a desert wash road 9/10 of a mile west, the well is reached.

A nature walk through the wash is, for the desert enthusiast, a varied experience. In late April or early May the Desert Catalpa (Chilopsis linearis) may be sporting its delicate orchid like blossoms and in February or March many hikers are heard to exclaim "I didn't know the desert had such color!" The bright yellow of the Burro-fat (Cleome isomeris) blossoms seems to be in competition with the yellow blooms of the Creosote Bush (Larrea divaricata). Later in the spring, above the banks of San Felipe wash the red and orange colors of the different cacti and the Ocotillo (Fouquieria splendans) blossoms will stand out sharply against the burnt brown of the sun-varnished rocks.

Ever present is the graceful and striking Smoke Tree (Parosela spinosa)with its leafless twigs and branches waving like wreaths of smoke in the desert breeze. Artists often paint this unique desert plant.

Underfoot a small object often streaks across the sand. Upon inspection the streak may be seen to stop and the Desert Grid-iron tail lizard may be recognized with its barred tail and greenish yellow color. It has been clocked by patrol jeeps at nearly 20 miles per hour. A man to go as fast for his size would have to run along at over 180 miles per hour. This would surely better some world's record. When running, this particular lizard holds its tail over the back as if to keep from dragging it along and thus lose speed.

In the baked clay-like sand of the wash the passing of many of the desert's "citizens" can be seen. Tracks of an occasional deer, mountain sheep, or coyote may be noted along with the tracks of squirrel, beetle, and birds. These provide a good lesson in track reading for the younger desert visitors.

Sight of the oasis brings to view clumps of Mesquite covered with brown bunches of Desert Mistletoe (Phorandendron californicum), a parasite attacking the Mesquite and the Ironwood (Olneya tesota) found near the well. We have been asked by many hikers why the parasite is not removed before it can kill any of the trees, but we tell them we have a natural condition here of parasite and host and the State Park system strives to leave areas in as natural a condition as possible. When the visitor sees the stately Phainopepla, a fine looking black bird with erect crest, feeding upon and enjoying the berries and mistletoe, and when he realizes that the desert quail finds food and moisture from these same berries, the mistletoe does not seem such a blight after all.

Many small warblers will be seen to slip through the branches of the Mesquite in search of insect food. These warblers, like so many other species of bird life to be observed here, are migrants just stopping for a rest and snack on the way through. The bird student can spend hours in this desert bird oasis and be amazed at the variety of species that can be noted.

Wandering along among the Ironwood Trees over the white sand, the hiker will suddenly come upon the water hole. Can this small puddle 4 feet long by 18 inches wide be able to support such plant and animal life? It is amazing how, in an area of water scarcity, so much life can be supported. In this age of water shortage perhaps man can learn from nature how to conserve moisture.

Coming around a bend in the trail we see fire blackened cave like hollows in the sides of the bank. These make our minds turn back to the first men in this area. Such an oasis with water and food plants right at the front door must have been a "happy home" for the early aborigine. Other evidence of early occupancy are at hand in the sands of Yaqui Well. Blackened soil, fire-tinted rock, and scattered pieces of pottery give ample evidence of the use the Indians made of this area. Once in awhile bits of obsidian chips and even an arrow point will be seen on the ground surface. As obsidian does not occur here in a native state, finding the pieces tell us a story of trade among these Indians of the Southwest.

The name Yaqui may come from the story that an Indian of that Tribe in Mexico lived in the oasis at one time. He was reported to have been killed by local Indians who were suspicious of a "foreigner."

As more white men arrived in California in search for gold, the well must have been a stop over and life saver for many a lost emigrant and prospector.

Today the modern desert camper can stand in the quiet desert evening with the moon coming up full and round making the Smoke Trees look like spectral shapes and he can get the true feeling of the desert without the hardships of the early explorers. The vast, silent desert seems to make so many troubles of our civilized world fade out. A remark of a park visitor seems to fit in here: "How lucky we are in America to have places like this Yaqui Well set aside for us and our children's children."

...Tell Me a Story

Interpretation is one of the most important tasks of our personnel. It is not propa-

ganda. It is not publicity or coloring the facts. It is making alive and real our heritage, natural and material, so that each of our visitors will better understand the State, area and world we live in and which has been lived in by flora and fauna both great and small for millions of years.

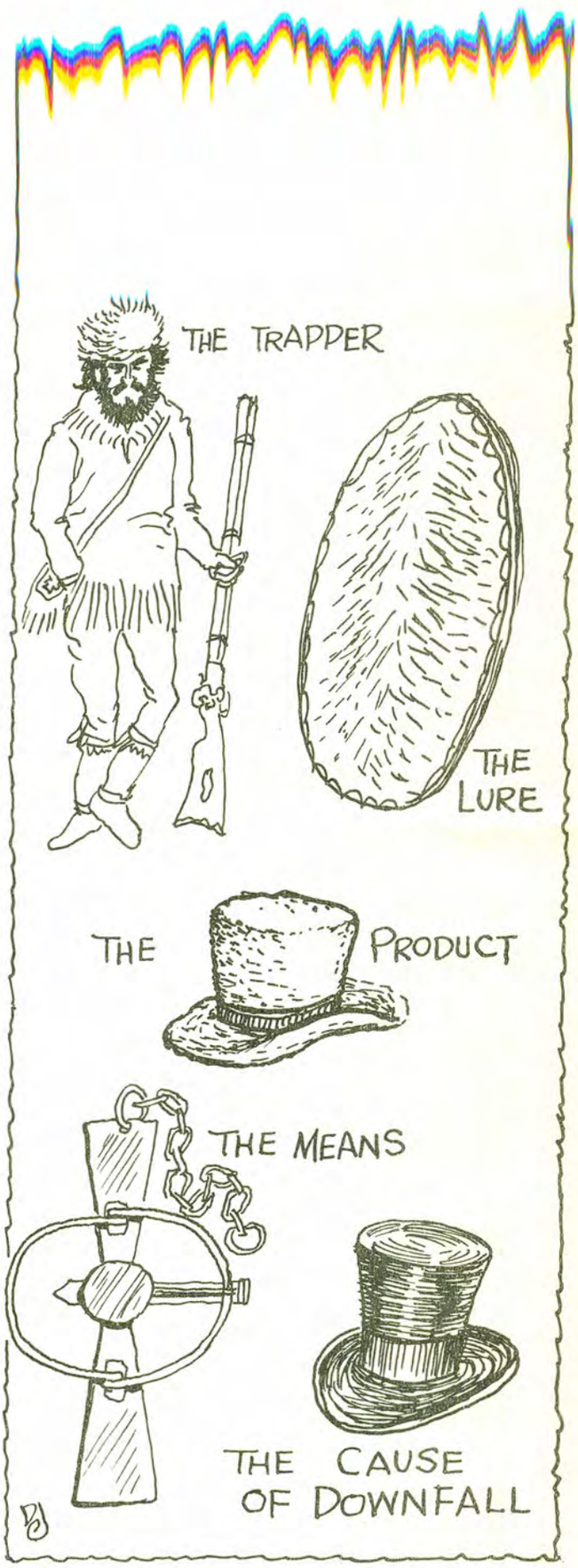
By Carl P. Russell
(National Park Service Retired)

If you please, I wish to raise a question which I think is timely.

One of my personal interests for many years has been the study of historic objects. In my offices we have attempted to improve popular interest in historic objects. Also, we have spoken to professional groups, occasionally, about historic objects as sources of history; we have advocated the establishment of a formal course of training in colleges and universities designed to prepare historians and museum people to read history in objects as they are now taught to gather it from documents.

I think you will agree that no noteworthy advance has been made in preparing numbers of curators and historians to make such use of historic objects, and now there is taking place that change in museum techniques and methods designed to streamline presentations in a manner which often relegates historic objects to even lesser status than they held ten years ago.

I noted Dr. Aubrey Neasham's comment, "Some citizens still cling to the idea that the old-type museum is the thing." I would not argue for return of "visible storage" in history museums, but I am bothered by the trend in placing so few objects on display, and by the frequent lack of interpretive labels which should accompany the objects that are displayed.



My point may be illustrated by the example from a leading history museum in a great city of the Rocky Mountain area which is reproduced above.

The steel trap in the exhibit is a bona fide relic of the days of the mountain man and the beaver hat is similarly genuine and representative of something important and interesting in the American Story. Both are quite rare in collections. Neither is understood nor appreciated by the majority of museum visitors, yet the exhibits designer felt that it is more important to streamline this exhibit than to "clutter" it with explanations.

A goodly number of curators today will join the designer in appraising this exhibit as "good." I think it is good if used as introduction to more detailed exhibits in which historic objects are featured - and interpreted but true to current form the excellent collections of this particular institution (and I may add, the collections of many of our better museums) have been relegated to storage.

They are out of sight and out of mind, seemingly superseded by dioramas and other manufactured devices. I applaud the use of good dioramas, but in a museum I believe that they should be bolstered by selected original objects which testify to the authenticity of the artist's portrayal.

Incidentally, the "beaver hat" exhibit referred to above has been borrowed in nearly every particular by the new Jackson Lake Lodge, Grand Teton National Park.

I believe you get the point I would make. I do not say that I am sorry to see the old-time "visible storage" go out of vogue, but if our current crop of exhibits are to have lasting educational value their substance should not be completely excised in favor of color, form and eye appeal.

This is especially true of exhibits in history museums. Visitors to science museums may obtain detailed information regarding geological and biological materials from many published sources, if their interest is awakened. Historic objects, on the other hand, have been neglected by historians and curators, alike. Comparatively, there is very little published information regarding historic objects.

I question the reasoning which has led us to hide in storage (or in stripped phrases) so much of the "meat" which history exhibits should control.

* * * * * *

On March 5, 1958, James Burrell Cox appeared before Judge Fenton Garfield, El Cajon, California. Mr. Cox appearance was due to illegal driving in the wash in the Fish Creek area of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.

A fine of $150.00 was given with $100.00 suspended. Judge Garfield gave Mr. Cox a lecture on the damage to Park land but stated that since Mr. Cox was the first violator that a light fine was given. He added, however, that after this any violator would be given a much higher fine.

(Continued from Page 2)

engineers and geologists have indicated the feasibility of a high-level route following the line of the present spectacular road around Emerald Bay, with a tunnel at the location of the slide which on several occasions has blocked traffic. Moreover, the preliminary estimates have indicated that this can be done at less cost than the bridge and approaches. The Division of Highways informs us that they intend to resume their studies of this vexatious problem next May.

Whittling at State Park Lands

Three legislative measures, none of which has passed, were introduced with the object of taking land dedicated to park purposes and devoting it to another purpose. A.B. 114 provided for transfer of lands in Santa Monica Beach State Park from the State to the City in order that it might be leased for public hotel purposes. It was defeated in Senate Committee. Senate Bill No. 37 to transfer property from Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park to the local school district and A.B. 80 with similar purposes at Trinidad, were left on file. It is to be hoped that the needs of these growing school districts can be met without involving the parks. Important as they are, they represent only one worthy cause among many that seek lands for their purposes and seem always to gravitate toward State Parks. A recent check has shown that in the last three years the California State Park Commission has been confronted with 131 applications for use of park lands for purposes alien to those for which the areas were acquired and developed. All of these, in greater or less degree involved an impact upon landscape values or upon the atmosphere of the parks. Some, such as necessary rights of way, had to be granted. If, however, we do not hold them to the minimum there is bound to be a steady deterioration of California's present great park estate.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

* * * * * * *

New Fees and Charges for Day-use Facilities Will Be In Effect May 1, 1958

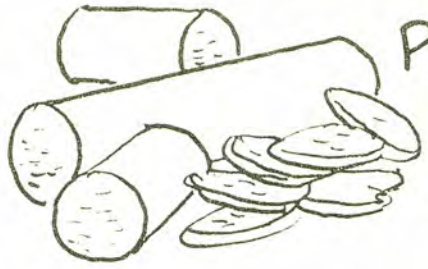
The recently established day-use facilities charges adopted by the State Park Commission at their Monterey meeting will be placed in effect on May 1, 1958. Starting on that date, in conformity with schedules for each park approved by appropriate District Superintendent, day-use charges of 50¢ per car will be applicable. New day-use tickets have been printed and are being distributed to the individual parks for their use beginning May 1, 1958.

Also applicable on May 1, 1958, are the new day-use charges for boat launching and boat trailer parking. For both purposes the fee will be 50¢ per boat and trailer. These charges are already being applied at Salton Sea State Park and will be applied as of May 1 at Folsom Lake and Tahoe State Parks. These charges will not affect any charges presently applied by concessioners for boat mooring and launching in accordance with their agreements with the State Park Commission.

Official letters have been sent to each of the District Superintendents regarding the institution of charges as of May 1, 1958.

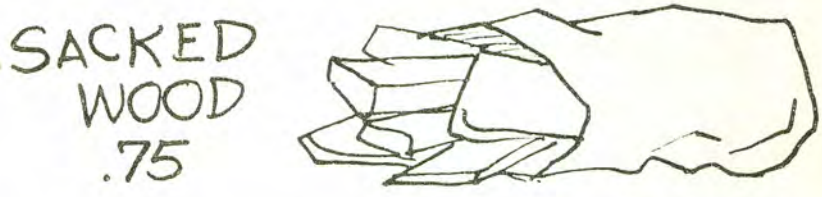
Park Supervisor

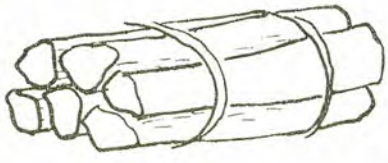
FUEL PRICES



Decisions on standard price for fuel at all State Parks have been established and parks have been informed by the superintendents. The gist of the recommendations which will be in effect this year, as compiled by Ronald Miller, administrative officer, are:

Presto logs will be purchased by the Division only in cartons, two and one-half logs per carton with igniter. Splitting of cartons for sale is prohibited. Two thousand packages are equivalent to a truck load and we should endeavor to place our orders so as to obtain the best price factor. The package will contain one complete log, two halves, and a half log broken into thin wafers for easy kindling, together with an igniter.





Fire wood will be in paper sacks with 75% wood per sack and it is to be pine and fir, free of nails, creosote, paint, etc. In no case are they to be longer than 20" nor shorter than 6". Net weight not less than 35 pounds per each sack.

Wood cut at the park and bundled by park personnel will consist of approximately two cubic feet of wood.

ROSTER CHANGE

APPOINTMENTS - Permanent				
Jameson, Lillian F.	Steno.Clk.Int.	549-435-1260-003	Dist. 5 Hdqrs.	3/1/58
Riddell, Francis A.	St. Pk. Rg. I	549-433-0983-008	Sutters Fort	3/1/58
Rieke, Grade E.	Int.Acct.Clk.	549-431-1733-002	Dist. 1 Hdqrs.	3/11/58
Rotanzi, Ann B.	Supvr.Hskpr.II	549-435-2039-001	San Simeon	3/17/58
Rotanzi, Norman	Supvr.Grds&Maint.	549-435-0718-001	San Simeon	3/17/58
Swenson, Arthur G.	St. Pk. Rg. I	549-433-0983-002	Folsom Lake	2/24/58
Wilson, Theodore A.	St. Pk. Rg. III	549-431-0977-005	Humboldt Redwoods	2/17/58
TRANSFERS				
Metcalf, Douglas W.	St. Pk. Rg. II	549-431-0980-007	Grizzly Creek	3/1/58
(From)	St. Pk. Rg. II	549-432-0980-007	William B. Ide	
Porter, Donald K.	St. Pk. Rg. I	549-433-0983-011	Tahoe	3/1/58
(From)	St. Pk. Rg. I	549-436-0983-015	Doheny Beach	
Stalter, Don M.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-433-0985-014	Millerton Lake	3/1/58
(From)	St. Pk. Attend.	549-433-0985-027	Calaveras	
SEPARATIONS				
Duckett, Albert A.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-431-0985-00[illegible]	Humboldt Redwoods	3/1/58
Smith, Jack J.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-434-0985-001	Portola	2/21/58
Thornton, Jack W.	Hi.Equip.Opr.Lbr.	549-431-6304-001	Dist. 1 Hdqrs.	2/27/58
Thornton, Margaret E.	Int. Acct. Clk.	549-431-1733-002	Dist. 1 Hdqrs.	2/28/58

MISCELLANEOUS

Mailing address:	Elsinore State Park Route 1, Box 310 Elsinore, California	Caswell State Park Route 2, Box 564B Ripon, California	Telephone TAlbed 9-1738 Ripon Exchange

THE BIGHORN SHEEP (Ovis canadensis subsp.) On Front Cover

A silhouette on a distant ridge, a rattle of dislodged pebbles on the canyon side or a flash of creamy-white near a water hole, all may proclaim the presence of one of the most majestic and graceful animals to be found on the California wildlife scene. . . THE BIGHORN SHEEP.

Anyone fortunate enough to observe the Bighorn in his native haunts, mostly on the east side of the Sierra Nevada crest from Mono County south to Tulare and Inyo counties and in the rugged desert mountain ranges in the southeastern corner of the state, cannot help but be impressed by the commanding appearance of the ram with his ponderous set of curved horns.

Bighorn Sheep are a brown to a grayish brown overall color and display a creamy-white rump patch. On a well-aged ram, the massive horns often describe a complete circle. Both sexes exhibit horns, although those of the ewe are relatively insignificant. Mature Bighorns sometimes range up to 175 pounds and stand 3 to 3½ feet in height. The cloven hoof prints are blunt and not sharp pointed as in deer and the Pronghorn (Antilocapra americana).

Park personnel at both Mitchell Caverns in the Providence Mountains and Anza-Borrego Desert can boast of having observed the Bighorn in his native state.

Burgess W. Heacox
State Park Naturalist

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; developing the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restoring and refurbishing significant historic sites and buildings.

STATE PARK COMMISSION

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman(Oakland); Charles Kasch(Ukiah); Guilford H. Whitney(San Diego); Robert E. Burns(Stockton) ; Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet) ; Robert Di Giorgio (San Francisco); J. Covington, Exec. Sec'y.

DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES
De Witt Nelson

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION
Newton B. Drury

Editor.....Alfred M. Calais
Artist.....Dean E. Johnson

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DISTRICT VI
Division of Beaches & Parks

Clyde

NEWS and VIEWS

VOL 15 NO. 5

MAY 1958

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

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

The challenge involved in the gift to the State of the unique and spectacularly beautiful Hearst Castle and environs has, I believe, been competently met by the personnel of the Division of Beaches and Parks. The test, of course, will come when the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument is opened to the public on June 2. We believe we are in readiness.

In preparation there have been brought into play in a relatively short period most of the typical functions and activities of our Division: delineating, negotiating, planning, developing, operating, protecting and interpreting the holdings---historical, recreational and scenic--which make up California's State Park System.

COORDINATED EFFORT

Many members of our field and staff forces have been called upon to contribute their time and talent, and have done so cooperatively. We have all been helped by the generosity of the Hearst family and the Hearst Corporation, not alone in the initial gift, but also in aiding us to think out the best ways of dealing with an unprecendented operation.

It may be thought that when a lavish gift like that of the Hearst Castle is made, it is a simple matter to accept it. This, however, is not necessarily the case. There are dozens upon dozens of steps to be taken, properly timed and coordinated. Working out the precise terms of the gift with the donor; surveying the lines and preparing the legal descriptions of the property to be conveyed; carrying through the conveyance in accordance with government procedures; planning the adaptation of the property from its use as a dwelling to a public show-place--as to access, protection, and many other aspects; working out a simple and orderly way of guiding a maximum of 600 visitors a day, mindful of the dangers (from a very small percentage of the total) of theft and vandalism; recruiting personnel for maintenance and operation and for guiding service; training them; obtaining funds for personnel and development; giving out public information; planning and constructing the facilities that are necessary wherever large groups of people are to be moved along expeditiously; affording these visitors a satisfying experience with the minimum of regimentation consistent with the protection of the fragile qualities of the property.

STORY TO BE TOLD

All these and other matters have concerned our staff, particularly in our District 5 Office at Monterey. Last but most important has been the question of determining what story this "house museum" has to tell. There has been much thought given to this, by our History Section and by others. Only trial and perhaps some error can give the final answer, just as is also true as to the mechanics of showing the property to the public. Purposely, we have started with a standardized tour, capable of being modified and perhaps expanded as experience dictates.

Historic the Hearst Castle undoubtedly is. It has no exact counterpart, so far as we know, in America or abroad. Our historians and park supervisors have of course drawn upon their own experience with California's historical monuments. Experts from many parts of the United States have visited the Castle, and we have gladly availed ourselves of their advice. Leaders in the surrounding communities have been most helpful, as has been the State Legislature. We have considered the methods used in somewhat comparable historic houses like, for instance, the Vanderbilt Mansions in Ashville, North Carolina, and Hyde Park, New York; Winterthur at Wilmington, Delaware; Vizcaya, at Miami, Florida; and many others, including the nation's leading art and historical museums.

Ideas have been obtained from these and adapted to the special conditions at San Simeon, remote from metropolitan centers, the Castle high upon a mountain 5 1/2 miles from the main highway by relatively narrow road.

LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE

As to the interpretation of this architectural and aesthetic achievement, opinions naturally have varied. A season of operation will serve to clarify our objectives in the light of what is found to be of primary interest and value to the public.

One condition of the gift that gives us reassurance is that the property is not to be commercialized and that its present setting is to remain unspoiled.

"La Cuesta Encantada" is intended to be a memorial to William Randolph Hearst, who created it, as well as to his mother, Phoebe Apperson Hearst, who inspired it. But as we now see it, our main task is to interpret a place, world-famous San Simeon, preserved as nearly as possible as it was when Mr. Hearst lived, worked and entertained there, its decorations, its works of art, its furnishings, its colorful gardens little changed. This will unevitably bring into consideration the life of William Randolph Hearst, his newspaper and other enterprises, the imprint that he made upon his times, his travels, his taste as a collector, and his guiding hand in fusing into one unified whole an assemblage of examples of art and architecture from many countries, spanning many centuries.

It will be an adventure, as well as a challenge, to assume trusteeship for this remarkable creation, in the hope of working out the one best method of holding it intact and making it meaningful to the hundreds of thousands of Americans who will visit it over the years.

Newton B. Drury

Newton B. Drury, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

A Man's Home is His Castle

If the reverse is true and a castle is a man's home, then some Better Rangers and other employees of the Division may be considered as being at home in a castle. I am speaking specifically of the Park Supervisor, his assistant, and the staff of the newly acquired Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument in San Luis Obispo County.

Other writers in this issue will extoll the romance, the poetry, the drama of that part of the Hearst Estate and its imposing structures which have been given to the State for public display. This writer, however, will describe our latest and most spectacular state historical monument from the point of view of the administrator who has to work closely with the District Superintendent and park staff toward establishing those services and facilities necessary to the public's viewing of the Castle beginning early in June.

GUIDED TOURS

The details of working out the guided tours and appropriate staffing, as well as the physical arrangements for displaying the Castle to the public were worked out by District Superintendent Chaffee and his staff, with the able assistance of the Division's Historian, Aubrey Neasham and members of his staff, all under the able guidance of Chief Newton B. Drury, chief liaison officer between the State Park Commission, the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Beaches and Parks, and the Hearst Corporation. Once these matters had been discussed and settled upon, our administrative problem was to work out the details and so time them that all preparations would be completed in time for the official opening of the monument to the general public.

After considerable ground work by Monument Assistant Supervisor Chuck Lyden who explained and outlined to numerous operating bus companies what was required, Administrative Services Officer Ronald Miller and Concessions Officer John Noll, obtained estimates of the cost of transportation and determined if one of them would enter a contract with the State to supply transportation from State Highway 1 to the hilltop structures and return to the parking area at the highway. This was deemed necessary because there is not adequate parking for private vehicles at the top, and better control could be achieved, for the first season at least, through bus operation. Eventually the S-L Lines of Los Angeles, a charter bus company, obtained the contract to transport passengers at half-hour intervals beginning at

10:00 a.m. and ending at 7:00 p.m. The latter is the time the last bus would reach the parking area from the hilltop area. It is anticipated that there will be 15 round trips per day made by the busses. Each passenger will be required to pay a $2 fee; passengers between the ages of 6 and 12 will be required to pay a $1 fee. These fees will include the cost of transportation and admission to the Castle grounds, including the guide service.

To inform passengers on the bus, it was determined that a State park employee should ride on the bus and explain to the visitors the features of the landscape and prepare them for the visit to the Castle. At the Castle grounds visitors will be met by trained historical guides who will conduct the two-hour tour through the Castle building, the grounds and gardens, and one of the guest houses. In all, 22 Division employees will be hired for the purpose of maintaining the structures and grounds, administering the area, guiding the visitors, and performing police functions, including the selling of tour tickets.

LIVING QUARTERS

It is not entirely possible to make a Castle a man's home, for a number of reasons. Two of the principal employees, Mr. Rotanzi, the head groundsman, and Mrs. Rotanzi, the head housekeeper, actually live in the servants' quarters of the Castle. This is not only to assure their availability in emergencies but to provide 24 hour protection for the valuable contents therein. Some other employees may be able to live in outlying buildings at the hilltop area. Others may have to be housed in the former cowhands' living quarters at the Hearst Ranch. The Park Supervisor, James Whitehead, lives in a house which he rents from the Hearst Corporation in San Simeon. It may be necessary for some of the employees to find living quarters in communities not too distant from the Castle or to provide their own house trailer for living purposes. It will not be possible to house all the employees who must work at the Castle during the five month operating season beginning in early June.

TOUR TICKETS

One of the interesting discussions involved the sale of tickets. Having had no experience in an operation of this kind, it was difficult to determine whether tickets should be sold only half an hour in advance of each bus's leaving or whether they should be sold for the entire day. It would then be necessary to turn away all persons who came to the area seeking admission after the tickets were sold out for the day. After several discussions, in which representatives of local booster organizations participated, if was decided that tickets would be sold for a period not to exceed two hours in advance of the bus trips. When the first two hours of bus tickets are sold out, then ticket sales will be closed for that period, and will be reopened half an hour before the next two hour period. This has been left somewhat flexible so that ticket sales may be adjusted to meet the public visitation trends.

Another problem that had to be considered was that of the charter bus tours coming from some distance such as San Francisco or Los Angeles. Tour promoters felt that they should be permitted to drive their busses to the top of the hill and be conducted through the Castle at their pleasure. However, for the first operating season it was determined that they would have to take chances on a first-come first-served basis, along with all other members of the visiting public.

(Please Turn to Page 12)

Eminent Californians

William Randolph Hearst, Sr.

Phoebe Apperson Hearst

By Aubrey Neasham
(Historian, Division of Beaches and Parks)

The place of a man in history can be determined only by the passage of many years, sometimes centuries. What the place of William Randolph Hearst will be in the history of our nation is still too soon to determine. Certainly, he was an influence in our national life; and, so far as the State of California is concerned, he must be accorded a position high among her native sons.

Born in San Francisco on April 29, 1863, Mr. Hearst, an only son, had every opportunity as an individual to express his personality and to put into motion the ideas which he conceived. His parents were among his greatest assets. Phoebe Apperson Hearst, his mother, was one of the truly great individuals of our time. Her concept and understanding of the individual's obligations to humanity were expressed in her many benefactions, particularly to such institutions as the University of California. His father, United States Senator George Hearst, supplied an energy and a "know how" of the world, which his son carried into his own career as

a publisher on a world-wide basis. The efforts of the father supplied the foundations of financial wealth for the family. The mother, however, supplied cultural aspects, particularly in the world of art, which blossomed into the son's perhaps greatest contribution with the building of La Cuesta Encantada (the Enchanted Hill) at San Simeon.

William Randolph Hearst's early life, so far as formal education was concerned, culminated with a period at Harvard. There he demonstrated many of the qualities of leadership which later marked his career. But this was not enough for one of his make-up. In 1887, or when he was twenty-four, he talked his Father, Senator Hearst, into letting him have the San Francisco Examiner. Thus was begun the growth of the vast Hearst newspaper publishing enterprises. Over the years, the list of cities which included his newspapers reads like a "Who's Who" of American cities--Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, Boston, Detroit, Seattle, and many more.

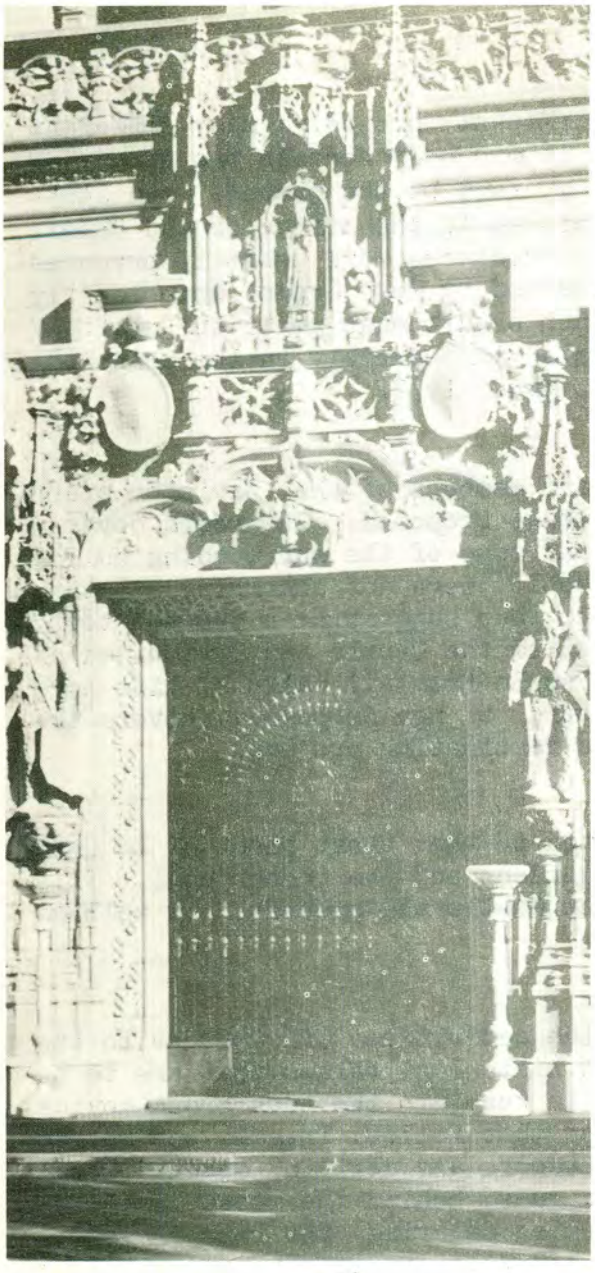
The impact of Hearst's personality by the twentieth century was truly felt on a world-wide basis. He was accused by his enemies, and there were many, of starting wars, and by the same token of ending wars. Like his father, he became a major political influence, both in California and nationally. For a time he served in the United States Congress as a Representative of the State of New York. Greatly interested in politics, he ran for Mayor of the City of New York and also for Governor of the State of New York and for the Presidency of the United States of America on his own ticket, but was defeated each time. He was instrumental in the election of others, however, notably, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the first time he ran.

The "world of battle", however, was competing against another side of his personality, that given by his mother. During the decades spent in building his empire--publishing (which included periodicals as well as newspapers), land, mining and later, motion pictures, among other enterprises, Hearst was avidly collecting what many consider the greatest art collection of any individual of modern times. This had begun as a boy on trips to Europe with his mother. Spending many millions of dollars over a period of more than 50 years, no one word can summarize it. Fantastic? Fabulous? These and many other words have tried to express what he accomplished in this field.

But now another dream engaged his active mind. A center to house his great collections. Where better could it be than at the Hearst family ranch at San Simeon? And so La Cuesta Encantada was developed on the hilltop where his family held its picnics, and where his sons liked to camp. Here in the Santa Lucia Range overlooking the Pacific and the little town of San Simeon, the Casa Grande and lesser structures, all incorporating Hearst's art treasures, came into being. From a tent literally grew what must be considered one of the greatest artistic and architectural achievements of America. In this effort, he was helped by many. Architecturally, Miss Julia Morgan of Berkeley was his greatest help.

It was more than an architectural and artistic achievement which he created at San Simeon. This became the nerve-center of all the Hearst enterprises. From here he directed, still on his world-wide basis. Never completed, La Cuesta Encantada remains today as a symbol of one man's efforts. To sum up what it truly means is difficult, perhaps impossible. Great wealth, imagination, courage, and personality are expressed here, certainly.

(Please Turn To Page 16)



TOURS:

Six Years = Two Hours

By Jess Chaffee
(Superintendent, District V)

It was in 1925, if memory serves correctly, that as a boy I read a San Francisco Examiner article in Arthur Brisbane's column "TODAY" where he wrote of his experience at the Hearst estate in San Simeon. The following is not verbatim but is as I remember the high lights of his article:

"Here I am located amid luxury and splendor at the fabulous estate of William Randolph Hearst at San Simeon, California. At this lonely outpost, miles away from the nearest community, overlooking the broad Pacific Ocean, Mr. Hearst is in touch with almost every point on earth due to his world-wide wireless and telephone coverage."

This impressed the farm boy and about 30 years later I found myself making a visit to the Hearst Castle in company with Chief Newton B. Drury. This was in April, 1952, over six years ago, when the Hearst officials expressed interest in opening the area to the public. Needless to say my first impression was the same as the hundreds of others that have visited this fabulous estate and it was with great anticipation that I looked forward to preparing an outline for possible public touring of the Castle and grounds.

For five or six months my imagination went rampant proposing many different methods of taking people through this estate and it was only through the steadying influence of Mr. Drury that I was able to keep my feet on the ground. On September 11, 1952, the first concrete report was submitted to the office of the Chief. As a result of the first proposed tour outline, brochures were hastily prepared with the help of the Monterey Monuments curators, headed by Mary Green, who recently retired as curator of the Old Custom House. Much credit must go to the staff of District 5 as well as the Division staff who assisted immeasurably in the compiling of the first acceptable public tour outline of September 1952.

The State Park Commissioners, their wives and members of the Division staff then visited the Castle and followed the tour route as proposed. The route covered three floors as well as a portion of the garden and some of the surrounding buildings, taking 2½ hours. A study revealed that people were not absorbing all they saw after the first hour. This lead eventually to our suggesting a shorter tour. Many experts in historical interpretation have visited the Castle and have aided us greatly in their comments and recommendations. People from all walks of life have gone over the area with us and we believe the tour, as now proposed, covers the best thinking of all who have participated in this fascinating project.

The Hearst Monument tour has now been limited to the first floor of La Casa Grande, the Guest House, known as "B" House, the gardens and the indoor pool. This will give the public a one-hour walking tour of the Castle and grounds, as well as a one-hour bus trip up and down the hill.

It is necessary to set some limitations on the activities of visitors to the Monument in order to preserve the natural and historical values that are to be found there in abundance. Another consideration is keeping the tour group moving in order not to cause delays and disrupt the groups that follow. This is one reason the use of cameras has been restricted to the outdoors and certain defined locations. A guide at the head of a party of 20 and a guard behind the group is necessary to keep the visitors from straying or otherwise delaying the rather closely timed tours. The walking tour is approximately 1/2 mile in length and will end with the spectacular view of the indoor Roman pool.

Barricades will not be used unless it is found to be absolutely necessary in order to control the visitors. These barricades will be on hand and can be assembled in a short time if the need arises. In most cases, however, we want to minimize the installations of extraneous structures.

As time goes on other tours can be planned for visiting other points of interest within the Castle and grounds and it is only through a trial test period that we can determine how far we can go in making additional areas available for public viewing. Our whole plan is flexible and can and will be changed as needs dictate. At this time we do look for a successful season using the present tour plan. It is estimated that between 90,000 to 100,000 people could be shown through this monument annually under the present tour plan.

PARK COMMISSION:

California Appreciates Latest Acquisition

By Joseph R. Knowland

One of the most unusual castles and estates in the world has come under the jurisdiction of the State of California. After many conferences with the state and the numerous interested agencies of the government, the State Park Commission yesterday, by unanimous vote, finally approved the conveyance of the Hearst Castle at San Simeon.

The castle, with its fabulous furnishings, works of art and gardens, is to become a state historical monument as a result of the arrangement between the Hearst Corporation and the state. The state approached the matter from the viewpoint that the action was for the benefit of all the people of California; and there were many policy and legal questions to be considered.

Under the present income tax laws probably there will be no individual in the future who could afford to build such magnificent and striking buildings as constitute the Hearst holdings at San Simeon. The fact that in the future it will become public will be most educational to the people of this state and the entire country.

This remarkable historical, aesthetic and cultural collection is probably unsurpassed anywhere in the world. In it are valuable tapestries, statuary, pottery, paintings, as well as impressive and colorful gardens. Set in unspoiled scenery of an historic rancho, the castle occupies a commanding position, and overlooking the whole castle is the Casa Grande on the crest of a hill.

This is not to be a commercial proposition, since it is part of the California park system. Obviously there will be an admission charge and it will be necessary to have guards on account of handling the large crowds. Visitors will have to go through the elaborate grounds in groups for the sake of orderly procedure. And the experience will be widely anticipated, although it will be several months before the castle is open to the public.

This remarkable and important addition to the state park system results from cooperation between the State of California and the Hearst estate. Both sides realized their responsibilities, and the result is one that is appreciated by all of the people of California.

(The above editoral appeared in the Oakland Tribune, Joseph R. Knowland, Publisher December 21, 1957)

THE HEARST CORPORATION

The Honorable Goodwin J. Knight
Governor of California, State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Dear Governor Knight:

The Hearst Corporation has decided to initiate a series of gifts to the State of California, for exclusively public purposes, consisting of the buildings and structures at San Simeon, in San Luis Obispo County, California, known as La Cuesta Encantada, with its grounds of approximately one hundred twenty acres and its furnishings and works of art and with a lower staging area near State Highway No. 1 which is needed primarily for automobile parking, together with access and water rights and easements.

The property is to be preserved intact and operated by the State as a State Historical Monument as part of the California State Park System. It is to be a memorial to William Randolph Hearst, who was responsible for its creation and whose hope it was that the State of California receive it in the name of his Mother, Phoebe Apperson Hearst.

It is our intent, as we know it is yours, that this property be operated in a manner consistent with its historical, esthetic and cultural character, with no commercialism or other activities that would detract from its dignity and impressiveness. These structures of great beauty with their remarkable collection of works of art and furnishings will be one of California's outstanding attractions and will be a source of pleasure and education to the people of California and the visitors to the great State of California.

May 21, 1957

THE HEARST CORPORATION

Richard E. Berlin, President
William Randolph Hearst, Jr., Vice President

* * * * * * * * *

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

Richard E. Berlin, President
William Randolph Hearst, Jr., Vice President
The Hearst Corporation
New York City, New York

I am pleased and gratified to learn of the decision of the Hearst Corporation to donate for public purposes to the State of California the La Cuesta Encantada property at San Simeon, California. I enthusiastically approve your intention to confer with the California State Park Commission concerning the legal consummation of this transaction. It is fortunate indeed that the buildings and their contents at San Simeon can be held intact and that the unique experience of viewing them will not be lost to this and future generations. As the former nerve center of the vast Hearst Newspaper enterprises it will serve as an imposing memorial to William Randolph Hearst donated in the name of his mother, Phoebe Apperson Hearst.

GOODWIN J. KNIGHT
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

FLORA:

Exotics Are Abundant

By Harry Dean
(Landscape Architect, District V)

The gardens of San Simeon have been variously described as "enchanting", "spectacular", "baroque", and "awful". But in spite of all that has been said, the marvel of it all is the transformation of a rocky, dry, native oak-covered hilltop into an exotic garden. The very fact that this hilltop could conceivably exist in its present form is, indeed, "spectacular".

"Spectacular" is probably the best way to describe the San Simeon landscape even if just for its scale alone. No particular style or period of landscape design is represented here, but rather it is an "harmonious blend" of heterogeneous objects, plantings, and landscape features. It is successful in one function, if nothing more, in that it forms a setting for the main building which it equals in scale and sheer genius.

Apparently, no landscape architect, as such, was ever hired or commissioned by Hearst to design this setting. Most of the ideas originated with Hearst himself, and with the assistance of Julia Morgan, the architect, these ideas took form which resulted in a surprisingly orderly design. Most of this was made possible by Hearst's everlasting enthusiasm. The result was what might be described as a Renaissance garden somewhat resembling the great Halean and Spanish villas of that time.

Many overwhelming obstacles had to be overcome to achieve what is seen today. Water had to be brought (for there was none at the site) and when this was accomplished, then came the great task for replacing the dry sterile soil of the hill

top with rich heavy soil brought in from the lowlands. Each plant, each tree, each vine was placed in a bed of special soil mixed to meet the requirements of that particular plant, tree, or vine. Nigel Keep was in charge of this planting and the results today are spectacular displays of rhododendrons; great banks of azaleas in many colors; huge beds of roses of many varieties and colors; great clipped hedges of camellias, spectacular in themselves when in full bloom; and of course the many plantings of citrus trees, palms and exotic vines. Many of these plants were moved full-grown from many different parts of the State, and today many of them are overgrown, rundown and in need of replacement.

Many hundreds of square feet of different types of pavement form the basic design of the gardens. Most of the pavement is clay tile set in concrete. Here and there valuable art objects are incorporated as well as mosaics and other features. There are also, because of the abrupt changes in topography, hundreds of feet of retaining walls and balustrades all blended somewhat successfully with works of art, such as white alabaster statuary, Roman and Grecian well heads, Egyptian statuary, tombs, and the like. Most of this, because of its scale, may be considered over pretentious and slightly overdone but there are also many intimate spots and vista points, which are extremely well done because of their simplicity. Here and there one finds a simple bench under a low overhanging oak, or an intimate seat in a sun-bathed opening with a wonderful view of the ocean.

And with all this development extreme care and effort was taken to preserve the native oaks on the hilltop. These gnarled old giants, who were here many years before the Hearst dream became a reality, are all that is left of old "Camp Hill". If trees have souls, these old oaks may well ponder the very great effort that was made here.

* * * * * * * * *

(Continued from Page 4)

TOUR PROGRAM

A new entrance road had to be planned and built to the old airstrip which is to serve as the highway parking area. Because of the extremely wet weather, considerable road repair work is necessary in order to put the road in shape for the three-mile trip from the highway to the hilltop. The furnishings in the Castle and the guest house had to be rearranged in order to provide for the public tour. Clear plastic runners had to be placed on the floor so that the public would not damage the floors by walking on them. Special training sessions had to be held for the guides, and a special recruitment program in order to recruit for the new class of Historical Guide to be used at the Castle. A similar situation existed with respect to the hiring of Park Aids.

A temporary concession to vend sandwiches, hot and cold drinks, and postcards and special publications at the parking area was obtained. This is a portable type concession let for the first operating season of five months. Thus, waiting visitors may not only be able to get something to eat but also can obtain appropriate literature to read while waiting.

Thus, we summarize the preparation of a world-renowned exhibit for public visitation and making a Better Ranger feel at home in a Castle.

INTERIOR:

Classical Study

By Amelie Kneass
(Curator, Monterey State Historical Monuments)

La Casa Grande and the guest houses at Hearst Castle are predominately furnished with pieces dating from the Renaissance Period of Italy. Beginning in the 15th Century Italy was the gateway from East to West, and Venice in particular was the trading center of the Western world. Goods from India, China, and Persia brought wealth to the great merchant families of Italy.

The art world in turn was influenced by a study of the classic period and reveled in an expression of an elaborate, richly ornamented style. Deep coffered ceilings were commissioned for the palaces. Furniture was rectangular and architectural in character. Chairs were developed with arms and leather or cloth seats. Chests were richly carved, often with painted panels. Semi-precious stones were used for inlays. Gesso was used to make relief patterns which were polychromed or gilded.From India and Persia came the great development in fabrics, with attention to designs and warm colors. Gold and silver were incorporated into rugs and cloths for robes and hangings.

In Spain, one of the developments was in the escritorio, a richly ornamented writing desk, on a stand, and with fall front. These are now highly prized, and termed varguenos. In France, the tapestry industry reached its peak in the establishment of the Goblein factories.

Although most of the furnishings of the Hearst castle are from the Italian Renaissance, Mr. Hearst added fine pieces from other countries and periods. The stone doorways and mantels in the Billiard Room, the Refectory, and the Morning Room are French Gothic, and the red marble archway in the Morning Room is

from a medieval Spanish cathedral. Probably the finest tapestry in the castle is the rich toned hunting scene of the French Gothic period in the Billiard Room.

Mr. Hearst added statuary and mosaic floors for his enjoyment in La Casa Grande. Two marble torsos in the Morning Room date to 1st Century B.C. The center portion of the floor in the Vestibule is a mosaic of a Merman and Fishes, 60 B.C. Roman. This was carefully taken up in Italy by special workmen, who were then brought to San Simeon to re-install it. Hearst also purchased many classic statues, some old, and some by sculptors of the 19th Century. There are works by Jean Leon Gerome, Frederick Wm. MacMonnies, and the Danish Sculptor Thorwaldsen in the Vestibule and Assembly. When originals were difficult to obtain, statues were copied. The ceilings in the various rooms were obtained from great homes and palaces in Italy and Spain, and carefully removed in sections. On the grounds at San Simeon were workshops in which master craftsmen repaired rich carvings or restored a bit of broken gilded gesso. The ceiling in one guest house, of molded plaster with gold leaf and painted, was made entirely on the hill. The great ceiling in the Assembly Hall is approximately 100 feet by 40 feet, of wood, with a deep center panel depicting Neptune. This is Italian, from a pallazzo of the Martinengo family of Brescia. The ceiling in the Refectory is 16th Century Italian, from a monastery. Each coffer has a more than life size figure of a Saint with his or her symbol. The ceiling in the Morning Room is Spanish Moresque, Circa 1520.

Tapestries adorn the castle walls. In the great Assembly Hall hang four tapestries that once belonged to the Spanish royal family. They depict scenes in the life of Scipio Africanus, the Roman general. Two Flemish tapestries with scenes from the History of the Prophet Daniel and King Nebuchadnezzar are on the long walls of the Refectory, and a smaller Brussels tapestry of the late 17th Century is in the balcony.

The ceilings, the high stone fireplaces, the tapestries, and the rows of choir stalls are but the background units for a profusion of smaller items. High overhead in the Refectory hang the multicolored silk Palio banners from Sienna. The visitor pauses beside the long Italian refectory tables; and stops to examine the silver hanging lamps, the fine Irish and English silver pieces: Candelabrums, wine cooler, mace, platters, covered dishes, etc. In the Morning Room is an altar like arrangement composed of a 15th Century Florentine sideboard before a beautiful Spanish altar piece. Here and there one notices exquisite pieces such as the rock crystal jewel cabinet in the Assembly Hall, and the French jewel cabinet, dated 1562, in the Billiard Room. Two Spanish varguenos in the Billiard Room, with their gilded drawers, and inlaid ivory, are magnificent decorative pieces.

It is impossible to mention everything in the castle. Suffice to say--come and visit at San Simeon, ride up from the sea into the warm sunshine, listen to the bird songs, and the music of the carillon bells, and pretend that for a little while you are a visitor in the home of a great Renaissance merchant family.

Anywhere on Earth So Much in So Little an Area?

California beaches, parks and scenic attractions are in abundance between Santa Barbara and Monterey, and the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument is in the midst of these California treasures.

The magnificent coastline north of San Simeon cannot be equalled. California missions dot the routes, with San Juan Bautista to the north and La Purisima to the south. There are swimming beaches and scenic ocean beaches. There are Redwoods. There is Point Lobos Reserve. And Big Sur. Carmel, Cypress Point and Pebble Beach are world renowned.

There is a guided missile base near Lompoc and the historic presidio at beautiful Monterey. Here is a center for commercial flowers and wildflowers abound in the Coast Range. Fog cools the summers and the winters are never cold. One can clam, hunt abalone, fish trout streams or troll in the Pacific. There are deer in the ranges, and mountain lion for the hunter.

The traveler can see and enjoy all these and more and all within easy driving times. Motels and hotels are plentiful and modern. There are many restaurants. There are camping and picnicking sites.

The addition of the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument merely multiplies the attractions. And if it is missed because of heavy patronage, one can come another day and still not fret because on the trip one did not see anything. It isn't possible!

(Continued from Page 6)

In the personal quarters of Mr. Hearst at San Simeon is a poem. It reads:

La Cuesta Encantada

If thou wouldst have me paint
The home to which, could love fulfill its prayers
This hand would lead thee, listen....
A palace lifting to eternal summer
Its marble walls, from out a glossy bower
Of coolest foliage musical with birds
And when night came...the perfumed light
Stole through the mists of alabaster lamps,
And every air was heavy with the sighs
Of orange-groves and music from sweet lutes,
And murmurs of low fountains that gush forth
In the midst of roses!--Dost thou like the picture?

--Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton
in The Lady of Lyons

Perhaps these words express that for which Mr. Hearst was striving at San Simeon more than anything else. He died on August 14, 1951 in Beverly Hills. La Cuesta Encantada, the Enchanted Hill, was never quite completed. So it will be preserved for the generations of the future. His philosophy? Some say he was ruthless. Perhaps he was at times, as have been many who have participated in the making of history. Above all, he was human. His "Song of the River," which he wrote, perhaps best expresses the man, William Randolph Hearst:

I

The snow melts on the mountain
And the water runs down to the spring,
And the spring, a turbulent fountain
With the song of Youth to sing,
Runs down to the riotous river
And the river flows on to the sea
And the water again
Goes back in rain
To the hills where it used to be.

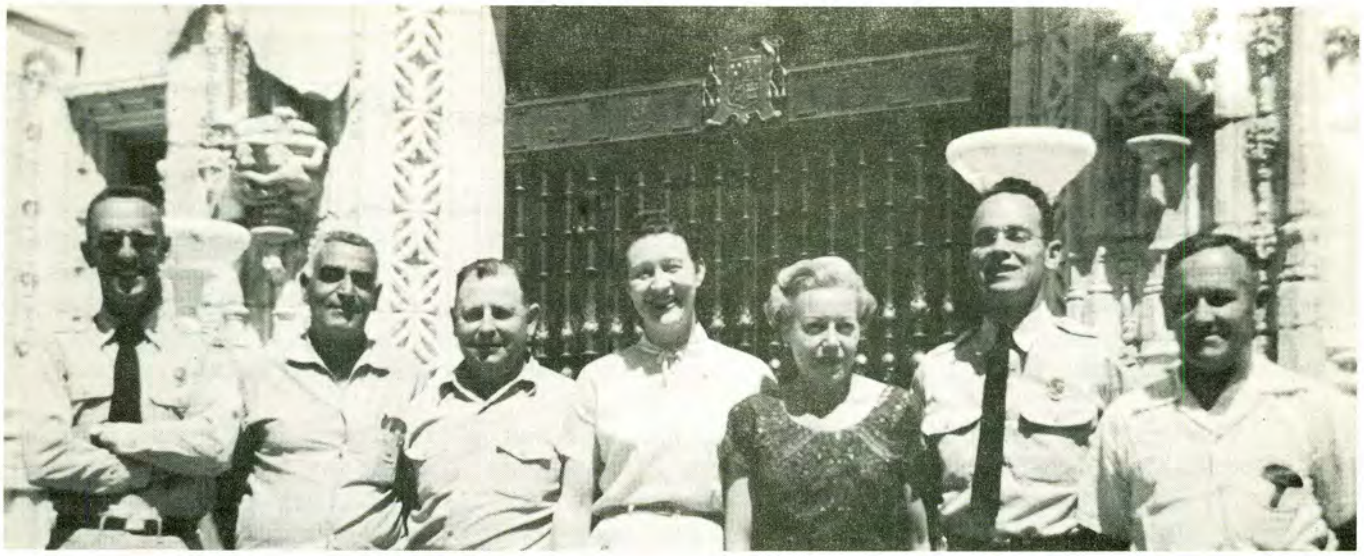
II

And I wonder if life's deep mystery
Isn't much like the rain or the snow.
Returning through all eternity
To the places it used to know.
For life was born on the lofty heights
And flows in a laughing stream
To the river below, whose onward flow
Ends in a peaceful dream.
And so at last when one life is past
And the river has run its course
It again goes back o'er the selfsame track
To the mountain which was its source.

III

So why prize life, or why fear death
Or dread what is to be?
The river ran its allotted span
Till it reached the silent sea.
Then the water harked back to the mountaintop
To begin its course once more.
So we shall run the course begun
Till we reach the silent shore.
Then revisit the earth
In a pure rebirth
From the heart of the virgin snow.
So don't ask why we live or die
Or whether or when we go
Or wonder about the mysteries
Which only God may know.

STAFF



James Whitehead now has a staff about ready to go. Many are still on TAU, awaiting examination. When this picture was taken, this was all of the permanent staff operating at the monument. Left to right, Supervisor Whitehead, Carpenter-Foreman Victor Riolo, Chief Groundsman Norman Rotanzi, Chief Housekeeper Mrs. Norman Rotanzi, Stenographer Mrs. Ruth De Vogel, Assistant Supervisor Chuck Lyden and Park Attendant John B. Howie.

On TAU are Groundsmen Al Curty and John Harris, both of whom has worked at the monument for some 12 years under the Hearst employ, Attendant Paul Backensten, Mrs. Gladys Yost, Norman Mewha, and Charles Vercoutere; Barbara Brudick, Edwin Anderson and Jan Lubomersik, historical guides; and James Duncan, Thomas Downs, Larry Shaug, Linn Chaplin, Sandy Munro, John Birk, Dan Conway, Larry Smith, Phillip Kinder and Mrs. Barbara Sewell, park aids and Marlin Pilgrim.

SUPERVISOR:

Many Want Early Visit

James Whitehead
(Supervisor Hearst San Simeon SHM)

High above El Oceano Pacifico and the little village of San Simeon, on the very pinnacle of La Cuesta Encantada, there sparkle the beautiful towers of La Casa Grande. Beckoning but unattainable, with just the right aura of mystery to embellish the imagination, this sight has, over the years, halted a million cars on distant Highway One, with every occupant dreaming that one day he would visit the "Castle on the Hill."

And, of course, this dream became less and less ethereal as time and publicity indicated it was being considered as an addition to the State Park System.

(Please Turn To Page 24)

NATIVE:

Salinan Indians Lived Here

By Jack Dyson

The Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument lies within what was once the territory of the Salinan Indians, one of the 104 tribes of California possessing political independence and ownership of a specific territory. Since there is no known Indian name for this linguistic group, the name "Salinan", although of European origin, has been accepted. The word in Spanish refers to "salt".

The country inhabited by the Salinan was one of relative isolation. Members of Portola's expedition in 1769 were first known Europeans to see these people. Mission San Antonio de Padua was founded in their territory by Father Junipero Serra, July 14, 1771. This mission was once within the boundaries of the Hearst Ranch. Mission San Miguel was founded July 25, 1797.

Life was not easy in Indian California and with the mental assurance of food and shelter the Salinan provided the labor to build the two missions. They were also taught to raise crops, irrigate fields, tend stock, and perform the many crafts necessary to sustain mission life. Baptismal records indicate between 2,000 and 3,000 persons from about 20 villages were taken into these establishments. Today, the few survivors of the Salinan live in scattered families along the Nacimiento and San Antonio rivers near Jolon.

Because of the rugged country lying between the coast and the interior valleys, there developed a coastal fishing people and an inland hunting people. Throughout most of western California this difference was noticed and recorded by early travelers. San Antonio Mission is about 15 miles from the San Simeon coast, but not many trips were made across the mountains to trade food and other resources. The coast fishermen naturally depended on sea-food for their sustenance. However, as with most Indians of California, vegetable food was of prime importance. Acorns, grass seeds, berries, wild grapes, and pine nuts were common food sources. Animals were eaten, except those that were taboo, such as Grizzly Bear, coyote, Condors, hawks, dogs, eagles and vultures.

Living in a territory between two dominant cultures--the typically central Californian culture to the north and the Chumash of southwestern culture to the south--the Salinan possessed characteristics of both. They depended primarily on vegetable food, possessed a stability of population, and were interested in war. They developed work in stone, used asphalt on basket mortars, made twined baskets, and built large communal houses. Wealth and chieftainship was important, toloache was used at puberty, and tobacco ceremonially smoked.

The Salinan performed the great dances of the Pomo-Wintun-Maidu, called the kuksui and loli, and constructed large dance-sweat houses.

Among the interesting arts and crafts of the Salinan was making pictographs. In a cave near the San Antonio Mission, is a known example of this art. The walls of the cave are covered with paintings in different colors and designs. Contrary to popular belief the Californian Indians were as inventive and industrious as any others in North America.

TREES:

A Major Task Was Well Done

By Frederick A. Meyer
(State Park Forester)

One is apt to think of the Hearst estate only in terms of structural and architectural creations and fabulous collections of rare art objects. The fact that it has also been the location of the introduction and planting of countless kinds of trees and other plants is much less well known. The time of this planting was largely concurrent with that of the other developments, starting about 1919 and extending over a period of nearly 30 years.

The natural setting is beautiful and interesting. The ridge on which the structures are located, and where most of the planting was done, is a westward spur of the Santa Lucia Range trending in an almost exact east-west direction. The crest of this ridge varies from 1300 to 1800 feet above the sea, the Castle being located at about 1600 feet. As is true along much of the California coastline, the seaward-facing slope of this ridge is largely grassland, with natural woodland being confined mostly to the ravines and canyons. This woodland is composed almost entirely of Coast Live Oak(Quercus agrifolia) and Pepperwood or California-laurel (Umbellularia californica). From the ridgetop the view inland is over canyons and hills more heavily wooded with these same trees, together with riparian species along the streams. There are no native conifers in the immediate area; but the region is noteworthy as being only a few miles beyond the southern limit of Coast Redwood(Sequoia sempervirens), and still closer to the most southerly mainland forest of Monterey Pine (Pinus radiata), which still grows abundantly at Cambria and may also be seen between there and San Simeon.

Even if there were no attraction at the top of the hill except the expansive view, the trip up the winding road from San Simeon would be a rewarding experience. The ascent provides rapidly broadening views over San Simeon Bay and the adjacent coastline, and a better perspective of the mountains and their wooded canyons. About half way up, the first of the plantations come into view, groups of eucalyptus and pines being located along the slopes at varying distances from the road. Plantations become more conspicuous as one nears the top of the ridge.

Plant introduction at the Hearst San Simeon area may be considered in 3 categories: (1) the landscaping of the immediate environs of the Castle with ornamental gardens, (2) fruit trees of innumerable kinds, planted both as orchards and in an ornamental fashion; and (3) groves and small forests of both conifers and broadleaf trees, established at various places along the ridge and its spurs and slopes.

The man who supervised all the planting at the Hearst properties for 29 years is Nigel Keep, who now lives in Berkeley and is in his ninth decade of life. When I questioned him as to the species of trees that were set out at San Simeon, he hesitated a moment and then replied with emphasis, "Practically everything." Dozens of kinds, from innumerable regions, were tried, and the most successful were then planted more extensively. The largest single plantation is on Reservoir Hill, about a mile southeast of the Castle, and consists mostly of Canary Island Pine (Pinus canariensis). China Hill, immediately west of the Castle, has (among many other plants) numerous species of Acacia, of which A. baileyana was the favorite, as it is with most people.

The Pergola, irregularly encircling the next summit west of China Hill, is altogether 1½ miles long and consists of a double row of hollow concrete pillars 11 feet apart. A grapevine was planted at each pillar; and along the pergola 535 fruit trees were trained in espalier fashion. These were of many different kinds, even including such improbable types of citrus and avocado. Of the espaliered plants, those which fruited best were pears and Japanese plums.

It was Mr. Keep's idea that oranges might succeed at San Simeon, in spite of some sub-freezing weather in winter. The soundness of his judgment is attested by the ultimate establishment of some 20 acres of orange groves, from which 5 to 8 sacks of fruit per week were later harvested, in season. Additionally, many citrus trees are conspicuous in the ornamental plantings about the Castle proper.

The astonishing fact about the San Simeon plantations is not their variety nor general success, but rather the tremendous scale of the physical undertaking. For the plants set out were not 1- to 3-year-old nursery stock, such as a forester would choose, but much larger material: nothing smaller than 5-gallon-can size was used. The 6,535 pines set out on Reservoir Hill were all in 5-gallon-cans, and dynamite was detonated in each planting hole to assure penetration of the roots beyond the shallow soil. (Blasting was used in many other localities also.) The Italian cypresses at the Neptune Pool weighed 5 tons each when planted; palms were about 20 feet tall when set out. A plantation of Sierra Redwood (Sequoia gigantea) was established on the inland side of the ridge, with the aid of a boom and winch on a large truck; the trees were 6 feet tall when planted. As if this were not enough, some of the mature native oaks near the Castle were lifted and moved as much as 25 feet, the better to fit in with landscaping plans. On this gigantic scale, an average of 3000 trees per year were planted during the long period of this activity.

LOCALE:

San Luis, a Perfect Site

By Carroll Hall
(Assistant Historian)

The Hearst San Simeon site in San Luis Obispo County superbly fits the impressive character of La Casa Grande, its adjacent structures and the grounds.La Cuesta Encantada--the Enchanted Hill--some miles up a winding and scenic road, affords a grand and inspiring view of the vast domain once owned by William Randolph Hearst, and which has changed little in appearance from what it was in Spanish and Mexican days. On one side, blue or gray, according to its mood, is the Pacific Ocean, with the village of San Simeon on the edge of the bay. On the other side the wilderness of the Santa Lucia Range stretches as far as the eye can see, green in Spring, in Summer tawny.

Near State Highway 1, at the entrance to the Hearst ranch property, is the ornamental sign: Rancho Piedra Blanca, named for the rocks stained white which rise from the ocean off shore. George Hearst, the father of William Randolph Hearst, acquired this rancho in 1865 and subsequently added the Ranchos San Simeon and Santa Rosa. As patented to previous owners, they totaled over 66,000 acres. Ultimately, the Hearst holdings were measured in miles.

Piedra Blanca was granted in 1840 to Jose de Jesus Pico by Governor Alvarado; San Simeon in 1842 to Jose Ramon Estrada; and Santa Rosa in 1841 to Julian Estrada. Don Jose de Jesus Pico once was condemned to death by John C. Fremont, leader of American forces engaged in the conquest of California in 1846, for allegedly breaking parole, but he was saved by the pleas of his family and friends.

George Hearst made a fortune in mining, real estate and other enterprises and at the time of his death in 1891 was a United States Senator. His ranch residence, built in 1878, still stands beside the road leading up to La Cuesta Encantada and is occupied by Randolph Apperson, in charge of the ranch, and Mrs. Apperson. The property is still a cattle ranch, managed as one of the extensive interests of the Hearst Corporation.

William Randolph Hearst, when a boy, is said to have camped in sumptuous style with his parents and friends on the hill which later was called enchanted because of what he created there. Newspaper, family and political affairs in the East engaged his attention in the early 1900s, but after the death of his mother, Phoebe Apperson Hearst, in 1919, his thoughts turned to the Piedra Blanca ranch as a location for a home and place to store the art treasures he had been collecting and would continue to collect for years to come.

First to be erected on the hilltop campground were three palatial guest houses: La Casa del Mar, facing the sea; La Casa del Sol, seeking the sun; and La Casa del Monte, overlooking the Santa Lucia Range. The initiate, they are known as 'A' House, 'C' House, and 'B' House, respectively. La Casa Grande's construction began in 1922. Miss Julia Morgan, a noted architect of California, was selected to prepare the plans for La Cuesta Encantada and its buildings and other features, such as the magnificent Neptune swimming pool, with its curving colonnade terminating at a Greek temple, on the pediment of which is a sculptured Neptune and other classic figures. Although he had competent architects, Hearst gave many of the details of construction his personal attention, and would pore over blueprints and sketches in a wooden shack (yet standing) in the courtyard at the rear of La Casa Grande. To a considerable extent Casa Grande was designed to fit ancient carved or vaulted ceilings, panels, etc. brought from Old World sources. The lofty twin towers, with 18 bells in each, rise above the main entrance to La Casa Grande and suggest a Spanish cathedral.

La Casa Grande was never completed. A new wing was finished by Warren McClure, Santa Barbara architect, but the service wing, with its bleak and sombre reinforced concrete walls, is in marked and interesting contrast with more ornate parts of the La Casa Grande.

East of La Cuesta Encantada, across the Santa Lucia Range, lies Paso Robles, 42 miles from San Simeon via Highway 1. Nine miles southward from San Simeon is Cambria (Latin name for Wales), on the former Santa Rosa Rancho which became a part of the Hearst holdings. San Simeon, "white, red-tiled, and Spanish", is Hearst-owned, with the reported exception of Sebastian's general store and the home in the rear. Several warehouses in San Simeon contain uncrated antiques purchased by Mr. Hearst years ago. The village was a whaling port in the 1860s. George Hearst built a better wharf, where coastwise vessels occasionally discharged or took on cargo. On the bay point is the white lighthouse and cluster of red-roofed buildings established in 1874. Monterey is 94 miles northward on Highway One and San Luis Obispo 42 miles to the south.

The brooding hills of Piedra Blanca have looked seaward towards the first white men to see the coast of San Luis Obispo County: Cabrillo 1542; the Manila galleons; Unamuno, 1587; Cermeno 1595; and Vizcaino in 1603 who named the Santa Lucias. In 1769 Portola's party, spearheading Spanish occupation of California, and marching northward, camped on what was to become Hearst land.

Today, Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument not only reflects a remote age of exploration, but a later quest for beauty and grandeur, manifested in a way not likely to be duplicated.

FAUNA:

Zebra, Gnu Still Roam

By John Michael
(Division Supervisor of Conservation)

William Randolph Hearst had an obvious flair and appreciation for the exotic, which included much of the animal life to be seen on the six-mile trip from the highway to the Castle proper. At one time he maintained a sizeable zoological garden in which he displayed animals from many lands including members of the carnivorous cat family. Most of the animals were caged or otherwise restrained; however, during recent years the more dangerous animals were given over to zoos and many of the others allowed to roam at will.

One may expect to see many zebra close to the road and apparently oblivious of human habitation. These animals are probably Burchell's Zebra and contrary to popular belief they are tamable; the zebra has been broken to harness and will breed in captivity.

Another animal viewed from a distance is the Tahr Goat. Quite different in appearance from true goats in that he is somewhat larger overall and the horns which are black, emerge in a backward arch, the Tahr Goat differs further in that he is almost beardless. The Tahr Goat is fairly common in the Himalaya Mountains.

Another animal to be seen on the trip up to La Cuesta Encantada is the Gnu. This remarkable animal was once distributed throughout the greater part of Africa but its numbers have decreased in recent years. It is of the Antelope Family and for its great size has remarkable speed. It is a startling animal to behold because it appears to have the head of a buffalo, the tail of a horse and the limbs and hooves of an antelope. They are known variously as the Wildebeeste, wild cattle and many other local designations.

The Aoudad or Barbary Sheep is another striking animal, resembling our own Mountain Sheep in form; however, the Aoudad is a good deal darker in color and has a flowing beard or mane that very nearly reaches the ground. They are natives of the Atlas Range of the Aures Mountains on the fringe of the Sahara Desert. They ordinarily live in small groups in areas which seem to be absolutely destitute of water, grass or vegetation; yet these animals thrive.

Three distinct species of deer also are present at San Simeon.

The Fallow Deer is the so-called "white deer", a color phase exhibited by the animal in the summer much as our native deer usually exhibit a red coloration. It also has palmate type antlers which resemble in shape but not mass the antlers of our native moose.

The Axis and Sambar Deer are more closely related to our native elk than to the deer. The pelage of the Axis Deer is spotted in both male and female, whereas the Sambar Deer shows a typical tawny coloration. The antlers in both are swept-back, such as the elk.

The only other introduced species that can be observed now in the area is the Rocky Mountain Elk, which is similar in size and structure to our own Wapiti or Roosevelt Elk and almost indistinguishable in the field. These are large animals weighing 600 to 800 pounds and with massive antlers. Anyone who has visited Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park will not mistake the elk for any other animals on the Hearst Ranch.

It is striking and yet seems somewhat incongruous to see such strange animals as the zebra, Tahr Goats and Aoudads running around in a wild state in California but knowing the great love that Hearst had for the exotic and the beautiful, as one reflects the incongruity is lost and these animals fit neatly into place with the scheme of La Cuesta Encantada.

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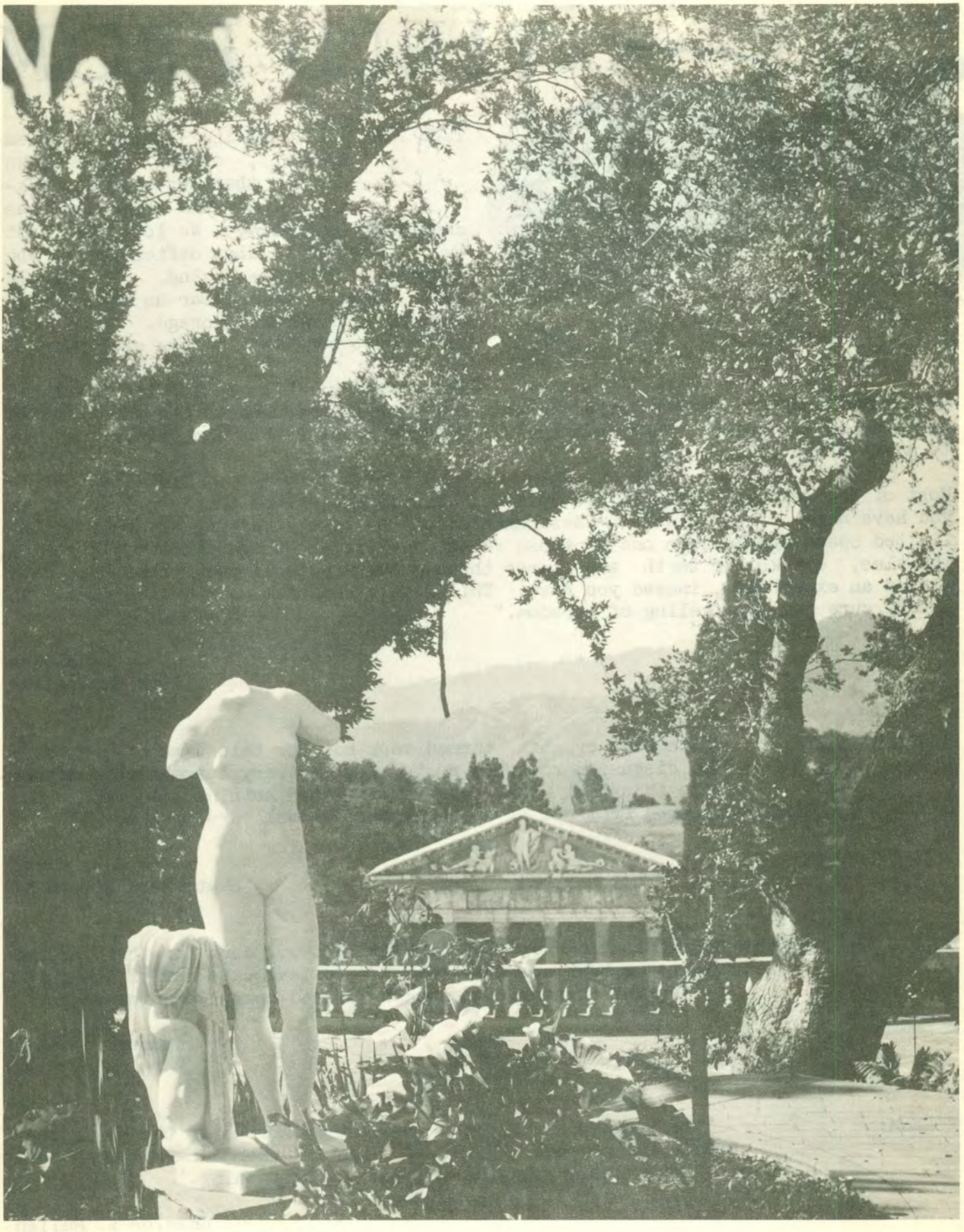
(Continued From Page17)

But, from private estate to State Monument proved to be a long and pit-filled road. Unbelieveably complicated, unprecedented and unique in every faucet and fibre, plagued by the vagaries of nature and the intricacies of man-made laws of estate, one can only wonder at the final consummation of the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument.

The hour was late indeed, when finally all those by-ways of the law were explored and cleared, deeds recorded and funds freed for use on the project, and a great sigh could be heard from units up and down the system as they anticipated the return of borrowed personnel and equipment, without which, the project could not have gone on at all, and for which we in the field here are deeply appreciative.

Meanwhile, as time bounded along, this great wave of unfilled desire to visit "The Castle" crested and broke upon us in the form of special group tours. Unavoidable apparently, in most cases, sometimes productive of valuable suggestions and techniques of operation, sometimes not, with an insatiable appetite for precious time and man-power, the tide rolls over us to spend itself on the shore of Opening Day -- perhaps.

Sometimes, late at night, I find myself explosively critical of this fire consuming such needed time, but 'way back there I can't drown out a little voice which stops me in my tracks with a question - "Would you have scorned a chance to visit this place?"



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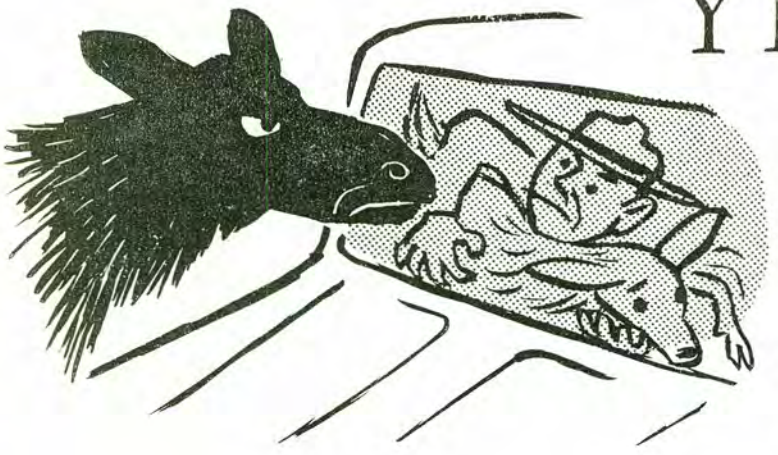


TULE ELK "The calving season started April 13, almost three weeks earlier than any previous season since the Division has controlled the herd. We lost the first two calves due to diet deficiency in the mothers. Five are living. This would seem strange this year as there is an abundance of natural forage. Adult herd is in best condition I have ever seen.

The tagging this season has developed into quite a chore due to the increase in natural cover and to the unreasonable attitude of the cows. They just don't seem to appreciate the ear jewelry we wish to adorn their calves with."

Most of the tagging has been accomplished inside the cab of the Jeep P.U. and if you have never tried to obtain measurements and to take a bucking elk calf in the limited space provided in one of these vehicles while an enraged mother elk stomps, whistles, clicks her teeth and glares through the window at you, then you have missed an experience, indeed you have. This little seasonal maintenance chore is a sure cure for any feeling of boredom."

J. A. Rhodes
Park Supervisor

ROADSIDE RESTS: "The weather has turned very hot for this time of the year. We discussed roadside rests with a very large number of people this past week and everyone had nothing but praise for our rests. Cars registered from out of state exceeded local cars by 4 to 1."

John Myers
State Park Attendant

COLUSA-SACRAMENTO: "I guess the river has finally left our door for the year, at least we hope so. We have had to evacuate our office three times this winter, the longest period being for nine weeks."

Kenneth Stanley
Park Supervisor

FOLSOM: "The Rangers ran across some stray horses in the Park, they were eating our "No Fire" signs. Seems as though all visitors stick together on this sort of thing."

Charles L. Mullen
Assistant Park Supervisor

THE FIELD

GRIZZLY CREEK: "The First rescue of the season was performed this Sunday when a little boy went up a large fir tree to retrieve his cat. He finally got the cat out of the tree, but then found he could not get down. By use of a rope sling the Ranger staff lowered the boy to the ground. Result was one mad cat, one happy boy---"wait until I tell the fellows at Scouts about this" and two relieved parents."

Orin Beckwith
Assistant Park Supervisor

PALOMAR MOUNTAIN: "Search parties were organized to find two boys who went for a short walk before breakfast at Cedar Grove campground. The boys were found at 1:30 the same afternoon. At 10 P.M. park rangers were called out to find one of the search parties. At 11:30 P.M. the lost search party was led into Cedar Grove campground by two fishermen who found them wandering around in Pauma Creek. Upon being notified that the missing search party was found, park rangers quickly went home and to bed, before a search party was organized to look for them."

Daniel E. Rushing
Assistant Park Supervisor

CLEAR LAKE: "High on top of Mt.Konocti, a young man's fancy turned to something besides the thoughts of love. The story is Pat Hogan, Park Aid Seasonal, and his "to be" Susie went for a hike to take some pictures. Pat was to jump across to an overhanging rock for a better shot, but before he jumped, Susie asked him what "those" were a few feet down from where he was standing. Looking down he was very startled to see a massed pile of rattlesnakes sunning in a pocket of rocks. He counted 15 and was sure there were more inside the hole. The story sounded skeptical, but he had pictures to prove it."

Robert A. Folmar
Assistant Supervisor

PACIFIC BUILDING: "Miss Margaret Jacks has presented all her father's records to Huntington Library. They filled a large moving van about half full. Among them were the account books, the ledgers, and all the records of David Jacks from 1850 to 1900. We are sorry to see these records go to Southern California. They have been stored all these years, and now at last scholars will be able to study them. We hope that some day a competent writer produces a book on David Jacks and his vast land holdings. It will certainly also be the history of Monterey County."

Amelie Kneass
Curator

Of Interest to

PARKS SUFFER HEAVY DAMAGE

California State Parks suffered severe damage during the rainy winter and especially during the hard rains and storm of early April. Although not nearly as heavy as in 1955, damage estimates, conservative according to district superintendents, total $337,304.

Heaviest hit was District IV, where nine Parks had damages of over $2,000 each. They were Samuel Taylor $5,280, Henry Cowell $7,250, Big Basin $45,266, Mt. Diablo $25,000, Seacliff $23,796, Portola $19,894, New Brighton $14,938, Tomales Bay $5,000, and Twin Lakes $2,320.

District I damages were on the Bull Creek road, where some $100,000 is needed to repair five miles of road.

District II damages, with one exception, were all under $1,000. Russian Gulch suffered $2,500 in damages.

District III damages were $10,000 at George J. Hatfield, $15,000 at McConnell, $5,000 at Calaveras, $15,000 at Emerald Bay and $10,000 at Millerton Lake.

District V damages included $15,000 at Hearst, $5,000 at San Buenaventura, $1,300 at El Capitan and $3,500 at Refugio.

District VI did not have high damages. It cost the district $300 to repair a jeep stalled in a creek.

The District summaries: I ($100,000); II ($6,550); III ($55,000); IV ($149,454); V ($26,000); and, VI($300).

* * * * * * * * *

DIVISION-DEPARTMENT TESTS LISTED:

There are several examinations scheduled in which Division personnel are interested---three are promotional and one with the Division of Mines on an open basis. The Division promotionals are for the State Park Naturalist, Supervisor Natural History and Conservation, and Deputy Chief, Division of Beaches and Parks. If any feel interested or qualified, contact Personnel Officer Robert Sanders for full details and specifications.

Dr. Olaf Jenkins retired last month from his position as Chief, Division of Mines. In order to fill this important position, a nationwide, non-promotional examination has been scheduled for July 19, 1958. The final filing date is June 20, 1958.

Park Personnel

WILDLIFE POLICY — A policy decision regarding wildlife within State Parks was requested by John Michael, Supervisor Natural History and Conservation at the Park Commission meeting. The Commission was unanimous in its approval. The policy reads: "In recognizing the value of the importance of adequately protecting and preserving wildlife in the State Park System, the Commission calls attention to the fact that the fauna of any area constitutes an integral part of the total natural scene which State parks are designed to preserve; and that the total preservation intended by general park policy does not necessarily constitute wildlife management in the usual meaning of that term. The entire animal and plant community of a state park is protected, and not managed as individual species for productive purposes or to increase the number of a particular species at the possible peril of others natural to the environment. All species of the ecological community shall be protected and preserved in as near a natural balance as possible.

The Commission recognizes that damage resulting from over-population of certain animals in state parks may be due to the disruption of the biological interrelationships brought about by the elimination of predators or by other interference with natural conditions, usually before the parks were established.

The Commission further recognizes that in some cases certain wildlife management practices must therefore be instituted, to preserve wildlife populations, to reduce mechanical damage, or to prevent public health hazards. The preservation of wildlife in its natural habitat also established in effect a natural outdoor exhibit for the enjoyment of the general public and a study area for wildlife ecology.

The Commission resolved that it shall be the policy to grant careful consideration to each proposal involving the control of any form of wildlife within a state park, after studies and recommendations by the staff of the Division. When appropriate, the staff will cooperate in their studies with other interested governmental agencies. All proposed control programs involving wildlife must be full consistent with state park policies and objectives as determined by the Commission; and it must be shown that the control of such animals would result in an overall benefit to the California State Park System."

* * * * * * * * *

200 PASS PARK POSITION TEST — Some 200 men passed the recent examination for park attendant and almost all appeared for their oral board. One interesting bit: one candidate had once been found guilty of reckless driving, and a few minutes after taking his oral, he noticed the justice of the peace who had sentenced him appeared before the board also seeking a position with the Division.

ROSTER CHANGE

APPOINTMENTS-Permanent				
Brokaw, John S.	St.Pk.Attend.	549-433-0985-029	Folsom(Natoma Unit)	4/1/58
Caldwell, D. Keith	St.Pk.Rg.II	549-432-0980-007	Ide Adobe	4/1/58
(Formerly)	St.Pk.Rg.I	549-434-0983-028		
Dew, Stanley R.	St.Pk.Attend.	549-433-0985-030	Folsom Lake	4/7/58
Duckett, Albert A.	St.Pk.Attend.	549-431-0985-003	Humboldt Redwoods	4/7/58
Frenzel, Robert D.	St.Pk.Rg.I	549-436-0983-028	Anza-Borrego	3/22/58
McKnight, Thomas L.	St.Pk.Rg.II	549-435-0980-007	Morro Bay	4/1/58
(Formerly)	St.Pk.Rg.I	549-434-0983-032		
TRANSFERS				
Lyden, Charles P.	St.Pk.Rg.II	549-435-0980-012	Hearst San Simeon	4/1/58
(From)	St.Pk.Rg.II	549-435-0980-006	Monterey Monuments	
Whittington,Alvin,Jr.	St.Pk.Rg.II	549-435-0980-006	Monterey Monuments	4/1/58
(From)	St.Pk.Rg.II	549-435-0980-007	Morro Bay	
SEPARATIONS				
Annabil, Signe V.	Acct.Tech.II	549-434-1741-001	District 4 Hdqrs.	4/30/58
Porter, Donald K.	St.Pk.Rg.I	549-433-0983-011	Tahoe	4/14/58

MISCELLANEOUS

New Telephone Numbers: Land Planning and Development Pilot Project - Hearst San Simeon
Monterey-FRontier 5-7989 WAverly 7-4621
Cambria Exchange

Tule Elk State Park
ROger 5-5004

Mailing Addresses: Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument
San Simeon, California

Russian Gulch, P.O. Box 106, Mendocino, California

* * * * * * * * *

VIOLATORS FACE PENALTIES

Richard R. Bryden, 19, was sentenced to five days in county jail after he was arrested for carrying and shooting a weapon in Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park. Ben Twight, park supervisor, and Otis Wright, game warden, filed the complaint.

Erwin E. Jackson forfeited $100 bail posted on a charge of damaging Anza-Borrego lands in Arroyo Seco del Diablo area. He was leader of 14 jeeps. Hon. Fenton Garfield, judge of the Municipal Court in El Cajon, presided.

The Department of Commerce advises that "This office (Civil Aeronautics Administration, General Safety District Office) is preparing a violation report against Mr. H. W. Lutters for his unauthorized landing on Stinson Beach in Luscombe N711700 on April 13, 1958. Kent G. Davis, Supervising Inspector."

Charles Truitt was cited for removing cacti and ocotillo at Anza-Borrego and forfeited $35 bail in Justice Court, El Cajon.

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; developing the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restoring and refurbishing significant historic sites and buildings.

STATE PARK COMMISSION

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Charles Kasch(Ukiah); Guilford H. Whitney (San Diego); Robert E. Burns (Stockton); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet); Robert Di Giorgio (San Francisco); J. Covington, Exec. Sec'y.

DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES
De Witt Nelson

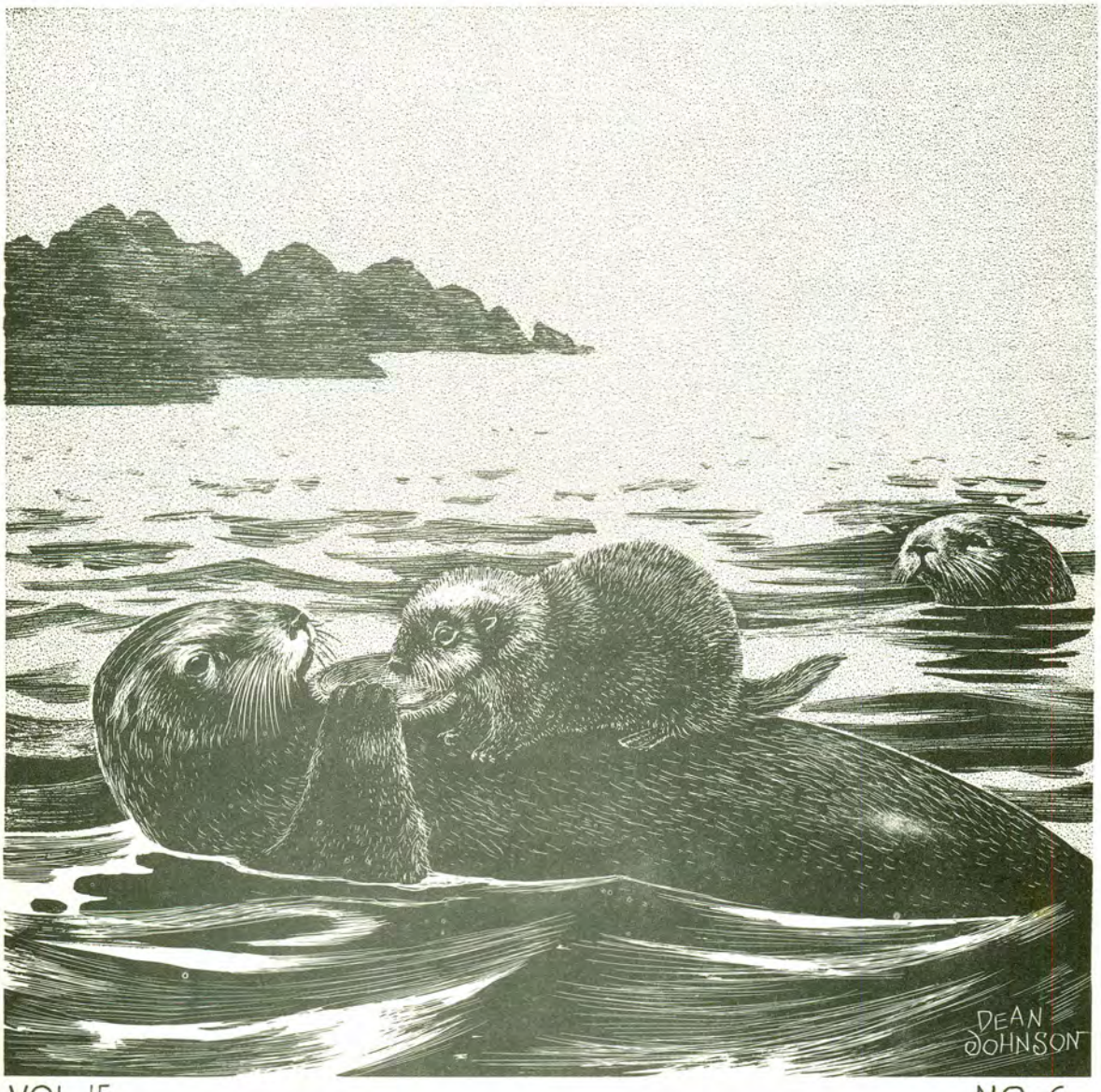
CHIEF OF THE DIVISION
Newton B. Drury

Editor.....Alfred M. Calais
Artist.....Dean E. Johnson

Terri.

Hyde

NEWS and VIEWS



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JUNE 1958

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

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

"You must be proud of the way that the staff operated at the opening of the Hearst Castle." This comment was made by a member of the California State Park Commission who was present at the dedication on June 2, after which the guided tours began at 1 p.m. They have been going ever since, apparently with machine-like precision and with a satisfied clientele, if we can judge by reports to date. There are of course some wrinkles to iron out. All park people expect that when dealing with the public. But the smoothness of the operation on the opening day and the excellence of all phases, including the guide service, reflects credit on the many of our staff who had a part in the preparations for this unprecedented enterprise, with District Superintendent Jess Chaffee, Park Supervisor Jim Whitehead, and Historian Aubrey Neasham particularly bearing the brunt of the effort.

The popularity of this new monument, as shown by the record of the first ten days, presents the major problem. Each day, the 600 per day capacity of the tours has been taken up by ticket sales a few hours after the opening, and about an equal number, or more, have had to be turned away. How to speed up the tours and safely accommodate more visitors is the question with which the District and the Park Supervisor are wrestling.

We are proud of this operation, just as we are of many others, equally well handled, that have not had so much limelight. We believe our people know their business.

VISITOR FROM IRAQ

Visions of the Arabian Nights were evoked by a visit to California's state parks by an official of far-off Iraq, Mr. Farouk Salah Al-Din Baban, who called at the Sacramento headquarters to study our operations. While we talked to him about the venerable Redwoods, the early mining towns and the Gold Discovery Site, he told us of his government's plans to restore a bazaar in Bagdad and display the ancient city of Babylon. In this land of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, we were informed, was also the Garden of Eden.

All this surely tended to emphasize our comparative youth. His Department of Public Works, including Tourism and Antiquities, by coincidence, receives, as we do, 70% of oil royalties, but with them it runs into a billion and a half in a five year period, instead of our millions. This tended to show that the biggest of everything is not necessarily in California.

Administrative Assistant George Hagens and Park Supervisor Keith Carpenter escorted Mr. Baban to Sutter's Fort, Indian Museum, and Folsom Lake, and showed him Emerald Bay, Lake Tahoe, which this visitor declared to be one of the scenic gems of the world. We probably learned as much from him as he did from us. It is gratifying that California's State Park System receives international notice.

BIG LEAGUE APPROPRIATIONS

Word that a conference committee of Congress has set the next year's appropriation of the National Park Service at $70,737,000, brings a recollection that during the depths of World War II we were down to around $4,000,000, on a purely maintenance basis, for the entire National Park System. It also makes pertinent

the summary just issued by Administrative Officer Miller of the park appropriations in California for three years, as follows:

	ACQUISITION	DEVELOPMENT	SUPPORT	TOTAL
Fiscal Year 1956-57 Including Special Flood Damage	$32,316,045	$ 9,600,926	$4,100,991	$46,017,962
Fiscal Year 1957=58	6,585,000	10,428,989	5,777,356	22,791,345
Fiscal Year 1958-59	None	2,957,595	6,523,160	9,480,755
	$38,901,045	$22,987,510	$16,401,507	$78,290,062

RECREATION STUDY ADVANCES

An outstanding meeting was held in May by the Advisory Council of the California Outdoor Public Recreation Plan. Diverse interests in the field of outdoor recreation (including "sun-bathing") were represented, as well as organizations with competitive interest in potential or present recreational lands. The full and free discussion of philosophies and practices which took place under the chairmanship of Director DeWitt Nelson and the guidance of Elmer Aldrich, Executive Officer of the Survey, led to much "clearing of the air", and unquestionably will be of value to the fine team of experts as background in their three-year task of formulating a Recreation Plan for California. For many years such a study has been sorely needed, and at no time more than now with the explosive expansion of our population at the rate of over half a million a year, and with scenic and recreational lands getting lesser and lesser and more and more expensive. The Division of Beaches and Parks, out of whose vicissitudes in considerable degree the Survey originated, has an important stake in this. For we hope that out of it will come a formula that will determine the proper and proportionate place of the California State Park System.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

AQUATIC RECREATION AREAS

The outstanding example of aquatic recreation in the State Park System is Folsom Lake State Park in Sacramento, El Dorado, and Placer Counties. This, together with the afterbay to the Folsom Reservoir, Lake Natoma, comprises one of the most heavily visited recreation areas in the State Park System.

Folsom Lake State Park is typical of what is happening in other aquatic areas of the State Park System.

The Division of Beaches and Parks is now definitely participating in the business of furnishing facilities for aquatic recreation in a number of units of the State Park System. Some of these facilities have been provided in State parks as a part of the overall development. Other areas are developed primarily for aquatic uses. These areas have all developed a tremendous popularity due to the great increase in the number of boat owners and the interest in water skiing. It has become a highly specialized business and has required that the Division give special in-service training courses in aquatic safety. It has also led to the establishment by the State Park Commission of specific rules affecting the use of aquatic recreation areas in the State Park System.

As of last year, nearly one million visitor days were recorded at Folsom Lake State Park. Already we have had seventy visitor counts of over 25,000 at Folsom Lake. Approximately $1,500,000 has been spent on aquatic developments, including boat launching facilities and parking space for automobiles and boat trailers. As many as 500 boats have been launched from these improved facilities in a single day.

Shore and boat patrols, as well as lifeguard services, are special features of Folsom Lake and aid materially in enforcing the rules and regulations and in assuring the public of safety for swimmers and boaters, as well as other recreational users of the area.

Millerton Lake State Park, last year taken over from the administration of the National Park Service, is now in full operation by the Division of Beaches and Parks. Although smaller in water surface area, its popularity with boaters and other aquatic users ranks nearly as high as that of Folsom Lake. Its administration is somewhat more difficult, however, because the Division has not had adequate time in which to organize the operational staff, nor have funds been available for appropriate development of the area. We have taken over and are operating developments previously provided by the National Park Service, and these are most helpful in meeting the public needs. These facilities need to be adjusted to our own standards and operational procedures in order to have satisfactory control and provide adequate comfort and safety for State park visitors.

Folsom Lake and Millerton Lake are the only reservoir areas operated by the Division of Beaches and Parks and over which the Division has full control of the shoreline and waters.

There are a number of other important aquatic recreation areas in the State Park System, however, the largest and most noteworthy of which is in southern California at Salton Sea. On the eastern shores of Salton Sea State Park there is a small boat basin developed by this Division. In addition, there are camping and picnicking facilities and concessioner-operated services. We do not, at Salton Sea, control the waters except for the basin, however, and provide only for policing facilities on the shore. Needless to say, our developed facilities at Salton Sea do not begin to meet the demand, and thousands of persons are utilizing the area with limited sanitary and no other facilities. As rapidly as funds are provided, however, it is the intent of this Division to provide more nearly adequate facilities.

Rumors of contaminated waters in Salton Sea are not substantiated by the findings of appropriate health authorities that the waters in the vicinity of the State park are without contamination.

The most recently acquired aquatic park is Elsinore State Park in Riverside County. Here, the Division has acquired a lake bed which has been watered by spring rains to the extent that some 2,000 surface acres were established there in February. Immediately boaters descended upon the area and without guidance and direction proceeded to make use of the waters for power boating and water skiing, without full regard for safety requirements. A Park Supervisor, loaned from Doheny Beach State Park, is looking after the State's interest there and endeavoring, with the cooperation of the local park and recreation district, as well as the City authorities, to provide sanitary facilities and for safe aquatic recreation. The Division is without funds at this time for development or operation of the area, and it is only with the cooperation of local authorities that we were able to provide any semblance of order at this park. We are endeavoring to obtain funds for an operational staff and to complete a master plan for development of the area. Additional uplands are also needed in order to provide adequate development and controls for Elsinore State Park.

A number of other aquatic recreation areas are operated as part of a more diversified State Park operation. This includes the small recreational craft harbor at Morro Bay, launching and other facilities at Turlock Lake State Park, provision for boaters' use of portions of the shoreline at Tomales Bay State Park, a boating dock to accommodate visitors to the Vikingsholm and very restricted shore landing privileges at Emerald Bay State Park, a boat launching ramp at Tahoe State Park, and limited facilities at one or two other areas in the State Park System.

The aquatic recreation program has proved to be one requiring the greatest amount of investment and the most complex operation of the State Park System. Other aquatic recreation areas are being considered in the State park program, but if many more are to be included, new sources of financing will be required. With the growth of the State and the popularity of boating and other aquatic activities, it may well be that agencies other than the State will have to assist in providing aquatic recreational facilities to meet the rapidly increasing demand. Already some county governments have taken a positive step in this direction, and more recently others have shown an interest.

Park Management Becomes A Science

It is now possible to obtain a degree in "Park Management" through training at Sacramento State College which will offer a four-year curriculum leading to a Bachelor of Science degree commencing with the fall semester of 1958. This has now become a reality and the curriculum has been developed and coordinated by a committee composed of members of the Division of Beaches and Parks, the National Park Service, East Bay Regional Park Service, Oakland City Park Development and Sacramento State College. The State Department of Education at their May meeting accepted the proposed curriculum.

A four-year course is so designed that persons transferring from a junior college or other institution will have only four units to make up due to their transfer. We have striven to make this course practical and desirable.

For the first year the courses pertaining directly to park work will be taught at night by park personnel, and Sacramento State College hopes to appoint a full-time advisor or coordinator by September 1959.

The course "touches all the bases" of park operation. There are courses in surveying, map reading, park interpretation and protection, park system planning and acquisition, principles of public administration, master planning, park management, forest and range conservation, etc. There are two classes of electives, specific and general. Specific electives of which 13 units are included may be selected from a predetermined list of park related subjects. These electives are to be selected by the student with the advice of his counselor. One or more areas may be elected by the student at his discretion but a minimum of two courses in any one specific area is necessary to satisfactorily complete the requirement.

General electives are, as the title implies: a student may select any course to fulfill the requirements. The design of the course is such as to allow as much latitude as possible to the student but at the same time channel all of his activities in one direction.

During the summers following the sophomore and junior years, the student will be required to work in one of the park units to gain practical experience in park problems and procedure. The student will receive compensation at the regular employee rate and must do the work specified by the park system in a satisfactory manner, but will be graded according to a report filed with the college by the employer. The State Park System, National Park Service, East Bay Regional Park Service and many local park bodies have agreed to hire the students for summer employment.

This is a major step in having park management recognized as a profession and that is what we all wish. The men in the field are park managers which is an administrative function of field operation. It is through the colleges and universities, publications, and public opinion that we will be recognized as professionals in a professional field.

Another step toward gaining professional status for the field of park management is one being taken by the National Conference on State Parks. The National Conference has proposed that memberships in the organization be divided into groups and one of these groups will be a professional membership. This is the type membership that is enjoyed by engineers, lawyers, physicians and most other professional endeavors. It is an organization or fraternity of persons interested in furthering the aims and purposes of one particular field. Every-

(Continued on Page 16)

Kuskov returned to Bodega Bay on the Chirikov in 1811 and subsequently the Russians established ranches near present-day Bodega, Freestone and Jenner, and a warehouse at Russian Gulch--now a State Park--a few miles north of Jenner. In June of 1812 about 140 Russians and Aleuts began construction of a stockaded fort at the site of a Pomo Indian village on a plateau overlooking a small harbor 30 miles north of Bodega Bay and 13 miles northwest of the mouth of the Slavianka or Russian River. The Russians now occupied a permanent trade base at Fort Ross and a port at Bodega Bay from which the needs of Alaska could be supplied.

The sea otter, with its handsome and valuable fur, was hunted up and down the coast of California, and Aleuts were stationed on islands to be nearer the quarry. Thousands of sea otter and seal pelts were stored at Fort Ross for shipment to the markets in China, Manchuria, Siberia and Europe. The Aleutian method of hunting sea otter was to surround the animals in the water by men in two-man kayaks or baidarkas and spear them.

When Russia attempted to close the Pacific Coast north of San Francisco to all but Russian ships, this act, and the presence of the colony at Fort Ross, were among the causes of the Monroe Doctrine of 1823, which stated that the New World was no longer open to the extension of European holdings.

By the end of 1839 the Russian-America Company was ordered to sell its Fort Ross properties and return to Alaska, as sea otters were now scarce and agriculture and manufacturing not up to expectations. Prospective buyers of Fort Ross were General Mariano G. Vallejo of Sonoma--his home is now a State Historical Monument--and Captain John A. Sutter of New Helvetia, whose fort is another State Historical Monument. The offer of Sutter was accepted on December 12, 1841. He was to pay $30,000 in produce and cash for the movable property of the Russian colony, some of which he removed to Sutter's Fort.

After 1845 the Fort Ross area became the center of a large ranch. The remaining buildings were used in various ways. The George W. Call family purchased the fort and ranch in 1874, and members of the family still own the ranch. The region still retains much of the natural appearance it must have had in the days when Fort Ross was founded, and the Division of Beaches and Parks hopes to preserve an unspoiled scene around the historic landmark, that it may ever have a proper setting.

After the collapse of the chapel of Fort Ross in the earthquake of 1906 the fort site was purchased by the California Historical Landmarks Committee of San Francisco and presented to the State of California. The stockade, restored in 1955-57, is built of hewn redwood timbers 8 inches thick and 12 feet high. The quadrangle it encloses is 276 feet by 312 feet.

The Russian Orthodox Chapel is thought to have been built about 1828. It is constructed of hewn redwood timbers from 1 to 4 inches thick and up to 30 inches wide. Few nails were used, except in the roof. The front, six-sided tower may have been the bell tower. One bell is now on display in the museum. The rear dome is over a round, hollow cupola which opens into the ceiling of the chapel. The Russian carpenters did good work, but, oddly, no walls are parallel or equal, and there are no right angles in the floor plan.

The Commander's House, built in 1812, presently used for museum exhibits, has been extensively restored. As in the case of the chapel, the walls are not parallel, equal, or at right angles to one another. The adze, axe, broadaxe,

(Please turn to Page 12)

How Park Personnel

Restored Old Blockhouse

The restoration of the Commanders' House at Fort Ross was started in 1945 under the direction of N. S. Cobb, carpenter foreman, since retired. The restoration as completed in 1950 included many of the original features of the building as shown by old drawings. In 1951 Mr. Cobb and a crew completely rebuilt the seven-sided blockhouse.

The initial excavations were started in 1952 when Ranger Charles L. Knight and myself excavated the site of the original stockade between the chapel and the blockhouse, along the northeast side of the fort. Careful measurements of the locations of original posts were made. These studies confirmed the descriptions of the stockade written by Major Ernest Rufus who ran a tannery at the fort in 1845. In the summer of 1953 Dr. A. E. Treganza and a crew from the University of California Archaeological Survey excavated other sites along the line of the stockade, including the site of the chapel and the eight-sided blockhouse. These two studies with additional facts gleaned from old photographs and historical accounts have served to guide the more recent restorations at Fort Ross.

In 1953 R.S. Coon and James E. Warren, superintendent of District 1 developed plans for securing timbers which had to be split and hewed for the restorations. Jack Fleckenstein, park supervisor of Armstrong Redwoods State Park, and an experienced logger, was assigned the task of getting the job done. He hired some men experienced in splitting giant logs and trained others. Many of his tools had to be specially made. Using the glut, a heavy wooden wedge, wooden mauls, broadaxe, sledge, checker wedge, double bit axe, in addition to chainsaws and blasting powder, some 22 fallen trees in Humboldt Redwoods State Park were worked out. They ranged in size from four feet in diameter, the largest being 11 feet six inches in diameter and 350 feet long. Three hundred feet of that log were used! Some 60,000 board feet of Redwood puncheon and boards were shipped to Fort Ross in 60 truck loads brought in by Lloyd Allen, heavy equipment operator. There were no serious accidents in 1900 man hours of work.

In July, 1954 John A. Schmidt, carpenter foreman, assisted by Park Ranger Charles L. Knight and others, began the task of shifting the chapel 16 inches northward to its original site as indicated by Dr. Treganza's archaeology in 1953. In the process it was found that the chapel was in need of more complete repairs due to time and the work of termites.

The following summer Mr. Schmidt was joined by A. C. Valentine, carpenter and others in the task of restoring and repairing the chapel more completely and erecting some of the stockade along the north sides of the fort. It became necessary to take the walls and roof of the chapel completely apart and rebuild them. In rebuilding the chapel its original architectural features were returned. Three windows replaced the four installed in 1917. Hand split boards replaced milled boards in the roof. A portion of the northeast stockade was also restored.

The most recent restoration program at Fort Ross began March 1, 1957. The stockade on the southeast and southwest sides of the fort which had been built about 1917 was torn down and the eight-sided blockhouse was also removed. The

building was relocated farther to the southwest on the basis of the archaeological work of Dr. Treganza in 1953. The restoration was guided by a study of old photographs in the museum collection. A sally port was placed at the site of the original one in the southwest stockade.

The method of restoring the eight-sided blockhouse was of great interest to many of our visitors. The logs were shaped and fitted on an eight-sided jig at ground level. Then the prefabricated sections of the wall were taken apart and assembled as the walls of the blockhouse on its original site. This method saved a great many hours of hard labor and still produced a building of surprising authentic features achieved by the construction crew which now included as carpenters, A. B. McDougal, A. L. Adams, A. C. Bradehoft, foreman, and John A. Schmidt and Leslie and William Ross, laborers.

Fort Ross State Historical Monument is located on Highway No. 1, 13 miles northward along the coast from the mouth of the Russian River at Jenner. It now includes about 4 acres of land and presents the restored buildings of the fort and a small historical museum.

By John C. McKenzie
Supervisor,
Fort Ross State Historical Monument

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(Continued from Page 10)

chisel and plane were the principal tools used in its construction. There are seven rooms and some evidence of an eighth in this building, which, say some early accounts, was once impressively furnished.

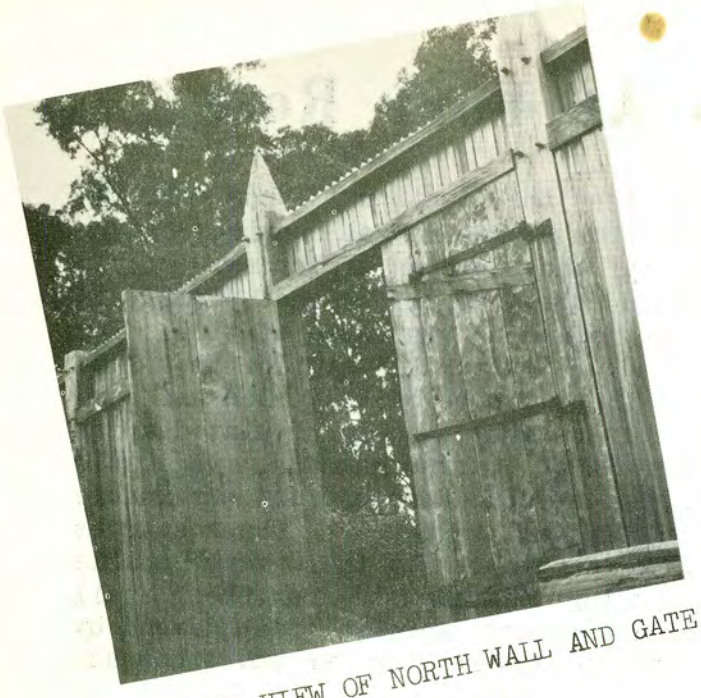
It is planned to restore this and other structures in the stockade area, including the officers' barracks, to their original appearance, with typical furnishings. An interpretive museum to tell the story of Fort Ross will be constructed outside the stockade.

There are two blockhouses--one of seven sides at the north corner and one of eight sides at the south. Cannon ports on each of the walls of the two floors of each blockhouse could cover the walls of the fort and the landing on the beach below the fort. Both blockhouses have been restored.

The original well has been located. Its hoped-for yield of historic relics was disappointing.

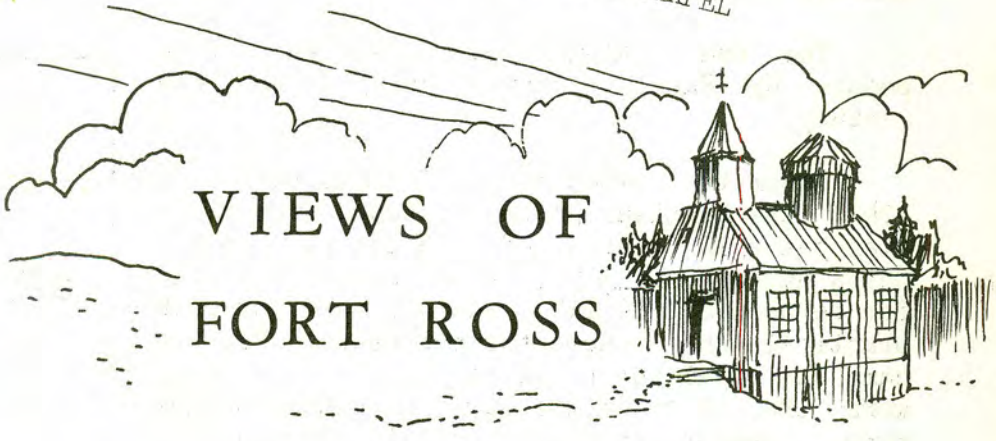
There is no lessening of interest in this former Russian stronghold. In 1954 the number of visitors was 46,175. In 1957 there were 67,094.

By Carroll Hall
Assistant Historian



PARTIAL VIEW OF NORTH WALL AND GATE

INSIDE THE CHAPEL



VIEWS OF FORT ROSS

CENTURY OLD APPLE TREES IN BLOSSOM.

THIS WAS ONCE LEVEL. THE VALLEY WAS CAUSED AT THE TIME OF THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE. THE SAN ANDREAS FAULT RUNS DIRECTLY THROUGH THE FORT ROSS AREA.

PARK SUPERVISOR JOHN C. MC KENZIE (right)

RANGER JACK W. SCHLOTTER (left)

The Aleut And Pomo At Fort Ross

Present archaeological evidence indicates that the Aleutian Islands were inhabited as long ago as 3,000 years by people with a sea mammal hunting culture not unlike the recent Aleut culture recorded by the European explorers. It is quite likely that these early people were ancestral to the present Aleuts although such evidence is difficult to trace over such a vast span of time. The Aleuts, however, speak an Eskimoan language and are culturally similar in a number of ways to the Eskimo. The culture of the Aleut was relatively rich and complex and the Aleutian Islands constituted one of the most densely populated areas of aboriginal North America. Due to the variety of marine mammals, vegetable foods, fish, birds and shellfish the Aleuts had an abundance of food obtainable from an environment to which they were remarkably well adjusted. The resources of both the land and the sea were utilized to the utmost by these very capable people. Because of their great skill at capturing sea mammals from their frail skin boats (Bidarkas, or kayaks) the Aleutian Islanders were in great demand by the Russians who needed good hunters to kill the sea otter for fur and other sea mammals for flesh.

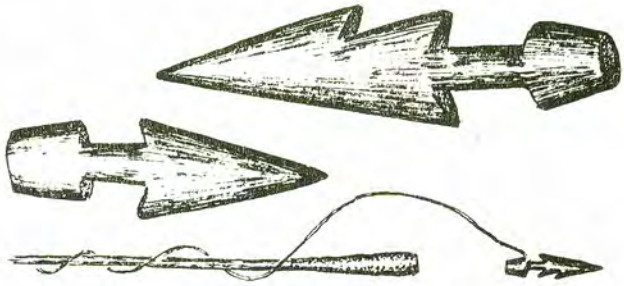
The name "Aleut" was given the native people by Russian hunters early in the 18th century.

After the expedition of Vitus Bering in 1741, the Russians pushed eastward from Siberian bases in search of sea otter. In the China market, by 1790, a sea otter skin sold for between $80 to $120 and was used for both practical and ornamental purposes. "It became the royal fur of China. Otter skin robes were the style of the day for Chinese mandarins. Ladies in high social standing wore otter capes, and some made belts or sashes of the fur, over which pearls were arranged. Tails were much esteemed for caps and mittens, and small trimmings. As the price ascended, the fur was used more commonly to weigh down and border rich silk gowns....." (1) Just as the beaver and buffalo and man's desire for the fur of an animal led to the opening of the west, the sea otter led to the commerical opening of the Pacific Ocean.

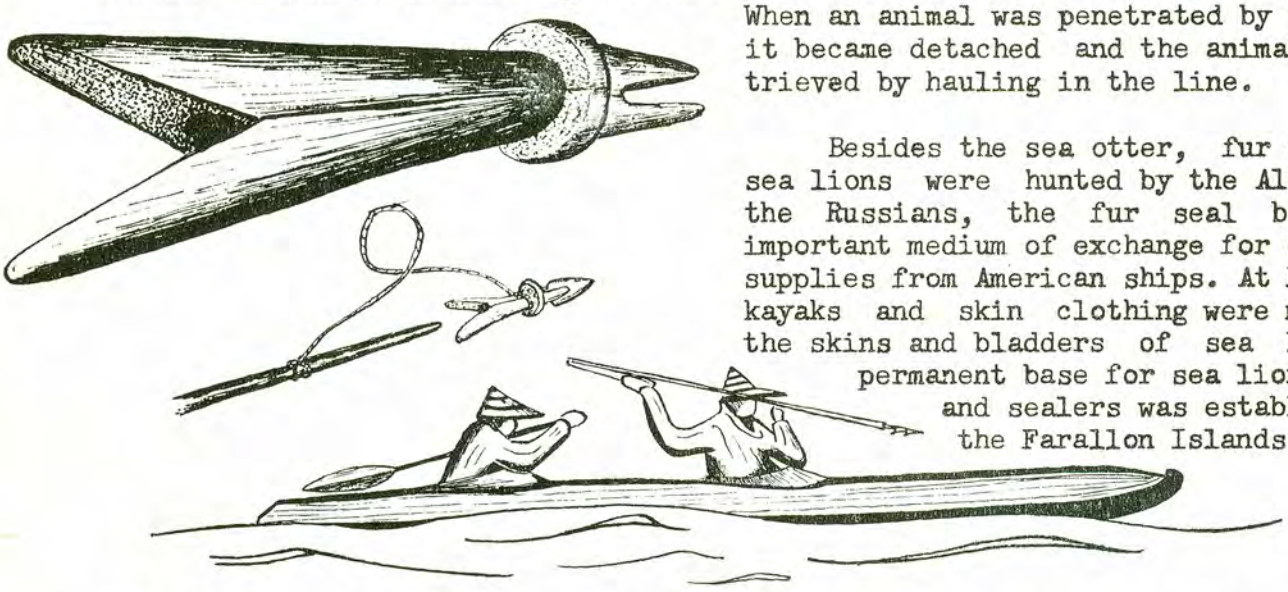
Fort Ross was established in 1812 by the Russians as a hunting base as well as a center for supplies. The Aleuts and California Indians played an important part at Fort Ross. Among the first settlers were 80 Aleut hunters from Sitka. 24 houses were built for them outside the fort. Later in 1833 there were 83 Aleut and 72 Indian laborers. As many as 150 California Indians were employed at times. They were paid in food, clothing, and other supplies. The Aleuts were either on salaries or employed as day laborers.

The indian village at Fort Ross was called Meteni and was inhabited by people speaking the southwestern dialect of the Pomo language. These and probably people from neighboring Pomo villages were employed by the Russians. The Aleut men working for the Russians often took Pomo women as their wives.

(1) The California Sea Otter Trade, 1784-1848,
Adele Ogden, University of California Press, 1941.



The sea otter were hunted by the skilled Aleut from a kayak (Russian bidarka). Double-bladed paddles were usually used to propel the skin-covered shell through the water. Each hunter carried a supply of bone-pointed and single barbed toggle harpoon darts which fitted into a wooden shaft. The harpoon was thrown with the aid of a spear-thrower which acted as an extension of the arm and enabled the hunter to throw the spear with greater force. Fastened to the harpoon dart and wooden shaft was a whale sinew line. When an animal was penetrated by the dart, it became detached and the animal was retrieved by hauling in the line.



Besides the sea otter, fur seals and sea lions were hunted by the Aleut. For the Russians, the fur seal became an important medium of exchange for obtaining supplies from American ships. At Fort Ross kayaks and skin clothing were made from the skins and bladders of sea lions. A permanent base for sea lion hunters and sealers was established on the Farallon Islands in 1812.

In 1841 the Russians left 25 Kodiak Islanders on San Nicolas Island located some 80 miles west of Los Angeles. It was inhabited by California Indians whom the Kodiak men killed--except for one man and the women. After a year, the remaining Indian killed all the Russians and Kodiak Islanders, leaving himself and three women as the island's sole occupants.

These stories of sea otter hunting on the Farallon and San Nicolas Islands are but two fascinating tales. Evidence of the establishment of these hunting camps is provided by archaeological specimens. Bone dart points, harpoon heads and ground slate knives have been found.

The otter, once thought to be extinct, may now be seen along the California coast. They grow four to six feet long and weigh 50 to 80 pounds. The sea otter is under State and Federal protection and any unauthorized person possessing a pelt is subject to a fine of $1,000 and one year in jail.

.....By Jack R. Dyson, Assistant Historian and Francis A. Riddell, Monument.....
Supervisor, State Indian Museum
.....Illustrations by Norman Wilson, Ranger I, State Indian Museum.....

PARK MANAGEMENT BECOMES A SCIENCE

(Continued from Page 5)

one in the Division is urged to join the National Conference on State Parks if at all possible. The membership fee entitles the member to the quarterly "Planning and Civic Comment" and the annual "American Planning and Civic Annual". The National Conference is holding their annual convention at Asilomar Beach State Park in 1959, and being the host state we want to make the best possible showing.

Anyone interested in securing a copy of the curriculum for Park Management being offered by Sacramento State College, or membership in the National Conference on State Parks, should contact me.

John H. Michael
Supervisor of Conservation

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RETURN OF CALIFORNIA'S OTTER

(Continued from Page 6)

As the newspapers announced last October and November, the Division of Beaches and Parks received a donation of a Sea Otter pelt from the U.S. National Museum on a permanent loan basis. (The pelt is valued in excess of $500). Newton B. Drury, Chief, Division of Beaches and Parks, stated on this occasion: "We are gratified and indebted to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife---a subdivision of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service---and to the U. S. National Museum, for their mutual cooperation in this venture. I also wish to express the gratitude of the Division of Beaches and Parks to H. Nelson Elliott and Daniel H. Janzen, Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, for their efforts in helping the State Park System obtain such a rare specimen for exhibit to the people who visit Fort Ross State Historical Monument." The pelt will be on exhibit at Fort Ross and it is planned that it will be exhibited at Sutter's Fort --Indian Museum in Sacramento during the winter months.

Considering the importance of the Sea Otter in California history and the role the Division of Beaches and Parks is playing in the continued life story of the sea-dwelling mammal, it is recognized that the acquisition of this pelt is a most significant contribution to the State Park System and adds much to our ability to present the full story of the great heritage of California.

Burgess W. Heacox
State Park Naturalist

State Park Trees

CALIFORNIA TORREYA
(Torreya californica Torrey)

In cool canyons or on moist wooded slopes, almost throughout the Coast Ranges or the length of the Sierra Nevada, one may sometimes come upon a rather small fir-like tree with an open crown and dark green foliage, its flat needles spreading into two ranks along each twig. If the points of the leaves are unpleasantly sharp to the touch, and if the foliage when crushed gives off a strong aromatic odor that is entirely different from that typical of any familiar conifer, the plant is undoubtedly a specimen of California Torreya.

Many older books designate this species as "California Nutmeg". This alludes to a resemblance of the interior of the fruit to that of the commercial nutmeg. Since the latter is a tropical plant entirely unfamiliar in California, and since there is no botanical relationship between the two, the discontinuance of the term nutmeg as applied to the California plant is very desirable. Similarly, the occasional name "Stinking Cedar" is very inappropriate, inasmuch as the plant bears no relationship or resemblance to cedar, and few people consider its odor disagreeable. The recent (1953) U.S. Forest Service Check List of Trees, as well as the latest (1942) Standardized Plant Names, both designate this species as California Torreya.

The genus to which this plant belongs commemorates Dr. John Torrey (1796-1873) of Columbia University, the same botanist after whom our Torrey Pine was named. It will be noted that his name also follows the scientific name of this species, indicating that he was the author of the name of our California plant. This rather unusual situation came about because the genus was first described, and named after Dr. Torrey in 1838 by Arnott, following the discovery of the Florida species (T. taxifolia Arnott). 16 years later, when Torrey himself described a new species from California, he had no choice but to place it in the genus previously named in his own honor. There are two additional species, one in China and one in Japan.

California Torreya belongs to the yew family (Taxaceae). The only other member of this family in our flora is the Pacific yew (Taxus brevifolla); and strangely, each of these genera has only one other member in the Western Hemisphere, both restricted closely to the same narrow locality of northwest Florida. Other members of the yew family occur in many parts of the world. Although resembling conifers in general aspect, and often regarded as such, the members of this family belong to a different order of plants, having fleshy, one-seeded fruits.

Ordinarily a small tree, the California Torreya only occasionally attains 24 inches in diameter and 75 feet in height. Very rarely, a tree considerably larger may be encountered. The gray bark, smooth when young, later shows a neat pattern of furrows and ridges. Wood is yellow in color and extremely durable, but too uncommon to be of commercial importance.

(Please turn to page 22)

YIELD FROM

PRAIRIE CREEK "A letter received by me from Dr. Alexander H. Smith of the University of Michigan, says of Prairie Creek, "--there is not a better mushroom spot in the whole country." Dr. Smith should know; he has done research work on mushrooms for more than twenty years, many times coming to this area for that purpose. Many new species have been classified by him during that time. In 1951 Dr. Smith found a mushroom in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park which he classified and named, Xeromphalina orickiana for the town of Orick, our post office."

Charles A. White
Assistant Park Supervisor

SONOMA MONUMENTS "Under direction of Dr. Adan Treganza, sub-surface explorations in progress at Petaluma Adobe State Historical Monument. Revealed so far are original foundations in place which graphically indicate the scale upon which General Vallejo built his rancho headquarters. While the archaeological work is not complete, these finds along with recently contributed recollections of the Farley family, who occupied the premises from 1859 to 1863, seem to indicate the historic structure was California's largest single building, as early accounts maintained-a palacio indeed on la frontera del norte."

Cliff M. Bisbee
Acting District II Historian

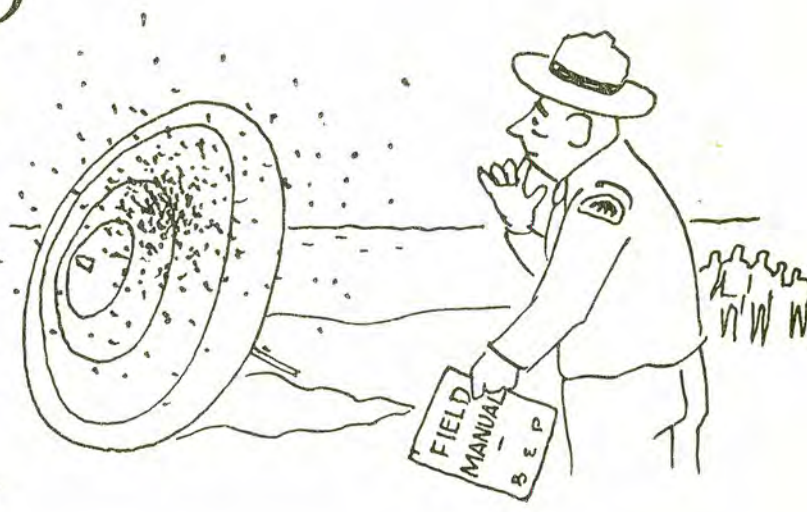
ANZA-BORREGO "There are several nests of Linnet and one family of Ash Throated Flycatcher nested in a box nailed to the ramada post just outside my trailer window. Their young have hatched and the parents are busily catching insects for their offspring. The Ash Throat when coming back to the nest will rest on the top strand of barbed wire for several minutes before going to the nest, all the time scanning with its beady, bright eyes, apparently, to keep the location of its nest hidden from any observer."

"I suddenly noticed a song change to chirps of alarm and excited flutterings. I looked about for the cause and to my surprise, climbing up the fence a 3 foot red-racer (Masticaplus flagellum). The snake finally reached the top of the chain mesh and began to cast itself at the post further and further each time--until it anchored with such a small amount of its tail it would seem it should fall. The snake was in a fair way of achieving success and if it once got into the thatch it could dine at leisure as neither the birds nor I could do much about it. I went out to shoo it off. I really expected the snake to take off down the fence on the outside. Instead it drew back in defiance and looked real ugly at me. I shooed again and it launched itself right at me passing over my left shoulder. Before I could gather my startled wits it had passed under the trailer and out the campground, going the fastest I've ever seen a snake travel. It hasn't been back yet."

Bob Frenzel
State Park Ranger I

THE FIELD

ELSINORE "A man drove into park headquarters, all excited, and told us a swarm of bees had settled on his beach umbrella in the middle of a crowd of people. Question? What does one do to get rid of a swarm of bees in the middle of a crowd of people? Well, the people were all gone--they all hit the water together and the bee man that we called just scooped the bees up with his hands and put them in a box. Nothing to it!"



W. A. Savoy
Park Supervisor

CARRILLO BEACH "It was a beautiful Sunday with an estimated crowd of about 800. Bathers were splashing happily in the calm surf and skin divers working to reach their limit of fish. Then to the amazement of park personnel and lifeguards, two grey whales surfaced about 50 yards off shore, endangering the lives of swimmers and divers who were nearby. Duffie Fryling and Schuyler Cole ordered all bathers out of the water. As swimmers and seals fled from the water, lifeguards took surfboards out to assist skin divers who were in the kelp beds and also in the path of the whales. Within a few minutes divers and guards were safe on shore thanking their lucky stars that the whales were not any of the five killer whales spotted earlier in the day."

M. L. Wilcox
Park Attendant

STINSON BEACH "Poor Mrs. Jane Doe trying to seek a place of peace and quiet for her expectant family was set upon by unfriendly dogs. She retreated to the safety of the ocean only to find that the human race would not let her return to the safety of land. When the lifeguards led by Don McGilles, Jr. spotted the victim they used the surf boards to paddle out to her and by very gently placing her head on the board they proceeded to bring her back to the beach. Artificial respiration was then administered until Ranger Leffingwell with a tear in his eye pronounced her dead. A very quick but solemn burial in the soft sand with her head facing the setting sun was performed."

R. G. Carlson
Park Supervisor

CUYAMACA RANCHO "On night patrol I was quite startled to see a man on duty at midnight in the kiosk, and in what appeared to be a new type of uniform. Had the Division approved a new night uniform without my knowledge? The uniform consisted of pajamas and robe, and was worn by Ranger Herbert Heinze with a pair of very sleepy eyes and with his always courteous and warm smile. Seems that a very persistent visitor had beat on Ranger Heinze's door and insisted on checking the camp register sheet in order to locate some friends. We still think that Ranger Heinze made a good looking ranger in his new attire."

Maurice Morgan
Park Supervisor

Park Personnel

MAY REPORTS Weekly reports from the field during May revealed:

1. The trout were aplenty opening day, the fishermen few.

2. Memorial Day was a crushing day at most of our parks. Only two where camping is available reported having any space waiting.

With regard to trout, Portola said "quietest ever as to number of fishermen, but those who showed had limits by 8 a.m." At Weaverville Joss House, "modest turnout, heavy trout runs." At Castle Crags, "19 inches was the largest." Other reports were similar.

Memorial Day was evidently a busy one all over, without exception. Camping parks especially were hard pressed and only Grizzly Creek noted "slow" and not to capacity. Pfeiffer-Big Sur had to close down for two hours to all traffic on inside park roads, MacKerricher turned away 200, Curry-Bidwell never saw such a busy Memorial Day, Morro Bay the same.

WATER SKI POLICY Boating and water skiing are under continual study by parks concerned, and by the division. The public's safety and pleasure are prime considerations and Gordon Cooley, at Folsom Lake, recently submitted some comments on complaints received in Sacramento. The complaints are underlined, mostly pertaining to the 200 foot restriction to skiing and fast boating to the entire Folsom Lake shoreline, Gordon's comments follow:

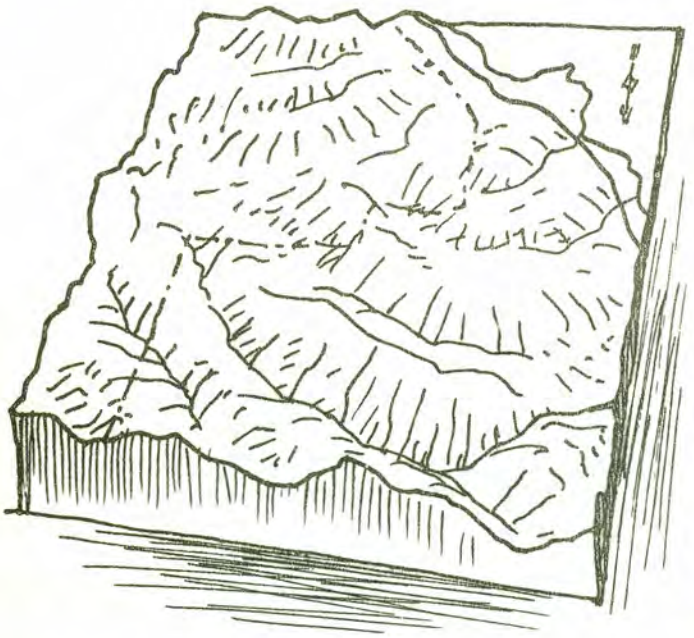
1. Skier becomes exhausted which could be hazardous. We doubt that changing the regulation would eliminate this hazard. Learners in particular are repeatedly dumped in deep water, regardless of point of departure. Ski groups recognize the desirability of wearing floats regardless of type of takeoff permitted.

2. Learners have difficulty in learing in deep water and are in danger from other boats. Professional teachers of water skiing advise us that they no longer will teach skiing from shore. They can do a better job in deep water. As to the danger, we are sure anyone watching a learner in a crowded takeoff area just manage to stay up until well into the main traffic stream will agree that there could hardly be a more hazardous condition.

3. Ski parties and stunting are discouraged. This regulation is designed in part to disperse boating over a wide area rather than encourage extreme concentrations of boating. Hazards multiply geometrically as boating concentrates. Our immediate goal is to accommodate a heavy volume of family group boating engaging in a diversity of aquatic activity.

4. Skiers are one of the largest groups using the Lake and may go elsewhere if this rule is enforced. After one year's operation with this regulation in effect we find our main problem is still the control of steadily increasing numbers of skiing boats. We apparently have something here which the family boating group likes and comes to in increasing numbers.

Of Interest to



RELIEF MAP — A 6 x 7 foot relief map of the Big Basin Redwoods State Park near Santa Cruz has been installed in the park's Nature Lodge. The huge map was done by Tom Marcus, San Jose real estate broker. Over 5000 hours of work over a four year span went into the project. Relief map-making is Mr. Marcus' hobby.

On a 5 inch to one mile scale, the map depicts clearly some 250 square miles of territory. It was constructed in two sections.

Mr. Marcus moved his home three times during the course of making this map. This necessitated moving the map also. It was moved for the final time, from Mr. Marcus' garage to the State Park.

HEARST — The Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument is now open. And by the volume of Californians and Americans who are appearing at the gate each morning to view this magnificent edifice on Highway one, there may not be enough hours in the day in which to remain open. Visitors are lining up by the dawn's early light, and by 7 a.m. some 150 to 200 persons are at the wicket. The 600 tickets available each day are usually gobbled up by 10a.m., and no later than noon.

Superintendent Chaffee and Supervisor Whitehead along with the entire staff at Hearst San Simeon are making every effort to alleviate the inconvenience being caused the many who are being turned away daily. These number anywhere from 800 on up, with some estimates reaching as high as 2000.

Chief Drury has stated that more staff and more bus transportation will be requested. The Division will not be standing still. So long as the public is desirous of viewing this latest acquisition, every effort will be made by this Division to see that they have the opportunity.

An interesting count on June 11 and 12 revealed that some 10 to 15 per cent of the visitors are from out of California, that the majority of Californians seeking entry are southern Californians, that San Luis Obispo residents are cooperating fully in allowing the traveler to visit, heeding the district request that as they live so close, they will have many opportunities to visit the grounds.

LARKIN HOUSE — The Thomas Oliver Larkin State Historical Monument is now open to the public. The wood and adobe structure, standing since 1834 and lived in ever since, was recently given to California by Mrs. Alice Larkin Toulmin, grandaughter of the first U. S. consul in California. Minor structural repairs have precluded its being opened to the public until now. The beautiful backyard garden was planted more than a century ago.

APPOINTMENTS - Permanent

Crane, Dale A.	St. Pk. Rg. I	549-431-0983-019	Patricks Point	5/1/58
Fialho, Gerald A.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-436-0985-023	Palomar Mtn.	5/19/58
Gurren, Edward J.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-436-0985-024	San Clemente	5/19/58
Hines, Robert W.	Jr.Ldscp.Arch.	549-431-3992-002	Burlington	5/1/58
Howie, John B.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-435-0985-014	Hearst San Sim.	4/15/58
Jogoleff, Boris P.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-436-0985-007	Silver Strand	5/21/58
Leetch, George W.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-436-0985-008	Mt. San Jacinto	5/19/58
Sherman, George H.	Watchman	549-435-1985-001	Hearst San Sim.	5/12/58
Shook, Harry B., Jr.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-436-0985-009	Silver Strand	5/21/58
Smith, Ruth E.	Int. Steno. Clk.	549-435-1260-001	Dist. 5 Hdqrs.	5/15/58
Wood, Elwin L.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-435-0985-017	Hearst San Sim.	5/19/58

TRANSFERS

Childress, Ivan L.	St. Pk. Rg. I	549-436-0983-024	Anza Borrego	5/1/58
(From)	" " " "	549-436-0983-035	Cuyamaca Rancho	
Center, Jack A.	St. Pk. Rg. I	549-436-0983-035	Cuyamaca Rancho	5/1/58
(From)	" " " "	549-436-0983-024	Anza Borrego	
Jackson, Sydney J.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-436-0985-015	Mitchell Caverns	5/1/58
(From)	" " "	549-466-0985-002	Roadside Rests	
Klinkle, Walter C.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-433-0985-009	Millerton Lake	5/21/58
(From)	" " "	549-436-0985-009	Silver Strand	
Maddox, Norbert P.	St. Pk. Rg. I	549-431-0983-029	Standish Hickey	5/15/58
(From)	" " "	549-436-0983-023	Cuyamaca Rancho	

SEPARATIONS

Lausen, Donald E.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-433-0985-009	Millerton Lake	4/29/58
Mase, Marilyn J.	Int. Steno. Clk.	549-435-1260-001	Dist. 5 Hdqrs.	5/15/58
Newcity, Harry M.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-436-0985-008	Anza-Borrego	4/30/58
Wilcox, Martin L.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-436-0985-012	Carrillo Beach	5/14/58

Mailing Address: Carrillo Beach State Park
35000 Pacific Coast Highway
Malibu, California

Telephone Number: Elsinore State Park - Elsinore, Main 1371

* * * * * * * * *

Continued from Page 22.

The leaves are dark glossy green above, and paler green (not whitish) below; the foliage may bear a superficial resemblance to that of white fir grown in deep shade, but is much coarser. The sharp points and pungent odor of the leaves have already been mentioned. This species is dioecious, which means that male and female flowers are produced on separate plants. The pistillate or female plants bear greenish avocado-shaped fruits up to 2 inches long, which hang singly from the twigs. Each consists of one large seed covered by a relatively thin flesh.

California Torreya occurs widely in the Coast Ranges and at lower-middle elevations in the Sierra; but one may never count on finding it. The areas where it grows are rather widely separated, and there are frequently only a few plants in a given locality. A compilation of known locations in and near our state parks would be interesting and valuable.

Frederick A. Meyer
State Park Forester

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; developing the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restoring and refurbishing significant historic sites and buildings.

STATE PARK COMMISSION

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Charles Kasch(Ukiah); Guilford H. Whitney (San Diego); Robert E. Burns (Stockton) Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet); Robert Di Giorgio (San Francisco); J. Covington, Exec. Sec'y.

DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES
De Witt Nelson

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION
Newton B. Drury

Editor.....Alfred M. Calais

Artist.....Dean E. Johnson

NEWS and VIEWS

VOL 15 NO 7

JULY 1958

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

Chiefly Speaking

Last month mention was made of our pride in an accomplishment in District 5, under Superintendent Chaffee and Park Supervisor Whitehead, in organizing successfully an unprecedented project.

This month, Deputy Chief Hanson and I felt an equal pride in touring the Redwood Parks and reviewing an equal accomplishment under the supervision of Superintendent Warren of District 1.

With him and with "Superintendent Emeritus" Percy French, as well as Aubrey Drury of the Save-the-Redwoods League, we visited Humboldt Redwoods State Park in company with District Engineer Sam Helwer of the Division of Highways, under whose direction the first unit of the Redwood Freeway, from Englewood to Dyerville, is being brought to completion with the aim of opening it to through travel in the Fall. The preparation for the second unit, from Dyerville to Myers, is well under way and we agreed upon principles governing this construction so as to effect the minimum damage to this scenic forest park. The understanding of our aims, and the desire to cooperate on the part of Mr. Helwer and his staff gave us great satisfaction.

One would be unrealistic not to recognize that the achieving of acceptance of a "bypass" route by Highways was only a partial victory. (We hope to do better at Prairie Creek, which we visited with Mr. Helwer.) We have, however, succeeded in establishing the principle that an arterial freeway should not bisect the finest of the groves, and the beauty of the present Redwood Highway should remain relatively intact and should be administered according to park principles. The new freeway, which we traveled has been graded, and will shortly be surfaced. It is a fine example of the skill of California highway engineers.

A PARKWAY PLANNING STUDY

A Parkway Planning Study, initiated and directed by Jim Warren, and carried out ably by Assistant District Superintendent Henry Saddler, Park Supervisor Carl A. Anderson, Ranger T. A. Wilson and Junior Landscape Architect R. W. Hines, was the accomplishment presented to us. It is a remarkably fine document, and will be a model for other projects in the State Park System. It embodies the thoughts and experience of many over the years. Its twenty pages of text and portfolio of ten maps and graphic charts unfolds with both an immediate and a long-range program for the future of this great park, particularly as to the adaptation of the present U.S. 101 as a route for leisurely recreational travel, paralleling but divorced from the roaring traffic of the arterial freeway, truly a "parkway" in the best sense of the term. It discusses with sympathy for park values the problems of Land Use, Acquisition, Development, Landscaping, Maintenance, and Traffic Control. Many new thoughts are embodied in the Study, based on first-hand experience and observation on the ground.

Everyone in the Division should read and study this report, for it is in a sense a pioneer effort in coming to grips with new problems in park management brought about by the introduction of new conditions. It should also be of interest to conservationists generally. Usually in reading a somewhat voluminious report, one turns to the recommendations at the end to get a bird's eye view. Let this be no exception. The Study concludes:

RECOMMENDATIONS

"In view of the aforementioned conclusions it is recommended that:

1. Division of Beaches and Parks be authorized to take over the parkway from Redcrest on the north to Miranda on the south and the Bull Creek Road from Dyerville to the west park boundary as an integral part of the park.

2. Maintenance of this parkway be made solely the responsibility of the Division of Beaches and Parks.

3. A park maintenance station be established, staffed, equipped and financed to handle maintenance not only on the parkway but on all roads within this unit.

4. Enforcement by park personnel be approved for traffic control and law enforcement in connection with the parkway, and that personnel assigned to this function be authorized to attend the California Highway Patrol Academy for training.

5. Special studies to be initiated for:

   A. Acquisition in Humboldt Redwoods State Park

   B. Development in Humboldt Redwoods State Park

   C. Landscape in Humboldt Redwoods State Park

   D. Traffic Control in Humboldt Redwoods State Park

   Specifications for these studies will be established in the very near future. Recommendations for time phasing, coordination of and consolidation of these special studies will be handled by the two positions previously established with this objective in mind.

6. Acquisition of parkway be effected as each completed section of freeway is activated, thus allowing the maintenance operation to develop accordingly, facilitating its development and efficiency.

7. Speed limit be established at 35 m.p.h. on parkway.

8. High Rock Honor Camp (CDC) inmate personnel complement be augmented by an additional 20 inmates to effect the desired roadside treatment, to work on rerouted drainage facilities and to assist in storm damage repairs.

9. The parkway from Redcrest to Miranda be officially designated as 'Avenue of the Giants' State Parkway".

(Please turn to Page 7)

BETTER RANGERS MOVE TO BROADER FIELDS

It is always gratifying to observe better Rangers advance not only in the work of the Division of Beaches and Parks, but to have their talents recognized by other agencies in allied and other fields to the extent that they are offered opportunities to further contribute to the State Service, as well as to enhance their careers. We are always reluctant, of course, to have these capable people depart from our organization if only on a limited-term basis. We are proud, however, that others recognize them as experts in the field of parks.

BILL HAUSSLER

After about one year's tour of duty with the Department of Water Resources as a consultant on State Park matters in connection with reservoir studies being made under the California Water Plan, Bill Haussler has been offered an opportunity to cast his lot with the Department of Water Resources as a special consultant in aquatic recreation. This is in connection with legislation passed in 1958 as Assembly Bill No. 36, whereby the Department of Water Resources is authorized to plan recreation development as associated with State constructed water projects, and thereafter to acquire land necessary to implement and execute plan for such recreational development in accordance with legislative authorization. Bill hopes eventually to obtain a permanent appointment with the Department when it has been determined what classification of position will result from the work as special consultant in aquatic recreation.

You may recall that Bill was assigned to the position of State Park Ranger V as Land Planner in the Project Investigation Section of this Division about two years ago. His later assignment as a representative of this Division to the Department of Water Resources in connection with reservoir recreation studies was made possible through funds made available to the Department of Water Resources for the assignment of specialists from several different recreational fields, including Beaches and Parks and Fish and Game. The State Recreation Commission also provided consultation in this program.

I know that all of you join with us in wishing Bill Haussler a most successful career in his chosen field.

DON LAWYER

Another better Ranger who has been given a short-term assignment outside of the Division is Don Lawyer. He was recently assigned to work with the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee at the State Park Ranger IV level. The assignment is for a two-year period, at which time Don hopes to return to the Division of Beaches and Parks. He was last assigned as a Ranger III, assistant to District Superintendent Clyde Newlin in District 3 of the Division, with headquarters at Stockton. While there, Don did some excellent work in connection with water safety and other aquatic programs.

There are those of us who believe that Don will make an outstanding contribution to the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan and the best wishes of all of us go with him.

PAUL MEIER

Paul Meier was never actually a Ranger in the field of park operations. He was for many years, however, associated with the Riding and Hiking Trails program, and, as such, not only rubbed elbows with our field personnel, but actually was involved in construction operations of the California Riding and Hiking Trails project. About two years ago he qualified as a State Park Ranger V and was assigned, after a short period of temporary service in the position, as a Land Planner in the Project Investigation Section of the Division. Somewhere along the line in Sacramento, Paul found romance and married Barbara Moore, who was then a stenographer in the office of Elmer Aldrich, Supervisor of Conservation-Education in the Division.

Because of the large stake that the Division of Beaches and Parks has in the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan, it was determined that he would be the second employee of this Division to be assigned to a two-year tour of duty with the Recreation Committee under Mr. Aldrich. This assignment is at the Ranger V level, which is his permanent classification status with the Division of Beaches and Parks.

I know all of you will join with us in offering our best wishes to Mr. Paul Meier in his new assignment.

Ordinarily, such important changes would mean opportunities for promotion to other better Rangers. In the above instances, however, the assignments have had to be made because of the elimination of some planning positions from the 1958-59 Fiscal Year Budget of the Division. Two Ranger V positions were eliminated from the Reservoir Recreation Studies money previously provided by the Legislature and were thereby lost to the Project Investigation Section. Don Lawyer's assignment is a loan from District III and at the expense of the District Office staffing there. I am sure that all of you feel proud, as we do, of the men who are representing us in other agencies of the State.

Nature Notes

THE RATTLER

One of the most maligned and misunderstood animals in California is the rattlesnake.

To begin with, we have but five species of rattlesnakes in the state; these are further divided into ten sub-species. The Northern Pacific Rattlesnake has the greatest distribution, and anyone observing a rattlesnake in California anywhere except in the deserts or on the south coast may be almost certain it is a Northern Pacific Rattlesnake. There is one other rattlesnake that occurs in northern California; however, his range is restricted to the east side of the Sierra Nevada north of Inyo County.

Because of his variations in color--pale green to almost black--several common names have been given the Northern Pacific Rattlesnake such as timber rattler, green rattler, pacific rattler, western rattlesnake and many others. It appears that the elevation of habitat has something to do with the color. He tends to be green at the lower elevations and varies through a dull olive to a dark brown or almost black at the higher altitudes.

Probably the most distinctive rattlesnake in California is the sidewinder of which there are two sub-species: the Mojave Desert Sidewinder and the Colorado Desert Sidewinder, each found in the areas which bear their names. He is small as rattlers go and is distinctive in that he appears to have horns over each eye and is sometimes called the horned rattler. He also has a peculiar method of locomotion as he crawls sidewise rather than straight ahead and this pattern is distinctive on the sands of the desert. The sidewinder has been seen

SMOKEY SAYS

Our first fire of the season was brought about by a picnicker who didn't quite have the right idea of fire prevention.

The fellow had a large log burning in the camp stove, a few yards from the lake. When it came time to put out the fire instead of taking water to the fire, he took the fire to the water.

Down through the dry grass he dragged the burning log, starting small fires along the way. The fires were extinguished by picnickers, and our rangers, aids and attendants in the area, after it had burned an area approximately 75 feet in diameter.

Don M. Stalter
State Park Attendant, Millerton

almost buried in the sand and he accomplishes this by settling the rear portion of his body in somewhat of a depression in the sand and pulling sand over himself with the front portion of his body. He apparently makes a 360 degree circle in covering himself.

Other rattlesnakes to be found in California include the Western Diamond, the Red Diamond, Southwestern Speckled, Panamint, and Mojave. All are restricted in their distribution and are found usually in the arid desert regions.

The most distinctive part of the rattlesnake is the rattle of which much has been written and most of which is untrue.

The rattle is by no means an indication of the age of a snake. Most authorities agree that an additional rattle is exhibited each time a snake sheds his skin. When a rattlesnake is born ordinarily he has a prebutton and this is shed along with the skin at the time of the snake's first shed, which is about seven to 10 days after it is born. As the prebutton is shed the permanent button is then exhibited. Each time the snake outgrows his skin another rattle is added to his string, and on older snakes the button and several rattles are often broken from the string thereby leaving a blunt tip to the tail.

According to most authorities the rattle is used as a warning and the rattlesnake usually sounds this warning before striking and it is felt by some that the rattlesnake can charm or fascinate its prey and therefore uses its rattles to attract its intended victim into striking distance, a form of hypnosis. There is little basis for this assumption.

The shedding operation is unique. The snake usually sheds by crawling through its skin in such a way that the skin is peeled off, somewhat like a banana. As he is about to shed he becomes nervous and finally rubs his nose against something rough so that the skin is ruptured loosening the skin on the upper and lower lips. This begins the shedding operation, after which he literally "crawls out of his skin".

Several days before the skin is shed a new covering for the eyeball begins to form, and at the time the snake is in what is known as the "blue-eyed stage" and is partially blind at which time he is extremely dangerous and will strike at sound rather than at what he can see. The eye clears again before the skin is actually shed. During the first year of activity a rattlesnake will shed from two to four times and from one to four times in its second year of activity. Some in captivity have been known to shed as many as six times in one year.

Like all snakes, rattlesnakes do not have external ears but it is felt by many herpetologists that they are extremely sensitive to vibrations and temperature changes. The rattlesnake does not have a sense of smell in the strictest sense but the flicking out of the tongue has a great deal to do with the perception of odors. Particles in the air are caught by the tongue and as the snake draws the tongue back into the mouth it forces the tips of the tongue through two pits in the roof of its mouth known as the Organs of Jacobson. These pits transmit to the brain sensations resulting from the airborne particles on the tongue and thereby have a secondary sense of smell. It is felt by some that the snake can perceive odors through its nose; however, this is a bone of contention among herpetologists.

Most people live in mortal fear of poisonous snakes; however, fewer than 1,000 persons in the United States are bitten by rattlesnakes each year and only 30 to 35 actually die from snakebite. There are several variable factors affecting the seriousness of snakebite and also several theories on the treatment of snakebite, none of which we shall consider in this article.

(Please turn to 18)

(continued from Page 2)

"Avenue of the Giants" is a worthy name, based on the long-time campaigning of the Save-the-Redwoods League, which has for over forty years contributed materially and intellectually to the upbuilding of this and other Redwood parks. The ground having been broken by our pioneers in District 1, the technical staffs at Sacramento will now work with the field forces in the perfection of the plan. After all interests concerned have had an opportunity to comment upon it, a recommended program will be formulated for submission to the California State Park Commission. It will be a credit to our Division.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

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DISABLING OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES RATE

The January 1 - March 31, 1958 Summary of Disabling Occupational Injuries released by the State Personnel Board reports a frequency rate of 19.81 for all state departments and a frequency rate for the Department of Natural Resources and the two agencies serviced by it of only 3.67. The frequency rate is the number of disabling occupational injuries per million employee hours worked.

Deputy Director Dolder said "This is an excellent record, especially in view of the possibilities for disabling occupational injuries inherent in the work of a number of our divisions and we urge you to continue emphasis on accident prevention."

* * * * * * * * *

YOUR PARK IS YOU

Your park-is clean, friendly, progressive, happy? Are you?
Let's look at ourselves. A park is just what its Rangers are.
Either as good or as bad-as neat or sloppy-as friendly or
cold-as courteous or rude.
When we visit our parks and perhaps meet strangers, we judge
the park by the Rangers we see or meet.
We don't judge it by its many beautiful sights or lack of them,
its size. It's the Rangers. The Rangers alone make a park
what it is or is not.
Think of how YOU appear or act when you visit other parks,
no matter what the circumstances.
How do you like yourself? Are you a good example of your
own park?
Do you realize that when strangers are in our park it is
courtesy that counts most? The smallest rude act on your
part could leave a lasting impression on them. This will
be what they remember about our park.
Let's all do what we can to make people like our parks and us.

Paul A. Jones
Russian Gulch State Park

Brannan Island State Park is a relatively level area and since the original fill-in operation, some trees, shrubs and grasses have established themselves. Our 40 foot elevation makes us the highest spot on the east side of the Sacramento River for a radius of 10 to 25 miles, the delta land in this area being below river level and only remaining dry through the use of an intricate levee and pumping system.

The park area is three miles south of Rio Vista and 14 miles north of Antioch. State Highway 24 runs through the park and the East Bay area is a little over a one hour drive.

Plant life is made up of both exotic and native species, the main ones being: Eucalyptus, Tree Tobacco, various Willows, Live Oak, White Alder, Coyote Bush, Bush Lupine, Sweet Fennel, Tumbleweed, Milk Thistle and various grasses including an abundance of Burmuda. Our California Poppy display in spring is quite impressive.

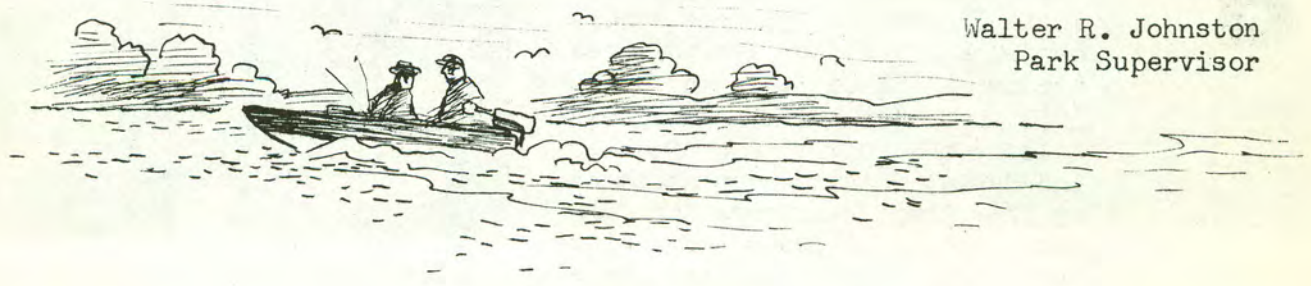
The mammals found in the area are somewhat limited. There are jack rabbits, brush rabbits, ground squirrels, gray fox and an abundant population of common rats. As yet unseen, a skunk has made his presence known.

The birds found in and around the area offer more variety. There are the Ring Necked Pheasant, Western Meadow Lark, Brewer's Blackbird, Crow, Burrowing Owl, Sparrow Hawk, Marsh Hawk, White Tailed Kite, Loggerhead Shrike, Red Shafted Flocker, Oregon Junco, White Crowned Sparrow and Mourning Dove. During the fall and winter months, nearly all types of ducks and geese may be observed.

One of the main attractions in this area is an abundance of fish. In the waters around Brannan Island State Park may be found Striped Bass, Salmon, Black Bass, Catfish, Sturgeon, Crappie and Bluegill. When the main Striped Bass runs are on, fishing space is certainly limited and if you do not talk "fish", your words fall on deaf ears.

At the present time, we have no permanent facilities at Brannan Island State Park, although camping, picnicking and boating areas are planned. With only six sets of portable chemical toilets and a temporary boat launching ramp and parking area, however, our attendance for 1957 was 66,041. With a developed area and our close proximity to large population centers, it is difficult to estimate what our attendance could be. Year around visitor use is assured here with camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming and water skiing in the summer and with camping and fishing during the remainder of the year.

Personnel assigned to Brannan Island State Park include Walter R. Johnston, park supervisor and George C. Weldon, assistant park supervisor.



Walter R. Johnston
Park Supervisor

Leonard Pearson

Lloyd Geissinger

Thomas Griffith

Big Sur Rangers Save 5 in Gorge

Rangers Leonard Pearson, Lloyd Geissinger and Park Attendant Thomas Griffith, along with two Monterey County deputy sheriffs, went into the wilds of the Big Sur River Canyon in search of 5 youngsters, ages 10 to 16 years. The youths were Margaret Swan 16, Joanne Welsh 15 and Douglas Fritchle 10 of Pacific Grove, Steve Lindzall 16 and Jim Jagger 15 of Watsonville.

At 8 a.m. Saturday morning the youngsters had started out from camp hiking up the Pine Ridge trail with a sixth youth, Bradley Posey 17 of Watsonville. After proceeding several miles up the trail, Posey led them down the steep and dangerous mountain into the Big Sur River Canyon, expecting to follow the River back to camp. Once in the canyon, this was found to be an impossibility and it was also decided that they were stranded, sending Posey back for help. The lad left the group at approximately 11 a. m. and after swimming the river two or three times finally succeeded in scaling the steep slopes of Mt. Manuel, hiking the mountain trail into camp.

Instead of alerting the Ranger Staff when he reached camp (approximately 2 p.m.) Posey, pretty well tired out, decided to take a nap. At 5 p.m. we finally got the word that five children were stranded in the canyon. Immediately we notified the sheriff's sub-station in Monterey.

(Please Turn to Page 12)

Paul E. Jordan, Ranger I, Cuyamaca Rancho State Park has been commended for the excellent manner in which he conducted himself at the time of the death of Samuel Miller, State Division of Forestry equipment operator.

Jordan and Mr. Miller, in company with six Morena Honor Camp inmates, were working north of the City-County Camp when Miller suffered a heart attack.

The subsequent action which Jordan took in obtaining a doctor and in having artificial respiration applied was all that was humanly possible in the emergency. Jordan used good common sense by remaining calm and carrying on with maximum efficiency and obtaining full cooperation from the inmates in this crisis.

BRANNAN ISLAND LANDSCAPING

(Peter Gaidula, assistant landscape architect assigned to District III, recently addressed the Aronas Garden Club at Columbia. His talk was in two parts and this is a gist of those remarks.)

God has landscaped State parks. The Bible tells us so. For most of our State parks are made up of native scenery, fashioned by the Master of all landscape gardeners.

I should like to quote from Genesis: "And God said let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his king, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: and it was so".

There are, I realize, some exception to my statements, as some of our historical sites have little or no natural vegetation within their boundaries. Also, we do some planting to help nature along, or to obtain shade in places where nature does not establish the necessary shrubs and trees.

Right at this time we have one valley park of over 200 acres in size which has very little in the way of trees or shrubs on it. This is Brannan Island State Park. Everything will have to be planted and nurtured into shadegiving cover. This will take a fast growing, drought-resistant group of trees and shrubs. The question of using natives may occur to you, and it is a good thought. Unfortunately, a study of available native materials which have the required characteristics of fast growth, drought resistance, and availability ends somewhat in disappointment.

It is estimated that within 10 years the population of California will grow to 22 million from its present nearly 15 million. As population has grown, so has pressure on our native landscape. As such pressures grow, the importance of preserving areas of outstanding natural landscape also grows.

I have spoken previously of examples of native landscape plantings. Our State Parks have as one of their basic purposes the preservation of examples of the native scenery, of the flora and the fauna. We, who are engaged in this work, feel the great trust which you people of California have placed in our hands. It is a solemn and a challenging trust and we cannot and should not take it lightly.

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BIG SUR RESCUE (Continued from Page 11)

Considerable preparation was made and at 8:30 p.m. the search party, consisting of Pearson, Geissinger, Griffith, the two deputy sheriffs and young Posey, hit the trail. It might be noted here that going into this treacherous terrain was strictly on a volunteer basis and all due credit is certainly deserving as each knew of the chances they were taking. Using long ropes, the search party worked down into the canyon. On the way down into the gorge the stranded youths were partially located by their shouting and it was now found they were up on the Mt. Manuel side. Finding they could go no farther in the dark, they started a fire and waited until daybreak before continuing.

About an hour after sun-up the young people were found, scratched, cold and hungry, but otherwise in good condition.

The rangers and deputies blazed a trail through dense brush and led the "hikers" up the steep mountainside to the Mt. Manuel Trail.

Once again, the hats should come off to the swell "guys" who make up this Park System as well as our cooperating agencies.

. . . against all predators

(The following article is by Columnist Don MacPherson and appeared in a recent issue of the Riverside Daily Enterprise.)

Thievery of plants, shrubs and even trees from deserts is on the increase. It is thievery of which we are all victims, since they are being stolen from public lands in which we all have a stake, as well as from private lands. As a result conservationists are launching a drive to see if they can't reduce it.

Randall Henderson of Palm Desert, who is editor of Desert Magazine, told about it as Mecca at a special meeting of the Desert Protective Council, held there at the invitation of the Mecca Civic Council. Recreation on the desert calls for protection of the desert, Henderson said. He added that there are too many nurserymen---and others---helping themselves to cactus, desert shrubs and even palm trees from the historic palm oases of Riverside Coachella Valley.

Henderson, who became editor of the newspaper in Blythe more than 10 years ago, has had a long enough and close enough connection with the desert to speak with a great deal of authority. He told the meeting of desert lovers and conservationists that it takes the beauty and charm out of the desert if this type of robbery goes on for long.

It's not only the low desert which is suffering. Even the Pinyon Flats area of the Santa Rosa Mountains, where desert plants and trees mix just inside the national forest boundary, is being denuded in spots.

The lightly traveled (on week days) Palms to Pines Highway gives plant and tree thieves access to a wealth of material they can cart off without much danger of being caught.

INESS FINESSE

A middle-aged woman approaching the contact window at Big Basin--
Say where is that big tree that the army hid in during the civil war?

I told her that I had never heard of it--was afraid to ask her whether it was the Northern or Southern Army that hid.

She insisted it was somewhere because her lady friend told her so.

Quick thinking I told her it must be the Fremont Tree at Cowell State Park, a few miles to the south. This seemed to satisfy her but I've often wondered how the boys down at Cowell made out.

Al Iness, Ranger I
Big Basin State Park

Col. James Westerfield of Mecca, president of the Desert Protective Council pointed out that there are plenty of legitimate nurseries which deal in desert plants. The man who wants to beautify his property with them can buy them legally.

He even hinted that the man who buys desert plant wildlife had better be sure his purchase is legal--in dealing with stolen property the buyer as well as the seller is oftimes held responsible.

In some areas a few arrests and prosecutions of litterbugs---with attendant newspaper publicity--have had a good effect. Perhaps the same result may come if deputy sheriffs succeed in intercepting a truck or two loaded with desert loot which the thief thinks he has a right to take because its on public lands and belongs to all of us.

PARK PERSONNEL PERSONALS

Two of the division's top men, Ronald E. Miller and Jack Knight were in the hospital during the past month.

Miller, Administrative Service Officer, whose charge includes all fiscal activities as well as personnel, was taken to the hospital for a hypertension condition. Physicians said the condition is not serious.

Knight, supervisor of development, was in Mercy Hospital for a thyroid operation. All is well. As far as can be determined he should return to work about early August.

Tim Jordan, son of Ranger and Mrs. Paul E. Jordan, Cuyamaca, returned home after spending ten more days in the hospital. His second visit was necessary for skin grafts to the index, middle and adjacent finger, due to having been struck by a rattlesnake last May 5 as he was trying to pick it up. Tim battled valiantly and successfully for 72 hours before passing the danger point after being bit.

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Park Supervisor Jack Fleckenstein, Armstrong Redwoods was operated on the morning of June 18 for hernia. He is doing very well now and was out of the hospital within ten days.

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To Mr. and Mrs. Dana B. Long (Bonnie), a young son, seven pounds, nine ounces on Sunday, June 8, 1959. Dana is Ranger I at Huntington Beach.

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Paul Griffith (Seacliff) was on the sick list during one week in June with an infected ear, lumbago and a case of the flu.

Roy Cushing, retired supervisor at Seacliff, was in the hospital with a bad case of anemia, requiring three transfusions. Members of the park staff plan to repay the blood the next time the Blood Bank is open.

****** ******

To Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Wiget (Geneva), a strapping son, nine pounds, two ounces, on May 15, 1958. Francis Senior is Ranger II at Millerton.

****** ******

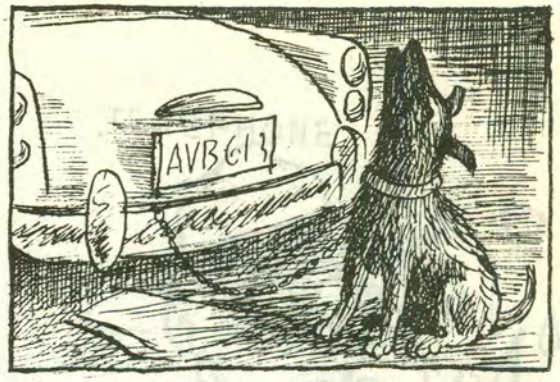
The daughter of Supervisor N. E. Albright (Curry-Bidwell) was married on June 21 and the reception was held in the park with a large turnout of friends and relatives present. The supervisor's wife was in the best of spirits, her foot well on its way to recovery. In late May she broke a bone and after reset was placed in a cast.

****** ******

To Mr. and Mrs. Preston J. McVicar (Betty), a beautiful daughter, seven pounds, eight ounces, on January 23, 1958. Preston is Ranger I at Big Basin.

****** ******

Pat Hogan, park aid at Clear Lake was married in Kelseyville. Ranger Robert Folmar was best man.



Reasoning for Dog Rule Again Told

This is about dogs--man's best friend!

We bring it up at this time because the summer is with us and our parks are brimming full. This means that many more proud keepers of dogs are requesting, some demanding, that the park regulation concerning the animal be erased. It reads:

"1306. Dogs, except seeing-eye dogs. Dogs are prohibited in state parks from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m., except seeing-eye dogs. At all other times, dogs must be kept on leash. Without proper authority, no domestic animal shall be permitted to run at large in any state park, either with or without a keeper."

On December 1, 1944, after much public demand that dogs be prohibited, the park commission adopted the above regulation. They have reaffirmed their stand many times since.

Why? Well, for the dog's sake as well as the camper's benefit.

Many a high-priced, prized dog has learned that he is no match for a disturbed racoon, skunk, bobcat, bear, deer or any other animal that inhabits our parks. Where these animals will leave a human alone, an inquisitive dog is just their dish.

And the campers, including dog owning campers, let us know quickly when a dog is quietly smuggled into a park. They get no sleep. Because most of the dogs that get in this way are city bred dogs--and there is a difference between city dogs and dogs raised in the woods and country--the city dog, alert to burglars, barks at unfamiliar sounds such as cracking wood, whistling in the trees, a wandering night prowler like a coon.

The superintendents were asked not too long ago what their reaction was to a change in regulations. This is the gist of some of their comments:

1. Most everyone and far, far more than a majority is in favor of the present regulation.

2. Any guarantee of restraint by the owner would be impractical. It would not prevent barking, creating disturbances or increasing sanitary problems. The dog, of course, would not be bound by the guarantee and any lapse of vigilance would find the animal bounding at will.

3. The danger to children is not small. Many of our State Park visitors are childless and experience before 1944 within parks indicates that dogs owned by these citizens are not adverse to annoying, frightening or even nipping at children desirous of play.

4. The wildlife might be sufficiently distured by the dogs to leave the parks.

Recently Mr. Drury wrote that "our campgrounds are relatively small compared with those in National Parks and it would not be possible to segregate the dog owners from other visitors". This was in response to a specific question.

Also he said it is felt that in view of "our policy to preserve and protect the flora and fauna, to protect adequately the public from unpleasantness, to maintain peace and quiet, and to protect live and limb, the rule on dogs should not be changed".

THE FIELD

SEACLIFF "Ranger John McKone was rather shocked to find a fist smashing through a window while he was making a long distance call.

McKone wasn't hurt by flying glass and when he found out the nature of the cause, well, he wasn't so mad.

Seems Leonard Roach, 25, Yuba City thought he had food poisoning. He wanted to call a doctor. McKone told Roach that the nearest doctor was in Aptos. Roach sped there in his car, received treatment for an acute case of influenza".

Lewis P. Griffith
Supervisor

ANZA-BORREGO "Ranger Merle Beckman had a rare treat. Working in Tamarisk Grove Campground, he watched a Bighorn ram enter from the south and paw the damp dirt underneath the Tamarisk trees in search of water. When the ram found no water, he jumped the barbed-wire fence leaving a few tufts of his coat on the barbs. Merle estimated the ram stood 29" at the shoulder. Beckman said the ram had a full curl and a mean eye."

Jack P. Welch
Assistant Park Supervisor

PIO PICO "At the second annual Governor Pico Mansion Society picnic 60 members were present when San Gabriel Valley Parlor 281, N.D.G.W. presented 'Poppy', a red and green Mexican Parrot to the Pio Pico Mansion. Research reveals that Don Pio kept his casa and grounds lively with cats, dogs, parrots, doves, peacocks and a caged mockingbird."

Martin Cole
Monument Supervisor

BENICIA "We were pleasantly surprised by a visit from the Berkeley Senior League of 45 members including some who were in their eighty's. They had recently studied Benicia Capitol in one of their history classes and were quite enthused on their arrival. Two of the group wanted to know why it couldn't be used for some <u>beneficial reason</u> -- I believe before they left, they were convinced it was of great value just as it is".

Ed Hixson
Monument Supervisor

PRAIRIE CREEK "Steve Bentley, a graduate student from Humboldt State College, is conducting a food habit and range condition study in order to better understand the problems involved in perpetuation of the Roosevelt Elk in this area. Bentley has discovered and identified scores of grasses, mostly exotic, on our prairie. Only a handful of species are native. The rest introduced or escaped."

Joseph Harn
Ranger I

YIELD FROM

SONOMA COAST "On June 8 a large whale was sighted off-shore of Goat Rock Beach. It had been wounded, as the sea was red with blood and the whale was on its side. An occasional moving of the tail flukes indicated a spark of life remained. After floundering 300 yards off shore for nearly two hours the whale cashed in his chips, drifting up on the beach. A large crowd had gathered hopefully waiting for the whale to wash ashore.

The Park Rangers were mentally pushing him off-shore! It was a 51 foot sperm whale (Physeter catadon), weighing an estimated 35 tons. There was a 6 foot hole slashed in its back. The whaling boats have been working about 30 to 40 miles off-shore.

Park personnel had a whale barbecue lasting four days: consuming 700 used tires, 300 gals. of fuel oil and 25 cords of driftwood. At least 10,000 people visited Goat Rock area in four days to see our Willie".

Melvin L. Badger
Park Supervisor

SAN MATEO BEACHES "A 35 foot whale washed up on the beach at Ano Nuevo Point. It is very, very dead. It washed up about three months ago. The beach is far from the nearest habitation. There is no public access to it. In fact the public can't even get near enough to smell it. It is pretty soggy though. We plan to let the elements take care of it. It should be entirely decomposed in less than two months."

Norman J. Cleaver
Assistant Supervisor

DISTRICT I HEADQUARTERS "I am sincerely interested in obtaining a wild life in California and will be grateful for any help or information that you can give me." The above was the opening line of a letter recently received at this office.

Marie Cox
Inter. Steno. Clerk

CASTLE CRAGS "A false alarm of a drowning sent the park crew on a fast run to the river. One of the visitors had sore feet so he sat down and started to yell for help. We helped!"

J. E. Hartman
Assistant Supervisor

TOMALES BAY "At Willis Lynn Jepson Grove, June 19, 1958, a wedding performed by Justice of the Peace S. L. Stice of Inverness, united in marriage Jean Terschuren of Berkeley and Alan Craig of Carmichael. The bride and groom are graduates of U. C."

Thomas L. Drew
Ranger I

Bill Edward Bradford, of Buena Park, forfeited $40 bail in the court of Judge Stanley Root, of Lake Elsinore. Bradford was cited for reckless operation of a boat, 4 counts, by Ranger Wirt Savage, who reports "the bail should have been $25 on each count as set by Judge Root or a total of $100, however the clerk of the court made an oversight and set $10 each count.

The Elsinore Leader Press reports:

A San Bernardino youth was injured (right foot torn up by a boat propeller) when he fell from his boat.

Standing in the cockpit of his boat, he fell into the lake when he lost control while making a short turn.

* * * * * * * * *

THE RATTLESNAKE (Continued from page 6)

The fangs are hollow and the venom is injected in the same manner as a hypodermic. When the rattlesnake is feeding the fangs are folded back against the upper jaw, but when preparing to inject venom the snake rotates the fangs approximately 90 degrees forward. If the snake should happen to break a fang a new one rapidly grows in its place.

When rattlesnakes are observed in a coiled position it will be in one of two distinct types of coil---the resting coil or the striking coil. The rattlesnake can strike from the resting coil; however, this is usually not the case. The resting coil somewhat resembles a pancake---he is laying flat on the ground with his head resting on a part of his body on the outer edge of the coil. He rests and sleeps in this position. The striking coil is very easily recognized in that the head is raised above the rest of the body to defend itself.

Contrary to popular belief rattlesnakes are not pugnacious and will not strike until provoked. Even when provoked they sometimes try to escape rather than engage in any type of combat. The only time that a rattlesnake will strike for no apparent reason is when, as discussed before, previous to the shedding of his skin he is partially blind and strikes at sound.

There are also many stories about the distance a rattlesnake can cover in the strike. Estimates range from one-third the length of their body to twice the body length. According to L. M. Klauber, an authority on rattlesnakes, generally the rattler can strike about one-half the length of his body, so a person standing four feet away from the head of a rattlesnake should be out of range. One thing to keep in mind is that striking downhill he can cover a little more distance that he can striking uphill.

Like most wild animals the rattlesnake has many enemies in addition to man. Among the wild animals, deer and antelope seem to be the greatest enemy to the rattlesnake; however, foxes, Coyotes, Badgers, Opossums and many rodents occasionally attack the rattlesnake. Domestic hogs seem to be immune to rattlesnake poison and have been known to kill and eat rattlesnakes. Eagles, hawks and owls take their toll and the Road Runner is the most famous rattlesnake killer in the southwest. Almost everyone knows the King Snake is a rattlesnake exterminator but it is not generally known that racers or whipsnakes of the genus Masticophis often include the rattlesnake as part of their diet.

John H. Michael
Supervisor of Conservation

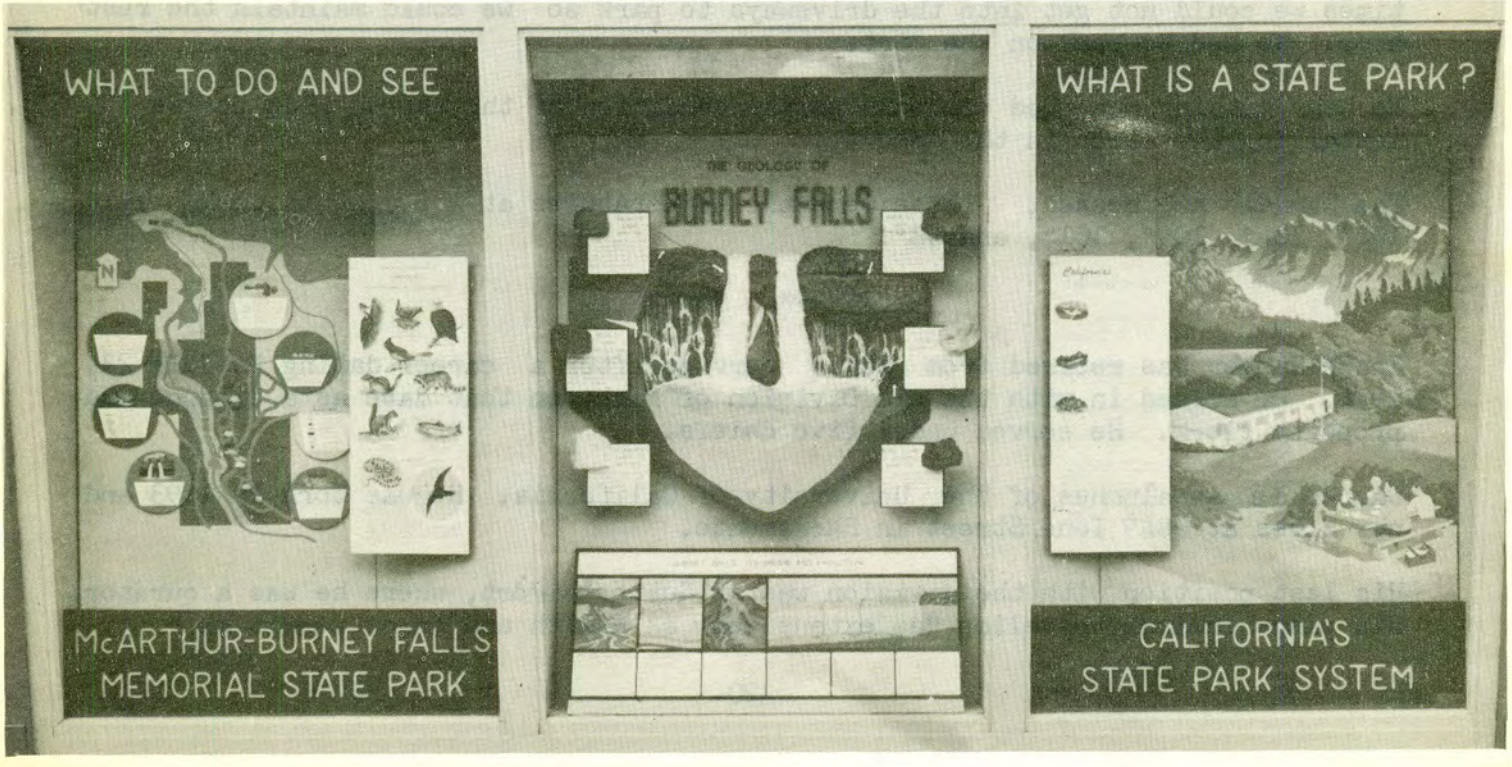
Seacliff Beach State Park

Exhibits Installed

Shown here are the two exhibit units which have been installed thus far as part of the Division's State-wide exhibit program.

Also scheduled for installation during the present fiscal year are three-panel exhibit units for Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park and Calaveras Big Trees State Park. The exhibits are produced at the Division's exhibit Laboratory in Sacramento.

McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park



Park Acreage Now 542,000

The California State Park System continues to grow!

In April, 7 acres were added, in March 266 acres. This brings the system to close to 542,000 acres under State ownership and, including lease agreements, about 611,000 acres under State Park Commission jurisdiction.

Of the additions in March and April, 15,290 feet was ocean frontage and 1,600 feet in river frontage.

Here is a breakdown:

PARK	ACREAGE	PURCHASE PRICE
San Mateo Beaches	74.12	Land Gift and $22,905
Folsom Lake	18.09	$25,400
Surfriders Beach	.12	$15,000
McConnell S.P.	18.53	$12,000
Hearst San Simeon	149.08	Land Gift
San Simeon Beach	.05	$300
Benicia Beach	6.92	$7,750
Puddingstone Reservoir	6.24	$17,750
Santa Monica Beach	.06	$7,250
Knowland Arboretum	.18	$1,535
San Buenaventura Beach	.11	$57.60

The valuation, which is determined from the ORIGINAL purchase price and/or the appraised value of gift deeded properties, stands as of the last reckoning, May 1, 1958, at $49,760,702, according to division property ownership report.

****** ******

DESERT RESTS PROVING VALUABLE TO MOTORISTS

With the school term ending, traffic this past week has really increased. Three times we could not get into the driveways to park so we could maintain the rest stop. We had to park on the dirt.

We hear nothing but good comments on the condition of the stops, also praise for installing the stops in the desert.

The Ramadas are needed. These were the temperatures at 2 p.m. this week: 111° 102°, 104°, 109°, 101°, and 98°!

****** ******

Ernie Camper has retired from State service after a career dating to July 23, 1934. He signed in with the old Division of Parks on that date as a finance and property clerk. He served under five chiefs.

Camper is an alumnus of the University of California. He was born in 1893 and now lives at 2849 Ione Street in Sacramento.

His last position with the division was at Sutter's Fort, where he was a curator. His plans include traveling "as extensively as health and funds permit me."

Court Puts Litterbugs on Cleaning Detail

This is what happened to one litterbug who took litterbugging too lightly.

It again indicates the fine cooperation extended on behalf of the judiciary to State Park rangers and attendants who strive continually to maintain clean, quiet parks free from reckless and inconsiderate visitors.

Joseph E. Buday, Santa Cruz, on June 25 rattled his pick-up truck to the shores of Schwan Lake in Twin Lakes Beach State Park and proceeded to dump a load of trash.

Someone spotted his license. He was traced. When accosted, according to the sheriff's report, he was in a drunken condition and was told not to drive his vehicle and he would be contacted later on the litter charge. Instead he drove on. City police locked him up and the judge fined him $260 or 50 days for drunk driving.

He was subsequently charged with Section 374B of the State Penal Code, to wit: a misdemeanor to dump rubbish within a State Park. He admitted guilt. He was fined $100 or 20 days by the Hon. J. Scoppettone of the Santa Cruz bench. He had no funds, so the 20 days were added to the 50 for drunk driving.

The judge offered him an out--he could have a suspended sentence, dependent upon meeting certain terms. He accepted. Under the close scrutiny of park personnel, for 20 days he was to clean up the park area and beaches. If at the end of 20 days his work was not satisfactory to the park personnel, the 20 days would still be added to his drunk driving sentence no matter how much time he had spent cleaning up trash.

He did very well reports Supervisor Robert S. Simmons from Twin Lakes Beach State Park!

* * * * * * * * *

"A municipal court has cracked down on a litterbug in what is believed to be the first case of its kind in the county.

Sentenced to four hours of labor picking up the two loads of trash he dumped in Mount Tamalpais State Park was Tracy E. Dormadi, 22.

Municipal Court Judge William Locarnini imposed the pick-up detail in lieu of a fine of $50 or 10 days in jail."

The above was taken from the San Francisco News.

* * * * * * * * *

In both cases finger prints led to the downfall of these litterbugs. In Buday's case, he left them on bottles and cans and when confronted with the evidence, he had no defense. Dormadi not only left finger prints but dumped letters addressed to himself.

Park Supervisor George E. Holmboe of Mt. Tamalpais and Supervisor Robert S. Simmons from Twin Lakes Beach State Park have expressed their appreciation to the sheriff's offices concerned.

ROSTER CHANGES

APPOINTMENTS - Permanent

Blurton, Victor B.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-436-0985-025	Cuyamaca Rancho	6/1/58
Brant, Ira J.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-435-0985-016	Hearst San Simeon	6/1/58
Curti, Alfred J.	Groundsman	549-435-0731-007	Hearst San Simeon	6/2/58
Denny, Richard E.	St. P . Attend.	549-435-0985-019	Hearst San Simeon	5/1/58
Dixon, Lois E.	Int. Steno. Clk.	549-436-1191-901	District 6 Hdqrs.	6/11/58
Galli, Thomas J.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-435-0985-018	Hearst San Simeon	5/23/58
Harn, Joseph H.	St. Pk. Rg. I	549-431-0983-006	Prairie Creek	6/16/58
Harrison, James E.	St. Pk. Rg. I	549-431-0983-027	Jedediah Smith	6/10/58
Henry, Noel E.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-436-0985-012	Carrillo Beach	5/24/58
Hooven, Earl F.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-435-0985-015	Hearst San Simeon	6/1/58
Lumadue, Earl W.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-436-0985-019	Will Rogers	5/28/58
Miller, Jerry A.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-433-0985-005	Folsom Lake	6/9/58
Naylor, Richard A.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-435-0985-013	Carpinteria	5/28/58
Neasham, David L.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-436-0985-018	Silver Strand	5/27/58
Nelson, Leonard F.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-433-0985-018	Columbia	6/1/58
Olejnik, Paul	St. Pk. Attend.	549-433-0985-002	Gold Discovery Site	6/9/58
Oulton, Marcus	St. Pk. Attend.	549-433-0985-028	Folsom Lake	6/1/58
Payne, LeRoy M.	Groundsman	549-435-0731-008	Hearst San Simeon	6/6/58
Plimpton, John H.	St. Pk. Rg. I	549-433-0983-035	Folsom Lake	6/1/58
Standridge, Ira O.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-433-0985-031	Folsom Lake	6/1/58
Walters, Glenn V.	Asst. Civ. Eng.	549-434-3126-001	District 4 Hdqrs.	6/2/58
Wratten, William W.	St. Pk. Attend.	549-436-0985-021	Will Rogers	5/28/58

TRANSFERS

Beavenue, Lee G.	St. Pk. Rg. I	549-434-0983-028	Fremont Park	6/1/58
(From)	" " " "	549-431-0983-015	Richardson Grove	
Geissinger, Lloyd B.	St. Pk. Rg. I	549-435-0983-015	El Capitan	6/1/58
(From)	" " " "	549-435-0983-028	Pfeiffer Big Sur	
Vander Harr, Walter	St. Pk. Rg. I	549-435-0983-006	LaPurisima Mission	6/1/58
(From)	" " " "	549-435-0983-015	El Capitan	
Plesha, Michael L.	St. Pk. Rg. I	549-431-0983-015	Richardson Grove	6/10/58
(From)	" " " "	549-431-0983-027	Jedediah Smith	
Schlotter, Jack W.	St. Pk. Rg. I	549-434-0983-032	Samuel P. Taylor	6/1/58
(From)	" " " "	549-432-0983-029	Fort Ross	
Tardif, Robert	St. Pk. Attend.	549-433-0985-027	Calaveras Big Trees	6/1/58
(From)	" " " "	549-433-0985-002	Gold Discovery Site	

SEPARATIONS

Hayes, Gladys G.	Janitor	549-435-2011-003	Stevenson House	6/2/58

MISCELLANEOUS

Change of Address: Petaluma Adobe State Historical Monument
Box 3325-Adobe Road, Petaluma, California

Torrey Pines State Park
P.O. Box 685, Del Mar, California

Telephone Numbers: William B. Ide Adobe State Historical Monument
Red Bluff 1884

THE BALD EAGLE (Haliaeetus leucocephalus subsp.)

The imposing bird on this month's cover is familiar to everyone since he appears on so many of the emblems of the United States. Therefore, the common name of American Eagle is often applied to this particular bird. Although the Bald Eagle is very familiar to all of us on this printed matter or on national seals and emblems, it is not as abundant and less often seen than the Golden Eagle (Aquila chrysaetos canadensis). The adults of these two species are easily distinguished since the Bald Eagle displays a white head, neck and tail with the rest of the plumage dark brown; the entire plumage of the Golden Eagle is dark brown and in strong sun one may sometimes catch the golden brown of the top of the head, neck and upper back. Immature Bald Eagles are often mistaken for mature Golden Eagles.

The Bald Eagle is a permanent resident of this state and will be found haunting the ocean shore lines, margins of interior lakes and river courses for foraging and nesting. Occasionally individuals may be seen ranging widely over many kinds of terrain.

With an appetite for fish, Old Baldy must rely on his ability to steal his supper from some unfortunate Osprey or Fish Hawk (Pandion haliaetus carolinensis), or scavenge dead fish from the beach. An episode often repeated in nature is the plight of an Osprey when a Bald Eagle soars into view and nags him into releasing his freshly caught fish. Then the eagle instantly whirls, folds his wings and drops, glancing down like a bolt of lightning to catch the fish ere it strikes the water, then rising once more in a great curve, up and away. He may truly be called a buccaneer of the skies.

Of all the birds found in California, with a body length of about three feet and a wingspan of seven to eight feet, the Bald Eagle is exceeded in size only by the California Condor (Gymnogyps californianus).

Burgess Heacox
State Park Naturalist

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; developing the best recreation areas that are statewide in importance; restoring and refurbishing significant historic sites and buildings.

STATE PARK COMMISSION

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Charles Kasch(Ukiah); Guilford H. Whitney (San Diego); Robert E. Burns (Stockton) Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet); Robert Di Giorgio (San Francisco); J. Covington, Exec. Sec'y.

DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES
De Witt Nelson

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION
Newton B. Drury

Editor.....Alfred M. Calais

Artist.....Dean E. Johnson

NEWS and VIEWS

VOL 15 NO 8

AUGUST 1958

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

Chiefly Speaking

In calling the roll of our six districts and recounting some of their recent constructive accomplishments, we come to District 4 with District Superintendent James P. Tryner at the helm in San Francisco.

A note from Director DeWitt Nelson of the Department of Natural Resources emphasizes the importance of a step initiated by Jim Tryner. It is addressed to the Chief of the Division and reads:

> "Thank you for your letter of July 17, 1958, enclosing copy of instructions from District 4 to the field for the prevention of trespass on state parks.
>
> "I want to congratulate Superintendent Tryner on this excellent set of guide lines and you for passing these suggestions on to the rest of the field force.
>
> "I am sure that if such guide lines are followed diligently we will reduce our trespasses to a minimum.
>
> DeWitt Nelson, Director"

PROTECTING A GREAT ESTATE

With an estate in its keeping which has a book value of over 60 million dollars, and with a present worth many times that amount, the Division of Beaches and Parks has been forced to realization of the importance of its trusteeship; and its obligation so to organize as to prevent destruction of the perishable properties in its care. World famous Redwood forests of Coast and Sierra, sun-warmed sandy beaches, spectacular coastal seascapes, lakes, rivers and lagoons, interior forests of great richness and variety, vast stretches of colorful desert, sites and structures that are eloquent reminders of California's historic past---these and many other features, including flora and fauna protected fully only under National and State Park policy, are not only of monetary value. They are increasingly priceless as all the lands around the parks are losing their charm and distinction before the march of commercialism, industrialization and urbanization.

Recognizing a growing threat to park resources in deliberate trespass and appropriation of park property, notably stumpage in forest parks, the District Superintendents and Park Supervisors have all been on the alert to detect and stop such practices. In the past year a number of distressing incidents have occurred. Superintendent Tryner and his staff devised and issued on July 10 a series of specific procedures to assure regular and continuous dealing with this problem:

"Subject: Trespass

"In certain units of this District, we have, in recent years, suffered severe losses in timber and related park values from logging trespasses which occurred without our knowledge. Two factors apparently contributed to this situation:

1. Inadequate knowledge of the park boundaries on the part of the Park Supervisors.

2. Inadequate boundary patrols in remote areas.

"We cannot tolerate additional incidents of this kind, and therefore suggest that each park supervisor immediately review his situation in regard to boundaries and patrol, and set up a program designed to prevent such trespasses. A suggested procedure follows:

1. Conduct an immediate study of his park boundaries, so that his knowledge of their locations is complete and accurate.

a. Where adequate boundary surveys do not exist, or where the locations have been lost or cannot be determined on the ground, request, by memo to the District, that a survey be made and the lines established.

b. Permanently establish the lines by use of the following methods.

(1) Setting of pipe or steel fence post markers along the lines spaced to allow reasonable ease of location for existing terrain and cover conditions.

(2) Placing of sheet aluminum markers on trees within the park, facing the boundary. These markers are to be made of sheet aluminum, 4 inches square, and are to have stamped thereon, the Park number relating to a master boundary map to be held on file in the park and district offices.

c. By constant vigilance, be certain that boundary markings are properly maintained and kept up to date.

2. Establish a routine of boundary patrols which will insure that any activities near the park boundaries which might lead to trespasses are called immediately to the attention of the Park Supervisor, and, through him, to the attention of the District Superintendent.

3. Immediately contact any party working near the park boundaries, advising him that he is near the boundaries, and calling his attention to the location of the boundaries and the method of marking.

4. If a party is observed working near a boundary which is indeterminate, he should be advised that he is near the boundary and that it is his responsibility to determine the line and avoid a trespass. However, in such cases, an immediate request should be made to the District Office for a survey on the line involved.

"Mr. Glenn Walters, District Engineer, will guide this program for the District, and will advise as to the types of markers to be used, and as to methods of establishing your Master Boundary Maps.

"Please move vigorously in this matter, as this problem of trespass is one of the gravest concern to Distrct and Division offices.

JAMES P. TRYNER, Superintendent
District 4"

Park administration has many phases. Day to day housekeeping activities such as, for instance, operation of camp grounds and guidance of the public, are

(Please turn to Page 8)

CAMPING DEVELOPMENTS

WHAT THE DIVISION IS DOING ABOUT INCREASING CAMPING FACILITIES

Two fiscal years have passed since the State Legislature appropriated moneys for the purpose of carrying out the acquisition, development and operational phases of the Five Year Master Plan which was adopted by the State Park Commission as of March 1, 1956.

You may recall that the construction budget requested for the 1956-57 fiscal year in the Five Year Master Plan amounted to $5,348,676. The amount estimated for accomplishment in the five-year period was $15,550,000.

The master plan proposed that the number of camping units in the State Park System would be increased from 2,705 to 3,435, which would amount to a total increase of 26% at the end of the five-year period, or June 30, 1961. At this rate, it may be estimated that the 1,136,100 camper days registered in the State Park System in 1955 could conceivably increase to 1,431,000 camper days in 1961, an increase of approximately 300,000.

Actually, according to the latest State park folder, on May 1, 1958 there were 2,960 campsites in the State Park System, which represents an increase of 10% over the 1955 figure. This increase was accomplished during the first two years of the five-year plan. As of this date the total number of campsites now stands at 3,000, with forty additional units having been recently completed and opened for public use at Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park. 158 new campsites are provided for in the 1958-59 fiscal year budget of the Division, which would result in an increase in the number of campsites to 3,158, 453 over the 1955 figure of 2,705, or a total increase of 18%, amounting to approximately 200,000 camper days. This would provide for about 1,340,000 camper days at the end of the current fiscal year.

SPIKING THOSE RUMORS

These figures should help to allay fears recently expressed on the part of members of the general public that the Division of Beaches and Parks is discouraging camping in the State Park System. In the first three years under the Five Year Master Plan of the Commission we have been able to keep on schedule, increasing campground facilities at the rate of better than 5% per year throughout the State Park System and keeping in pace with our estimated 25% increase at the end of the five-year period. This has been accomplished even though we have been restricted to $3,000,000 per year in development moneys for the entire

SPIKING THOSE RUMORS (Continued from Page 3)
State Park System, except for the first $5,000,000 appropriated for development in the 1956-57 fiscal year. The 5% per year increase in camping facilities is approximately at the same rate that the population of the State of California is increasing.

CHANGEOVER FROM OVERNIGHT TO DAY-USE FACILITIES

It is conceivable that part of the concern of some members of the public arises out of the fact that we have determined, through long experience and study, that the greatest use of our sandy beach areas is by daytime users. It has been estimated in some areas of the Division that as many as ten times as many people may use our sandy beaches on a day-use basis than if developed for overnight use. The outstanding example of this in the State Park System is Doheny Beach State Park. After long, sad experience with camping and trailer court facilities which were built on the sandy beach there, the Division has determined that it is not only too costly to fight the ocean, which destroyed a large portion of the camp and trailer sites through extremely high tides and stormy situations on the ocean shore, but campers were being flooded out to the point where they and their belongings had to be rescued, often late at night. It is also true that during the grunion runs on the beaches there was a constant disturbance to the campers because of the late operations of the surf fishermen during the runs. Furthermore, valuable day-use parking space or sands that could have been used recreationally were taken up by the overnight use by campers, who were crowded so closely together that even they had complained of the noisiness of the camps and the lack of privacy. For this reason, on the recommendation of the staff of the Division, the State Park Commission after thorough consideration authorized the conversion to day-use of Doheny Beach State Park when it is reopened to the public after the conditions resulting in contamination of the surf have been cleared up.

It is conceivable that other sandy beaches where limited camping is provided at the present time will also be considered for conversion to day-use only. This is particularly true where the facilities have become obsolete and day-use has extended, particularly during warm weather, until midnight. Each situation will be given careful study and analysis and the policy will be acted upon by the State Park Commission at future regular meetings of the Commission.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Although we have been increasing our camping facilities at the rate of 5% per year for the past two years, camping demands have increased at a much higher rate, in some areas of the State at least 10% and in some as much as 20%. These figures are based partly upon our estimates of the number of persons turned away when campgrounds are full. It is this policy of turning away campers when the campgrounds are full that results in some criticism of our operations. However, to the campers who are successful in obtaining campsites the idea of an established campsite with ample elbow room and no overcrowding is favored, and individuals who once obtain a campsite are reluctant to see anymore people crowded into the area. The saturation point, the point of diminishing returns, is recognized in our camping regulations. This we believe is the basis for the popularity of our State park campgrounds, in that they are areas that provide a satisfactory experience -- rest, relaxation, ample room to move around, and appropriate protection for the landscape qualities. The success of this policy encourages us to continue it, and of necessity also we must, because State law requires that we provide adequate sanitary facilities in all of our campgrounds. Thus, much of our development is limited by the cost of sanitary plants, water systems, and other facilities.

TORREY PINES

"Do not forget that this is TORREY PINES -- not typical scenery."

The above quotation taken from a report made by Ralph D. Cornell, landscape architect of Los Angeles, in 1922, seems to enfold all the charm of Torrey Pines Park, newest acquisition to the California State Park System.

His report also contained:

".....I believe there is one impression that stands out eminently above all others---- that is the distinctiveness of this one spot and its difference from any other spot that one may have visited in his world wandering. In a small way such a place as Torrey Pines ranks among the natural phenomena and should hold its small, though proud place among our national monuments to nature's ability as a temperamental artist who now and then exceeds even her own hopes in the creation of something unusually attractive. Torrey Pines is not a place of typical scenery; it is not representative of the primitive, natural landscape of San Diego County, or any other place in the world. It is itself, alone, unimitated, with precipitous cliffs carved and sculptured by the erosions of time; it is picturesque, unique, colorful and beautiful, with a combination of nearby sea and distant mountains that delights the eye and soothes the soul; it bears as adornment botanical species of plants that occur nowhere else as indigenous species. I think all agree that it should be so kept--true to itself, typical of nothing, for it requires many more than one of a thing to establish a type."

Falkenstern

Richardson

Avant

Truly, we are acquiring a portion of California that is a rare jewel of nature. The landscape provides a combination rewarding to those visitors seeking beauty of mountains, love of sandy beaches, and color of eroded cliffs and canyons. Aside from the natural setting of the park, the most prized acquisition is the unique pine---Pinus Torreyana. This pine

has the distinction of growing native nowhere else in the world except on the Santa Rosa Island. The Torrey Pine has the strongest of needles (growing in clusters of five), the largest of flowers, and the hardest seeds. On the island of Santa Rosa they grow tall because of fog; but here they are dwarfed by the elements into grotesque, but beautiful, twisted form.

The park is a botanist's paradise. Coastal wild flowers benefit from a long growing season. What is really astonishing is to see the Cholla Cactus, a native to the desert, growing on the edge of the rugged canyons overlooking the ocean. Both seashore and upland birds are abundant.

The most popular trail in the park is through the North Grove Area, which affords an easy access to some of the most unusual forms of the Torrey Pine and a panoramic view of the Pacific Coast. From this trail, one experiences a bird's eye-view of swimmers enjoying the recreational advantages of the beach some 200 feet below. Several lookout points are located in the southern section of the park which provide views of the town of La Jolla and its natural cove.

The Broken Hill area on a starry night has been likened to the impression one might experience at landing on the moon; to a daytime visitor it is comparable to a combination of the Grand Canyon and the Painted Desert. From one scenic parking area a trail leads to various views of the Canyon of the Wind Caves. These caves were formed by moisture and wind traveling through the canyon and eroding the soft spots in the sandstone walls.

High Point is, as its name implies, the highest spot in the park. From this point, there is a commanding view of Torrey Pines Park and its surrounding area for many miles--north, south, east, and west. The East Grove area is easily reached from U.S. Highway 101 and is popular with motorists who are lured by a sweeping view of marshlands, valleys, and the mountains of Cuyamaca and Palomar.

The discovery of the Torrey Pine was made in 1850 by Dr. Charles C. Parry, botanist with the Mexican Boundary Survey, who named it in honor of his teacher and friend, Dr. John Torrey, distinguished botanist of Columbia University. Dr. Parry later made recommendations to the Society of Natural History that action be taken to protect the rare pine.

Through the years, many persons and organizations became actively interested in the preservation of the Torrey Pine. The Torrey Pines Association was incorporated in 1950, with Guy L. Fleming as its first president, and diligently crusaded for the protection of this rare pine. Miss Ellen Browning Scripps expended much money for its protection and improvement of the property which she bequeathed, upon her death, in 1932, to the City of San Diego "to be held by it in perpetuity as a public park".

In November of 1951 the City of San Diego gift deeded 19,973 feet of beach frontage and 44.36 acres of parallel land to the State and then leased it back for a 50 year period. On May 15, 1958, the State Park Commission, by mutual agreement with the City of San Diego, assumed operational jurisdiction over Torrey Pines Beach. In 1953 the State acquired six acres including 3,640 feet of beach frontage continguous to and north of the above property. In October of 1953 the City Council passed a resolution authorizing the city manager to confer with the State Park Commission and ascertain whether the State would be interested in taking over Torrey Pines Park as a unit of the State Park System. In June of 1958 the City Countil authorized the mayor of San Diego to sign the deeds, deeding the Torrey Pines Reserve to the State -- which he has done.

Please turn to Page 12)

Beach Camping in S. California Impossible Without Uplands

Park personnel in southern California in particular and throughout the State Park System in general will receive inquiries relative to Doheny Beach State Park, which is to be reopened on a day-use basis as quickly as the regional pollution control board and the health officer in Orange County give the green light. The park was closed last October because of contanimation of offshore waters resulting from a break in the outfall sewer.

The inquiries will come because during the past years Doheny has been a "camping" park rather than a day-use area.

The problems in the southern California area are:

1. There are upwards of 9,000,000 people within two to three hours driving time from Orange County beach areas.

2. According to the All Year Club of Southern California a minimum of 1,000,000 non-southern California residents are moving in and through the area daily, many of them vacationers using their own cars as transportation.

Those of the 10,000,000 who are seeking beach use facilities are faced with these problems insofar as overnight use is concerned:

1. There is a limited amount of public beach land.

2. The beach width is narrow and in many cases covered at high tides each day and in other cases subject to heavy flooding at the slightest storm, thus unsuitable for camping.

3. Upland areas available for camping are at a premium. Boards of supervisors are reluctant to allow much of this land to be withdrawn from tax-rolls, and were they willing, prices would be extremely high and beyond the reach of appropriated funds.

4. A sizeable uplands area suited perfectly for camping and with adjacent swimming beaches lies south of San Clemente Beach State Park, but is presently under control of the Department of the Navy. Much of this land has not been used since the days of World War II and some is even on lease to agricultural use.

5. Los Angeles County and city governments DO NOT permit camping on beaches under their jurisdiction.

6. The TOTAL amount of State Beach Park land in Los Angeles and Orange Counties from Malibu to San Diego--parks operated by the Division--is only 264 acres strung along approximately 170 miles of ocean front. All the remaining beach land for public use is under local or private operation.

Park personnel will compare this with parks of approximate similar acreage--Columbia Historic, Caswell Memorial, Fremont Peak, Brannan Island, etc., and realize how small the area really is. To restrict any of these parks to exclu-

(Please turn to Page 8)

(Continued from Page 2)

time-consuming and require continuous effort and thought. Planning ahead to meet increasing visitor needs takes up much of our time. So does maintenance. But nothing is more important than the protection for future enjoyment by the people of the natural features of the parks. These features are made up of the materials that it is our duty to guard from damage or loss.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

* * * * * * * * *

WHAT OF THE FUTURE? (Continued from Page 4)

We are hopeful that through a program such as Mission 66 of the National Park Service and through Operation Outdoors of the U.S. Forest Service they will be able to augment their campground facilities to aid in taking care of the tremendous demands for camping resulting not only from a rapidly increasing population in California but a much more rapidly increasing interest in camping, particularly of the family type. We shall continue to do our part.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

S. CALIFORNIA CAMPING (Continued from Page 7)

sive use would be unthinkable, and no sound reason to limit the southern beaches to overnight camping to the exclusion of 10 times as many day-users could be found.

In terms of figures, where 500 might daily use the area before, 5000 may use it now.

None realize more than this Division the demand for camping in southern California beach areas, but there is the reality that we have only 264 narrow acres under our control. By camping we mean the usual provision of services such as food locker, stove, table and parking site. Specific facilities for trailer unit use beyond that provided at our camping sites are the prerogative of private industry and can be handled adequately by that segment of the business economy. It is not feasible for the State to compete with private industry.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Wayne A. Colwell, Ranger II, at La Purisima, says that they use many of the linen "All Wildlife Protected" and "Do Not Pick Wildflowers" signs around the boundary of the monument. He states that "these signs are shortlived if simply tacked to a board and left to the mercy of the wind, rain and sun. We found their usefulness can be extended many-fold by gluing (waterproof) the sign to a tempered masonite base. The sign is then given two coats of plastic spar varnish and secured to its post. The wind cannot tear the sign loose from its base and the varnish retards bleaching of the lettering."

McVICAR

DAVIS

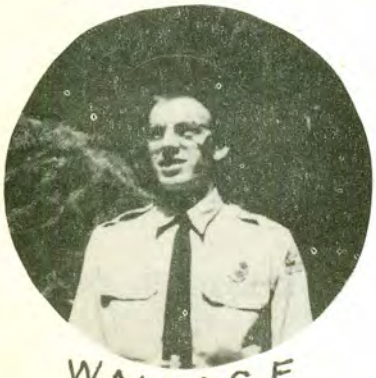
OLLER

MARTELL

JONES

CHAFFEE

SAMUALSON



WALLACE

RANGERS AT BIG BASIN SEEK, FIND 11 YOUTHS

The summer always means alertness and readiness for park personnel, and as is true at all our parks, rangers and park attendants were ready and willing when required at Big Basin State Park.

On June 27, 11 boys from the Community Chest Center in San Francisco were hiking on Sunset Trail in company with their group leader. Playing games along the trail, the boys were separated from the group leader somewhere during the dusk period of 7:30 to 8 p.m. He started looking for them, calling for them. At 11 p.m. he gave up the "lone wolf" role and reported the boys missing at park headquarters.

All of the regular crew, including myself and the assistant park supervisor as well as one of the naturalists, but excepting the early men, were out on the trail within the hour. The area and trails west of headquarters were covered.

At 4:35 a.m., four and one half miles out Sunset Trail, the tired, hungry lads were found. It was extremely fortunate that one of the older boys, a 14-year old, took charge and kept the group together. Had they wandered, all looking for each other, more serious consequences could have ensued.

Close cooperation and assistance was received from the Division of Forestry who alerted their lookouts and the Sandy Point Fire Station. The crew at Sandy Point stayed up through the searching hours, providing food and refreshments as well as transportation until the lads were located.

Park personnel included are Preston J. McVicar, Ranger I; James G. Davis, Ranger II; Maurice P. Oller, Ranger I; Walter Martell, Ranger II; Wesley Jones, Ranger I; James B. Chaffee, Supervisor; Manford Samualson, Naturalist; and Kirk M. Wallace, Park Attendant.

James B. Chaffee
Park Supervisor

. . . against all predators

ON THE MAKING OF SCIENTISTS

"A scientist is born every time a youth is first fired with curiosity concerning the wonders of the world about him."

N. Y. Times editorial, Nov. 27, 1957

Many of today's leaders in the biological sciences and medicine had their original interest in living things sparked in their youth by exposure to the world of nature under circumstances that aroused their curiosity and gave them an opportunity to satisfy it through personal observation. This habit of seeking answers directly from the observation of nature rather than from experts or books is the essential characteristic that distinguishes the true scientist from the technician. Unlike facts and techniques it cannot be taught but must arise from childhood experiences that stimulate a spirit of inquiry and gradually give a youngster confidence in his own ability to observe the phenomena of nature accurately and reason from facts so obtained.

It is no exaggeration to say that a small patch of readily accessible wild nature can play a greater part in creating future scientists than the finest school buildings in America. The world our children live in today is such a highly artificial one where everything is controlled by or dependent on man that the child's first contact with wild nature is often a very exciting experience.

Because of its novelty the impact of the experience may be such as to indelibly impress itself on the child's memory and influence his whole life. Such an experience makes a child suddenly aware of a fascinating world of life completely independent of man, inhabited by living creatures each of which is working out the problem of survival utterly oblivious of human existence. Curiosity about their lives usually follows and if the community has had the foresight to preserve a few wild areas that are reasonably accessible to the child he will begin to explore them on his own and get acquainted with their inhabitants.

Especially lucky is the boy or girl who has near his home examples of all the different communities of native plants and animals that occupy each different type of local terrain. Each region has its own distinctive "spectrum" of biotic communities occupying sites from wet to dry or fertile or infertile.

If local samples of each have been preserved, they confront the interested youngster with a host of questions about the attributes and adaptations that make each species uniquely suited to occupy the place where is occurs naturally. Because they pose such questions and because the answers are to be found in the areas themselves, a series of natural areas that have never been "managed" by man can be priceless assets in the never ending task of stimulating youngsters to seek their own answers to the riddles of nature and in time to become scientists.

Richard H. Pough

The above appeared in Conservation News, April 1958

For the first time, the 35 acre Angel Island State Park was opened to the public June 28.

The park surrounds the area known as Hospital Cove, opposite Tiburon. At the present time it offers only limited facilities.

While we welcome visitors, it should be noted that the major portion of Angel Island is under Army jurisdiction and is closed to the public. The Army maintains a Nike guided missile station on Mt. Ida, the highest spot on the island.

The sandy beach at Hospital Cove is usable, as are nearby lawns. However, as yet no picnic facilities such as tables and benches are in place. Fires of any kind, including barbecues, are strictly prohibited. Limited restroom facilities at the headquarters building are available. Drinking water is ample.

Boundaries of the usable area are posted and visitors will be required to remain within the area. As a deterrent, outside these boundaries there are large quantities of poison oak.

Visiting is limited to the daylight hours, but the park is open 7 days weekly.

There are no docking facilities as yet. Visitors must land across the beach at Hospital Cove.

John A. Biggio
Supervisor

YIELD FROM

FORT TEJON: "Sunday we had quite a show here at the Fort.

A group of men from Los Angeles who are interested in military history and perform foot drills, uniformed as Cavalry of 1870's, visited the Fort. It was interesting to watch them go through the drills and to hear the bugle calls. These men are quite serious about their organization and authentic in all details.

Their ladies were also in the act, being outfitted in clothing of the period."

Louis C. Wakefield
Monument Supervisor

PISMO BEACH: "Signs of the times-----The Air Age!
Today we registered Mr. and Mrs. G. Douglas of Covina, California into the campground for an overnight stay. They flew in in their airplane and landed at the local airport which is about two blocks from the park. Our next budget request should include an item for a landing platform for flying saucers."

R. V. Simm
Supervisor

SHASTA: "Some of the best trout fishing for the fisherman who is not afraid of a hike, may be found within easy driving distance of Red Bluff, where the German Brown go to 24" and the Rainbow average 12". Limits are filled in a short time; in fact you will find yourself throwing the small ones back; under 12" that is. Care must be exercised on this stream when pulling in the small 12" trout as the larger German Brown will certainly take your prize. One 23" Brown tried this too often and landed in the creel. If anyone is interested in this truly fabulous fishing I will be glad to furnish directions on how to get there."

Roy E. Mealey
Monument Supervisor

ANZA-BORREGO: "While out on patrol, Ranger John McGinnis noted strange looking animals on large rocks nearby but could not make an identification. There were five of them and they were a little larger than a grey fox but did not have typical fox nose and they were able to sit upright similar to a squirrel. In addition they were green! After rubbing his eyes and scratching his head in amazement he took a second look. Yes, they were there, but on closer examination he discovered that the fungus on the rocks was giving the animals their coloring and they weren't truly green."

Clyde E. Strickler
Park Supervisor

THE FIELD

FORT ROSS: "A large group of skin divers belonging to a club investigated the floor of Fort Ross Cove. During their search the wreck of Steamship Pamona was found. They attempted without success to bring up portholes from the wreck, but once free of the ship, the portholes were too heavy. However, they did find four anchors which they were able to get ashore with the help of a small skiff. Three of the anchors were in traditional design but the fourth was stainless steel in perfect condition "made in Oakland in 1954". The old anchors were in poor condition but I do not believe they were from old sailing ships. I was unable to persuade the divers to leave them with us. The anchor from Stillwater Cove is the same age."

John C. McKenzie
Supervisor

TAHOE: "On July 26 the Sixth Annual Lake Tahoe Gold Cup Race was held at Tahoe City. This year the race was held just one day, with entries limited to the big hydro-planes only. Ten boats were entered in the time trials and nine qualified for the race. The starting line for the race was almost at the end of the park pier, making our picnic, beach and pier areas choice viewing spots for 1,850 well behaved visitors."

Frank B. Bellinghausen
Asst. Park Supervisor

PALOMAR: "A man came into the park office stating his partner had fallen off a cliff in Pauma Creek. The sheriff was notified and a rescue party of park personnel formed to hike into Pauma Creek. After what seemed like days of falling, crawling and climbing down cliffs in which one of the party had the misfortune of losing the seat end of his trousers and leveling a considerable portion of the mountain, we reached the individual at the bottom of the creek, only to find the individual had been fishing (caught four fish too!) A sore footed rescue party returned to lick their wounds. It took a total of 5 hours to make this excursion."

T. M. Hansen
Park Supervisor

CALAVERAS: "A short note which was submitted to the Big Trees service station at Arnold in a shipment of supplies from a supply company in Hutchinson, Kansas: 'We were in your part of California year before last and thought your BIG TREES were the most magnificent things about California - Hollywood, San Francisco, or what have you, notwithstanding. We LOVED them!'"

Richard L, Brock
Supervisor

APPOINTMENTS - Permanent

Adams, Jack M.	St. Pk. Attend.	Henry Cowell	7/1/58
Adams, Joseph L.	Janitor	Monterey Monuments	7/2/58
Bishop, William B.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Fort Ross	7/1/58
Boeff, Donald L.	St. Pk. Rg. I	MacKerricher Beach	7/1/58
Bowman, Malcolm G.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Emerald Bay	6/24/58
Brittain, Kenneth L.	St. Pk. Attend.	Brannan Island	7/14/58
Bryant, Thomas M.	St. Pk. Attend.	Cuyamaca Rancho	6/20/58
Costello, Jack N.	St. Pk. Attend.	Monterey Monuments	7/14/58
Fairbanks, William R.	St. Pk. Attend.	Tomales Bay	7/1/58
Finch, Ralph D.	St. Pk. Attend.	Henry Cowell	7/1/58
Fleming, Norma F.	Int. Clerk	Richardson Grove	6/14/58
Gerdt, Alvina K.	Int. Typ. Clerk	District 5 Hdqrs.	6/23/58
Gilbert, Clarence E.	High.Equip.O[illegible].Lbr.	San Mateo Beaches	7/1/58
Goff, Marjorie S.	Int.Typ.Clk.Rg. B	District 2 Hdqrs.	7/14/58
Gray, Arleigh M.	St. Pk. Attend.	Standish & Hickey	7/1/58
Bartwell, Kent	St. Pk. Rg. I	Doheny Beach	7/8/58
Haviland, John F.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Tahoe	6/25/58
Hibsch, Allen E.	St. Pk. Attend.	Armstrong Redwoods	7/3/58
Johns, John D.	St. Pk. Attend.	Sunset Beach	7/14/58
Klein, Carter C.	St. Pk. Attend.	Silver Strand	7/12/58
Leath, Emmett B., Jr.	St. Pk. Attend.	Mt. Diablo	7/1/58
Lusky, Jacob	St. Pk. Attend.	Angel Island	7/19/58
Nicholson, Carlton E.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Caswell	7/7/58
Nybo, Selmer O.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Folsom Lake	6/25/58
Ruschke, Dale H.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Pfeiffer Big Sur	7/1/58
Sanderson, Henry F.	St. Pk. Attend.	Millerton Lake	7/2/58
Shaffer, Gerald O.	St. Pk. Attend.	Big Basin	7/7/58
Strouse, Edgar W.	St. Pk. Rg. II	Benicia Capitol	6/17/58
Vestal, Alson F.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Stinson Beach	7/10/58
Voyne, Philip	St. Pk. Attend.	Sunset Beach	7/1/58
Whitefield, Randell R.	St. Pk. Attend.	Mt. Tamalpais	7/16/58
Yost, Gladys G.	Janitress	Hearst San Simeon	6/16/58

TRANSFERS

		TO	FR	
Bellinghausen, Frank B.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Tahoe	Marshalls Mon.	7/1/58
Bowman, Malcolm G.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Marshalls Monument	Emerald Bay	7/1/58
Hart, Frank W.	St. Pk. Attend.	Henry Cowell	Big Basin	7/1/58
Haviland, John F.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Emerald Bay	Tahoe	7/1/58
Hixson, Edwin L.	St. Pk. Rg. II	Calaveras	Benicia	6/17/58
Neasham, David L.	St. Pk. Attend.	Folsom Lake	Silver Strand	7/12/58
O'Brien, William R.	Stock Clerk	Dist. 3 Hdqrs.	Dist. 1 Hdqrs.	7/1/58
Vasquez, Margaret	Int. Steno. Clk.	District 3 Hdqrs.	Sacramento	7/1/58

SEPARATIONS

Camper, Ernest B.	Curator I	Sacto-Sutters Fort	6/30/58
Dew, Stanley R.	St. Pk. Attend.	Folsom Lake	6/30/58
Heilbronn, Jean T.	Int. Steno. Clerk	District 1 Hdqrs.	7/17/58
Rodriguez, Richard T.	Curator I	San Juan Bautista	6/30/58
Sherman, George H.	Watchman	Hearst San Simeon	7/1/58

MISCELLANEOUS

New telephone numbers: William B. Ide Adobe -- LAwrence 7-5927

Mitchell Caverns State Park -- Essex #3

Intermediate Stenographer Replacement -- District 1 Headquarters -- Elizabeth M. Talbert

ON THE COVER

Our cover scene is a representation by Artist Dean Johnson of the Torrey Pine, notable feature of the new Torrey Pines State Park. Often contorted and dwarfed by the wind, these interesting trees crown the headlands and clothe the ravines south of Soledad Valley, at the north edge of the City of San Diego.

The California State Park System contains numerous rare and notable tree species, but none is any more fascinating than the Torrey Pine. Its closest relationship is not to the Monterey, Bishop, and Shore Pines that occupy other localized colonies on our coast farther northward; but rather to the Coulter and Digger Pines of the interior, which it resembles in its long needles with grayish coloration, its heavy cones, its exceedingly hard-shelled seeds and their thickened detachable wings. (Old-time readers who file their copies of NEWS & VIEWS may wish to reread the article in Volume 7, Number 11-12, for November -- December 1949.) Its 5-bundled leaves, however, are unique in California among members of the hard-, yellow-, or pitch-pine section of the genus. The very restricted habitat of this species, which is repeated in one insular area,---not on a nearby island, but 175 airline miles to the northwest, at the east end of Santa Rosa Island southwest of Santa Barbara,-- adds greatly to the botanical interest of the tree and of the localities where it grows.

In the writer's opinion, the new Torrey Pines State Park constitutes a most outstanding addition to the State Park System, comparable in significance to Point Lobos Reserve. Steps will be taken to establish a natural area with the fullest possible protection from all forms of interference, just as at the famous reserve on the Monterey coast, so that Torrey Pines and associated lesser plant forms may be enjoyed and studied under completely unmodified conditions.

Frederick A. Meyer,
State Park Forester

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.

STATE PARK COMMISSION

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Charles Kasch(Ukiah); Guilford H. Whitney (San Diego); Robert E. Burns (Stockton); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet); Robert Di Giorgio (San Francisco); J. Covington, Exec. Sec'y.

DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES
De Witt Nelson

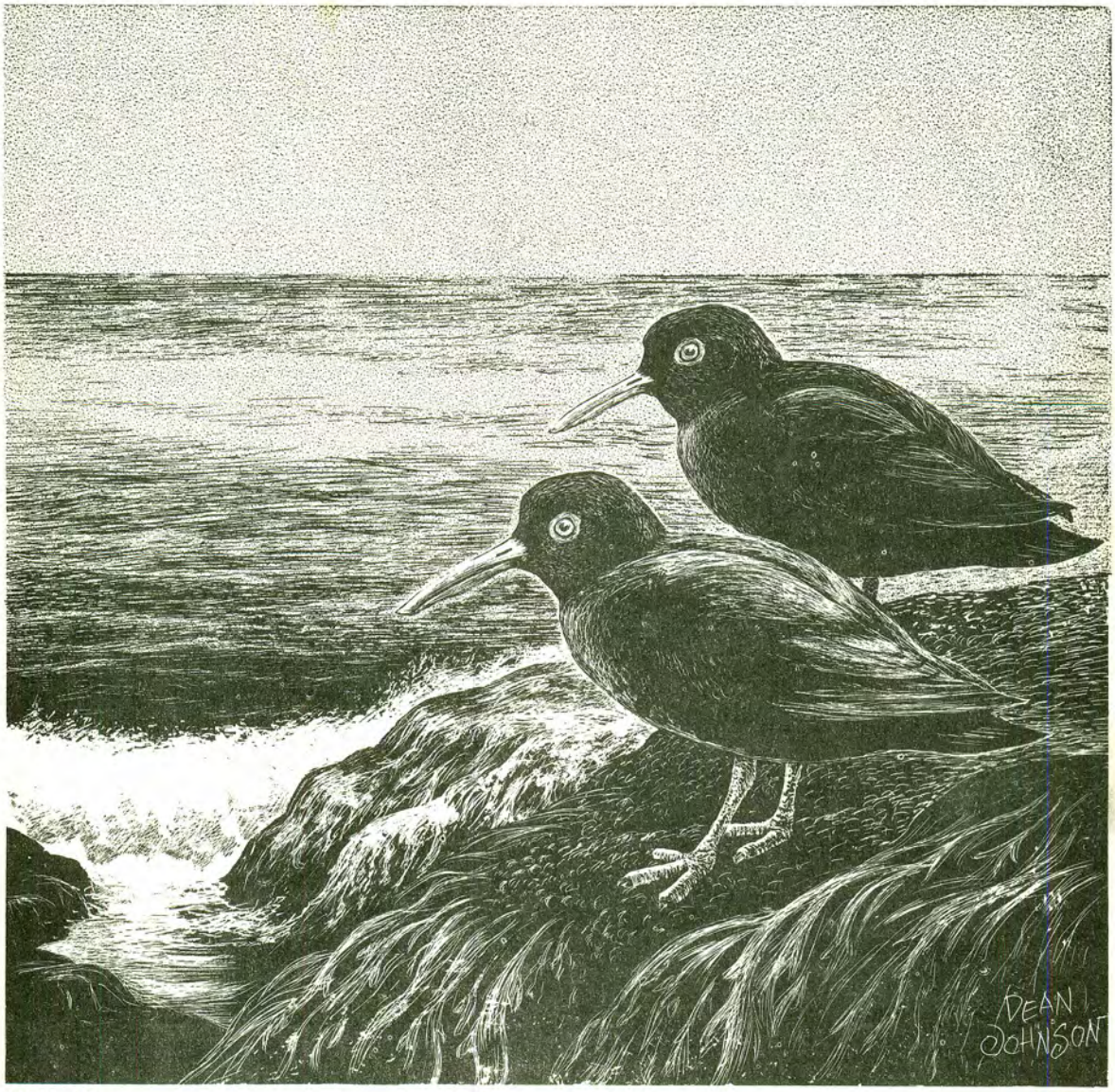
CHIEF OF THE DIVISION
Newton B. Drury

Editor.....Alfred M. Calais

Assistant Editor.....Esther M. Seaman

Artist.....Dean E. Johnson

NEWS and VIEWS



VOL 15 NO 9

SEPTEMBER 1958

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

Chiefly Speaking

A memorandum from District Superintendent Clyde L. Newlin of District 3 has just been received. It tells of accord happily reached with the Division of Highways as to the application of park principles in constructing the first unit of the road between the North and South Calaveras Groves of Big Trees.

This is notable in itself, but even more notable is the fact that it is but one phase of a series of constructive accomplishments, under Clyde's leadership, with the aid of his colleagues and of State Park Forester Frederick A. Meyers, in gaining acceptance by the local population and by other government agencies of concepts as to the protection, development and public use of the newly-acquired South Grove and the lands intervening between it and the North Grove. It has been a fine example of patient, intelligent public relations.

From the beginning of the most recent and finally successful campaign to acquire the South Grove (an objective that has been in mind for almost a century) there has been insistence upon a policy of restraint and appropriateness in making this superb area accessible for public enjoyment. This has been emphasized by the Save-the-Redwoods League, which was the instrument through which Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and others contributed more than a million dollars of the cost. It was summarized ably by Gordon T. Kishbaugh in a "Proposed Master Plan of Operation and Development" dated September 13, 1951. Gordon was then Chief Ranger, Calaveras Big Trees State Park, and now is Superintendent of District II with headquarters at Santa Rosa. Among other things he said:

> "This grove should be maintained as a primitive area to be preserved in its natural state. Developments should be kept to a barest of the bare minimums.
>
> "In order to achieve this policy it is my observation as an administrator of a park area that rigid controls must be enforced from the beginning. It is much easier to start with strict operation than it is to later add new controls to an area that is already in use."

The then Park Supervisor, James P. Tryner, now Superintendent of District 4 and shortly to succeed District Superintendent Jim Warren as guardian of the Redwood parks in District 1, contributed to the result from his thinking and observation. The upshot was a well conceived master plan, the central concept of which was that the South Grove, with its giant Sequoias and its almost equally fine Sugar Pines and associated species, was to be held as a great natural exhibit to which visitors would make pilgrimage on foot, its beauty and wonder being made accessible by a carefully designed system of trails. The automobile road on which we are about to being construction, extending between the two groves, will be a parkway into the design of which much thought has been put by our Development Section and our State Park Forester. It will provide ready access by auto, but will halt just before entering the sacred area of the Sequoia grove. Administrative and recreational developments will be located nearby, but outside the main natural exhibit, which will be free from the intrusion of development. The integrity of the Sequoia Basin will thus be assured.

Experience with other natural wonders and their "development" shows that we might well have followed another course.

Conceiving an ideal of this sort is the essential first step. But there is another, equally important. It is the very practical one of gaining acceptance of the ideal--in the jargon of the market place, of "selling" it to all concerned.

It is in this phase that District Superintendent Newlin has made his contribution. Through painstaking and foresighted effort he has gained general acceptance of the concept that we take for granted, but that oftentimes is viewed by others with hostility. As far as I can see there is general agreement on our policy as to the South Grove. Government agencies like the State and Federal forest services, chambers of commerce, legislative committees--all have apparently accepted our program.

This has not been automatic. Public Relations is the art, I suppose, of foreseeing controversies and preparing for their avoidance. A great teacher in the field of political science, the late Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago in his "Prologue to Politics" has a passage that I find it profitable occasionally to reread:

> "The real difficulty -- (in avoiding controversies) -- often lies in (a) lack of good will to reach the right results; (b) lack of intelligence regarding the basic situations out of which the clash comes; (c) indecision or panicky and hysterical attitudes in decision; and (d) lack of imagination and inventiveness in contriving wise ways of meeting emergencies. In general these sum up the lack of administrative savoir-faire in dealing with minorities and in understanding the methods of morale maintenance in a society."

Dr. Merriam goes on to list the necessary steps:

> "(a) Deeper study in advance of centers of conflict. The engineers watch carefully what are called "sand boils" alongside the great levees that guard the Mississippi. These are signs that the flood may break through under the dam. For this purpose of prestudy, public or private commissions of inquiry may serve an indispensable function of analysis and prevention.
>
> "(c) Wisdom in administrative management of focal situations. Difficult cases ought not to be left to the man at the desk alone but are the proper subject of mature consideration by trained and mature persons, with all the technical advice available." ....

There is much more. Perhaps it sounds a little technical. But we must conclude that some such process has been going on in District 3, to the lasting benefit of the Calaveras Big Trees.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

BETTER - BETTER RANGERS

DEPUTY CHIEF, STAFF SERVICES

Chief Newton B. Drury has appointed, as of August 15, 1958, John H. Knight, Supervisor of Development of the Division, to the promotional position of Deputy Chief, Staff Services, in the Division headquarters at Sacramento. The appointment is to fill a vacancy created when Everett Powell left the Deputy Chief position to accept appointment as Supervising Land Agent for the Division, with headquarters at Sacramento.

Jack Knight has been Supervisor of the Development Section of the Division for the past two years. For the ten years preceding, he served as the Superintendent of District 4 of the Division with headquarters in San Francisco. A graduate of the School of Forestry of the University of California at Berkeley, he began his field service as a Ranger with the Division in 1938. He has come up through the Division during the past twenty years, and except for service during World War II with the U. S. Navy has served in supervisory and administrative positions for most of the period. This appointment is an example of qualified personnel of our Division advancing through the ranks through civil service policies and procedures of the State Personnel Board.

SUPERVISOR OF DEVELOPMENT

The promotion of Jack Knight has made possible promotional assignments of other key employees within the Division. The position of Supervisor of Development is to be assigned as of September 1, 1958, to Superintendent Jim Warren of District 1 of this Division which district embraces all the State Redwood parks of the northwest coast.

Jim, who came to the Division at the close of World War II as an Assistant Civil Engineer in charge of the newly-created California Riding and Hiking Trails project, has also served as a Land Planner in the Sacramento headquarters office before being assigned to the District Superintendent position of the Redwood State Parks.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DISTRICT 1

Jim Tryner of District 4 of the Division, with headquarters in San Francisco, is being transferred, also as of September 1, 1958, to the position of Superintendent of District 1, with headquarters at Eureka. He has been Superintendent of District 4 during the past two years and his assignment to the Redwood District is based primarily on his former service as a Ranger and Park Supervisor in that District. Later he was appointed Park Supervisor at Calaveras Big Trees State Park at the

time the Calaveras South Grove was acquired by the State Park Commission. Both Jim Warren and Jim Tryner are graduates of the School of Forestry of the University of California at Berkeley. Both are veterans of World War II.

FROM 5 TO 6 AND FROM 4 TO 5

Replacing Superintendent Tryner at the San Francisco District office will be Lloyd Lively, presently a Project Investigator (Ranger 5), with the Project Investigation Section of the Division headquarters in Sacramento. Lloyd was selected for this Ranger 6 promotional assignment because of his long service with the Division, having entered the service as a Ranger I at Mt. Diablo State Park in Contra Costa County. He has since been Assistant Warden at Morro Bay and served during World War II with the Construction Battalion of the U. S. Navy. Lloyd was Park Supervisor at Morro Bay, Calaveras Big Trees, Big Basin Redwoods, and Prairie Creek Redwoods State Parks before coming to Sacramento as a Land Planner in 1955. Lloyd will be stationed at San Francisco District 4 headquarters for approximately ten months. At the end of that time the reorganization of the six geographic districts will find him effecting the establishment of a new District 5 headquarters at Santa Barbara.

SUPERVISOR OF NATURAL HISTORY

Two other appointments to key positions have taken place within the Division, both of them on July 29. John Michael was appointed on that date to Supervisor of Natural History, a position he had held on a temporary basis until completion of a civil service examination. John is a graduate of the University of Nevada and began his State Park service as a Ranger in 1949. He was appointed to the position of State Park Naturalist in 1956 and to the position of Supervisor of Conservation Education in 1957.

The State Park Naturalist position vacancy in the Sacramento Headquarters office is being filled by "Bud" Heacox, a promotion from the State Park Ranger III class. Mr. Heacox's services with the Division date back to 1954, when he entered the service as a Ranger I. The appointments subsequent to that of Mr. Warren are all as of September 1, 1958.

UP FROM THE RANKS

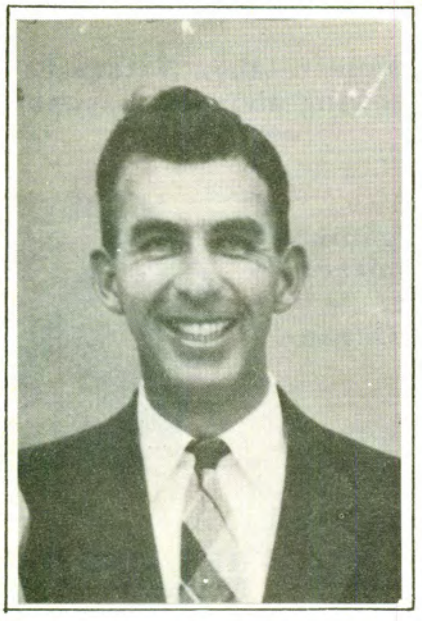
All of these Better Rangers have advanced to their new assignments during their service with the Division. Nearly all have come from the field, an inspiration for all who would aspire to greater service in the Park profession.

.....Congratulations and best of luck to all you BETTER-BETTER RANGERS!

Earl P. Hanson

EARL P. HANSON
Deputy Chief, Operations

THE BETTER-BETTER RANGERS



John H. Knight

James P. Tryner

James E. Warren

Lloyd Lively

John H. Michael

Burgess W. Heacox

Beach Parks Streaked Red

(The following article appeared in the San Diego Tribune and describes rather adequately the "Red Tide" mystery that has caused much interest in the Southern California area.)

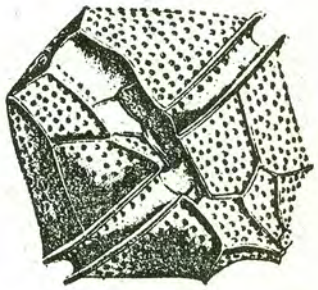
As though showing off for the summer tourist trade mother Nature has streaked the sea with red by day and crowned the surf with glowing phosphorescense by night.

This is the Red Tide.

Two scientists leading study projects on the organism that causes the red tide are Dr. Andreas B. Rechnitzer, a Navy Electronics Laboratory biologist, and Dr. Beatrice Sweeney, a biologist at Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

They classify the Red Tide as one of the true mysteries of the sea.

They know what causes it: billions of organisms called gonyaulax polyedra.



RED TIDE ORGANISM
Diameter: 1/2500th inch

Mrs. Sweeney, who has been studying the gonyaulax for five years, said they are always present in the waters off San Diego during the summer months, but rarely in such quantity.

They first appeared in May off the coast of lower Baja California. In June, heavy red streaks appeared farther north, near Ensenada. About the first of July the streaks began to show near Imperial Beach.

"Three weeks ago they spread like a reproductive explosion," Rechnitzer said. Spreading almost hourly, the red streaks now reach from Santa Barbara to Ensenada in a band up to 3-1/2 miles wide.

IT LOOKS LIKE ARMOR-PLATED WALNUT

Under a microscope, the gonyaulax polyedra looks like two halves of an armor-plated walnut shell girdled by an indented groove where the halves join. The organism measures 1/2500th inch in diameter. It has two tails for swimming, one wrapped around the girdle. The organisms have characteristics of both animal and vegetable: they contain chlorophyl and swim in circles. Mrs. Sweeney said the organism is the first cousin to gonyaulax catenella, the one that causes a deadly poison to form in mussels and clams between May and October. And although this one isn't poisonous, it's been known to kill fish by the hundreds.

BACTERIA ABSORB OXYGEN, KILL FISH

Astronomical numbers of the polyedra die and sink to the bottom where they decay. Bacteria growing in the decay absorb the oxygen out of the water and fish living on the bottom suffocate, Rechnitzer said. He further stated sea water samples taken last week off Imperial Beach contained up to 10 million of the organisms to the gallon.

"The heavy concentrations are easy to see at night because they're phosphorescent," he said. "They cause the surf to give off a dim glow, sometimes a pale blue where the concentrations are heaviest." Are they harmful to swimmers? "No" Rechnitzer said. "It might give the beach a slightly unpleasant smell and make the water a murky brown or brick red color, but there is no reason to think it harmful."

(Continued from Page 5)

Preceding the descriptive portion of the Olmsted Brothers' Plan is a fundamental analysis of the classes of values represented at Point Lobos, their inter-relationships, and their relative importance. Because the principles developed in that discussion are applicable not only at Point Lobos, but actually form the basis for that policy of preservation in effect at our many scenic state parks, the quotation here of selected portions of that report should constitute a very appropriate part of our salute to the 25th Anniversary of Point Lobos Reserve.

Accordingly, the following passages are quoted from "A Master Plan for Point Lobos Reserve; Part I: Fundamental Considerations", by Frederick Law Olmsted and George B. Vaughan; November, 1935.

".... Physical Characteristics and Intangible Values. .... Such (human or subjective) values are the ultimate measure of the worth of things to mankind. They are, in this case as in others, immensely various; and impossible of complete analysis or expression. They are in part mutually incompatible at a given time and place, conditions favorable to some being utterly unfavorable to others; so that selection must be made, subordinating one desirable value to another which may be but debatably better, lest in grasping for both we get neither. .... Some general discussion of these human values, which are the real justification of the whole enterprise, seems unavoidable at the start in order to provide background and orientation for all that follows

"Commercial and Non-Commercial Uses. .... The former have been exemplified on this land by.... quarrying....; by.... operation of a cannery; by lumbering and fire-wood cutting; by .... crop-raising and grazing; by stripping gravel from Pebble Beach....; by frequent destructive stealing of cypress seedlings....; and by ....use ....as 'locations' for commercial motion pictures.... Non-commercial uses have been exemplified by resort to the area by thousands of visitors for the direct, personal satisfactions obtained by them in looking at what they could see here, or in other personal experiences obtained through their visits.

"The essential distinctions between a commercial and a non-commercial use.... are two. One is that the <u>controlling</u> consideration in managing the former is to 'make money' for somebody (or its equivalent in money's worth); any direct personal satisfactions to anybody arising from these uses being subordinate considerations. ....By contrast, the <u>controlling</u> consideration in management of non-commercial uses is to produce <u>direct personal satisfactions</u> for somebody, valued for their own sake as ultimate objectives; any question of money-making (or of money-saving), for anybody, being a subordinate consideration.... The other distinction is that the relative values of any or all commercial uses can be completely compared and measured <u>quantitatively</u> because the controlling, if not the only, objective in all of them is the same in kind -- money value....; whereas non-commercial uses differ among themselves, as compared to commercial uses, not only in the <u>amounts</u> of value they produce but in the <u>kinds</u> of value, and there are immense variations in the relative importance attached to different kinds of values by different people and by the same person under differing circumstances.... Notwithstanding such variations, it can usually be determined very positively for a given person or group of persons, under given circumstances, that a certain use, or activity or thing, is definitely more (or less) valuable than another.... And thus the value of a non-commercial use, though never directly and definitely measurable on a money scale, can often be very positively rated as either moderately or immensely greater (or less) than that of something which does have a definite commercial or money value.

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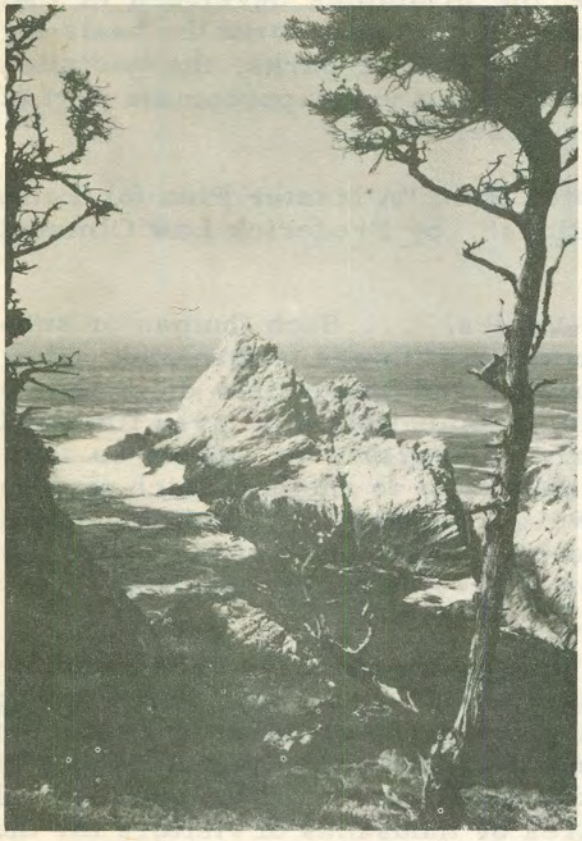
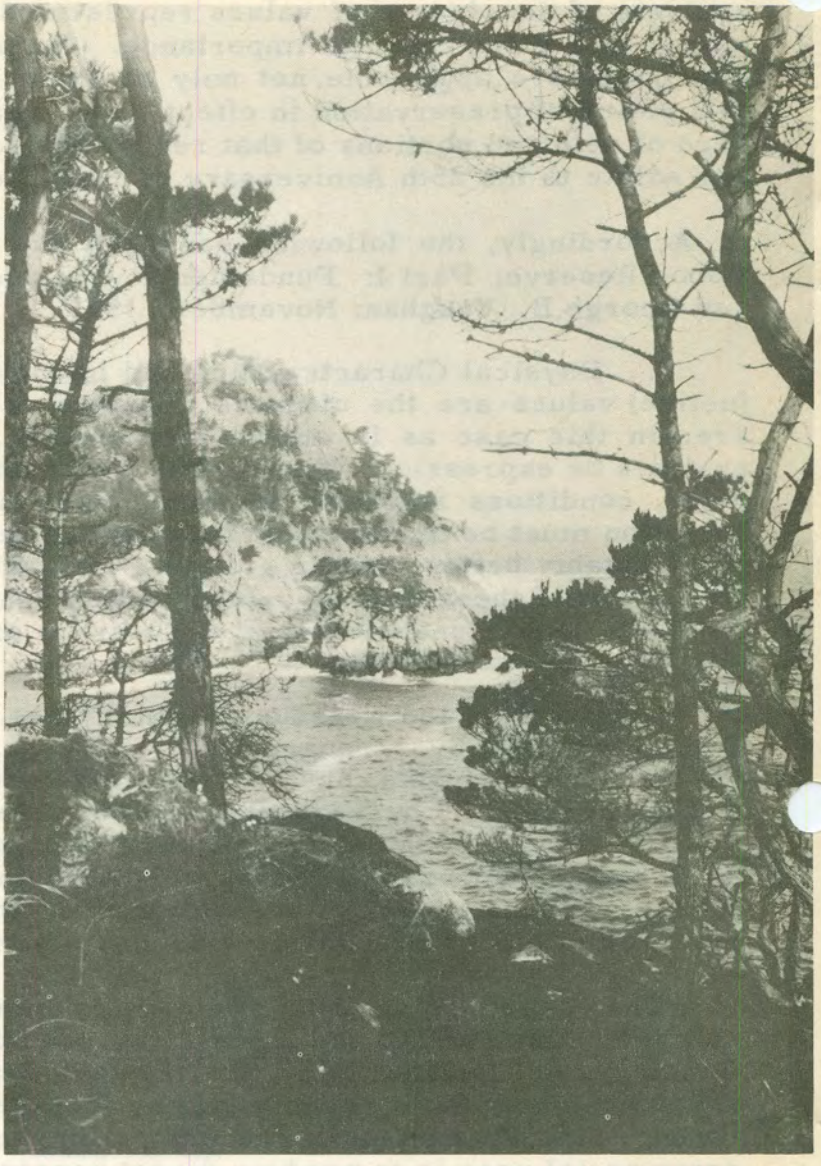
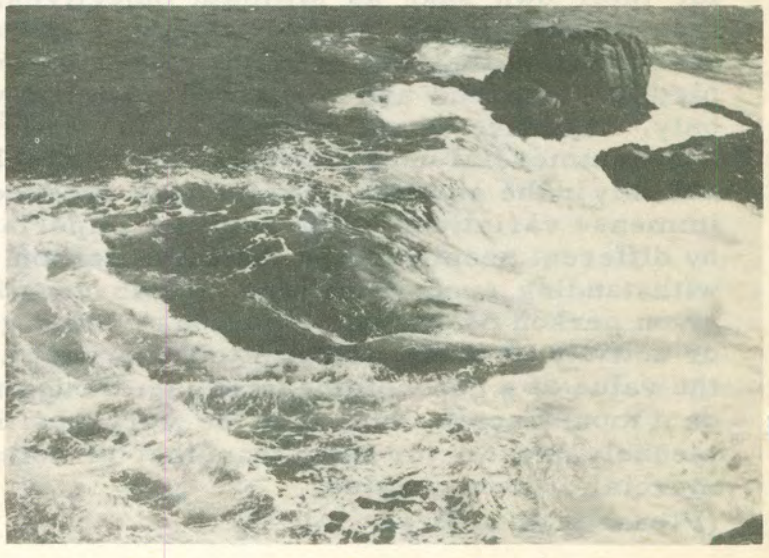
25 YEARS IN THE

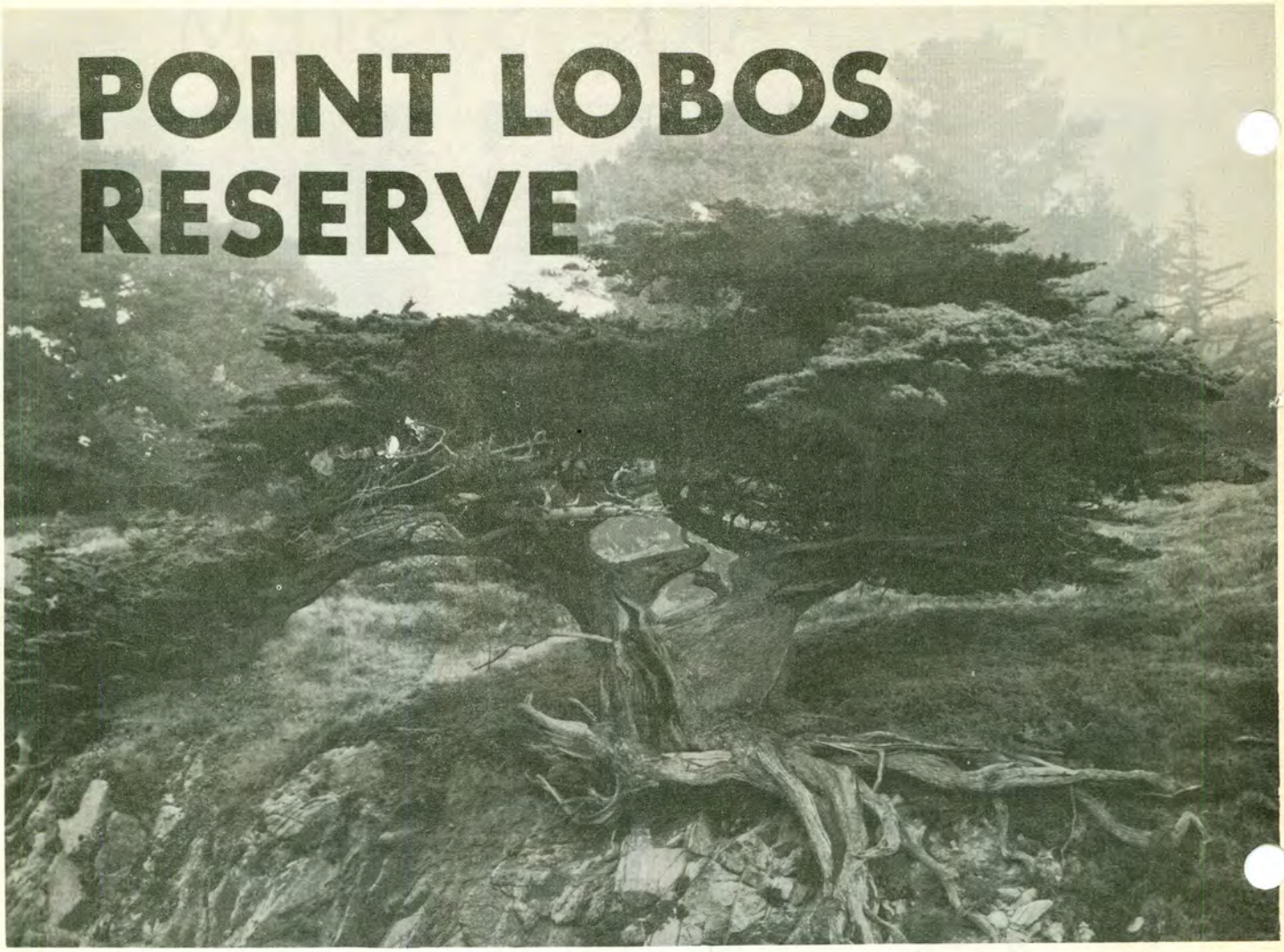






STATE PARK SYSTEM

POINT LOBOS RESERVE



THE KINDS OF VALUES

Twenty-five years ago, when Point Lobos Reserve was a new addition to the California State Park System, the Point Lobos Advisory Committee undertook an exhaustive study of that area to determine the kinds of values represented there, and the best means of dealing with them. The Committee's report, completed in March 1936, contained contributions on numerous subjects by outstanding experts in each field represented. A notable part of the report was the Master Plan for Point Lobos Reserve prepared by the firm of Olmsted Brothers, and the work of Frederick Law Olmsted and George B. Vaughan. Extensive extracts from the descriptive portion of that Master Plan constitute the longest chapter (ch III) in our Division's 1954 publication, "Point Lobos Reserve--Interpretation of a Primitive Landscape", edited by Aubrey Drury.
(Please turn to Page 10)

THE STAFF'S VIEW

Point Lobos Reserve is an area of 355 acres of scenic beauty lying between State Highway #1 and the Pacific Ocean. It is six miles south of Monterey and 23 miles north of Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park. Pt. Lobos is frequently fog-bound in the Summer, but has many days of warm sunshine during the rest of the year. Fall months are particularly nice. The average rainfall is around 18 inches a year.

From the time the first Indian walked out on to Point Lobos, it has been viewed in different perspectives. Some viewed the locale with praise as "the greatest meeting of land and water in the world". Some with derision for failing to produce expected monetary returns. The operations resulting in monetary failure have contributed mightily to the survival of Point Lobos. Few realize that Point Lobos was once divided into residential lots with roads established; this was to be Point Lobos City. The venture was unsuccess-
Please turn to Page 12)

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"Now the land was bought and paid for and included in the State Park System after very careful deliberation and with the aid of very large voluntary contributions for that specific purpose, not at all because of any idea that the State could operate it better than private owners as a means of making money for anybody, but precisely because its continuing use for other than money-making purposes -- its use in ways that can give value to the using public in direct personal satisfactions, ... -- was held to be worth much more to the citizens of California than the dollars of its market price which measure the value of all possible commercial uses of it, and because such purchase was believed to afford reasonable assurance of the complete and continuing subordination in its management of commercial motives to the fullest possible attainment of these admittedly greater non-commercial values. The decision was fundamental in that respect as to policies of management.

".... The principle deserves a little further clarification on two points.

"Quasi-commercial Returns to the State....: Legitimate and Illegitimate. The State is now collecting a money charge from visitors for the privilege of operating automobiles within the Reserve, thereby producing a quasi-commercial revenue as a partial offset to the money-costs of operation. It might conceivably obtain considerable revenues by selling or leasing privileges of using the Reserve in other specialized ways, either direct to the 'ultimate consumers' or to commercial concessionnaires operating for profit.... Can any of these practices be regarded as legitimate, as squaring with the fundamental decision of policy just above mentioned? And if so, where is the line to be drawn?

"The principle determining the answer to such questions seems very clear even though its proper application to specific cases requires constantly alert intelligence, clear thinking and intellectual honesty. The mere fact that any given use of the Reserve does, or does not, result in a cash revenue or a cash saving to the State, is no criterion of its legitimacy or illegitimacy. The first criterion is whether its effect and tendency, all things considered, and under the conditions to which the use would be subject, would increase or decrease those non-commercial values obtainable by visitors to the Reserve which are the real justification for the whole enterprise. If it would tend to decrease those, then the use cannot be justified by any monetary advantages it might offer. If under suitable conditions it would tend toward a net increase of those values, the next criterion is whether obtaining a revenue (or a money saving) in specified ways from the use in question would substantially diminish its beneficial effect on those non-commercial values. If so, the money-making procedure is still not justifiable. If not, it may be a subordinate but additional justification for the use.

".... In short, both the use of automobiles in the Reserve (under suitable limitations), and the collection of a reasonable toll for the privilege of such use, tend to make the direct, non-commercial values obtained from the Reserve by all visitors greater than they would otherwise be, and are justifiable solely on those grounds.

".... Other cases can be figured out on the same principles.... No net injury to the primary non-commercial values of the Reserve, however slight, if it can possibly be avoided without incurring some other and greater injury to the values of the same primary kind, can ever be justified merely as a money-making or money-saving device.

"Indirect Commercial Returns to Citizens from Operation of the Reserve. Incidentally to the maintenance of the Reserve so as to give visitors to it in the

(Please turn to Page 14)

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ful, due in part to A. M. Allan, who acquired and set aside the scenic, undeveloped areas for the enjoyment of the public.

History has it that Rancho San Jose y Sur Chiquito, of which Point Lobos was a part, was lost in a high stake poker game. The ranch was won by ten soldiers who turned it over to their commanding officer, Colonel Jose Castro. Castro lost the ranch in a court action in 1882, which resulted in 34 claimants holding an interest in the Rancho. These people eventually sold out to the Carmelo Land and Coal Co. Allan who eventually sold to the state through hrs heirs, bought his holdings from the Carmelo Land and Coal Co.

Coal was mined in the hills behind Point Lobos. A little prospecting and mining for gold caused a flurry and as early as 1863, the San Carlos Gold Mining Co. was formed to develop gold properties at Point Lobos. An old granite quarry exists on the west side of Carmelo Cove and according to oldtimers this granite was used to build the old U. S. Mint in San Francisco and the jail at Colton Hall in Monterey.

Many persons and organizations were active in the forming of Point Lobos as a Reserve State Park, among these The Save-the-Redwoods League, which recognized early the unique values at Point Lobos. Frederick Law Olmsted, who in 1926 had been commissioned to make a report on land suitable for park purposes reported on Point Lobos: "The most outstanding example on the coast of California of picturesque rock and surf scenery in combination with unique vegetation, including typical Monterey Cypress."

Transfer of title to the State was made on February 8, 1933. The amount was $631,000.

The Reserve was primarily established to protect and preserve one of the two remaining native groves of these Monterey Cypress left in the world. At the time, just prior to acquisition, the area showed much wear. People had been allowed to drive at will in the Cypress Grove and camp and picnic. This resulted in almost the complete destruction of the young tree growth and serious damage to the shallow rooted mature trees. The visitor is now restricted to the established loop trail through the grove and this policy has shown extremely beneficial results to the Cypress and other flora in the area. Now one sees very few patches of bare ground, little erosion and most of the shallow Cypress roots are no longer exposed. Many species of wildflowers have formed large beds and plants growing in the rocks have formed interesting gardens. Close to 150,000 persons a year come to enjoy this unique natural scene. The oldest cypress trees are estimated to be nearly 300 years old and the average between 200 and 250 years of age. Young Monterey cypress trees are now visible. The Monterey Pine is the only other cone bearing tree in the Reserve and occupies much of the area back from the edge of the sea.

There have been observed over 178 species of vertebrate animals, approximately 83 of marine invertebrates, and 250 species of trees, shrubs and other plants. Along the North Shore Trail, which skirts the edge of the cliffs one may watch Pigeon Guillemots in summer and the gulls, cormorants, and Black Oyster-Catchers all year. During the winter months certain species of grebes and loons are found in the protected bays. From this trail one may observe the great, never-ending battle between land and sea.

Punta de los Lobos Marinos, Point of the Sea-Wolves, was named by the Spaniards for the large colony of Sea Lions found on the rocks off the extreme tip of the Reserve. There California and Stellar Sea Lions can be seen all year, with the greatest activity during the breeding season in June and July. This is an excellent vantage point from which to watch the migrating California Gray Whale in the fall and winter months.
(Please turn to Page 13)

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The South Shore area is used particularly for picnicking, fishing and exploring the tide pools along low, rocky shoreline. The Beechey Ground Squirrel is abundant here because of the open fields. The squirrel has been known to bite people when being fed by well-meaning visitors. This is about the only place in California where one can see abalone in its natural habitat without getting one's feet wet. Fishing is strictly limited to hook and line and to certain areas where damage to the Reserve can be kept to a minimum. Many species of rock fish are caught off our south shore and Ling Cod and Sea Trout are taken. It is in this area that one frequently may watch the Sea Otter. These animals are considered permanent residents off our shore, although no large, permanent population is here at present. The Killer Whale often shows offshore.

Near the south end of the Reserve are the Bird Islands--the northern most nesting place for the Brown Pelican. During the nesting season Brandt's Cormorants and Western Gulls can be observed carrying on their family activities. There is usually a group of Harbor Seals sunning themselves on the edges of the islands.

In this same area are China and Gibson beaches, the only places in the Reserve where swimming is permitted. The trail to these beaches is the best place to look for reptiles found in the Reserve. The trails are thick with lizards and an occassional Blue-tailed Skink is seen. The Gopher Snake, Garter Snake, and the King Snake have been found in this area where the trail winds its way through chaparral.

At almost any season of the year, color can be found. Among the more predominate and showy flowers in the Reserve are: Indian Paintbrush, California Poppy, Lizard's Tail, Yellow Tree Lupine, Sun Cups, Gum Plant, Checker Bloom, Blue-eyed Grass, Seaside Daisy, Bluff Lettuce, Mariposa Lily, Star Zygadene, White Fairy Lantern, White Chinese Houses, Farewell-to-Spring, and the Bush Monkey Flower. Among the shrubs, the Wild Lilac is the most beautiful of all. Other shrubs include the California Sagebrush, Coyote Brush, Mock Heather, and Wild Buckwheat.

The Reserve is abounding in many species of animal life. The beautiful Gray Squirrel is observed in the vicinity of the pine woods and the Brush Rabbits frequent the chaparral areas. An occasional Bobcat is seen here and the ubiquitous Raccoon takes the tops off of our garbage cans regularly. The Gray Fox is infrequently seen as is the Jack Rabbit. The Columbian Black-tailed Deer is abundant. As many as 24 have been spotted in the evening. Recently the Banana Slug has been found in the pine woods. Large numbers of Monarch Butterflies cluster on the pines in two areas in the center of the Reserve during the fall and winter months. In the past few months we have had three Honey Bee combs and one Paper Wasp nest added to the works of nature. One bee comb is on the outside of the Whaler's Cabin and is a beautiful sight to behold.

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Milton Frincke

Wesley King

William Coleman

William Marshall

The pines and cypress trees are decorated with a lichen which many visitors mistake for Spanish Moss. This lichen is nourished entirely by the moisture laden air, and merely clings to the trees for support. This lichen is food for the deer and nesting material for certain birds and wood rats. On a few of the most exposed cypress trees and rocks along the shore, grows a red-colored algar, a harmless form of plant life, which stands out in striking contrast to the brown bark of the trees.

Rangers at Point Lobos lead nature walks. The topic may vary from tide pools, to birds. One of the favorite nature walks is through the Cypress Grove. Rangers make natural history observations and record them. All information is shared with universities, research institutions, and interested individuals. All of our activities are pointed toward encouraging scientific thought and methods on the part of the Ranger Staff.

Problems at Point Lobos are increasing. Point Lobos use is in a very small area, parallel to and just back from the shoreline. Here are located the picnic tables, the majority of trails, the groves, the favorite fishing rocks and the popular tide pools. The areas that are the most valuable show the greatest amount of deterioration through overuse and excessive wear. Future planning will have to take into consideration the spreading out of the use area to minimize the wear on our most beautiful and valuable scenic areas. Another of our problems here is to try to keep the public's use of the area and activities consistent with the natural areas.

It is hoped that in the not too distant future, it will be possible to move all picnicking out of the Reserve to the Carmel River Beach State Park which begins just one mile north of the Reserve. This would greatly help in preserving the natural scenic beauty of Point Lobos.

The present staff at Point Lobos has the responsibility of the Carmel River Beach State Park with its 105 acres, mostly shoreline. This park includes the Carmel River Lagoon, a favorite swimming and fishing spot for many people.

The Point Lobos Staff includes: Milton Frincke, park supervisor; Wesley King, assistant park supervisor; William Marshall, Ranger 1; and, William Coleman, Ranger 1. A park attendant position has been approved for Point Lobos and one for Carmel River Beach, which will augment the present staff and help to take care of increased maintenance duties.

....By the Park Staff

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(Continued from Page 11)

largest possible measure those direct, ultimate, personal satisfactions of non-commercial kinds which are its justifying purpose, some indirect commercial advantages are practically certain to accrue to various citizens of the State; as through business with tourists.... This is all to the good, as a by-product. But the justifying purpose for creating and operating the Reserve is no more that of enabling certain groups of citizens to make money out of its use as a 'drawing card' than it is to enable the State to operate it at a cash profit. As in the case of questions involving direct revenue (of saving) to the State, the controlling consideration, to which all others are subordinate, is how to obtain for the actual visitors to the Reserve, in the long run, the greatest possible values of those ultimate non-commercial kinds for the safeguarding of which the land was taken out of the commercial market."

By..Frederick A. Meyer, State Park Forester

With quotations from the writing of Frederick Law Olmsted and George B. Vaughan.

9 Owe Lives to Fast Action at Millerton

Glen Shepherd

On July 28, about 6:15 p.m. an estimated 50 mph wind blew up suddenly. Many boaters were caught out on the lake.

Park Attendant Glen Shepherd, who was on duty at that time, saw two men in a boat who were unable to start the motor. Shepherd took a patrol boat and went to their aid. The wind was blowing strongly and the large choppy waves made it impratical for him to do other than take the two men to the patrol boat and let the other boat go. He had the men in the boat when he saw another boat with three men in it capsized. The storm made slow going for the patrol boat so that by the time he reached the capsized boat the victims were nearly exhausted.

Two of the men could not swim but had life preserver cushions. They were clinging to the overturned boat as best they could. With the assistance of the first two men Shepherd was able, after quite a struggle, to get the three men into the boat. One of the victims was so tired he couldn't even shout for help. Previous to this, Attendant Shepherd had towed in a boat containing three women and a small baby. Names were not obtained as it was at this time he saw the other boat in distress.

Total rescued: five men, three women and one baby!

After Shepherd had landed the five men he joined me in the other patrol boat to make a search of the lake. The waves were five or six feet high and close together. This made the controlling of the boat a difficult task as well as a spine-jarring ride. A wave would pick up the boat so that the motor was out of the water, then slide it down into the next wave.

Park Attendant Shepherd's seamanship during the storm and his ability to diagnose trouble and take care of it is exceptional. If it had not been for his prompt action, three or more lives would have been lost.

D. A. KNOEFLER, Park Supervisor

ALERTNESS SAVES YOUTH, 15

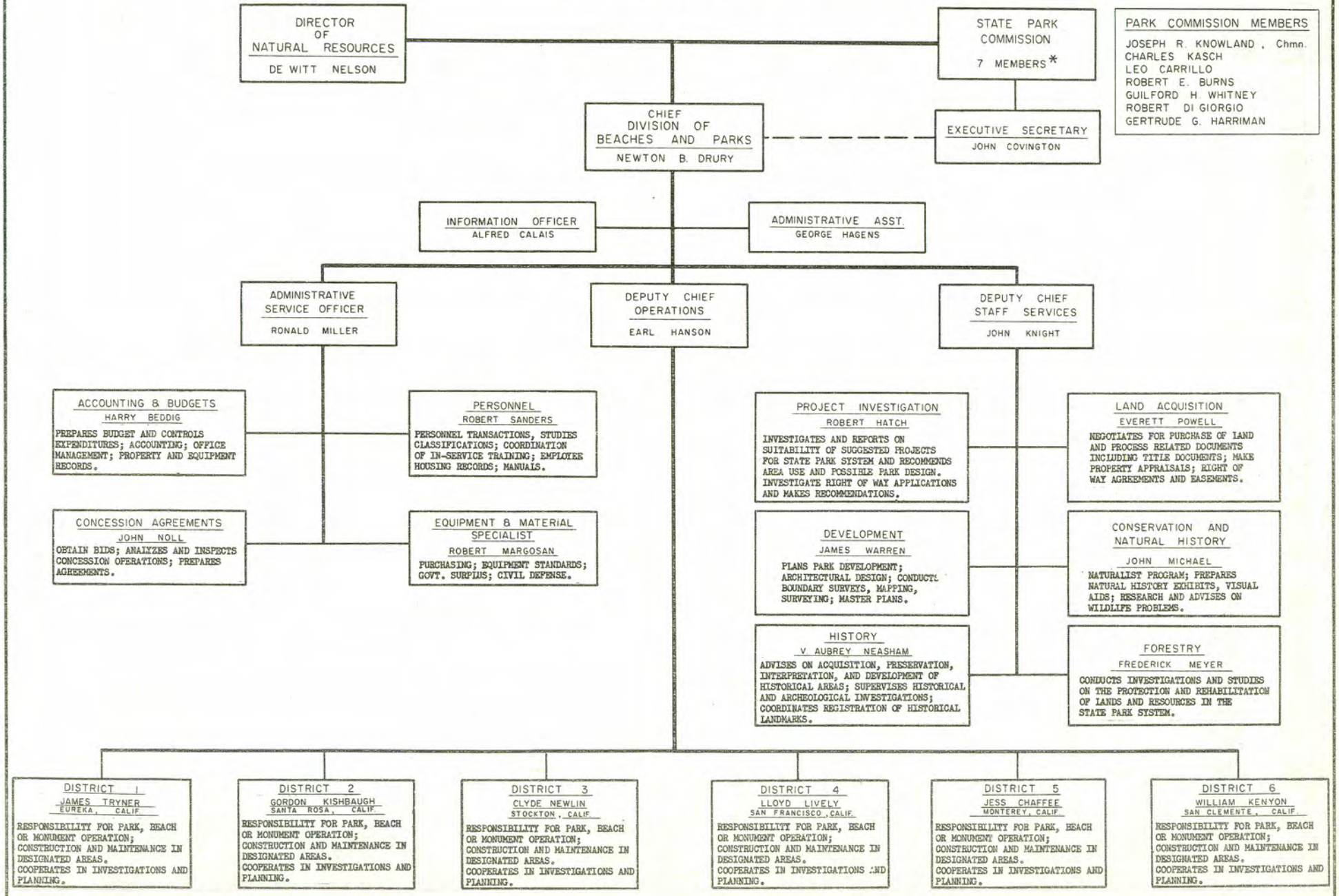
Bobby Roberts, 15, of Ventura, was caught by rip tides at San Buenaventura Beach State Park. Here is a portion of Lifeguard Nels P. Bartel's routine report--"I was on maintenance work in the shop at the base of the pier when I looked out to see if anyone was in the water. A person was caught in the rip, going out fast. I grabbed a buoy, ran 200 yards, swam out 50 yeards to the boy-he grabbed me in a head hold and pushed me under. I broke the hold and gave him the buoy, he was in panic and shock and I swam out of the rip with him and then to the beach. Treated for shock when on the beach."

Following is a portion of Superintendent Chaffee's commendation letter to Bartel--"We read of the rescue that you were responsible for in the Beach Lifeguard Report that you submitted. It was certainly fortunate that you were present on the grounds when this young swimmer got into trouble and we would like to commend you for your alertness and stamina in effecting the rescue that you made. This undoubtedly could have ended on a more tragic note had it not been for your vigilance in keeping one eye out toward the sea while working on other details."

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

· ORGANIZATION ·



* APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR (SEC 506 PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE)

AUG. 1958 R.E.M.

. . . against all predators

While There Is Still Time:

SAVE OUR OPEN SPACES!

In the next three or four years Americans will have a chance to decide how decent a place this country will be to live in, and for generations to come. Already huge patches of once green countryside have been turned into vast, smog-filled deserts that are neither city, suburb nor country, and each day--at a rate of some 3,000 acres a day--more countryside is being bulldozed under.

It is not merely that the countryside is receding; in the great expansion of the metropolitan areas the subdivision of one city are beginning to meet up with the subdivisions of another.

Even with the sixty million increase in population expected in the next two decades American's 1.9 billion acres of land will be quite enough to house people. But the fact that there will remain thousands of acres of, say, empty land in Wyoming is not going to help the man living in Teaneck, N. J.

In the townships just beyond today's suburbia there is little planning, and development is being left almost entirely in the hands of the speculative builder. Understandably, he follows the line of least resistance and in his wake is left a hit-or-miss pattern of development.

In many suburbs the opportunity has vanished, but it is not too late to lay down sensible guidelines for the communities of the future. Most important of all, it is not too late to reserve open space while there is still some left--land for parks, for landscaped industrial districts, and for just plain scenery and breathing space.

The obstacles? There are many local efforts by private and public groups to control sprawl and save open space. But each group is going at the problem from its special point of view, indeed without even finding out what the other groups are up to, the groups often acting more as antagonists than as allies--and all go down to piecemeal defeat.

The need for groups to join in common cause would be pressing in any event; what makes it truly urgent is the new highway program. Under the provisions of the Federal Highway Act of 1956, some 41,000 miles of new highway are going to be laid down, and the effect, as the planners of the act have frankly declared, will be "to disperse our factories, our stores, our people; in short, to create a revolution in living habits."

The communities affected, however, have little to say about the revolution; the act puts the program entirely in the hands of state highway engineers, and though they are supposed to hold public hearings, there is no provision that they must take any heed of what people say in the hearings. New rights-of-way, for example, will eat up a million acres of land. Yet the highway engineers are likely to favor precisely the land that planners would most like to keep untouched.

But there can be co-ordination between the engineers and planners, and if there is, the highway program will be a positive force for good land use. At the very least the highway program has provided a deadline.

While purchase must be the core of an open-space program, a surprising amount of land, or the development right to it, can be got free. There are people who love their land, and because they do they would like others to enjoy it when they have gone. Given

(Continued on next page)

Redlands Daily Facts

Roadside Rest Program Should Not Be Dropped

Under steady editorial attack is the roadside rest program of the State of California.

We are told that these are "luxury" facilities.

We are told that they are very costly to build.

We are told that the expense of maintenance is exhorbitant.

We are told that they are unnecessary because people on a picnic prefer to get away from the highways.

What in the world are these fellows talking about?

The first rests built in this region are located on the highway between Barstow and Needles. They are as far from "luxury" as you can imagine. They are nothing but fundamentals—tables and benches, a shade-giving but small roof, and a place to park off the highway. There are no toilets, no running water, no landscaping.

If such construction is costly it is not due to the design but to the remoteness of the location. They are deliberately placed at great distances from the towns because that is where they are needed.

It is true that they have been costly to maintain the way the state has to do it. But that only proves that the system is wrong—not that the expense of maintenance is inherently high.

The trouble is simple. The job was handed to the Division of Beaches and Parks. They do not have people stationed on the Mojave for other duties. So the man who maintains a roadside rest spends most of his time travelling to and from the place where his services are briefly required.

An efficiently run corporation would quickly shift to the economy way of operation. They would give the roadside rest caretaking to the department that has men working along the road continuously. In state affairs that organization is the division of highways.

To pretend that the division of highways is not in the caretaking business and should not be saddled with such a job is to drive through California blindfolded. Haven't these critics ever driven along US 99—or any other major artery—and seen the yellow trucks of the Highway department picking up roadside litter? The Division is already up to its neck in highway housekeeping. One reason there is so much litter is that motorists are not given enough places to stop and do their own automobile housekeeping.

As to the contention that roadside rests are meant as recreational picnic spots, again the critics simply don't know what they are talking about. Who in his right mind would drive to a roadside rest between Barstow and Needles just for the fun of it? Ridiculous. No one travels that road except to get to distant points, east or west.

The reason roadside rests are needed is that distances are so great between reasonable stopping places. Drive the Mojave desert in July, August or September and you will find that at mid-day there is no satisfactory stopping spots for as much as two hours at a time. There just isn't any shade. When the thermometer stands at 115 degrees, a small patch of shade and a picnic table is no luxury; it's a human necessity.

To continue driving too long is to invite accidents, injury and death. When you are tired and hungry . . . when the road has become monotonous and hypnotic . . . when the children are bickering and distracting for want of change . . . it's time to rest. That's what the critics will never admit—that rest is important for all who drive the highways.

Against All Predators (Continued from preceding page)

some sort of machinery--and a little salesmanship--many a landowner can be persuaded to deed his estate to the community, or to give it now with the proviso that he can stay on it as long as he lives.

Certainly there are plenty of civic organizations whose energies can be harnessed--the watershed councils, the Isaak Walton League, the Audubon groups, Chambers of Commerce, the League of Women Voters, the garden clubs. They have not yet been persuaded of their mutual interests, but once they are they will become a pressure group of great effectiveness.

The critical factor, to repeat, is time. We have an option, but it is a forced option: not to act now is to make a decision, and we cannot, as William James remarked, wait for the coercive evidence. Planners can help, so can more studies--but the citizens must not merely acquiesce; it is they who must seize the initiative. Their boldness and vision will determine the issue.

(The above article by William H. Whyte, Jr., author of "The Organization Man," appeared in the New York Herald Tribune.)

Week With The Big Black Bears

SUNDAY: We have had six to seven complaints of bears raiding camps. One ice box was opened and the contents eaten. This was the first report of damage at Castle Crags State Park.

MONDAY: The Rangers spent most of the night trying to discourage the bears from coming into the campground. We were not very successful; in the morning we found seven garbage cans turned over and the contents scattered over a large area.

TUESDAY: The local residents have heard of the number of bears in the park and would like to start shooting.

WEDNESDAY: Last night the bears were out in force. Camp number 42 had his ice box demolished. He reported he had some nice smelly cheese in there which the bear wanted. HE GOT IT! Some campers asked for refunds because of the bears but most of them liked to see them around.

THURSDAY: Some of the campers sat up most of the night to watch the bears. The Rangers had to stay on Bear Patrol until the wee hours of the morning. The bears arrived on schedule 10:30 P.M.; several of the spectators report that one is ten feet long and four feet tall.

FRIDAY: The local Fish and Game wardens suggested we try to live trap the bears and haul them to a remote spot in Trinity County.

SATURDAY: For the first time this week there was no bear activity in the campgrounds. A bumper crop of ripening black berries and wild plums may keep them out for the rest of the season, we hope. The Park Ranger feeds 6 to 8 bears each day and there may be more; these are good bear and stay out at the Salad Garden--Garbage Dump.

Jim Hartman
Asst. Supervisor

PARK PERSONNEL PERSONALS

A 7 lb. 15 oz. baby girl, Tamara Kay, was born July 23 to Lifeguard Supervisor John Lake and his wife, Jeanne, of Carpinteria Beach State Park. Other tots in the family include Mark, Linda and Kirsten.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Park Supervisor Lester M. Ransom at Columbia Historic State Park was taken to the Sonora Community Hospital where his illness was diagnosed as a heart condition. He returned home the same night with instructions to remain in bed until otherwise directed. At this time nothing further has been learned as to when he may return to duty.

Janice Kerschman of the Land Section, in the Sacramento office, became the bride of Bruce Yockey in St. Luke's Lutheran Church in Sacramento, Sunday, August 24.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Blanche L. Conway became the bride of William W. Wratten, State Park Attendant at Will Rogers State Park on July 25. The couple was married at the Little White Chapel in Las Vegas.

* * * * * * * * *

WILLIAM NORTON GAINS HUNTINGTON HONORS

William Norton of Will Rogers State Park has demonstrated the high caliber and ability of employees of the State Park System by winning a Fellowship grant at the Huntington Hartford Foundation for a writing project. The grant to Norton is for completion of his play, "The Wrecking Yard." Bill has had previous publication of short stories in several quarterlies and magazines and has exercised his talents in sculpture work as well.

His sculpture depicting the 1769 baptism of an Indian child by Fra. Gomez and Fra. Crespi is cast in bronze and is placed beside the State Historical Landmark plaque on Highway 101 in San Clemente memorializing that event. Bill's vacation time this year enabled him to accept the grant to work on this project at the Foundation's establishment in Rustic Canyon in Pacific Palisades. Many of America's leading artists and writers have held Fellowship grants from the Foundation.

* * * * * * * * *

A husky boy 8 lb. 9 oz. was born to Park Supervisor Bill Stahlberg and his wife, of MacKerricher Beach. The "Future Ranger" named Ralph Phillip and his mother are doing fine.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Park Aid Dwight Reitzel phoned Asst. Park Supervisor Spicer at his home telling him he was unable to finish his night shift and that he had contacted his doctor who advised him to go to the Oceanside hospital. Spicer rushed him there. After two days in the hospital for tests and observation he was taken to a hospital in Santa Clara. The ailment seems to be kidney trouble.

BURGER BARBECUE---The men, wives and children from Pfeiffer-Big Sur, Point Lobos and the Monterey Monuments Staff and District 5 personnel gathered at Big Sur for a picnic and hamburger barbecue.

Highlight of the evening's festivities was a moonlight water ballet provided by Wes King, assistant supervisor at Point Lobos, and Al (Sam) Salzgeber, from District 5. They said the water was not cold, but both ran for the fire when they got out of the water.

Search Shows Indians Lived at Ft. Sutter Site

Archaeological investigations at Sutter's Fort, under the supervision of Charles Gebhardt, instructor at the American River Junion College, recently brought to light the remains of two Indians.

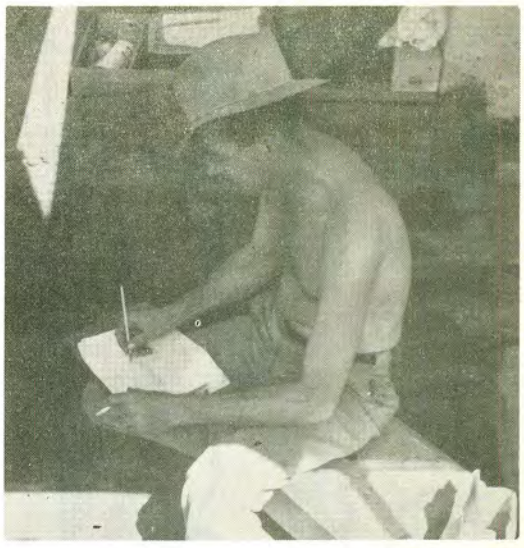
The importance of the finding of these two burials is:

1. It conclusively proves that John A. Sutter was not the first to live on the small hill overlooking a slough of the American River as there was an established Indian village there first.

2. It helps to establish the ground level at the Fort during Sutter's occupation.

3. The burials are at a depth of about 30 inches from the present level, and the level of the ground during Sutter's occupation lies approximately 18 inches below today's surface. This indicates the probability that the ground level at the present time at the Fort is too high. It is also quite likely that the present basement of the central building was at ground level when the building was constructed. It has been one of the archaeologist's major concern to locate the original ground level of the Fort so that a more detailed reconstruction and interpretation of the Fort can be made.

Francis A. Riddell
Asst. Monument Supervisor



William Campbell

Clifford Curtice

* * * * * * * * *

A boating mishap occurred in Three Mile Slough near Brannan Island State Park. Mike Freese, 17, of Birds Landing fell from the motorboat that he was driving after hitting a ski rope. The boat began going in circles and ran down the youth, cutting him ten times with the propeller. His injuries include severed tendons in one leg.

A major cause of the accident was that the boat operator was not sitting in the seat, but on the back of it. The boat and party that Mike Freese was a member launched over the Brannan Island State Park boat ramp.

YIELD FROM

MOUNT SAN JACINTO

"As the Boy Scouts were roughing it in the Round Valley area, a small plane flew over, circled, and dropped by parachute a carton containing three gallons of ice cream. But alas, as it fell towards the meadow, the wind caught the chute and whipped it into the top most branches of a 70 foot pine. It being late in the day the scouts just stood around swearing scout oaths at their bad luck.

The next morning early, our man on duty in the back country, Jim Elliott, park attendant, surveyed the situation. Getting out his lariet and throwing a loop over the lowest branch, 20 feet up, Jim climbed the tree. Then by dint of much maneuvering at the top, he was able to cut loose the precious package and it fell into the waiting arms of the assembled scouts. They immediately cut open the carton and poured the melted cream into cups, saving a portion for their tree-climbing ice cream savior!"

Al Galli, Ranger I

PATRICK'S POINT: "The contact capabilities of the Park Aid staff at the park, must at this point, be commented upon. These lads, while possibly giving the impression of additional authority, must certainly impress our campers. I quote from a card received by one of our Park Aids: 'Yosemite can't begin to compare with Patrick's Point. The main reason being that the Rangers are so much cuter and friendlier! and nicer and more helpful.'--Well!"

Dale A. Crane, Asst. Park Supervisor

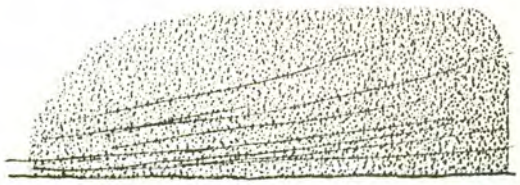
FOLSOM LAKE: "The evening boat patrolman at Folsom Lake is now telling shaggy rattler stories. Seems that the patrolman (name withheld on request) came upon the rattler swimming across the lake. He hit the snake on the head with the paddle and thinking it dead, put it in the boat with the boat hook. On the way to shore the snake revived and the fun began. Thinking that killing the snake in the boat might damage the bottom of the boat, the patrolman did an Indian Snake Dance with the boat hook in one hand. With the other hand he steered a shaky course to shore. The snake lost when the boat reached shore. Just don't try to tell us snakes won't swim. Yes, we know you are wondering why he didn't leave the snake in the lake. Well....."

Neil E. Power, Asst. Supervisor

RUSSIAN GULCH: "One of the square dancers remarked after we had helped him park his car that he hoped he would not take a racoon home with him again. It appears he was here about a year ago at a dance and on his way home to Ukiah he had trouble shifting gears. When he arrived home his dog greeted him and seemed excited and wanted to get under the car hood. He opened it up and found a racoon caught in the gear shift mechanism and still very much alive."

Richard C. Powers, Park Supervisor

THE FIELD



PISMO BEACH: "Four boys about 12 to 14 years of age, were swimming in the surf. They were out about the first breaker, and had formed a sort of square with approximately 20 feet between them. Suddenly, a seal surfaced right in the middle. It is still a question of who was more startled---the seal or the boys. Ranger Martin said he never knew before that boys could swim fast enough to kick up a bow wave. The seal went back to sea."

R. V. Simm, Park Supervisor

RUSSIAN GULCH "We read in the local paper that the Point Cabrillo fog horn set a record of sorts. It sounded for 440 consecutive hours in July."

Richard C. Powers, Park Supervisor

SAN MATEO BEACHES "One of our seasonal Park Aids, on routine cleanup of Sharp Park Beach saw a sea gull fluttering around in the surf with some affliction -- probably old age. Under the impression that such matters took precedence over his menial tasks, he jumped into the surf, fully clothed and performed a dramatic rescue. Having rescued the "sick sea gull" he rushed the bird to the nearest pet hospital for treatment. At this point Park Supervisor Davis was called and asked how the State should be billed for the services rendered to the hospitalized sea gull. Needless to say, the Park Aid was informed that he was carrying conservation a bit too far and was instructed to refer the matter to the local SPCA. Otherwise he stood a good chance of becoming the owner of a pet sea gull."

Norman J. Cleaver, Asst. Park Supervisor

HEARST Overheard while on tour of one of the guest houses at the castle.
Guide - "And here we see the famed Cardinal Richelieu's bed."
Visitor - "Does he visit here very often?"

SILVER STRAND "We have two of the most honest men on our staff that could be found. Park Aids Jim Corley and Dusty Rose while picking up on the beach Saturday found a box containing $112,020 in cash. It was immediately turned into the Lost and Found. Park Supervisor Mosteller couldn't understand why they didn't abscond with it until he looked in the box and found it was only play money."

Lewis L. Myer, Asst. Park Supervisor

TAHOE "While cleaning the women's restroom in the combination building, Park Supervisor Stowe heard a voice exclaim from the showers that 'This is the ladies side.' A woman waiting to use the restroom informed the lady that it was the Park Ranger cleaning up. This answer followed: 'Oh, I thought it was a man!"

Frank B. Bellinghausen, Asst. Park Supervisor

ROSTER CHANGE

APPOINTMENTS - Permanent

Bacon, Kenneth S.	St. Pk. Attend.	Weaverville Joss House	8/11/58
Bartlett, Edward L.	St. Pk. Attend.	Sonoma Coast	8/4/58
Burdick, Barbara J.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Larkin House	8/6/58
Burdick, Esther I.	Int. Typ. Clk.	Carpinteria	7/31/58
Chaplin, Linn S.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon	7/31/58
Conway, Dan W.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon	7/23/58
Crowther, Rush W.	St. Pk. Attend.	Morro Bay	8/7/58
Curless, Robert L.	St. Pk. Attend.	Fort Humboldt	8/5/58
Dening, Francine O.	Int. Typ. Clk.	Silver Strand	8/11/58
Edwards, Gerard	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon	7/25/58
Evans, James N.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon	8/1/58
Getty, Chester C.	St. Pk. Attend.	Hearst San Simeon	8/8/58
Gier, William N.	St. Pk. Attend.	Emma Wood Beach	7/31/58
Jensen, Robert W.	St. Pk. Attend.	Portola	7/29/58
Leavitt, Lester S.	St. Pk. Attend.	Folsom (Natoma Area)	7/31/58
Lubomirski, Jan K.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon	7/31/58
Lundy, Hugh T., Jr.	St. Pk. Attend.	Humboldt Redwoods	7/31/58
Magure, John	St. Pk. Attend.	San Juan Bautista	7/28/58
Mitchell, Stanley J.	St. Pk. Attend.	Humboldt Redwoods	7/31/58
Pedersen, Neils E.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon	7/23/58
Phelan, Betty J.	Int. Steno. Clerk	Seacliff Beach	7/14/58
Rial, Norman A.	Asst. Civil Engr.	Dist. 5 Hdqrs.	7/1/58
Spraggins, Margaret	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon	7/31/58
Vercoutere, Charles	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Old Custom House	8/4/58

TRANSFERS

Curless, Robert L.	St. Pk. Attend.	Humboldt Redwoods	8/9/58
(From)	" " "	Fort Humboldt	
Iness, Albert R.	St. Pk. Rg. I	San Juan Bautista	7/31/58
(From)	" " "	Big Basin	
Mitchell, Stanley J.	St. Pk. Attend.	Richardson Grove	8/9/58
(From)	" " "	Humboldt Redwoods	
Rensch, Hero E.	Curator I	Sutters Fort	7/31/58
(From)	" " "	O. C. E. Study	
Welts, Allen W.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Columbia	8/18/58
(From)	" " " "	Benicia	

SEPARATIONS

Chidester, Fenton R.	Carpenter	Monterey Monuments	7/30/58
Harn, Joseph H.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Prairie Creek	8/19/58
McPhail, Marilyn M.	Int. Typ. Clk.	Big Basin	8/1/58

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CORRECTION

News and Views erred last month. Through an inadvertence the printer copied a drawing of the Parry Pine when he should have inserted the Torrey Pine, which also had been sent to him.

Those interested in the Torrey Pine may find the features on the insert page between 40 and 41 of Sudworth's "Forest Trees of the Pacific Slope". Our apologies!

ON THE COVER

BLACK OYSTER-CATCHER (Hamatopus bachmani)

The Black Oyster-Catcher may be found in the vicinity of Point Lobos and Cypress Point. It frequents the rocky, open shore, usually where the surf beats heavily. Its food consists of invertebrates, chiefly mollusks.

The nests are located just above the high-tide level on detached rocks.

The most distinguishable feature of the Black Oyster-Catcher is the all-dark heavily built body with a heavy red bill and pale legs.

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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DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DeWitt Nelson

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION

Newton B. Drury

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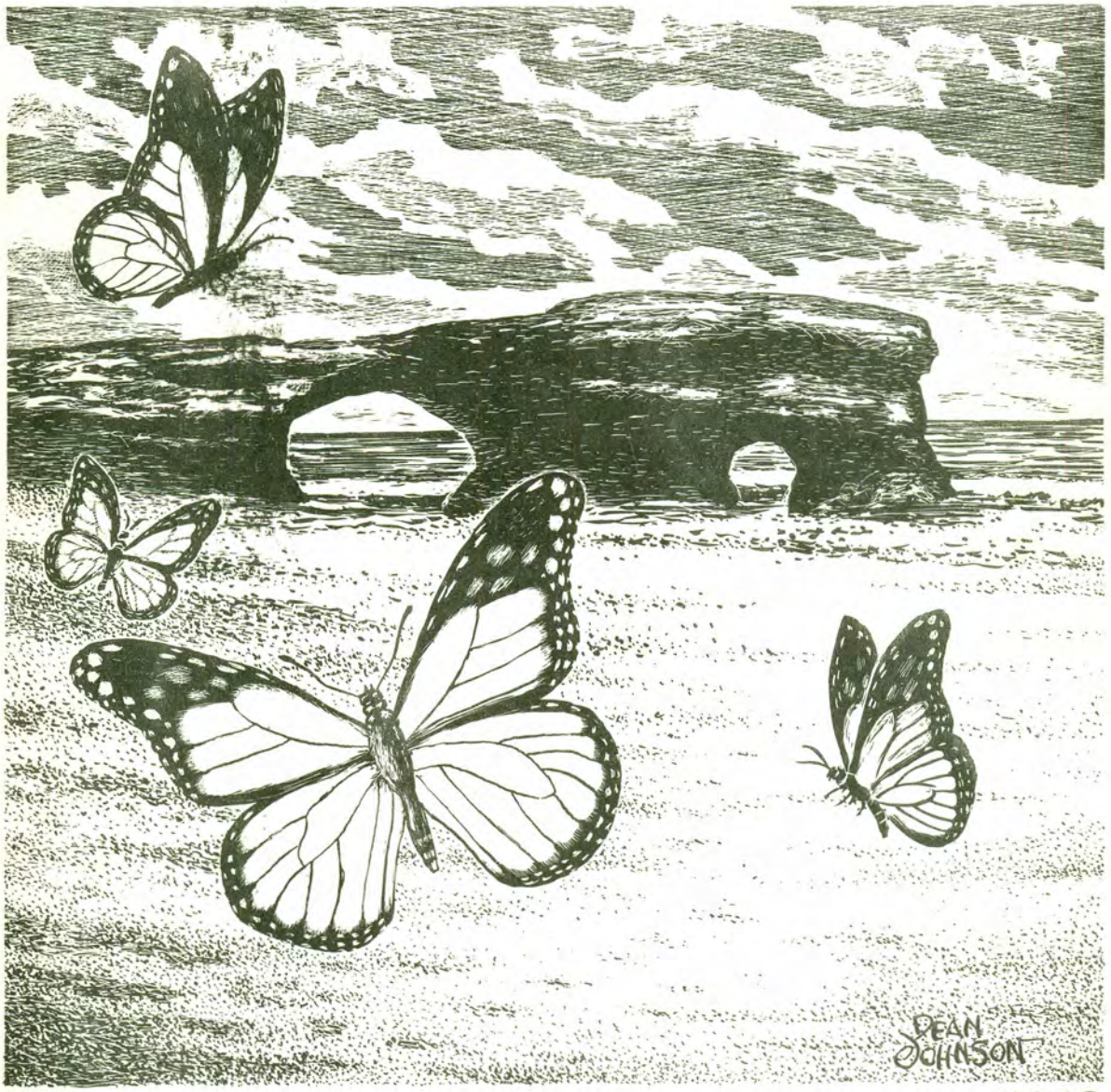
Assistant Editor..... Esther M. Seaman

Artist..... Dean E. Johnson

NEWS and VIEWS



VOL. 15 NO. 10

OCTOBER 1958

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

Chiefly Speaking

Newton B. Drury has been away from his desk because of an emergency appendectomy. Rather than ask that he complete his monthly column, we have taken the liberty of printing here as this month's "Chiefly Speaking" the text of a short address he delivered before the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE CALIFORNIA LANDSCAPE?

A primary purpose of the California State Park System is the preservation of landscape beauty.

While the National Parks embody supremely great landscapes, as at Yosemite, Sequoia, Kings Canyon, Death Valley, of the first water also are the State holdings in the North Coast Redwoods, at Calaveras Big Trees, Point Lobos, Lake Tahoe, and the vast Anza Desert. In beauty and drama of landscape composition and in point of policy and procedure in preserving scenic beauty these State holdings, as well as many others, can be mentioned in the same breath with California's outstanding National Parks.

Each system complements the other, and the purpose of both is to hold intact and make available for human enjoyment representative examples of the beauty and wonder of California's out-of-doors as first beheld by the explorers and the pioneers.

In the face of increasing population, mounting travel, industrialization and urbanization, the task of administering and defending these reserves is one of ever-increasing difficulty, as we know only too well in both the National and State Park services.

Year by year the bloom is being rubbed off the California landscape. Perhaps in the face of our expanding economy this is our fate, but it cannot be denied that thereby California is losing one of her greatest assets, which is her charm. Aesthetically and culturally this is deplorable, but even from a hard practical standpoint, that of our billion dollar tourist industry based on the lure of California's out-of-doors, it will ultimately spell economic loss.

That is why the park movement in California has of late years gained increasing support. There has been a growing recognition that some at least of the State's landscape must be held unspoiled. There are 100 million acres in California -- 4 per cent of this total is in the National Parks, 20 per cent in the National Forests. In both types of reservations much of our finest Sierran landscapes are preserved. The State Park System percentage-wise contains only 6/10 of 1 per cent, but it includes 145 areas of great diversity representing an investment of almost 50 million dollars, and with the additions already authorized by State appropriations under the Five Year Master Plan -- over 30 million dollars -- will within the next few years attain a total of close to 200 parks, historic monuments and recreational areas, which with developments will bring the total investment to close to $100,000,000. Over forty million visitor days of attendance at these State Parks were counted in 1956, and this is increasing at the rate of 10 per cent per year.

Some types of California landscape preserved in State Parks are:
(Continued on next page)

Chiefly Speaking - Continued from previous page.

The Redwoods of the Northwest Coast, over 50,000 acres, mostly virgin forest valued at over $15,000,000; the Calaveras Big Trees, with an investment of $3,500,000; over 110 miles of ocean frontage and sandy beaches, including the world-famous beauty spot, Point Lobos; lake frontage, as on Tahoe and Clear Lake for over 16 miles; riverbank on the Sacramento and other inland streams; coast range mountain lands on Tamalpais and Diablo; half a million acres of picturesque, colorful lands in Anza and Borrego Deserts; the foothill country, including picturesque mining towns like Columbia and Shasta.

These are some of the assets in the great outdoor estate preserved in the State Park System. There is constant need to protect the integrity of these landscapes from adverse pressures. Without, at this time, making an exhaustive list, let me mention just a few threats to the integrity of our parks which need to be dealt with patiently and factually:

Redwood Highway--pressure for freeway construction through the finest groves, a problem now happily approaching satisfactory solution through the fine cooperation of the Division of Highways.

Emerald Bay--proposal to bridge the entrance, and with several miles of approach roads, mutilate one of the great scenic areas of America and bisect two important campgrounds.

Huntington Beach--projected plant of a public utility demanding rights of way and the withdrawal for two years from public use of a sizeable portion of the park.

Anza Desert--insistence on grazing of areas remarkable for their display of desert flora.

These are but a few of the non-park-use demands that face the California State Park Commission. All are typical of an apparent assumption that park lands are fair game, that regardless of the specific obligation imposed by law and appropriation (and many times by gift) they can be turned to other uses.

It is recognized that community needs require sacrifices. But in view of their special nature, park lands should be sacrificed, not as a first--but only as a last resort. First of all, what are the facts? Is there no alternative course? Has a proper adjudication of relative values been made? Have the appropriate legal steps to such an adjudication been taken? Has overpowering public need been demonstrated, and not just convenience or saving in cost?

Eternal vigilance, adequate and effective public information, organization to combat adverse threats to landscape values, sound planning--all these are necessary if the people of California, through their trustees in the California State Park Commission, are to hold these landscapes intact for the benefit of our people today and in the future.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

Gordon J. Cooley

Early in September, Gordon Cooley, Park Supervisor of Folsom Lake State Park, suffered a heart attack in the line of duty, having been called from his bed during the middle of the night. Upon his return home, continuing pains led him to attempt to seek his doctor's aid. Upon leaving his home, he collapsed and suffered a second attack on the way to the hospital and passed away.

Gordon Cooley was outstanding among our 'Better Rangers' and had contributed greatly to the development and administration of aquatic recreation in California, and particularly in the California State Park System. A tribute to him has been written by Melville M. Whittaker, Assistant Superintendent of District 3, which expressed in far better words the accomplishments of Gordon Cooley than any of us in Sacramento could do. I offer for this month's "Better Ranger" column Mr. Whittaker's paper on Gordon Cooley.

"We are forwarding the attached memorandum concerning the death of Gordon Cooley at Folsom Lake State Park, with the following comments:

"As you well know, Gordon Cooley was an extremely conscientious park supervisor. He spent many days off and a great deal of his vacation time studying the possible land use potential of Folsom Lake State Park. He championed the family group type of recreation at Folsom Lake, sometimes in the face of strong, adverse, special-interest groups.

"He was an ex-officio member of the Tri-County Planning Commission. He attended frequent meetings with boards of supervisors, sheriff's departments, organized aquatic recreation groups, historical societies, planning commissions, legislative committee hearings, dedication ceremonies, etc. Many times he was alone in defending the family group concept of aquatic recreation in the face of well-organized groups such as ski associations, boat owners' associations, etc.

"He was a recognized authority on aquatic recreation and reservoir operation in Central California. For instance, the 200-feet-from-shore-no-skiing-zone-concept,

(Continued on next page)

The Better Ranger - Continued from previous page.
which was forwarded by Supervisor Cooley in the face of strong opposition from both the ski associations and the motor boat associations, is now being adopted by other public agency operated reservoirs.

"In addition, Supervisor Cooley was in very close contact with the general planning and development going on at Folsom Lake State Park. He contributed a great deal towards developing a Division of Beaches and Parks' policy for reservoir operation.

"Some of his problems in supervising operations at Folsom Lake State Park were -- training personnel to meet the various critical public relations problems frequently confronting them; training personnel to handle various aquatic recreational safety problems; training personnel to operate boats and other equipment; using unqualified personnel to operate tractors, graders, and other specialized construction equipment; participating in many searches for lost parties and rescues as he did the day of his death.

"Supervisor Cooley was a man dedicated to park work and he thoroughly enjoyed it. We believe that the combination of pressures and problems associated with the administration of Folsom Lake State Park placed him under tremendous physical and mental strain, which could have been contributory to his early demise."

Earl P. Hanson

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

Noah H. Smith

Noah H. Smith, 44, died in his home September 28 of a heart attack. For the last five years he was an accounting technician with this Division after eight years as a clerk in the Department of Fish and Game.

He was born in Wisconsin and reared in Fresno.

Surviving are his wife, Nettie; a daughter, Janice; his mother and 10 brothers and sisters.

WHALES SOON TO MIGRATE

* * * \

By Burgess W. Heacox - continued from page 5

species. An exception is the California Gray Whale (Eschrichtius gibbosus), so often seen in their herds or gams, traveling southward along the California coastline during December and January toward their breeding lagoons along western Baja California and further south. After reaching the breeding grounds, giving birth to the calves and commencing the care and rearing of the new generation, some time between the middle of March and the middle of May each year, they begin their long trip back to the north Pacific and Arctic Oceans.

Before the uncontrolled slaughter by early whalers 1000 Gray Whales a day were reported to have been counted as they passed by San Diego during the southward migration. As has happened to so many animals and birds, the California Gray Whale was almost completely exterminated through wanton slaughter by commercial interests. At present they are protected by the International Whaling Agreement of 1937. It is hoped they will again recover to their original numbers and can be carefully harvested so that the future of the species will be secure.

A few other species of whales are sometimes observed in or near California's coastal waters. Included among them is the Blue Whale (Sibbaldus musculus) sometimes called the Pacific Sulphurbottom Whale because of a yellowish appearance to the underside possibly caused by a concentration of diatoms. Reports describe several specimens of the Blue Whale over 100 feet in length and another giant about 90 feet long which weighed in at 300, 707 pounds!

If one this size washes ashore in any of our park units, it will make previous "whale removal projects" seem rather insignificant in comparison.

Present day studies are being carried on by trained biologists aboard the deep-sea whalers and by such organizations as the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla to gain detailed information about the life of the whale and his travels to help formulate future international agreements to promote conservation of the existing stock and help perpetuate certain of the larger species for posterity.

* * * * * * * * *

By John H. Michael - Continued from Page 5

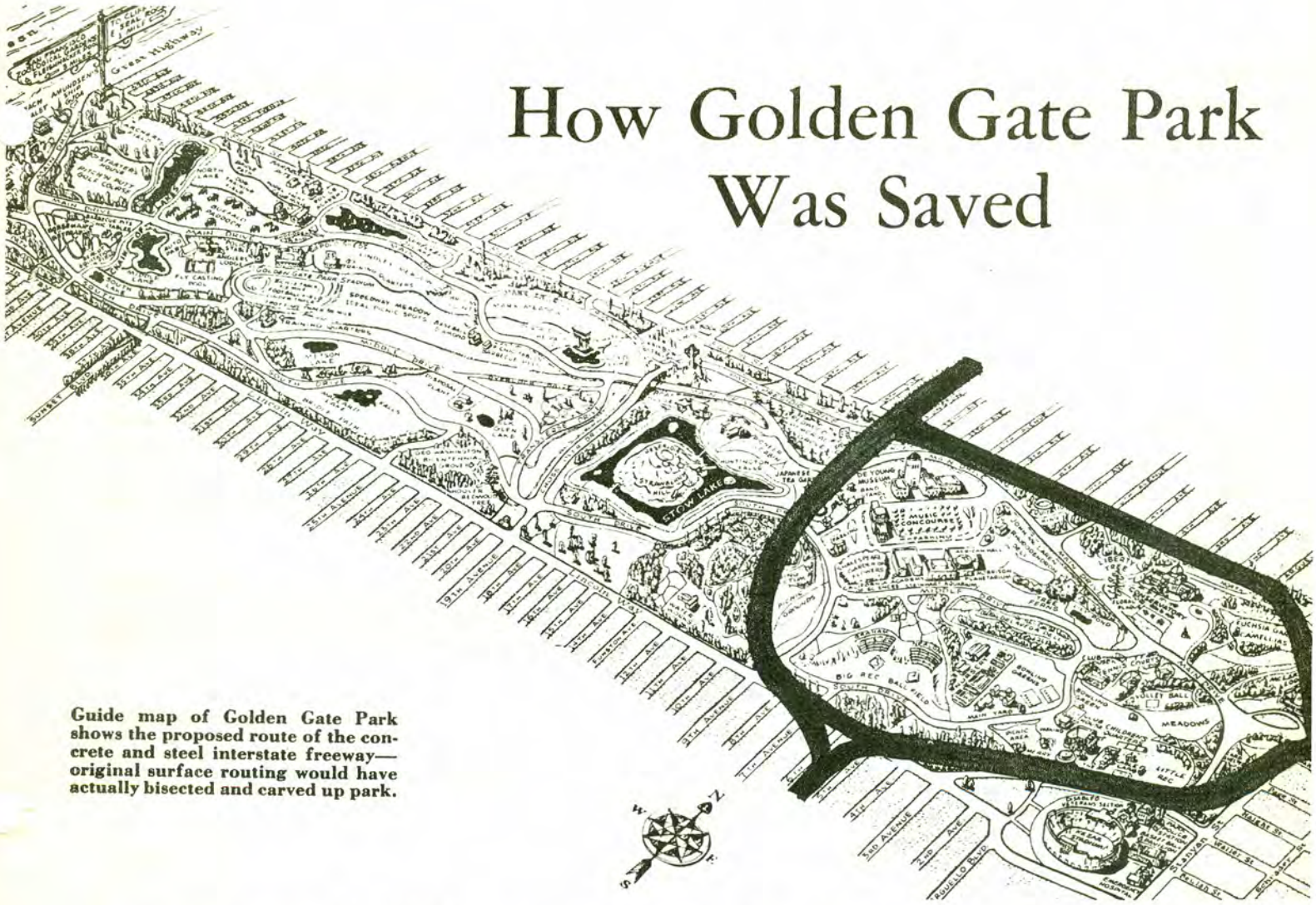
a quarter mile in length. This ravine is rich in plant life but the predominant tree is Eucalyptus. The butterflies attach themselves usually to the dead limbs of the Eucalyptus and to the casual observer appear to be leaves on the branch.

When the Monarch is at rest it does not exhibit the bright orange color which is evident in flight. It folds its wings together and the buff colored under parts closely resemble the color of dead leaves. On a three foot branch as many as 1000 butterflies will cluster.

On sunny days the Monarch Butterfly can be observed flying and this is the period during which they probably mate. The Monarch always lays its eggs on Milkweed, the only food its caterpillars will eat. The metamorphosis from caterpillar to butterfly takes about 30 days. Several broods are born each year.

There have been several attempts to mark or tag these butterflies to study their migration habits but these projects have met with limited success. After its southern migration the population returns north, not in a group but in more of a straggling manner.

How Golden Gate Park Was Saved



Guide map of Golden Gate Park shows the proposed route of the concrete and steel interstate freeway—original surface routing would have actually bisected and carved up park.

This modern "success story," of a fight to save park land is an extremely important one--not only to San Francisco but to every state and community in the nation.

To San Francisco its beloved Golden Gate Park is a sacred grove, and anyone who threatens its 1,013 acres is an enemy. Therefore the city declared war on a freeway which would have created a concrete and steel barricade around one of the park's loveliest, most popular sections.

The battle was actually gotten underway when Mr. Max G. Funke, general manager of the recreation and park department, told the recreation and park commission he felt the time had come to give voice to public indignation against attempts to encroach on the park with superhighways.

"Freeway construction threatens to destroy our city's inherent beauty and charm, for which it has become famous," he said. "We are faced with the problem of preserving for the use of all people our vast and treasured network of parks and playgrounds. . . .

"We all realize that a great city like ours must keep up with progress and that progress means freeways. But the people of San Francisco do not subscribe to any theory that progress must inevitably result in permanent scars."

A big six-foot-four, forty-five-year-old former newspaperman, with a keen sense of public relations, Funke urged the commission to intensify its campaign aimed at eliminating from the city's master plan of trafficways any reference to

(Continued on next page)

GOLDEN GATE - continued from previous page.
freeway routing which would require any part of the surface of Golden Gate Park or its Panhandle.

The Commission promptly and enthusiastically approved the proposal and Commissioner Francis J. Herz was appointed to lead the anti-freeway campaign with Funke and his staff. The commission, in the words of Mr. Herz, "realized that this area, more than three miles in length, created a natural barrier to the movement of north and south traffic through the city, and, therefore, pointed out that it would not oppose tunneling under the park but would vigorously oppose any open-cut, surface or elevated construction."

The committee composed of Herz, Funke and others of the recreation-park staff immediately and systematically began to visit civic, parent-teacher, and neighborhood improvement clubs, to tell of the danger threatening the park. The story was told over and over to groups ranging in size from half a dozen persons to several hundred. And each telling was illustrated by panels showing the park as it is today and how it might look if overhead freeways were permitted.

Stress was laid by the speakers on the fact that one major playground, Father Crowley, had already been completely destroyed by freeway construction, and that large portions of other playgrounds throughout San Francisco had been irretrievably lost to the rapidly expanding freeway system.

City-wide reaction was immediate and positive. Indeed, so greatly did this campaign "click" with the people of San Francisco that Herz, Funke and their little group were quickly augmented by a large number of volunteer speakers who tried to reach every segment of the city's population.

Scores of organizations passed freeway-lambasting, "Save Golden Gate Park" resolutions. These and hundreds of letters from individuals flooded the mayor's office, the board of supervisors and the newspapers, resulting in coverage that, at times, received Page One position, as well as editorial support. The county grand jury endorsed the campaign.

The swell of public opinion supporting the recreation and park commission's anti-freeway position became so great that it clearly constituted a mandate from the people. Consequently, on May 19, 1955, the planning commission acceded and the portion of freeway going through Golden Gate Park was deleted from the master plan.

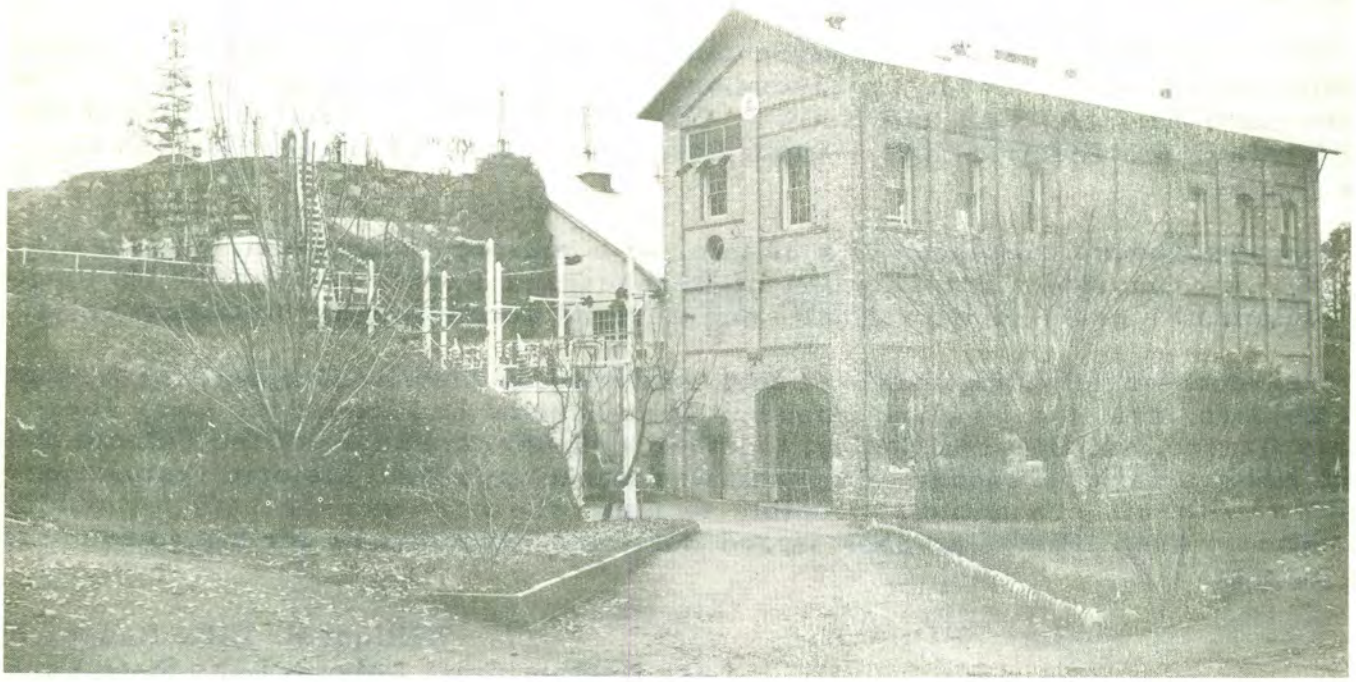
But the park defenders couldn't affort to rest on their laurels. The California State Highway Department has tremendous autonomy, and its powers to locate freeways wherever they felt best from a completely functional engineering point of view are almost unlimited. Up to this time the state highway engineers had rearely consulted the park department of the city in determining preliminary routing of its freeway network.

Now, with the strength of aroused public opinion and with the planning commission's action having been taken, the state agreed to restudy the freeway situation as it affected Golden Gate Park. In this restudying, it asked the assistance of a new committee (which included the city's director of public works, director of planning, fire and police chiefs, manager of the municipal railway, and the general manager of the recreation and park department) to consider possible effects on the city as the freeway program was developed.

The effectiveness of this committee was vividly demonstrated when it was learned that another freeway--the Southern Freeway Extension in San Francisco--would bisect a brand new playground just completed by the recreation and park
(Please turn to page 10)

AN ADDITION:

PG&E PRESENTS FOLSOM PLANT



The old Folsom Powerhouse, which made history in 1895 when 11,000 volts of electricity from its generators were delivered to Sacramento, 22 miles away, made history again on August 22, 1958, when the Pacific Gas and Electric Company formally presented the powerhouse and all of its equipment to the Division of Beaches and Parks.

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman of the State Park Commission, accepted the gift on behalf of the Division of Beaches and Parks. Mr. Knowland, in his address to the assemblage, pointed out the significant history of this pioneer power plant, and declared it to be a valuable addition to the family of historical landmarks preserved by the Division of Beaches and Parks.

After the acceptance by Mr. Knowland, the powerhouses were toured by the engineering group, who then continued on to the new Folsom Dam to inspect its power generating facilities.

This ceremony was the first of two, to be held less than a month apart. On September 9th, 63rd anniversary of the day when electricity from Folsom provided illumination for Sacramento's gala Great Electric Carnival, another bronze plaque unveiled in memory of Horatio Gates Livermore.

In the 1850's, Livermore, and later his sons, Horatio P. and Charles E., pioneered the development of ditches and dams on the American River for industry and agriculture. The Folsom Powerhouse was one historic result.

On September 9, 1895, when the Capitol building was outlined with thousands of

(continued on next page)

Folsom Power House - Continued from page 9.

incandescent bulbs and a salute of 100 guns greeted the event, both the voltage and the distance it traveled were remarkable then, although by contrast voltages of 220,000 and more and distances of hundreds of miles are today fairly common.

The plant's early output was used by the Sacramento electric street railway and by industry and commercial establishments. All four of the plant's generators were installed and in operation by October, 1895, giving it a total capacity of 3,000 kilowatts. A fifth generator boosted this to 3,750 kw for some years, but was eventually taken out of service. But the plant continued putting its original 3000 kw into the PG&E system until November, 1952.

The powerhouse was built by Sacramento Electric Power and Light Co., incorporated November 5, 1892, by Livermore. In 1896 this became part of the Sacramento Electric, Gas and Railway Co. This in turn was merged in 1903 into California Gas & Electric Corp., immediate predecessor of Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

The powerhouse measures 93 x 30 feet, with masonry foundation, brick walls, corrugated iron roof. The Division of Beaches and Parks received the building,- its equipment - much of it original - and several accompanying buildings for $1.

The reconstruction work has been ably conducted by District Carpenter-Foreman Pat Colburn, assisted by Park Attendant John Brokaw and Park Aids Lars Voege, Larry Beaver, and Dorence Cooley, together with other members of the Folsom and Lake Natoma park personnel. Emphasis was placed on faithful historic restoration, coupled with all precautions possible to make the powerhouses safe for public visitation. Asst. Historian Jack Dyson deserves great credit for his guidance of the project.

William H. Hill, Ranger II
Lake Natoma Unit, Folsom Lake State Park

* * * * * * * * *

Golden Gate - continued from page 8.

department at a cost of $350,000. On the map the impact of this situation on a costly and needed recreation facility was not apparent, but the situation came to light under the careful scrutiny of the committee. The result was that the state engineers, in a new found spirit of cooperation, revised their plans so that the freeway could by-pass the playground without harm.

Of even greater importance was the convincing of the state highway district engineer that the people of San Francisco would never stand by while Golden Gate Park was criss-crossed with overhead or open-cut freeways. The state revised its plans and the highway district is now surveying the park with a view to placing all freeway crossings under ground. Then, if and when construction is completed, the surface will be restored to public recreation and park use.

In this campaign the recreation and park department went into action before it was too late. Other cities in the state had suffered the disappointment of discovering that plans for freeways and acquisition of property for them had progressed too far to be halted when the effect of the freeway on playgrounds and parks was discovered. Its constant contention has been that freeways can--and must--be located and constructed as not to destroy the natural beauty and the leisure-time facilities of the city.

Tunnels are now shown on the state highway department's drawing boards and San Franciscans intend to see that they remain that way.

PARK FEATURE:

New Discoveries Made at Petaluma

Archaeologists have uncovered foundations which change the size and appearance of the old adobe at Petaluma State Historical Monument. The scientific detective work revealed the base of walls which connected with the present Casa Grande, doubling its size and roughly duplicating the architecture of the standing adobe.

The foundations, which in one spot extend under the fence into adjoining property, show that General Mariano Vallejo had ambitious plans for his ranch headquarters. Completed, it would have been an imposing four-sided structure with an inner courtyard, plus two jutting wings -- enough building to certainly discourage the Russians from moving in closer.

The discovery changes the existing F-shaped plan to a block D with wings and leaves no doubt that the Vallejo house and workshop was the largest adobe in California. The archaeological exploration was carried on under direction of this Division. The Petaluma State Historical Monument was acquired in 1950 when the long-term task of restoration began.

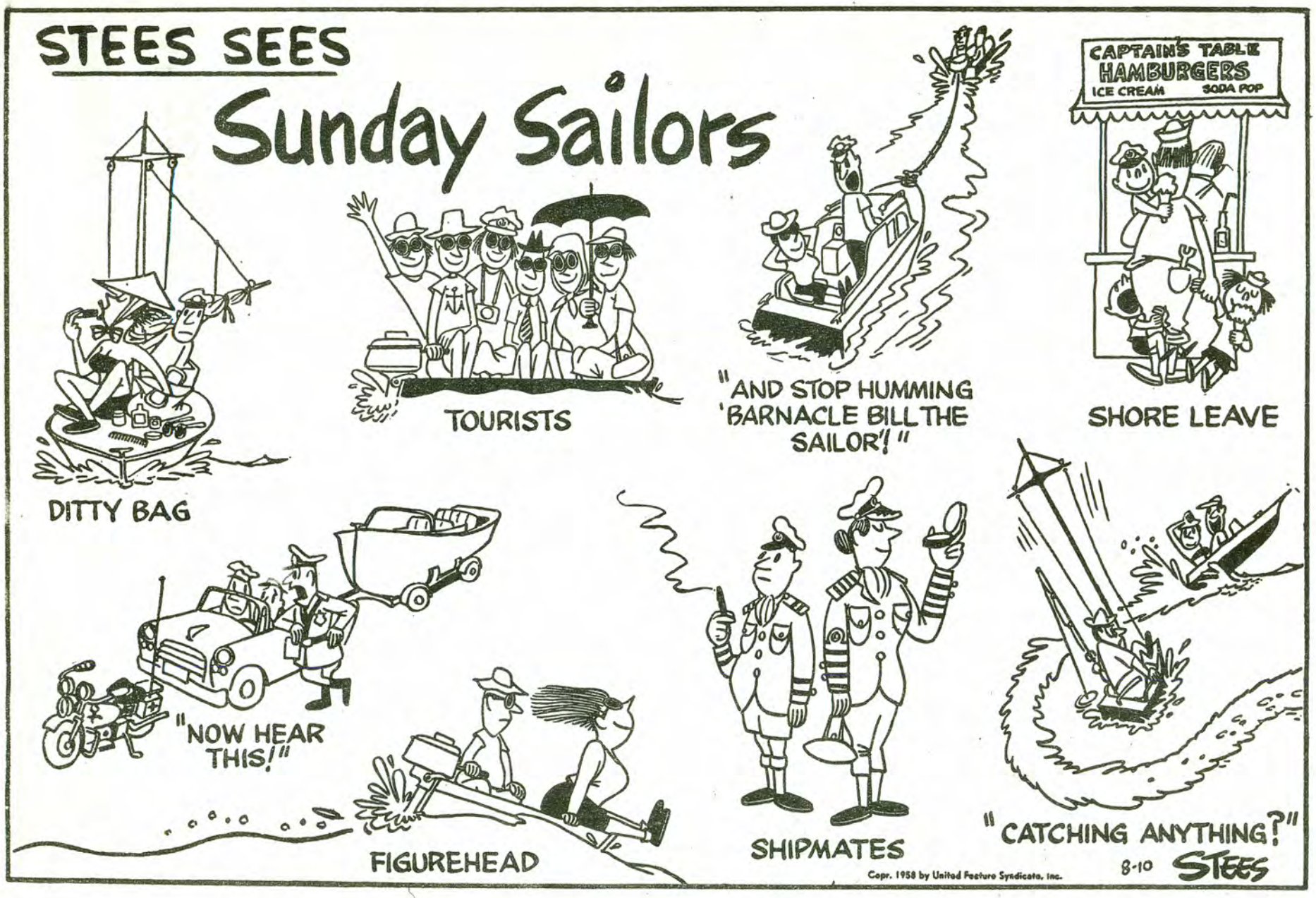
Although historians knew there had once been walls to the east of the present structure, it wasn't until this summer that the underground exploring revealed the pattern of foundations which would have made the building twice its present size. Was the newly discovered section completed? Dr. Aubrey Neasham, State Historian, thinks that it was not. Otherwise, some of it presumably would still be standing. He believes that unprotected walls crumbled during the years and disintegrated, raising the ground level on that side of the courtyard. You can plainly see the hump.

The archaeologists also have been looking for the original well, following clues of oldtime residents and a painting of how the courtyard looked in 1850. Discovery of the well might yield relics of the adobe's heyday -- the relic harvest was disappointedly meager during the uncovering of the foundations. Although presently exposed, the foundations will be covered up with dirt again before the winter rains to preserve them for perhaps future restoration.

Stark and lonely looking, the historical monument is less than three miles off the freeway on U.S. 101 that by-passes Petaluma. Built in 1834 and 1844, the two-story hacienda overlooked the thousands of acres in Vallejo's Rancho Petaluma. Here the Indians worked at planting the fields and harvesting; vaqueros looked after 10,000 head of cattle and 3,000 sheep.

There was a tannery, granary, blacksmith shop, grist mill and shoemaker. There was a place for the making of baskets, the weaving of blankets, the drying of herbs, the curing of meats. Some of the hacienda was living quarters and Vallejo often spent time at this "factory" -- which, among other things, helped to check Russian expansion from Bodega Bay and Fort Ross.

The restoration job has included a new roof of hand-beveled shakes, thousands of new adobe bricks, made on the site, and new hand-hewn posts for the 12 foot wide galleries. All authentic, too, down to square nails.



This cartoon printed through the courtesy of United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

Against All Predators

Santa Cruz Speaks

There is a great deal of competition for land these days. It wasn't too many years ago that no one cared too much about the use of land in California. There was always plenty of property available for just about any use imaginable. Things have changed with the passage of years, however, and now land is becoming increasingly valuable and land use has become an important part in our planning and development programs.

And with this disappearance of land, there has also been a great loss in the recreational fields. Forests have been cut to produce the lumber to build all the houses in the subdivisions. And throughout the state many of the places where the old timers can fondly recall those family picnics are gone, too. We have, however, developed a statewide system of parks and beaches to provide recreational areas for millions of Californians. Here in Santa Cruz county, several million people visit the state parks and beaches such as Big Basin, Henry Cowell Redwoods, Seacliff, Twin Lakes, Manressa, Sunset, Natural Bridges, etc.

The Division of Parks and Beaches has attempted to maintain the facilities in as much of their natural setting as possible besides providing services to meet the demands of the visitors including trailer areas, sites for camping, etc. In general they have done a pretty fair job although we would like to see them keep some sectors as primitive as possible without well defined trails, barbecue pits, and the like.

Cowell park, for example, could be developed around the Big Trees area and still leave several hundred acres from the gorge to Rincon and Graham Hill in its natural state.

We know we are in an explosive population situation with the state growing at an almost unbelievable rate. Therefore, we need to keep as much of the remaining recreational areas as possible from the infringement of urban growth. We also need to provide more greenery in our urban settings, small neighborhood parks to decorate the new subdivisions. These may not be economically desirable at the moment, but through the years, their beauty could pay us rich dividends.

Perhaps we can't bring back the crawfish and the trout to the San Lorenzo, but certainly we can make an effort to preserve some of our great natural blessings for the generations of the future.

(The above editorial taken from the Santa Cruz Sentinel)

Huntington Beach Tops Lifeguard Competition

Although encountering high winds and choppy water, lifeguards from Huntington, Carrillo, Ventura, Emma Wood, Carpinteria and El Capitan Beach State Parks again brought to a successful conclusion their annual Lifeguard Competitive Meet.

1/2 mile swim - 10:43. Merritt, C.B.; Jurika, H.B.; Tubbs, H.B.

Paddleboard Race - 3.22.5. Cole, C.B.; Robeson, H.B.; White, Crp.

Buoy Can Pickup Race - 3.08. Robeson and Tubbs, H.B.; Kaae and Herman, H.B.; Harrison and Patterson, H.B.

Two Mile Dory Race - 7.41. Ventura; Carpinteria.

Relay - 6.30. Huntington Beach; Carrillo Beach; Carpinteria

Naturalist Program Proves Successful

Park naturalist services for 1958 ended September 1 and a totaling of the number of public contacts reached over one-half million -- a new record! The total includes all types of visitor contact: campfire presentations, walks and hikes, information stations, special programs and campsite and picnic area visitations. John Michael, Supervisor of Natural History said it has been especially gratifying to receive so many fine verbal comments about the program from the public during the past summer and to continue to receive additional compliments by letter.

Michael said that in 1955 only 12 Park Naturalists and tow Supervising Park Naturalists operated in eight parks and contacted 282,026 visitors. Next year, he said it is hoped that the Division can extend the program from the present number of park units (16) to include five additional parks: Castle Crags, Henry Cowell Redwoods, Pt. Lobos Reserve, Morro Bay and Mt. San Jacinto. Also the winter program at Anza-Borrego Desert in the capable hands of State Park Naturalist "Mike" Merkel, will be enhanced by the hiring of a part-time seasonal naturalist to assist on weekends and holidays during winter and spring months.

Division Again Exhibits at State Fair

The State Fair found Ranger Wes Cater and Naturalist "Bud" Heacox in attendance at the Division of Beaches and Parks exhibit booth and State Park Naturalist Dalton E. (Mike) Merkel on hand to represent the Department of Natural Resources. State Park Naturalist Len Penhale did a commendable job of designing, constructing and installing the Division's exhibit.

The exhibit consisted of a panel displaying photographs and drawings of some of the improvements at Folsom Lake State Park, a scale model of the proposed installations at Silver Strand Beach State Park, complete with a map outlining developments now in progress; large photographs typical of scenes of the better known park units; and, panels showing the full State Park System.

PARK PERSONNEL PERSONALS

Newton B. Drury, Chief of the Division, an emergency appendectomy, on Sunday, September 21, in Berkeley's Herrick Memorial Hospital. Already back at work, within a fortnight, and all well!

John C. McKenzie, Supervisor, Fort Ross, "cannonized, St. John of Cazadera", by the Cannon Hunters of America for his part in the acquisition of the Casper Cannon for Fort Ross.

To Staff Artist Dean Johnson and Mrs. Johnson (Joyce), last March 14, a daughter, Elizabeth Ann, 8 lbs. 3 ounces, their second child. Bradford, a son, is two.

A bon voyage party was given Curator Ruth Hamersley who left for Europe. She will visit 11 countries in Europe. She flew East and will sail on the Queen Mary.

Ernest Bradley, Park Attendant at Clear Lake entered the University Hospital in San Francisco Sept. 22 for major surgery. Ernest had a back injury that was in need of correction.

Miss Joan Nash became the bride of Gerald Socwell on September 6 in Sacramento's First Methodist Church. Joan is in the Division's Fiscal Section. Mr. Socwell is currently serving in the U.S. Navy.

Bert Perrin, head of the Riding & Hiking Trail section, back at work after an enforced three week sick leave. While watering his horse during an exploratory trip in Nevada County, another horse spun and bolted Perrin's horse. Perrin was felled, falling against huge boulders. Injury: fractured back.

Cliff Bisbee, District II Historian, returned to work after a month's leave during which time he underwent surgery at the hospital in Sonoma for a hernia.

The Coronet educational film was finished at La Purisima Mission. Besides using several people from town in the film, the cameraman utilized the talents of Frank and Dominga Gutierrez. Art Sill joined the Franciscan Order (temporarily) so as to portray Father Mariano Payeras.

Park Attendant and Mrs. Ralph Finch (Evelyn) became parents of a boy September 28. The new arrival is named Paul.

District 6 Superintendent William Kenyon on sick leave. Doctor states he should be able to return to his position within a month. Trouble: Nutritional

YIELD FROM

ANZA-BORREGO "The office personnel are quite used to all sorts of bottles filled with such items as Black-widow Spiders, old dead lizards, or practically anything in the way of insects or plants that might prove to be an interesting study. However, there is a limit in all things and when a well-meaning visitor brought in a mason jar containing one large desert scorpion (alive) and a Sidewinder (also alive) the office force were not noticeably enthusiastic.

A Sidewinder, as you know, is a particularly vicious species of rattlesnake. It doesn't necessarily have to coil to strike, it often gives no warning and it seemingly strikes at all moving objects. We would call it a real nervous reptile and isn't noted for being particularly beneficial to the nerves of those unfortunate enough to come in contact with it.

The glass jar, with its consternating contents, was gingerly placed on the filing cabinet, with a fervent hope that Naturalist Merkel would remove it immediately, or even sooner. Park Supervisor Clyde Strickler came along and picked up the fragile jar out of curiosity. After observing the contents for a second, a wicked gleam twinkled in his eye and surreptitiously he picked up another jar in back of him and dashed it to the floor, exclaiming "Oh my gosh, I broke it." The bedlam was instantaneous. It is said that Jack Welch could win, hands down, the world record for the high jump and Nada Gibson could easily qualify for the 50 yard dash."

Nada Gibson, Typist Clerk

FORT ROSS "A passing scrap iron dealer notified us that an 1827 cannon was in Noyo. Investigation by Anton Trigeigo, Area Supervisor at Van Damme Beach State Park, learned that J. W. Lilly of Casper Lumber Co. owned the cannon. The gun was used as a line and signal gun by the lumber company which recently went out of business after 99 years of operation. Mr. Lilly willingly presented the cannon to Fort Ross and it will be brought to Fort Ross as soon as the restoration of the carriage is completed."

William B. Bishop, Asst. Monument Supervisor

SUTTER'S FORT "Rensch researching on his day off at the Bancroft Library discovered a map of Sutter's Fort drawn about 1846-47. This map is the first known scale map of the plan of the fort drawn during Sutter's stay. It will probably have great influence on future restoration plans here at the Fort since it has many new features and shows the location of most of the shops and quarters during this time. It also shows that the recently discovered well is the one used by Captain Sutter."

Wesley E. Cater, Monument Supervisor

MILLERTON LAKE "John McAuliffe of 1640 Columbia Drive, Fresno, got mad at the way boats were being parked at Millerton Lake. He showed his great anger by picking up boxes of rubbish and throwing them into the lake, and telling the rangers what he thought of them when they protested. He had recovered his good humor by the time his hearing came up in the Clovis justice Court, and paid $100 fine."

D. O. Knoefler, Park Supervisor

THE FIELD

HUNTINGTON BEACH — "Reported in "good condition" in Hoag Memorial Hospital is a 27 year old La Mirada man whose car went 210 feet through the air across the Coast Highway into Huntington Beach State Park.

He was traveling at an estimated speed of 100 miles per hour south on Highway 39 when he lost control of the car, hit a curb, crashed two barricades and hurtled into the state park turning over several times. The car finally came to rest on the beach 30 feet from the water."

William J. Reinhardt, Park Supervisor

SAMUEL P. TAYLOR — "A three legged buck deer was seen for a second time within the last month, still doing all right. The front left leg, and one antler appears to have been shot away. The wound on the leg has healed leaving a callous stump on which the animal appears to rest his weight at times. The animal's condition is excellent, and very alert. All personnel hope that he stays within the park boundaries at least until after deer season, he has had enough for one year. We call him Amasa - which is Hebrew and means "He who bears a burden."

Jack W. Schlotter, Ranger 1

SAN MATEO BEACHES — "A photographer, Dave Allan, District 4 Landscape Architect, Jay Elliott and myself all feel more like modern Robinson Crusoes after our experience. We left the mainland for a tour of Ano Nuevo Island, the photographer to secure material for an article in Westways Magazine, division personnel for the purpose of studying the use potential of the island and to log and plan the removal of safety hazards to visitors intrepid enough to visit the island. The trip to the island was uneventful except for a slight tendency of the outboard motor to misbehave as we neared the island and the fact that we sailed right through about a jillion Sea Lions that were scrambling from the beach into open water.

The wind freshened to a half gale soon after reaching the island so we devoted lots of time to pictures, watching the antics of Sea Lions and a thorough study of visitor hazards. We discovered that the island is home to at least one adult Elephant Seal and five young ones. The stage of development of the young would be unknown to us, their weight is perhaps 300 pounds each, the weight of the adult we guessed at 3000 pounds.

The wind kept us pinned down on the island until those on shore who were interested in our welfare decided to call the Coast Guard. A Coast Guard helicopter sat down on the island about 8 o'clock, took Allan and the photographer to the mainland and with our weight reduced this much, Jay and I returned with the outboard."

Norman J. Cleaver, Asst. Park Supervisor

RICHARDSON GROVE — "10:15 P.M. - Worried mother reports boy missing since noon. 10:20 P.M. - Boy found asleep in hammock by duty Ranger Rupard Parker."

Michael L. Plesha, Ranger

ROSTER CHANGE

APPOINTMENTS - Permanent

Butterfield, Jesse C.	St. Pk. Attend.	Fort Humboldt	8/25/58
Coleman, Festus C.	St. Pk. Attend.	Big Basin	8/12/58
Cooksy, Ronald W.	Asst. Land. Arch.	Eureka (Dist. 1)	9/1/58
Dyer, Leland C.	St. Pk. Attend.	Folsom Lake	10/1/58
Kulakow, Stanley	Asst. Civ. Engr.	Dist. 1 Hdqrs.	9/17/58
Lawyer, Donald E.	St. Pk. Rg. IV	Sacramento	7/1/58
Lee, Roy B.	St. Pk. Attend.	Pt. Lobos	8/27/58
Leetch, George W.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Salton Sea	9/1/58
Lively, Lloyd W.	St. Pk. Rg. VI	Dist. 4 Hdqrs.	9/1/58
Merrill, Kenneth T.	St. Pk. Attend.	La Purisima	9/2/58
Sanders, Jack A.	St. Pk. Attend.	Prairie Creek	9/22/58
Smith, Thomas J.	St. Pk. Attend.	Humboldt Redwds.	8/22/58
Stary, Robert F.	St. Pk. Attend.	Jedediah Smith	9/1/58
Warren, James E.	Supr. St. Pk. Dev.	Sacramento	9/1/58
Zaiger, Jake W.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Patrick's Point	8/21/58

TRANSFERS

Crane, Dale A.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Prairie Creek	8/20/58
(From)	St. Pk. Rg. I	Patrick's Point	
Garcia, Raymond E.	St. Pk. Attend.	Point Lobos	9/1/58
(From)	St. Pk. Attend.	Folsom Lake	
McKone, John V.	St. Pk. Rg. II	Tahoe	9/1/58
(From)	St. Pk. Rg. II	Seacliff Beach	
Ramsdell, Gerald H.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Folsom Lake	8/22/58
(From)	St. Pk. Rg. I	Salton Sea	
Stowe, Jack P.	St. Pk. Rg. II	Donner Memorial	9/1/58
(From)	St. Pk. Rg. II	Tahoe	
Till, Evon G., Jr.	St. Pk. Rg. II	Seacliff Beach	9/1/58
(From)	St. Pk. Rg. II	Salton Sea	
Tryner, James P.	St. Pk. Rg. VI	Dist. 1 Hdqrs.	9/1/58
(From)	St. Pk. Rg. VI	Dist. 4 Hdqrs.	
Whitefield, Carl G.	St. Pk. Rg. II	Salton Sea	9/1/58
(From)	St. Pk. Rg. II	Donner	

SEPARATIONS

Cooley, Gordon J. (Death)	St. Pk. Rg. IV	Folsom Lake	9/9/58
Duckett, Albert A.	St. Pk. Attend.	Humboldt Rdws.	8/31/58
Nowatska, Carl E.	St. Pk. Attend.	San Buenaventura	8/31/58
Price, Glenn W.	St. Pk. Rg. III	Will Rogers	9/3/58
Shandel, William H.	St. Pk. Attend.	Prairie Creek	8/27/58
Shannon, Lloyd E.	St. Pk. Attend.	Jedediah Smith	8/20/58

CHANGE IN TELEPHONE NUMBER

Cuyamaca Rancho State Park — From JUlian 2336 to JUlian 5556

THE MONARCH BUTTERFLY
(*Danaus archippus* or *D. plexippus*)

If the cover illustrations of the Monarch Butterfly were rendered in full color, the wings would be a beautiful orange-brown with borders and tips of black laced by black veining and numerous white spots highlighting the black areas of the wings and black body. The wings' expanse is three and one-half to four inches.

The male can be distinguished by the following characteristics: wings less broadly bordered with black than the female and a small black scent-pouch on the hind wings of the male. The scent-pouch appears a black dot along one of the posterior "veins" of the wing.

The common name Milkweed Butterfly, sometimes applied to the Monarch, derives from the preference of this species to lay its eggs on various milkweeds (*Aesclepias* sp.) and which, from all accounts is the only food that its larvae (caterpillars) will accept. If these feeding habits are actually this strict, it is interesting to note that here again is an example of insect life in which a provision is made by nature for the mother to know unerringly where to lay her eggs.

The mature caterpillars sometime reach a length of almost two inches and are a yellow to yellowish-green in color, banded with shining black. Even more striking than the adult butterfly or caterpillar is the chrysalis (the intermediate form between the caterpillar and the adult butterfly). Approximately an inch long, of a bright jade green, suspended by a black stalk, partially banded by a black and gold line around the thickest portion and displaying a scattering of spots of burnished gold, it is a beautiful object to behold.

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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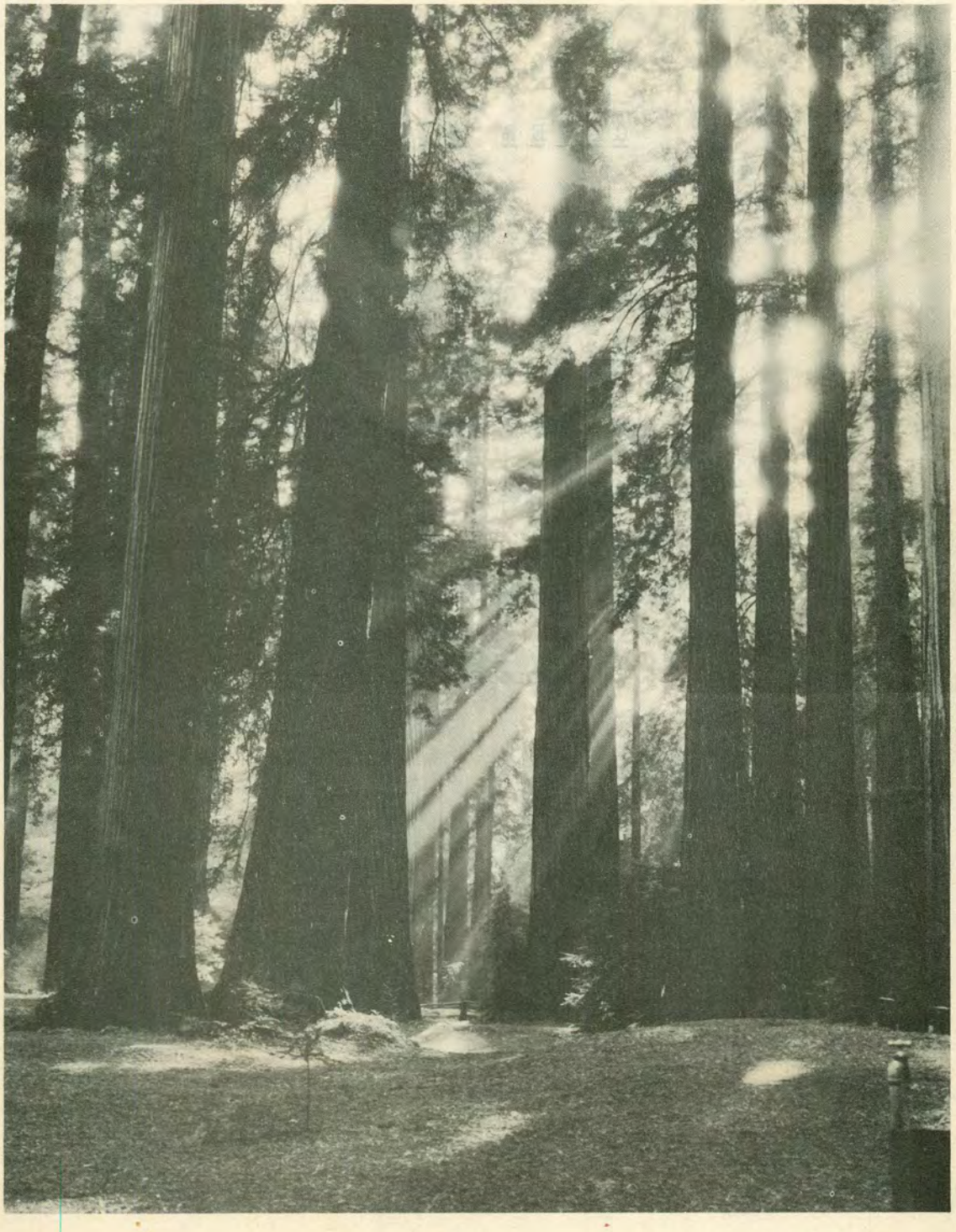
NEWS and VIEWS



January - 1959

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

C O V E R S T O R Y

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RICHARDSON GROVE STATE PARK

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* * * * * * * * *

COME HITHER, COME HITHER, COME HITHER:

HERE SHALL WE SEE

NO ENEMY

BUT WINTER AND ROUGH WEATHER.

Shakespeare (As You Like It)

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

With the turn of the year the 1959 Legislature convened. While there are some indications of issues that will affect the State Park System, no comprehensive picture has as yet unfolded.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

As foreshadowed in the recent Assembly Interim Committee hearings, one measure has been introduced which would change the relationship of the State Park Commission to the nomination of the chief(AB 85); and announcement has been made that legislation will be proposed to make the Commission an advisory rather than a policy-determining body. Only after the bill has been introduced can it be determined how far-reaching the proposed changes would be.

ORGANIZATION REPORT

It will be remembered that in compliance with Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 28 (1958) a report dated October 20, 1958 was rendered by the Department of Natural Resources, suggesting a revision of the Public Resources Code in order to define more clearly the relation of the Commission to the Department and its Division of Beaches and Parks, and to clarify the functions of each, as well as to eliminate some recognized inconsistencies in existing statutes. The report was concurred in by the Commission. In essence it followed the pattern under which over the past thirty years the California State Park System has been built up, administered, developed, protected and made available for public use and enjoyment. Under this program a comprehensive, statewide system of parks, recreational areas and historic sites has been established with 150 areas representing an investment in land and development of over $73,000,000, and visited in 1958 by close to fifty million persons. Under the Five Year Master Plan (1956-61), toward which the Legislature made large appropriations in 1956 and 1957, the total investment will be well over 100 million dollars.

SUMMARY OF RELATIONSHIPS

In preparation for the suggested amendments to the Public Resources Code, a report approved by the State Park Commission was rendered by the Department on March 5, 1958. It contained the following:

> "Point I (Senate Resolution No. 28) - A clearer definition of the relationships between the Division of Beaches and Parks, the Department of Natural Resources, and the State Park Commission.
>
> "It is the Director's opinion that the State Park Commission should determine the composition and character of the State Park System. It is correct that the Commission be charged by law with the responsibility for establishing and expanding the State Park System and for determining the policies that affect selection, development, operation and protection of State park areas.
>
> "The administering agency for the State Park System should be the Department of Natural Resources through the Division of Beaches and

(Continued on following page)

CHIEFLY SPEAKING (Continued from previous page)

Parks. The Director of Natural Resources, by delegation to the Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks, should be responsible for the operation of the State Park System in conformance with policies determined by the Park Commission.

"Specific functions of the Park Commission should be:

1) Establishment of policy in the following fields of activity:

   (a) Types of areas to be acquired.

   (b) Types of use on acquired areas.

   (c) General character of development through approval of master plans for land use.

   (d) Rules and regulations governing use by the public.

   (e) Setting of fees and charges for public use of park facilities.

2) Delineation of project areas and decision to acquire (subject to legislative appropriation and approval of Department of Finance).

3) Decision to condemn (subject to approval of Department of Finance).

4) Acceptance of gifts.

5) Recommendations to Legislature and Governor on matters relating to State Park System requiring action by Legislature or Governor.

"The Department of Natural Resources (Director of Natural Resources) through the Division of Beaches and Parks (Chief, Division of Beaches and Parks), subject to the policies and regulations established by the State Park Commission, should have charge of and be responsible for:

1) Organization, staff and field.

2) Planning and programming within Commission policies.

3) Budget, subject to Commission policies.

4) Fiscal management.

5) Personnel, subject to statutes and Personnel Board regulations.

6) General park operations.

7) Development, in accordance with master plan of land use approved by Commission.

8) Purchase of individual parcels within park projects, in accordance with master plans of land acquisition approved by the Commission.

(Continued on Page 21)

First Year 'Operations'

By EARL P. HANSON

We have now completed the first year of operations under the administrative organizational plan providing for a deputy chief of field operations, and for a deputy chief of staff services as well. In effect, the plan provides for a third "deputy chief" to administer the administrative services. The title of this functional administrator is "Administrative Service Officer".

In getting the operations administration underway, it was necessary to clearly define the separation of the three principal functions. This was accomplished finally with the appointment, through the examining process of Deputy Chief John H. Knight as the head of staff services. With Ronald E. Miller already established as administrative service officer and your writer having previously headed the operational program, the organizational shift was accomplished smoothly. Now, after one year's operation we should like to report on its progress.

REDELINEATION OF BOUNDARIES

The proposed redelineation of the district boundaries and the relocation of two of the district offices was postponed until July 1, 1959, because of practical difficulties. Most of these have been overcome and the new districts will be established as proposed.

PILOT PROGRAMS

The pilot program to decentralize project investigation and development planning was inaugurated in District Five under the able direction of Superintendent Jess T. Chaffee and the cooperation of the staff services function under Jack Knight and Everett Powell. The pilot team, headed by Al Salzgerber, project supervisor and Harry Dean, landscape architect has projected master plans for several units of the proposed District Four. The complications of working with two districts were ably met by the pilot team with fine cooperation from the two superintendents who have administered the district during 1958, James P. Tryner and Lloyd Lively. Since Superintendent Chaffee will administer the new District Four, he took the lead in guiding the pilot program.

It was no small task to "switch horses in midstream" when James Warren was

(Continued on following page)

(Continued from previous page)

assigned to Division headquarters as supervisor of development to replace Jack Knight. Jim Tryner requested assignment to District One, which required finding a replacement for the short period left with which to direct operations of the present District Four from San Francisco. Lloyd Lively was chosen and has been in the dual role of orienting his efforts in district operation while planning to "set up shop" in the new District Five with headquarters at Santa Barbara. This is the only change in district offices contemplated in 1959.

AREA OPERATION

The year, 1958, also saw the establishment of an "Area Operation" office at Twin Lakes State Park on an experimental basis to operate the Santa Cruz beaches. This is the first "Area Office" to be established and is headed by L. Paul Griffith, area supervisor. This operation is intended to reduce the work load of the district office and results will be better known after the first year's operation.

This differs from existing arrangements where Park Supervisors of the Ranger III and IV classes have general supervision over larger parks and aid the unit supervisors of geographically nearby parks or functions. These supervisors still are responsible primarily to the parks to which they are assigned and do not operate out of "area offices".

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

A long forward step has been taken in offering "standardized" orientation and management training to new employees and unit supervisors. Marshall Fels, departmental training officer, has met with the newly organized division training committee and assisted with management training courses particularly for the district superintendents. A specialized training policy has been formulated by the Division and a training newsletter published and circulated. Specialized driver training and other courses are subjects of a series of manuals now in circulation among the field personnel. The most encompassing is that involving the approval of the new official State Park uniform and guidelines for its use.

We are looking forward to a year of continuing progress with the able assistance and loyalty of all of our staff.

Earl P. Hanson

EARL P. HANSON
Deputy Chief, Operations

One of America's 100 Most Beautiful Rooms

In a recently published book, "100 Most Beautiful Rooms in America", Helen Comstock, one of the country's leading experts on furniture, antiques and traditional American decoration, chose the room pictured above as one of the 100 rooms.

It is the very charming salon in one of California's finest historical monuments--the Thomas Oliver Larkin House in Monterey. A description here is out of order--the fine quality, warm geniality of the room can be felt only by visiting Larkin House, a gift to the State of California from one of its outstanding citizens, the granddaughter of Larkin: Mrs. Alice Toulmin.

Thomas Oliver Larkin, arriving in California in 1832, proceeded to build the Larkin House of wood and adobe in 1834. Larkin was appointed United States Consul to California on May 1, 1843 and from then until 1849 his house was the consulate. It was used by Walter Colton, the first American Alcalde of Monterey, as his office and thus became Monterey's first city hall. Later General Stephen W. Kearney and staff moved to Monterey, Larkin's house became his headquarters and also that of Colonel Richard M. Mason. As headquarters in 1847-48 of the United States Military Governor of California, the house assumes special importance.

Park Project

Grover HOT

ALPINE COUNTY'S

Of all California State Parks, the loftiest will be Grover Hot Springs State Park.

On a cloud-capped meadow of infinite scenic beauty, amid a pine forested basin rimmed by sheer granite cliffs, the future acquisition rests on the crest of the Sierra Nevada surrounded by peaks which stand 10,000 feet above sea-level.

A trout stream sometimes swiftly, sometimes meanderingly roams through the acquisition and a mineral hot springs bubbles all year, presenting a sparkling sight in winter as the steam swells out of the earth's crust amid a blanket of snow.

Specifically, the park is four miles west of Markleeville, a typical and pleasant Sierra town. It is within the Toiyabe National Forest. A county road branches west from State Highway 4 at Markleeville and makes a straight line to the park.

SPRINGS

PRECIOUS SIERRA NEVADA SPLENDOR ...

Alpine County presently is not represented within the California State Park System, and yet the County offers some of the most magnificent landscape in the entire far west, some of which will fall into the Grover Hot Springs State Park. Sufficient back country to the Sierra Crest is proposed in the Grover Hot Springs acquisition to provide for scenic protection as well as recreational trails. The back country abounds with big and small game and is also outstanding in geological interest.

The proposed area is an outstanding fishing area and it is, accordingly, heavily populated by anglers in season. Even though the Department of Fish and Game has instituted a fish planting program in the area, there are some streams in which native trout still thrive.

The private property within the project excepting the Hot Spring meadow is used primarily for cattle grazing. The National Forest land within the project is also under permit for cattle grazing. In addition, on the National Forest land immediately adjacent to the Hot Spring meadow is the "Shay Creek Summer Home Area" consisting of 37 lots on which more than 20 summer home cabins have been completed. The staff has recommended the summer home area eventually should be purchased.

As it presently stands the project would include more than 2800 acres. The area is served by power, sufficient water, mostly from springs, and the Hot Springs itself on the meadowland, has a small resort development consisting of rental cabins, caretaker cabin, a small concrete-lined pool for hot mineral water bathing.

Pictures which accompany this article more than adequately speak for themselves and Rangers can gain a good idea of the park on Valley Creek.

Marin Halts Bounty Law

Marin County has decided it would be safer, easier and cheaper to put up with foxes, raccoons and skunks than to tempt sharpshooting small fry. Accordingly, the Board of Supervisors canceled the $1 bounty it offered for the animal tails.

The problem, they agreed, is that young hunters, in their eagerness to qualify for bounties, were crashing down ranch fences. Also, they were shooting wild with .22 rifles, hitting windows and endangering human life and limb.

Another reason for the repeal--the law was on the books little less than a month--can be found in this report from Ranger Jack Schlotter at Samuel P. Taylor State Park:

"The boundary patrols were increased at Samuel P. Taylor due to the bounty hunters, who cast a longing eye toward our animal population. To illustrate how desperate some of the bounty hunters were, the following happened just outside the park. Deputy Sheriff Christensen while on patrol spotted a small raccoon limping across the road. He examined the young raccoon and found it had been shot twice through the body, and its tail severed close to its body in a most inexpert fashion. Christensen said the animal's condition made it "extremely doubtful" a veterinarian could be of any help so he put the wounded racoon out of its misery."

Supervisor William Fusselman of San Anselmo said he received 900 complaints after the bounty became effective. It seemed simpler, therefore, and the Board of Supervisors agreed unanimously, to terminate the bounty offer prior to the scheduled January 15 deadline.

The three-week toll was 72 racoons, 74 skunks and four foxes.

Russ Visit Fort Ross

For the first time since the visit of the vessel, "Ruric" in 1840, a group of Russian citizens on a direct voyage from their native shores visited Fort Ross, which their forbears established.

37 strong, a group of scientists from the Russian vessel, "Vitzaz" at anchor in San Francisco paid call on December 20.

The "Vitzaz" was in San Francisco refueling. It had been at sea quite an extensive period. Its crew and scientific teams are taking part in Geophysical year activity.

The group included both men and women who were younger than one might expect for a group including the top oceanographic scientists of the Soviet Union.

Their trip to Fort Ross followed the examples set by the scientists from the "Juno" 1806, the "Rurik" 1816, and the "Predpriatei" 1824, and others which came into San Francisco Bay and sent their scientists in to California collecting and exploring. This latest group came with notebook and camera.

This group of scientists had all the latest equipment for their studies but we wonder if they will produce names to compare with their scientific predecessors at Fort Ross: Dr. G. H. von Langsdorff, Adelbert von Chamiso, Dr. Johan F. Exchscholtz, L. Choris, Otto von Kotzebue, and Dr. I. G. Vosnesensky. These names are identified with the names of many wild plants and animals in California.

John C. McKenzie, Supervisor

Polish Patriot Guides Visitors at San Simeon

In the December 18, 1958 issue of the Carmel Pine Cone-Cymbal there appeared an article about one of the guides at the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument written by Miles Midloch. We have received permission to reprint it here.

Discussing works of art, their creators, and what constitutes a creative personality, John Lubomirski told us, "Down the coast at San Simeon, at the Hearst Castle, there's a sixteenth century Florentine chest, made by a true master. How long did he work on it? I don't know. Half of his lifetime, most probably. And with infinite devotion and sensitivity. His name? Nobody cared enough to put it down. It's immaterial anyway. The important fact is the accomplished work. The artist was someone with a free, non-conforming spirit; he was able to come forward with his contribution. Individuality -- that's the condition without which no great deeds are possible."

John Lubomirski is a guide through the vast San Simeon collection of objets d'arts, paintings, sculptures and antique furniture. Five days a week he shows the Hearst Castle to the visitors. He spends the remaining two days of the week at his cottage on Jesse Street in Monterey.

Lubomirski was born 45 years ago in Warsaw, Poland. His father was Prince Hubert Lubomirski. John is heir to a title bestowed on his ancestors by the Holy Roman Emperor. His family can be traced to the thirteenth century. One of his uncles, Prince Kazimierz Lubomirski, was the first ambassador of the Polish Republic to the United States.

Names of old masters were everyday words in the Lubomirski household in Poland. Great paintings hung on the wall there. A larger part of the family collection was in Lwow, in the museum of the Ossolinski-Lubomirski Foundation. The

(Continued on following page)

POLISH PATRIOT (Continued from previous page)
museum held one of the foremost collections of rare books, paintings and armors in Europe. It also contained a collection of Rembrandts and Albrecht Durers.

John Lubomirski can talk about art in five languages: Polish, English, French, Italian and German. What schools did you attend? we wanted to know. "Mainly French," he answered. "I graduated from the Ecole de Soreze, a Dominican College near Toulouse, in 1930. Then I went to Italy and studied at the Lycee Francais in Rome." He returned to Poland in 1932, when he entered the Law School at the University of Lwow. He obtained his master's degree in 1937. Did you plan to become a lawyer? "No--I wanted to go into the consular service, so I joined the Council for Foreign Trade. This lasted only a year, though. Germany attacked Poland in the summer of 1939, and the Soviets attacked us a couple of weeks later. I became a soldier, and soon was taken prisoner by the Russians. They imprisoned me in a camp at Kozielsk, near Smolensk, and not too far from Katyn, where the Reds massacred 40,000 Polish officers. I can thank my grandmother, the Princess Marie Radziwill, for my release. She had an influential friend, the Queen of Italy. Italy was then allied with Germany and officially on good terms with Moscow. The Italian ambassador to Moscow received orders to secure my release from the prisoners' camp."

Back in Warsaw in 1940, John joined the underground Polish army. Working underground already since 1939 was a young lady, Countess Gabrielle Przezdziecka. She edited illegal Polish newspapers, monitored foreign broadcasts and operated secret transmitters. In 1942, John and Gabrielle were married. "I was at that time one of the 300,000 soldiers who organized to fight at a moment when it would make sense. This moment came, we thought, when the Soviet army was advancing toward Warsaw."

The Warsaw uprising in 1944 went into history as one of the most heroic, and most tragic, events of all times. It was to be co-ordinated with the Soviet army's advance. Then the Red army stopped its advance. Warsaw was fighting the Germans, but Moscow let Warsaw bleed to death. Over 250,000 people perished in six weeks. "The Germans first shelled the city," Lubomirski said. "When our ammunition was gone, low-flying enemy planes systematically bombed one street after another. We surrendered, because there was no more ammunition, no food, no medical supplies for the wounded and sick. After our surrender, Hitler's troops entered the city and dynamited the rest of the buildings not yet turned into ruin. The whole city of one million inhabitants was destroyed."

Then the Lubomirskis left Warsaw. They fought the Nazis before. Now they were retreating from advancing Soviet allies. From Warsaw to Krakow, over Czechoslovakia to Germany. There they finally met the American Third Army. The Polish government in London asked that the Lubomirskis be flown to Paris. From there John and Gabrielle went to Italy to join the Second Polish Corps. From Italy they went to Germany to work on a Polish YMCA team which was soon incorporated in the YMCA World's Alliance under Dr. Darius Alton Davis. Lubomirski's group was then fitted into the U. S. army auxiliary service units (better known as The Boys in Blue Uniform). Later, John worked for the International Tracing Service, Child Search Bureau.

The Lubomirskis came to the United States in October, 1949, sponsored by a former comrade in arms from the Warsaw uprising. Hollywood was their first address. The former Prince of the Holy Roman Empire recalls his various jobs with humor and pride. His first job was digging palm tree holes for the Roosevelt Hotel in Los Angeles. Then he became maintenance gardener for the Beverly Hills Hotel, while Gabrielle was employed in a brassiere factory. Later they moved to

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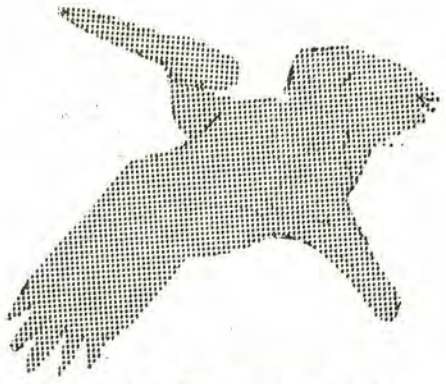
30-Year Problem of White Pelicans Comes to an End



The Great White Pelicans which swarm into Lake Elsinore each year as they follow their migratory path have for years been a civic problem in nearby communities. Some wanted the birds protected, others did not care. Now they are protected, and the Elsinore Leader Press has duly taken note. In a series of articles, including copy from the edition of November 27, the long history is recorded.

With the establishment of Lake Elsinore as a state park, the controversy over pelicans, i.e. should they be protected or should they be discouraged, definitely comes to an end. Last month, a huge flock of the great white birds, 2000 according to the estimate of State Park Ranger Wirt A. Savage, landed gracefully on Lake Elsinore, and, had they known it, could have remained here unmolested indefinitely, if they so desired. Such was not always the case.

For many, many years, practical fishermen have been quite willing to forego the pleasure of watching the graceful and orderly flight of these large white birds because they feared the extermination of the fish which provided them with sport and in some cases with a lucrative business. Accounts of the Battle of The Pelicans, both pros and cons, will be found under the heading Happenings of Former Years which are printed below, and it will be noted they are classed as predatory fowl, which under other circumstances would make them fair game for hunters. However, now that Lake Elsinore is a state park, it automatically becomes a game refuge where not only pelicans but herons, ducks and other wild life are protected.

In the interest of preserving the natural surroundings that will encourage wild life to converge and multiply on Lake Elsinore, Ranger Savage has asked the cooperation of residents around the lake area. In particular, he has discouraged the discing and cleaning out of weeds around the lake's edge where weed growth provides natural conditions for propagation and survival of fish as well as wild life as an integral part of Nature's balanced system. At times a cleanup is justified to remove piled brush or debris that will not disintegrate and dissipate itself in the water, but such trespass on State park property without approval of the Division of Beaches and Parks is illegal and the trespasser is subject to prosecution should it be deemed necessary.

April 3, 1930
PELICANS COMMENCING TO ARRIVE IN ELSINORE

This is the season of the year when the pelicans begin to come in clouds to settle and feed on the surface of Lake Elsinore. They began to arrive in flocks that shadowed the skies above the lake last Saturday and the hundreds of feathered visitors aimed directly for the head of the lake where they settled for a prolonged stay. Evidently they are the advance guard to attend the boat races.

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With the arrival of the pelicans the season for carp in the lake opens for the feathered migrants. The hundreds of graceful aerial visitors continually form a feature of abiding interest to the tourist within the gates of Elsinore.

April 19, 1928

People who know Elsinore frequently plan to come to Elsinore in April for the purpose of being here when the pelicans are here in greatest numbers, and when they make their early morning flight from Lake Elsinore to the feeding grounds, returning to the lake towards evening.

There are thousands of the big birds in the flocks, all taking flight at once, forming in seeming military order and with certain of their number appearing to be in command of the flight.

They frequently fly over the lake for a time before leaving for the day and the sight is one never to be forgotten by those who once witness it. At other times, they take flight with a great haste and make a direct getaway. They fly low and often their great bodies and spread wings between the sun and the earth make a certain darkness, with fast flying shadows as the birds pass overhead. The rustle of the thousands of wings is a very unusual one.

It has been suggested that Elsinore should advertise to the world that April is the month of the pelicans that people may plan to visit the valley and enjoy this added attraction to Lake Elsinore.

November 10, 1938

AID ASKED IN RIDDING LAKE ELSINORE OF PELICAN FLOCK

Cooperation has been asked by local authorities in order to rid Lake Elsinore of a flock of pelicans which have settled here during the past few weeks. Representatives from the California Fish and Game Commission have noted the flock and Jim Geiger, state warden, has received notification that unless the birds are removed, no fish will be stocked in the lake this year.

The average daily consumption of one of these pelicans is about seven pounds of fish, and it is estimated that there are about 1000 in the flock which represents about 7000 pounds of fish per day.

As the birds are no novelty in California, other resorts have found that a few days of shooting at the birds will eventually drive them off. Boats have been loaned by private parties and companies for the drives. Some of the local hunters have taken it upon themselves to attempt to drive the birds away, but it has been of no avail yet. The fishing in Elsinore is one of the principal attractions which draws many visitors here yearly and the absence of a good quantity of fish in the lake would be readily felt. The birds are the large, white, fresh water pelicans which are predominant in the western area. They are recognized as a predatory fowl, and there is no closed season on the birds.

******

(Glenn Miller, feature writer for the Leader-Press, further pursues the subject in his column Human Interest, of the same date.)

Unknown to many sportsmen who each year favor the fishing in Lake Elsinore, their annual outing in this region is nearing the danger spot in extermination.

(Continued on Page 18)

California's Surf: Dangerous But Caution Permits Sport

Rip currents, not undertow, can sweep the unwary swimmer seaward. Knowing how to spot these rips, and what to do if caught in a strong one, may help a swimmer save his life.

Surf bathing leads to the drowning of thousands of people each summer. "Caught in the undertow" is the usual explanation for these disasters and yet there may be no such thing as undertow. In dictionaries it is defined as "The current beneath the surface which sets seaward when waves are breaking on the shore." Many geological textbooks contain brief discussions of undertow, ascribing it to the seaward return of landward driven surface water.

No actual measurements have been made confirming the existence of dangerous subsurface currents of this nature. Our extensive investigations at Scripps Institution both in the surf zone and outside the breakers, have to date shown no appreciable seaward movement of water along the bottom in areas where the surface current was setting landward. In fact, the net movement at the surface is ordinarily in approximately the same direction as it is at intermediate depths and even near the bottom.

Francis P. Shepard, professor of submarine geology at the University of California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, in 1949 wrote an outstanding paper on "Dangerous Currents in the Surf". Because rip tides are of especial interest to park personnel, we asked Dr. Shepard's permission to reprint the paper and he has most courteously and willingly granted our request.

There is another type of dangerous seaward movement for which there is abundant confirmation and which is well known to lifeguards on beaches where there is large surf. This has been called rip tides or sea pusses, but rip currents or rips

(Continued on following page)

are more appropriate names because the currents have nothing to do with tides nor, of course, with seagoing pussy cats. These rip currents differ from the hypothetical undertow.

These currents move out in narrow bands through the breakers and spread slowly into fan shapes beyond. Between the seaward flowing masses there are broader areas. where the water moves towards the land more slowly than the rips move seaward. The shoreward drift also extends from top to bottom of the water column in most places. The result of this shoreward drift is to build up water along the shore with a resultant flow parallel to the shore. These longshore currents are deflected seaward into rip currents.

Rip currents are easy to spot from the air. They can also be seen by a practiced eye from the beach. Whenever there are large waves approaching more or less directly towards a relatively straight beach one can detect their presence. On clear days it is a rare occasion when we are unable to see them from the upstairs windows of the Scripps Institution which commands a view of the open Pacific. From the air or from any position where you can look down on the surf, rips can be distinguished by the turbulent brownish or greenish masses of water which are moving out from the breaker zone, having somewhat the form of a cauliflower cloud rising from a volcano, or of a thunderhead. The flow is intermittent so that one mass follows another somewhat like puffs of smoke from an engine. The edge of each advancing rip is likely to be outlined by foam which has been carried out from the surf zone.

Viewed from the beach, rips can be detected by the turbulence of the water along the lanes of flow or by a change in color of the water in the surf zone where the rip current or its feeding longshore current has eroded the bottom and thus varied the absorption of the light due to the suspended sediment and to the depth. This same channeling effect may prevent the breaking of the wave as it moves shoreward leaving a gap in the breaker line. If the wave does break in the rip zone, the typical brownish color of the water can be seen in the breaking wave.

The rates of flow in rip currents have not been measured under extremely large breaker conditions, but it can be safely assumed that they increase with increase in the size of the waves. Numerous observations when the waves were small (less than about three feet high) indicate that in general rips are so gentle in flow that they are scarcely felt by swimmers. Where the waves attain heights of four feet or more, the currents are likely to be troublesome. With somewhat larger waves currents of two or three miles an hour have been measured.

In the surf zone, rip currents have a different effect on floating objects which extend partly above the surface than on objects which are slightly submerged or on patches of sea-marker dye. Objects floating on the surface are ordinarily carried seaward as far as the line of large breakers, but then are often thrown shoreward again when they rise into the crest of the breakers, so that they move around in eddies near the breaker line and have little net transport. Sea-marker dye or submerged floats, on the other hand, will move readily through the breakers with only temporary pauses accompanying the passage of large waves.

The reason that a floating object is often stopped at the breaker line can be explained by considering the Hawaiian sport of surfboarding. The transverse profile of an advancing wave crest approaching the breaker line becomes asymmetrical, steepening towards the shore. As a result floating objects such as surfboards, rise on the steep side of the advancing wave crest and slide down the steep forward

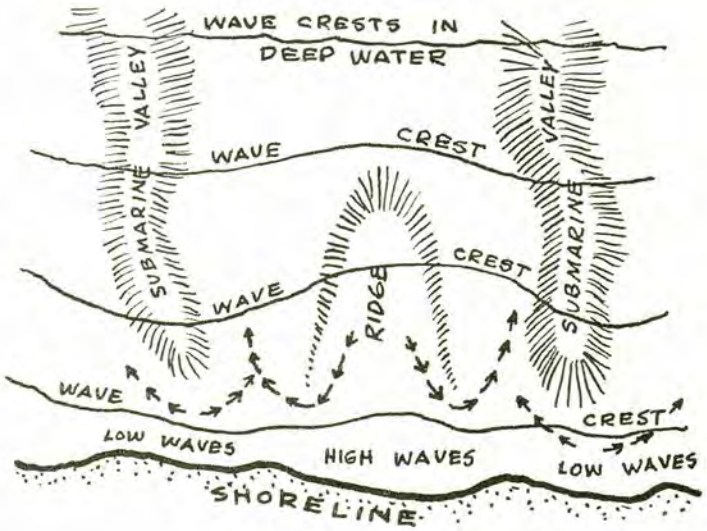
(Continued on following page)

slope under the influence of gravity. Thus, in the absence of outflowing currents the net movement of the object is shoreward. In a rip current the shoreward sliding of a floating object tends to offset the seaward movement of the current. It is because of this surfboard action that even a weak swimmer may not be carried through the breakers although he may have extreme difficulty in getting out of the influence of the rip current. On the other hand a drowning man who has become submerged will go out through the breakers without interference.

The explanation of these near-shore currents appears to be the same as the explanation which was formerly offered for the hypothetical undertow. They are the result of the net shoreward movement of particles of water in waves. The effect of this motion is to pile up water along the shore. As a result there must be net return flow seaward which equalizes the shoreward mass transport. This return could take place underneath the surface or it could take place in restricted lanes both at and below the surface. The evidence now available, as we have already indicated, favors the second of these alternatives.

There are several factors which tend to localize the return flow (that is, the rip currents). Probably the most important of these influences is what is known as wave convergence. Where an even wave crest, moving towards shore from deep water, encounters a sea floor irregularity, even of a very minor nature,the crest is bent. If the irregularity is a shoal or a ridge, the crest is held back and the wave becomes concave towards the shore. If the irregularity is a deep, such as a submarine valley, the crest is bent in the opposite direction since it moves faster along the deep valley than on the shoaler sides. The effect of the ridge is to converge the wave energy and thus cause the waves to increase in height, whereas the effect of the valley is to spread the energy and decrease the wave height.

Inside a ridge or any small bottom projection, the shoreward transport of the water particles is intensified. Near the breaker line this shoreward movement extends from top to bottom although the velocity decreases downward. The next effect of the convergence is to build up water to a greater height shoreward of convergences than elsewhere. This develops a gradient which produces longshore flow away from the zone of convergence on either side. These longshore currents in turn become rip currents where they can break their way seaward. The outflow may occur spasmodically near the point of convergence, but a much more regular outflow occurs outside the area of the highest waves where there is less of shoreward mass transport to interfere with the outflow.



Measurement of the velocity of rip currents has shown a distinct relation to groups of hugh waves which ordinarily alternate with groups of low waves. Contrary to a popular concept, the large waves do not come as the seventh wave in a series but at very irregular intervals depending on the times when two or more series of waves of different period and source happen to have coinciding crests. Directly after the large waves break, the water is piled up along the shore resulting in either a strong longshore flow and a resulting strong rip, or an outflow

(Continued on following page)

near the point of raised sea level. Because of the lag in developing the return flow, the maximum currents in the rips generally occur during the times of the smaller waves.

Another location in which rip currents are common is on the up-current side of an obstruction (for example, the north side of a pier during south flowing currents). Diagonally approaching waves develop a longshore current in the direction in which they are advancing (except in the case of wave convergence already discussed). These longshore currents turn seaward at obstructions such as projecting points of lands. As a result very large rips are often seen extending seaward for thousands of feet on one side of a prominent point. Jetties cause similar rips, and even piers are likely to have a rip on one side although they do not offer as much interference to the longshore flow as do the solid structures.

At the head of a submarine canyon, where the waves are generally much reduced, the convex approach of the wave crests results in an impinging of waves on the shore so as to push the water away from the canyon head. The feeble longshore currents are deflected seaward as rip currents when they approach the much stronger rip currents flowing away from the wave convergence area at some distance from the canyon head. These two rip currents join on the outside of a triangular areas of quiet water. Inside these triangles the shoreline generally projects seaward due to the deposition of a sand point.

It is not always easy to apply advice on methods of escaping from dangerous rip currents, particularly when a poor swimmer has been carried out beyond his depth. His first consideration should be to keep away from rips. But one has little to fear from dangerous currents along the open coast, where tidal currents are unimportant if the breaker heights are low--that is, less than about three feet. To test this height one can stand knee deep in water, during upsurges, and see if one can observe the horizon over the top of the advancing breakers. The method will not work if the wave breaks far out from shore.

If the breakers are large the poor swimmer should keep in shallow water, never getting deeper than waist height, even during the largest waves. He should also avoid bottom irregularities, which indicate the existence of channels cut by the feeder currents of rips. Even if the water in the channels appears to have little current a series of large waves may send a great concentrated surge along the channel, sweeping the bather off his feet and out into the zone of large breakers.

For the swimmer of moderate ability who does get caught in a rip current, the most important advice is to conserve his strength and not to try to force his way shoreward against a powerful surge. Swimming at right angles to the current will almost always allow the swimmer to get out of the rip channel so that he can touch bottom in the shoal water on either side. If the swimmer finds it difficult to get out on one side because large feeder currents are coming in on that side, he should turn around, and swim parallel to shore in the other direction.

It is important also to remember that the advancing breakers can prove very helpful unless they threaten to plunge down directly on top of you. As such a breaker approaches, the swimmer should swim under it in order to avoid being plunged to the bottom with great violence and then driven seaward during the return flow. A good swimmer can ride in on the front of the advancing breakers even in a rip current, but this is not wise for most bathers. Unless the breaker is of threatening proportions, one should try to get high enough on the advancing front
(Continued on Page 20)

Against All Predators

December 18, the California State Highway Commission gave "general approval" to State Highway Engineer G. T. McCoy's recommendations favoring the relocation of State Highway 89 on the west side of Lake Tahoe. McCoy's recommendation favors a low-level route which would cut through six miles of virgin land in the two most beautiful State Parks in the Sierra Nevadas---D. L. Bliss and Emerald Bay.

McCoy's plan is based on an engineering report which estimates a low-level route and bridge would be 5.72 miles long and would cost $4,615,000. The report says the high level route including a 1300 foot tunnel would be 7.75 miles long and would cost $4,770,000. Roughly this means the low-level route would cost $806,818 per mile while the high-level route would cost $615,483 per mile.

McCoy also argued that the shorter low-level route would save motorists reduced gasoline costs over a twenty-year period. If you were to use just one year as a base and divide these twenty-year savings by the number of registered automobiles in California, it would amount to about one half cent per automobile to preserve the scenic splendor of Lake Tahoe. If you were to project the number of registered automobiles in California over the twenty-year period, the amount would be less than one half mill per vehicle.

The McClatchy Newspapers bided no time in expressing editorial comment, editorial comment which has twice been voiced by the Legislature and has been seconded by hundreds of thousands of Californians. Here is the editorial which appeared in the Bee--Modesto, Fresno and Sacramento:

Road Group Yields To Commercial Interests

The state highway commission apparently has yielded to pressure from Lake Tahoe commercial interests by giving tacit approval to a report recommending a bridge across the mouth of Emerald Bay, one of the world's most picturesque scenic spots.

The connecting high speed highway would bisect two state parks, destroying the area's primitive beauty and isolation which bring enjoyment to thousands of persons every year.

Not only is this highway proposal heedless of Emerald Bay's exquisite natural beauty. It also is needless since engineering and geological studies indicate the present high level road can be made safe from slides in less time and at about the same cost without impairing the incomparable scenic vista of Emerald Bay.

The one thing which can be said for the low level bridge, and about the only thing which has been said, is that it would enable motorists to get from one end of Lake Tahoe to the other in less time.

It ill befits any official body to authorize the desecration of this scenic wonderland to accommodate those few who are in a hurry—those whose great haste is due in many instances to a compelling urge to get to a slot machine or roulette wheel on the other side of the lake.

The legislature, to its credit, twice turned down resolutions urging construction of the bridge. The highway commission also would earn plaudits from the public at large if it should do likewise.

State Highway Engineer George T. McCoy, in recommending the bridge, said it could be designed to enhance the beauty of the area. To an engineer, a structure of steel and concrete can be a thing of beauty, and it is in its place. But it just does not fit the incomparable natural landscape of Lake Tahoe.

It is not to be denied that a convenient highway is needed between the north and south ends of the lake. But engineering studies show one can be built without impairing the magnificent panorama.

Keep Tahoe for those who love its matchless grandeur and serene restfulness. Let those who are always in a hurry to get somewhere or nowhere stick to the freeways.

Continued from Page 12

What was once a remote possibility has now become a probability, that being that Lake Elsinore will not be stocked with bass by the state this year. The reason for this is remote to the vast majority of the sportsmen for few have seen the underlying cause. This happens to be the large flock of pelicans which have been staying near the south end of the lake. To the casual observer, these birds offer merely a touch of color to the already beautiful surroundings.

But to the eye of the critical sportsman, these birds present an increasing menace. They feed on the fish and are rapidly diminishing the number in the lake. It is interesting to watch these birds at work, for getting a meal is merely a routine job for them. The first step in the plan of attack is to select a small cove or estuary into which they can work. Then an almost solid line of this bird flesh is stretched across the cove at its mouth and the drive begins. Each bird begins flapping its wings and setting up a miniature hurricane of its own. Slowly they work their way farther and farther into the reaches of the cove, forcing the fish in front of them as they go. When the fish are finally driven into shallow water, a literal massacre begins, each bird satisfying his hunger and still leaving fish that escaped. This is a methodical and deadly plan of attack, and in just this way are the fish in Lake Elsinore being diminished.

Hunters and fishermen, realizing the danger, have taken time off at various occasions to go down and shoot a few, but this is all they can do, for it would take a minature army to rid the lake of the flock.

October 30, 1947

COLLAPES WHILE PLEADING FOR LAKE PELICANS

While a bird-lover, S. R. Tarner, struggled for his life Monday and Tuesday, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors delayed action on an ordinance to protect the flock of white pelicans on Lake Elsinore.

Mr. Tarner collapsed from a heart attack which struck him as he pleaded for the ordinance at the Monday meeting of the supervisors. He was reported out of danger Wednesday. Protection for the fresh water pelicans, which migrate to Lake Elsinore every fall, but which are slowly being killed off by hunters, was sought by Mr. Tarner.

The birds are being shot daily by persons seeking to protect fish, of which they claim the pelicans consume a huge amount daily. Flocks of the birds which resemble huge white rafts when resting on the water and are seen from a distance, have been the storm center of spirited controversy for several weeks.

Mr. Tarner headed a delegation of Elsinore residents, proponents of a protective ordinance, and was describing the annual arrival of the birds "as though Providence set the time," when papers slid from his hand and he collapsed.

PURISIMA'S PEACE BENDS TO AGE OF MISSILES

The successful firing on December 16 of the Thor intermediate range missile at Vandenberg AFB near Lompoc was a historic event for California and the nation. We are told this new base now under construction on the former Camp Cooke military reservation is destined to become the Cape Canaveral of the west.

The ascent of the missile was plainly visible from La Purisima Mission, a distance of only 10 miles, although it had risen to a considerable height by the time the roar--like distant thunder--attracted our attention. At first the missile was visible, but accelerating so rapidly that in a few seconds only the flame could be seen. A few seconds more and it was lost to view as it began going in a wide arc out over the ocean, leaving a heavy smoke trail.

We are told this is only a preview of what is to come. Within a few months firings will be common place. Even so, we were happy to have had a fleeting glimpse of Rocket Number 1. We heard that all were not so fortunate. Firing time had originally been set for 12:15 p.m. An air of excitement and expectancy prevailed. When the hour arrived and nothing happened, we went about our work. At 3:45 p.m. the actual firing took place and many who had perched on roof tops, window ledges and hill tops had given up the vigil, and like we, had returned to their jobs, were let down when they discovered they missed the show by perhaps a few minutes or seconds.

Art Sill, Supervisor
La Purisima Mission SHM

RIP CURRENTS (Continued from Page 16)

to receive at least a temporary shove towards shore.

If a swimmer is carried out through the breakers by a powerful rip, as happens not infrequently, he should swim parallel to the shore far enough to be able to come in on the side of the rip where he will generally find a favorable current. However, he should guard against being caught in the feeder currents which flow parallel to the shore and may sweep him back into the rip. A feeder current like a rip current varies in intensity. Therefore the swimmer can wait in the comparatively shallow water outside the feeder channel until the current slackens before making the crossing.

It is often possible for a moderately good swimmer to rescue someone in distress in the outer breaker zone by swimming out to him and finding a sufficiently shallow spot nearby so the man can stand up at least during wave troughs. The rescuer may then help the victim or encourage him to swim to the shallow area where he can rest his feet on bottom between wave crests.

There is no doubt but what most drownings take place simply because the bather loses his head and struggles with such violence that he becomes exhausted or has a heart attack. Relaxation and natural buoyancy will get even poor swimmers out of many serious predicaments. One should never forget that the rip currents are spasmodic and that the strong flows are generally of short duration, a few minutes so that a few strokes may take one clear of the danger area.

* *

POLISH PATRIOT (Continued from Page 10)

San Francisco. John worked there as a grocery clerk, and Gabrielle sold lingerie in a department store.

In 1955, the U. S. Army Language School, looking for a female Polish teacher, offered the position to Mrs. Lubomirski. The couple moved to the peninsula. While his wife taught, John sold sewing machines, cars and other goods. They were delighted with this area, particularly with the cultural atmosphere of Carmel. (On his days off, John spends hours in Carmel galleries and antique shops looking at modern paintings, Meissen china, old Czech glass, Dutch pewter and whatever catches his discriminating eye.)

One day, Lubomirski learned the Division of Beaches and Parks needed qualified guides for the Hearst Castle. He applied, passed the examination and went to San Simeon. Hearing him describe the many treasures of European art assembled at San Simeon, one realizes the continuity of European past and American present, inseparably molded into one whole of Western culture and achievement. And, with mirth, nostalgia and satisfaction, John Lubomirski says that the Ossolinski-Lubomirski treasures in Poland are still intact. The Plisho Government moved them from Lwow, now occupied by Russia, to Wroclaw. Strangely enough, the collection still bears the names of its two founders, one Count Ossolinski and one Prince Lubomirski.

CHIEFLY SPEAKING (Continued from page 2)

9) Maintaining relationships with other government agencies, including the Legislature, and with private groups and individuals concerned with the State Park System.

10) Contracting for concessions, operations, rights of way, easements, licenses and permits, in accordance with Commission policy.

"Whenever the Director, through the Chief, encounters operational problems which indicate the need for policy establishment or clarification, the problems should be referred to the Commission.

"Should deviations from policy become apparent to the Commission, it is the Commission's responsibility to call such deviations to the attention of the Director through the Chief."

All of the above history will undoubtedly be taken into account as the 1959 Legislature determines the future of the State Park System.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

YIELD FROM

SILVER STRAND BEACH SP
"About 6:30 a.m. the early man, Carter Klein, Park Attendant, was washing the windshields on all park trucks. In the duplex garage where two trucks are stored, Carter climbed into the new Lifeguard truck to wash the inside of the windshield. Since the truck is very new and most of us are not too familiar with all of its accessories, Carter accidentally stepped on the siren button. He almost joined the Thor in orbit!"

Charles S. Mosteller, Supervisor

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MILLERTON LAKE SP
"The students of the Friant Union School completed a tape recording for exchange with a small school in Ronneshytta,Sweden.

"For several years the Friant students have exchanged art work, letters, comic books, Christmas presents and personal photographs. This year, the recording. Ranger Oscar Norder included a special message in Swedish. Both his parents were born in Sweden."

Darrell A. Knoefler, Supervisor

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HUNTINGTON BEACH SP
"On Christmas day approximately 350 people visited the park between 2 and 4 p.m. Evidently, all of them must have had a singular thought in mind as most of the folks contacted were from out of State and wanted to boast that they or their children had been swimming in the Pacific Ocean on Christmas Day."

Maurice P. Oller, Asst. Supervisor

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WILL ROGERS SP
"Mr. Spencer Tracy stopped by the park and visited the home. He mentioned he had not been there since he had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Will Rogers some 25 years ago. He was very reminiscent of the past."

Eugene W. Schall, Asst. Supervisor

DOHENY BEACH SP
"At about 2140 on a Saturday night with lots of sound effects, a pickup came flying through the air, end over end, and landed in the middle of our entrance road. Old Doheny hands are quite blase about these occurances, but I must say I was somewhat more than startled. In no time the staff had flares out while the women brought blankets. The driver was in critical condition.

"It all started south of San Clemente when a fellow ran the U. S. Border Patrol road block. He came whistling through San Clemente at 60 MPH--it is hard enough getting through San Clemente at 25 MPH--with the Border Patrol close behind. He hit six cars between San Clemente and Doheny. The Border Patrol caught up with him at the underpass south of Doheny and must have decided to do something before the fellow killed someone. The Patrol forced the pickup across lanes and flipped him into our driveway."

O. G. Short, Asst. Supervisor

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CURRY-BIDWELL BAR SP
"The Mother Orange Tree is looking very good now and has a fine crop of oranges on it again this year. The tree draws a good deal of comment from visitors."

N. E. Allridge, Supervisor

THE FIELD

BRANNAN ISLAND SP

"Brannan Island State Park had its first fire of the season on November 28. Park Attendant Ken Brittain reported smoke on the levee east of the Three Mile Slough Bridge and immediate fire control measures brought it under control after burning approximately 1/4 acre. Apparently the fire was started on the waters edge and gained momentum as it climbed the bank of the levee.

"Fishing must have been excellent. Although no one witnessed the starting of the fire, it burned completely around four different parties fishing from the bank and not one relinquished his spot on the river nor interrupted his fishing -- they simply stepped into the water or over to a sandy spot as the fire passed them."

R. V. Hiller, Supervisor

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PRAIRIE CREEK REDWOODS SP

Antone Aubury and his wife were driving north on Highway 101 through the park when suddenly a cow elk came charging out of the woods and ran squarely into the car knocking it into a ditch.

The elk calmly trotted into the woods.

Glen N. Jones, Supervisor

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HEARST SAN SIMEON SHM

"A flock of 30 or 31 wild turkeys was seen two mornings in succession about the same time and same place on the road below the monument."

James Whitehead, Supervisor

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STANDISH-HICKEY SP

"A rare visitor was spotted perched atop one of our large Redwoods--a Bald Eagle. After a short rest, it flew in a southerly direction."

N. P. Maddox, Asst. Supervisor

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MT. SAN JACINTO SP

This year saw a 50% increase in the use of the State Park primitive area. We attribute this mostly to the publicity that all primitive areas have been getting in the last few years. Another small factor is improvement of our trail system permitting better access from point to point. The total man-day use of the primitive area under U. S. Forestry jurisdiction was 34,951 days. The average length of stay was 2.28 days. In the State Park area we had a total count of 7,731 man-day use. The average length of stay was 2.39 days. The total fire permits for the special use area was 379, U.S. Forestry and State areas.

Frank Davies, Ranger II

ROSTER CHANGES

APPOINTMENTS - Permanent

Birks, John G.	Janitor	Hearst San Simeon	12/2/58
Dietz, Loren A.	St. Pk. Attend.	Humboldt Redwoods	11/24/58
Fialho, Gerald A.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Fort Tejon	1/1/59
Fisher, Leonard R.	St. Pk. Rg. III	Richardson Grove	11/24/58
Grieco, Thomas	St. Pk. Rg. II	Cuyamaca Rancho	11/19/58
Hall, Carroll D.	St. Pk. Rg. III	Sutter's Fort	11/19/58
Johnston, Walter R.	St. Pk. Rg. III	Humboldt Redwoods	11/18/58
Junette, Eugene R.	St. Pk. Rg. II	Mitchell Caverns	12/2/58
Maddock, Charles B.	St. Pk. Attend.	Point Lobos	12/5/58
Menefee, Richard L.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Morro Bay	1/1/59
Mewha, Alfred N.	Janitor	Hearst San Simeon	12/2/58
Oller, Maurice P.	St. Pk. Rg. II	Huntington Beach	12/2/58
Powell, Louie M.	Watchman	Hearst San Simeon	10/27/58
Robles, Robert	St. Pk. Attend.	San Buenaventura	1/2/59
Smith, Evelyn M.	Janitor	Stevenson House	11/25/58

TRANSFERS

Dennis, Leo W.	St. Pk. Rg. II	Henry Cowell	12/2/58
(From)	St. Pk. Rg. II	Huntington Beach	
Hiller, Robert V.	St. Pk. Rg. II	Brannan Island	11/24/58
(From)	St. Pk. Rg. I	Calaveras Big Trees	
Morton, James H.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Palomar Mountain	12/2/58
(From)	St. Pk. Rg. I	Silver Strand	
Row, William	St. Pk. Rg. I	R & H Contra Costa	12/2/58
(From)	St. Pk. Rg. I	Fort Tejon	
Rushing, Daniel E.	St. Pk. Rg. I	San Clemente	12/2/58
(From)	St. Pk. Rg. I	Palomar Mountain	
White, William D.	St. Pk. Rg. II	Calaveras	11/18/58
(From)	St. Pk. Rg. II		
Williams, William O.	St. Pk. Rg. II	Calaveras	11/19/58
(From)	St. Pk. Rg. II	Cuyamaca Rancho	

SEPARATIONS

Adams, Joseph A.	Janitor	Monterey Monuments	10/30/58
Crowther, Rush W.	St. Pk. Attend.	Morro Bay	12/15/58
Handley, Alvie J.	Janitor	Monterey Monuments	12/1/58
Harvey, Ernest R.	St. Pk. Rg. I	Angel Island	12/1/58
Hill, William H.	St. Pk. Rg. II	Folsom Lake	1/7/59
McNoble, Hubert R.	Curator I	Shasta Hist. Monument	12/1/58
Spraggins, Margaret J.	Guide Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon	12/1/58
Stevahn, Alvin	St. Pk. Attend.	Castle Crags	12/31/58

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 16 NO. 1

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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

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Charles Kasch (Ukiah); Guilford H. Whitney (San Diego); Robert E. Burns (Stockton); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet); Robert Di Giorgio (San Francisco); J. Covington, Exec. Sec'y.

DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES
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Artist.....Dean E. Johnson

NEWS and VIEWS

February

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

THE COVER

SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENT

* * * * * * *

The C. A. Thayer in Seattle prior to her trip to San Francisco

* * * * * * *

This be the verse you grave for me:

Here he lies where he longed to be;

Home is the sailor, home from the sea.

Robert Louis Stevenson

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

Has the Division of Beaches and Parks, as reported, sustained a cut in appropriations?

The answer to that is: "Not Yet."

The budgeting process is no less mysterious to press and public than it is to its primary victims or beneficiaries. When the Governor's 1959-60 Budget went out there were reports that the Division of Beaches and Parks had suffered a cut. As a matter of fact, the Governor's Budget provided an increase over the amount appropriated last year by the Legislature, as witness these figures:

	APPROPRIATIONS 1958-59	GOVERNOR'S BUDGET 1959-60
Support	$6,898,842	$7,555,258
Capital Outlay	2,957,595	2,429,455
Miscellany	30,500	283,500
	$9,886,937	$10,268,213

This is an over-all increase of $381,276 or 3.9%.

These are net amounts of new appropriations proposed in the Governor's Budget, as compiled by Administrative Service Officer Ronald Miller and Budget Officer Harry Beddig. Each year some confusion arises out of the fact that the budget bill recapitulates the appropriations of past years not yet expended, in the amount that it is estimated will be expended in the next fiscal year. That is why the total proposed in the budget appeared smaller than the amount appropriated last year.

SUPPORT MATERIALLY INCREASED

It will be noted that "Support" for operation and maintenance was increased by $656,416 (or over 9%) in order to provide for the Division's rapidly expanding responsibilities. The "Capital Outlay" item, however, was reduced by $428,140. This reduction reflects the serious problem of the Division--the need of adequate development to meet expanding attendance.

Of course the Legislature, in the present economy climate, may reduce the Governor's Budget, but this has not happened yet.

EMERALD BAY BRIDGE

The expression, "Not Yet" applies also to the proposal for a bridge and six destructive miles of approach roads along the shore of Lake Tahoe at Emerald Bay and D. L. Bliss State Parks. The project is again being pressed in the Legislature and one resolution (SCR 13) has passed the Senate and is awaiting possible hearings in the Assembly. Two bills (S.B. 146 and S.B. 147) have been introduced

(Continued on the following page)

but not acted upon.

While a State Highway report has expressed approval of the low-line route opposed by the State Park Commission, the estimated costs are about the same for the low and high level routes. (The latter is favored by the Park Commission as being far less destructive of scenic beauty.) Engineering considerations governed the recommendations of the Division of Highways.

However, the Director of Public Works has appointed representatives to meet with ours to study further some important aspects of the project. There is much more fact-finding yet to be undertaken. It is therefore respectfully suggested that action irrevocably approving the low-level route is premature.

Many questions have been raised in various quarters. Some of the most important of them are:

EMERALD BAY BRIDGE
QUESTIONS REQUIRING FURTHER STUDY

1. As a matter of broad public policy, to what extent should lands dedicated to park purposes be invaded by highway or other construction that would mutilate their scenic beauty and impair their recreational value?

2. What will be the effect on landscape and recreational values of construction on the low-line? (Two lanes or four lanes.)

3. If there is any alternative, is it desirable or possible to compel construction on the low-line (a) through State Park lands in the absence of concurrence by the State Park Commission, (b) with respect to park lands purchased with 1928 Bond Act Funds, matched by private gifts, (c) with respect to properties donated for State Park purposes only?

4. When will highway allocations be available for either the high-line or the low-line?

5. Is there a present need for an all-year highway?

6. When will there be such need?

7. What assurance is there that the low-line will be sufficiently free from slide conditions to assure an all-year highway.

8. What means can be devised to assure all-year maintenance on the high-line?

9. What will be the cost?

10. When will traffic require a four-lane highway on either the low-line or the high-line?

11. What are the comparable costs?

12. Is four-lane tunnel or snowshed construction feasible on the high-line?

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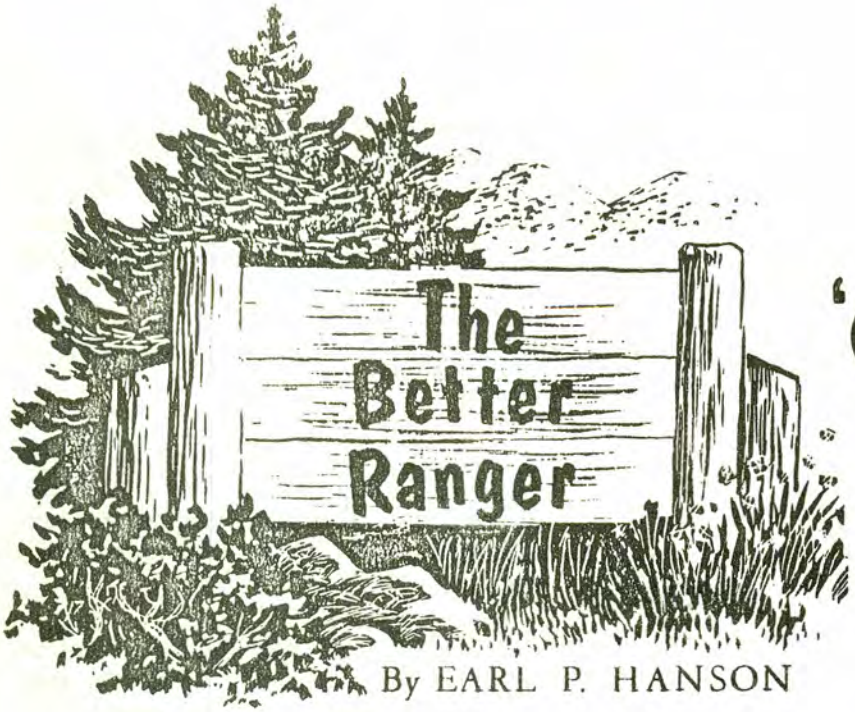


'Operation '58'

By EARL P. HANSON

The operating year 1958 saw a number of innovations in the field of operations. Our District superintendents and park supervisors have had to extend themselves to provide for totally different types of administration than any encountered in the previous thirty years of the State Park System.

THE INTERPRETATION OF ARCHITECTURE AND ART

The most striking example of a new and unique operation is found at Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument. Here an outstanding replica of old world architecture, with its treasured collection of old and ancient arts are located in an isolated section of the Central California coast suddenly became the "Mecca" of myriads of tourists upon its being opened to the general public for the first time on June 2, 1958. Although months of planning and study precluded the gift of the Hearst Estate to the State of California, we were wholly without experience in an operation that required the recruitment of appropriate personnel, the establishment of scheduled bus service, provision for adequate public parking and restroom facilities and ready answers for the hundreds of persons who had to be turned away daily.

Nonetheless, the more than 150,000 who have visited the monument have enjoyed a satisfying and wholesome experience and many are planning to return.

Although Superintendent Jess Chaffee and his district staff, and Monument Supervisor James Whitehead and his staff can take the major credit, there were many on the staff of the Division who played prominent parts in getting the "unusual" show on the road. We still are experimenting, however, and the forthcoming year may see further innovation in this distinctively different type of operation.

ADOPTING A GOING PROJECT

A second remarkably different type of operation was entered into when the Division obtained jurisdiction of the Millerton Lake National Recreation Area from the National Park Service and renamed it Millerton Lake State Park. Al-

(Continued on the following page)

BETTER RANGER (Continued from previous page)

though the Division was introduced to reservoir recreation in that Folsom Lake State Park was already in operation when we acquired jurisdiction of Millerton in late 1957, Folsom was not a developed recreation area at first and we started building staff and structures over a period of time. Millerton reservoir came to us as a well-developed project with more than 10 years of public use ably administered by the National Park Service.

Our organization had to "click" immediately to provide services and facilities for the nearly 1,000,000 annual visitors.

Much to the credit of Superintendent Clyde Newlin and his district staff and of Park Supervisor Darrell Knoeffler and his staff the transition was completed without a hitch. There were assists, of course, from the headquarters staff and the cooperation of the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation was a strong factor in the smooth transfer.

We are now ready to proceed with further development of public use facilities, particularly day-use facilities, at Millerton, but it has been a new and rewarding experience to have "swallowed a whole chicken" without resulting indigestion.

OUTPOSTS IN THE HINTERLANDS

A third and unique system of operations was placed in effect at Anza-Borrego Desert State Park with the completion, during 1958, of a series of outpost stations at travelled crossroads in the deserts' interior washes.

Several years ago, Superintendent Kenyon and his district staff, as a result of studies by the supervisors of the then two desert parks Anza and Borrego. Recommended the delineation of protection areas with an "outpost" ranger in residence in each for the purpose of public safety and protection of the intrinsic park values. The program was implemented through budgetary appropriations and during 1958 the operation proved to be a boon to desert travelers and a definite aid to park preservation.

With the establishment of radio communications, the outposts are in contact with park headquarters continuously. During patrols, the outpost rangers have made reports on their observations of wildlife, archeological findings, geology, unique vehicles of transportation and the climate. With the establishment of full-time naturalist services, the more than half million acres of Anza-Borrego Desert has come to be more intimately known, beloved and respected by the more than 427,000 annual visitors.

MARITIME BUSINESS

A fourth and completely unprecedented type of operation entered into last year was that of mooring, protecting, renovating and repairing old ships. The sailing ship C. A. Thayer, flagship of the Division's fleet of historic vessels, was purchased, rehabilitated, sailed to San Francisco Bay and moored in the Oakland Estuary by our able "land admiral" Ronald E. Miller, with assists from the San Francisco Maritime Museum.

But the maintenance and operations function has become that of District Four under Superintendents Jim Tryner and Lloyd Lively. The Captain of our fleet resides at Mt. Diablo State Park and from such a vital vantage point **as**
(Continued on Page 8)

In 1953 the family of Henry Coe deeded to the County of Santa Clara the Coe Ranch. Last year the State Park Commission accepted this Santa Clara landscape as a unit within the State Park System. A plaque dedicated in 1953 and standing on the grounds reads: "May these quiet hills bring peace to the souls of those seeking." The State Park Commission anticipates carrying out the wish of the Coe family.

Here is the condensed project report telling about this newest acquisition to the State Park System.

The Henry W. Coe State Park lies toward the west side of the Mt. Diablo range some 10 or 12 miles south of Mt. Hamilton which is east of the Santa Clara Valley, west of the San Joaquin Valley and about 40 miles south of the southern end of San Francisco Bay. It is about midway in the North-South axis of the State, approximately 45 miles inland from Watsonville on Monterey Bay.

With reference to urban areas it lies 13 miles east of Morgan Hill and 33 miles southeast of San Jose. It is within 100 mile radius of the San Francisco

(Continued on following page)

Bay population centers and Central Valley cities, comprising a total population of some 4,000,000 persons.

The property is reached from U. S. 101 at Morgan Hill by turning east on Dunne Avenue. Dunne Avenue becomes Steely Road soon after leaving Morgan Hill. It is 13 miles from Morgan Hill to the Henry W. Coe State Park boundary over County roads.

There are a total of 13,180 acres.

The topography includes an interior mountain range with elevations ranging from 1400 feet to slightly more than 3000 feet. Terrain is broken. Steep canyons divided by round topped ridges open on the crests, wooded on the north and east sides, brushy on the south and west exposures, compose the landscape. The park lies mainly within the Coyote Creek drainage.

The park lies in an area of moderate annual rainfall, averaging about 24 inches a year. About 80% of the precipitation occurs during the five months period from November through March. Freezing temperatures and light snowfall are not uncommon on the higher ridge crests.

Spring is generally early and presents the landscape at its best appearance. Temperatures are best suited for public use and enjoyment of the area at this time.

Summer heat may begin as early as June and continue through September. During this season the canyons are generally uncomfortably hot with cooling breezes, if present, felt only on the ridge tops.

Fall (late September and October), with its shorter days shows a moderation of heat with cooler nights and a possibility of light rains. Winters are moderate with days of sunshine between storms. Nights are cool and freezing temperatures occur at the higher elevations.

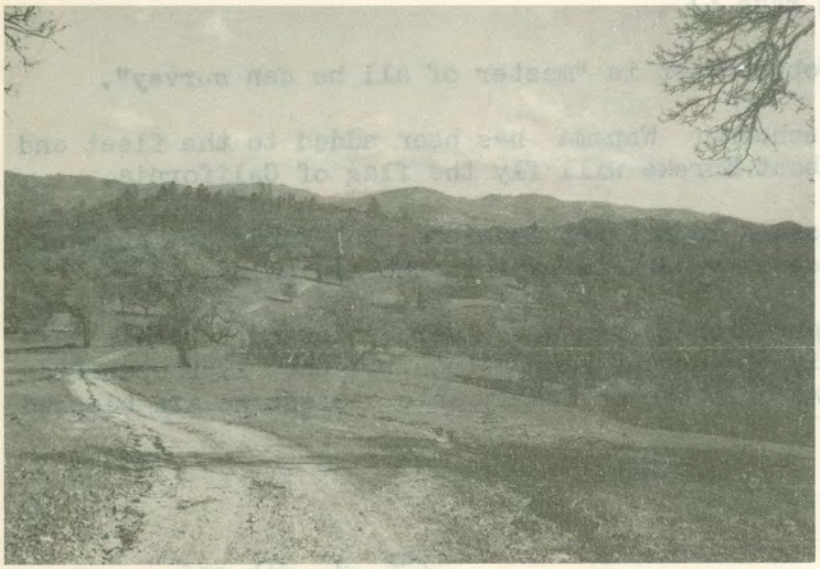
No unusual wildlife has been noted, but deer and more common small animals and birds are abundant. Trout are present in the streams in limited quantities.

Vegetation is typical for location and elevation except for light stands of Ponderosa Pine on the higher ridge crests, and the unusual size and vigor of Manzanita found on ridge tops and the north and east exposures. Forest cover is predominately Digger Pine, Oak, Madrone, Manzanita, Laurel and associated species.

Tributary streams in the Coyote Creek drainage are for the most part intermittant. Coyote Creek and its main forks yeild year around flow that may not be wholly on the surface save in areas where bed rock channel prevents percolation through gravel beds. There are springs at several locations.

Fire hazard is extreme during the summer and fall when high temperature and low humidity combine with dense brush cover on steep slopes to make consideration of fire conditions of utmost importance in development planning and recreation use.

The area encompassing the Henry W. Coe State Park offers the following major use possibilities: overnight camping and picnicking for family units and organized groups, riding and hiking trails and scenic drives.



CHIEFLY SPEAKING (Continued from Page 2)

13. What will be the cost?

14. Can such cost be justified by the preservation of scenic and operating values in the two State Parks?

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

Four measures bearing upon revisions of the Public Resources Code in reference to the functions of the State Park Commission have been introduced.

S.B. 363 (Dilworth) carries out the recommendations of the Department's report of March 5, 1958, in which the State Park Commission concurred. It would clarify the Commission's authority to determine policy, but would put administrative authority in the Department and the Division of Beaches and Parks.

A. B. 720 (Davis) would make the State Park Commission an advisory body.

A. B. 85 (Unruh) would provide for appointment of the Chief of the Division of Beaches and parks by the Governor instead of by the Director of Natural Resources on the nomination by the State Park Commission.

A. B. 717 (Sumner) would place land acquisition functions now performed by the Division of Beaches and Parks in the hands of a central state land purchasing agency.

Hearings will undoubtedly be held in the near future on all four of these bills.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief

* * * * * * * * * * * *

BETTER RANGER (Continued from Page 4)

the summit, Park Supervisor Bob Stewart is "master of all he can survey".

More recently the steam schooner Wapama has been added to the fleet and shortly the sidewheeler ferryboat Eureka will fly the flag of California.

Public display of the vessels is not yet feasible, but funds are currently available for doing the necessary work to exhibit the old ships.

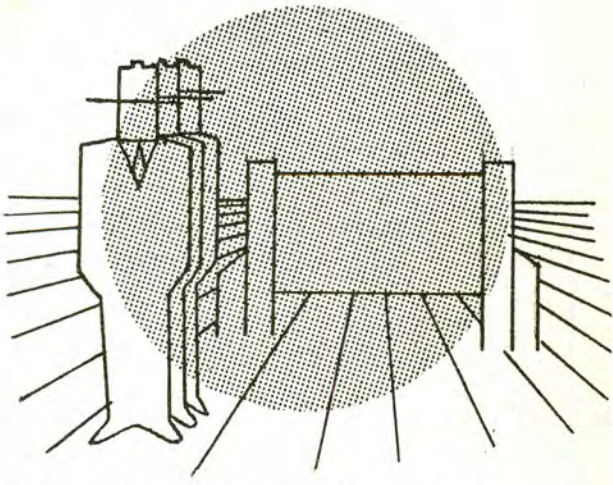
While the above four operational ventures were selected for this narrative, they are not the only important innovations of the 1958 operating year. They do exemplify, however, the unusually able talent we are blessed with in the Division.

Keep up the good work!

Earl P. Hanson

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

Budget Calls For Increase in Field Staffs, Provides For New Areas



Governor Brown submitted his budget for the fiscal year 1959-60 and because Rangers have expressed an interest, we are including in News and Views that portion of the budget touching on field operations.

We must, however, caution Rangers that the Governor's budget is his proposal to the Legislature. The Legislature can delete one, two, or any and all provisions--and sometimes does.

So don't count any eggs because until it is signed sometime in late June, it is only food for thought.

When finally okehed, News and Views will again pass on the news, although Rangers will probably receive then the official word faster through the district offices.

The 1959-60 budget as submitted by the Governor calls for a number of new field positions, including 17 new Rangers (1 Ranger IV and 1 Ranger III, 3 Ranger II, 12 Ranger I) and 18 Park Attendants.

Also included are the following positions for the district offices:

Five clerks, one each for Districts 1 through 5, to assist with increased workload of accounting, recordkeeping and other fiscal matters which has occurred by the addition of new park units and shifting of workload to the district offices.

Six drafting positions--one for each district are required to provide a position for detailed drafting work at the district offices.

(Continued on the following page)

Development Requests

In addition to requests for personnel as detailed in the accompanying article, the 1959-60 budget makes request for funds to develop the parks. These requests are also subject to legislative approval.

Although the budget details the expenditures, space here will only allow for the requested total. Between now and July Supervising Rangers can only hope all sails well along the legislative sea.

(Continued on Page 18)

BUDGET (Continued from previous page)

The following additional positions with related operating expenses and equipment are proposed for the 1959-60 Fiscal Year to provide operating personnel necessary to staff new and existing state park units and facilities:

1. Positions proposed for opening and operation of new and enlarged park units.

a. Squaw Valley: 3 Rangers, 3 Park Attendants, tractor operator-laborer, 3 stationary engineers, 1 electrician, and 6 man-months seasonal help are proposed for the division to assume control of Squaw Valley effective April 1, 1960. This staff will permit the division to maintain the buildings and facilities but does not provide for opening the area to general public.

b. San Diego County Beaches: 3 Rangers, 1 park attendant, 30 man-months park aid, and 44 man-months beach lifeguard to assume operation of state owned beaches formerly operated by the County under agreement with the State.

c. Bolsa Chica Beach: 4 Rangers, 4 park attendants, 60 man-months park aid and 16 man-months lifeguard for operation of this beach area now being acquired.

d. Benbow Lake: 1 Ranger and 12 man-months park aids for protection and supervision of this new unit.

e. Hendy Woods: 1 Ranger is required for supervision and protection of this valuable Redwood grove.

f. Los Angeles Joshua Trees: 1 Ranger and 6 man-months park aids for operation of this newly acquired area.

g. San Francisco Maritime Museum: 1 Ranger to provide for public display of the C. A. Thayer and other historic ships being acquired and refurbished.

h. Prairie Creek Redwoods: 1 park attendant and 3 man-months park aid for protection of an addition of several thousand acres of land to the park.

i. San Mateo County Beaches: 1 park attendant.

j. Atascadero Beach: 1 Ranger and 7 man-months park aid for operation of this beach which is being transferred to the State by San Luis Obispo County.

k. Huntington Beach: 2 park attendants, 1 clerk, 1 highway equipment operator-laborer, and 6 man-months park aid to assume operation of the parking facilities when the concession agreement terminates December 31, 1959.

l. Sunset Beach: 1 Ranger and 5 man-months park aid for patrol and protection of beach frontage and upland area being added to the beach park.

(Continued on Page 18)

Goethe Honors Drury Brothers

In January Charles M. Goethe, Sacramento naturalist, conservationist and philanthropist, announced he was giving another grove of Redwoods to the people of California. The gift is to honor Newton B.Drury and his brother, Aubrey Drury who is Administrative Secretary of Save-the-Redwoods League.

The grove will be located in the Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park adjoining the Mary Glide Goethe Memorial Grove purchased by Mr. Goethe in 1946 in memory of his wife.

Mr. Goethe announced he is buying the Redwoods, which he will name Drury Brothers Grove, from the Sutter Hospital where he was recuperating from surgery.

He said that "for 40 years those two Drury brothers have dedicated their lives to the Save-the-Redwoods League. They not only have saved miles and miles of Humboldt and Del Norte Redwoods, but they also have been leaders in anchoring the North Calaveras Grove, and more recently the South Calaveras Grove, into the State Park System.

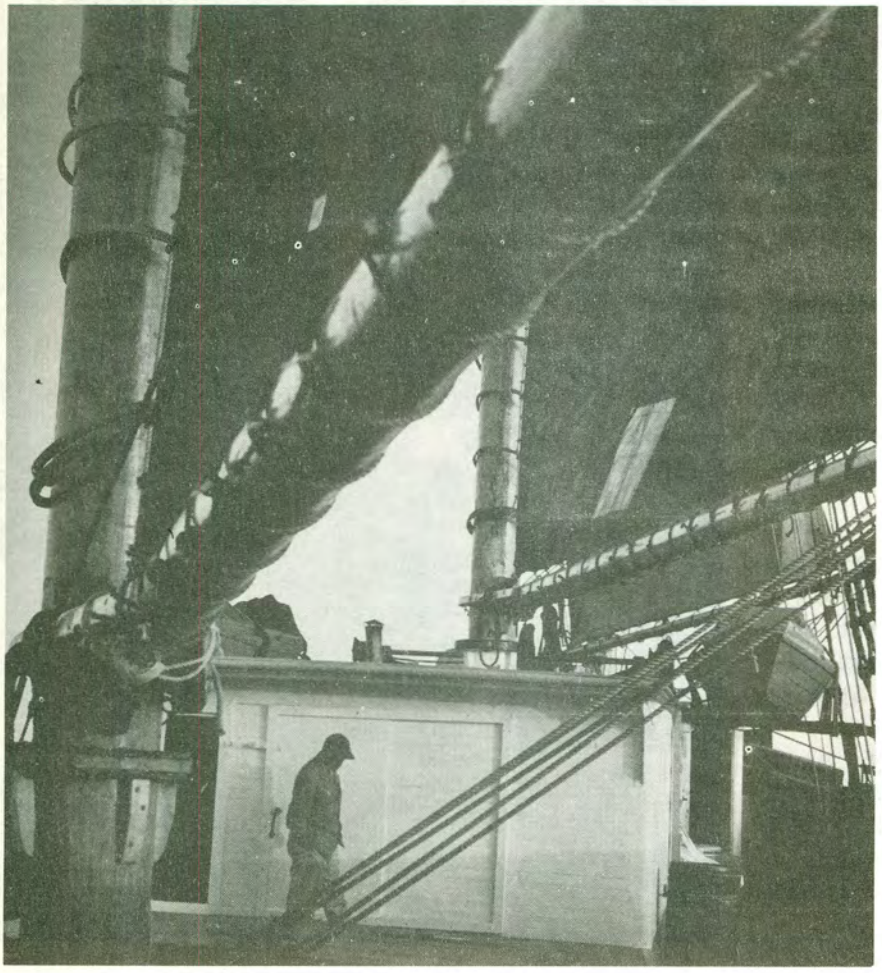
"In addition the Drury brothers, with the Redwoods League board, saved what is now the Point Lobos Reserve State Park near Monterey. In it are the only government owned Monterey Cypress and what is left of the Monterey Pine.

"It was through Newton Drury, at the suggestion of Dr. Hubert Jenkins of Sacramento State College, that the Ranger-Naturalist movement was extended throughout the National Park System.

"I'm just doing my duty as a citizen to see that those things are not forgotten. When Jedediah Smith could be forgotten for 100 years, I made up my mind the Drurys and their devoted work would not be."

Home is the Sailor ...home from the Sea

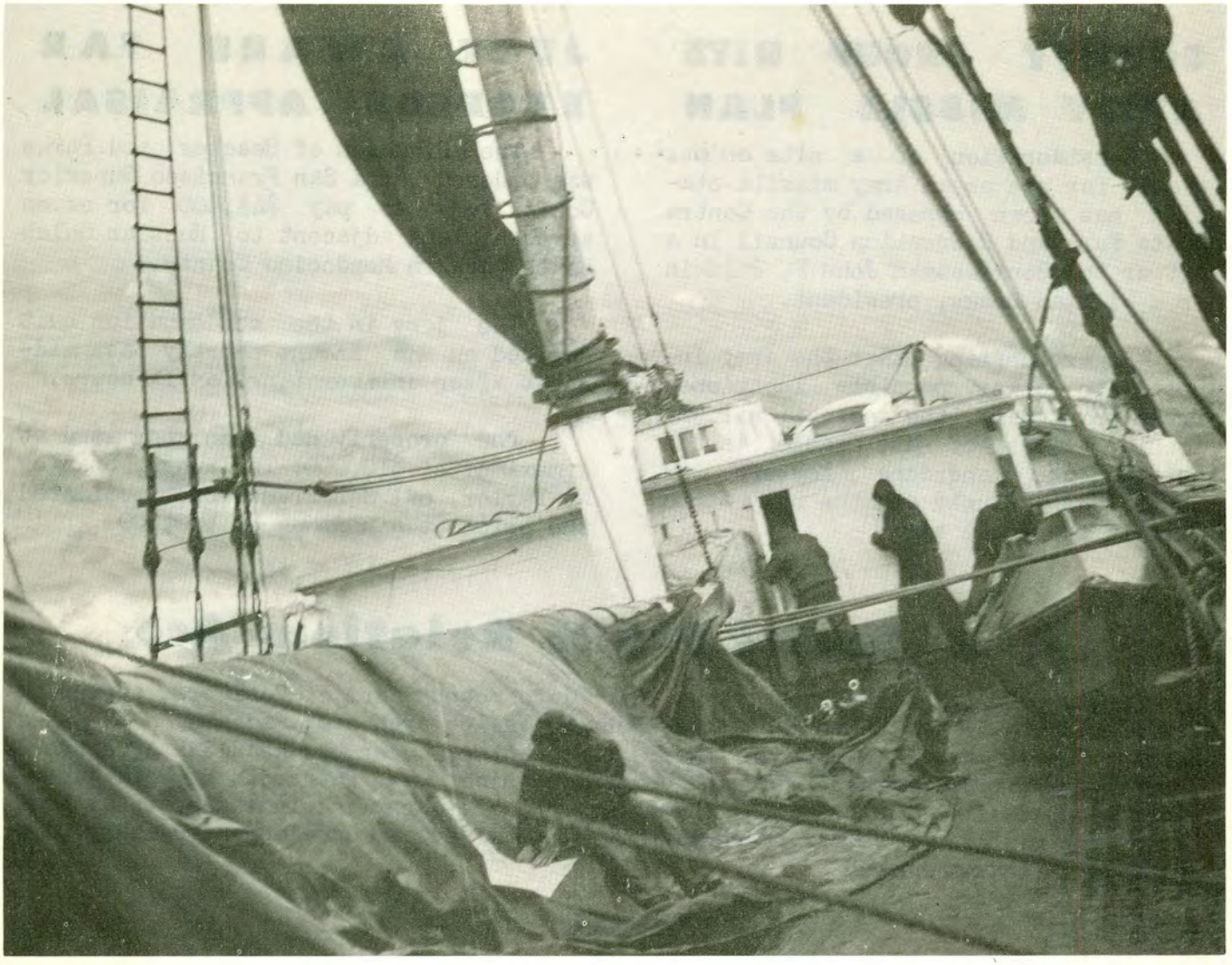
One of the Grand Old Schooners is Home from the Sea. Soon it will be berthed with other vessels which will make up the San Francisco Maritime State Historical Monument.



C. A Thayer's

Last of the California-built "bald-headed" sailing schooners, C. A. Thayer, will soon take her place as an example of living history in the San Francisco Maritime State Historical Monument. This last of a famous breed of lumber carriers represents an entire era in San Francisco's maritime history--the 1860's to the century's turn.

This branch of history is being preserved by the State Park Commission, who is aware that the West's Maritime trails provide as vivid a panorama of Nineteenth



Stormy Journey Home is Well Chronicled

Century life in this region as the West's overland trails. The San Francisco Maritime Museum is a helping force behind it; the Balclutha is in San Francisco because of its efforts and the Thayer because of the Division of Beaches and Parks, which provided the funds for purchase and sailing.

The Thayer's final voyage, which was made in 1957, from Puget Sound to the Golden Gate is documented in the stirring book, "The Schooner That Came Home". It was written by Harlan Trott, Correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor; who made the voyage with an amateur crew which took the vessel out of her sorry status as a tourist "Pirate Ship" and put her to sea again as a living monument to her time.

The book is an"official" record of the final voyage of this last of more than 400 of her kind built on the West Coast. It is also an affectionate documentary on the ship from the time she was built, in 1895 in the Fairhaven yards of the master shipwright H. D. Bendixsen. Beyond that the book is a panorama of the lumber shipping industry of the period.

The Thayer was sailed not by yachtsmen, but by enthusiasts for the backbreaking windjammer kind of sailing, including the Maritime Museum's director, Karl Kortum, himself a veteran of a famous wartime voyage, the last Cape Horn passage of the Bath-built bark Kaiulani.

COUNTY GROUP HITS ARMY MISSLE PLAN

Consideration of a site on Mt. Diablo for use as an Army missile station has been opposed by the Contra Costa Park and Recreation Council in a letter to Congressman John F. Baldwin from William Drake, president.

In requesting that the Army investigate other possible locations, Drake pointed to the recreational and scenic values of Mt. Diablo as the outstanding landscape feature in Contra Costa County and the only State Park in the local area.

JURY AWARD FAR EXCEEDS APPRAISAL

The Division of Beaches and Parks was ordered by a San Francisco Superior Court Jury to pay $45,000 for seven acres of land adjacent to Russian Gulch State Park in Mendocino County.

The jury in the condemnation suit decided on the amount shortly past midnight after deliberating for 12 hours.

The property had been appraised at a maximum of $10,000. The owner, Stanley W. Taylor of San Francisco, estimated the price at a minimum of $50,000.

A-B Scores Public Relations Ace

Borrego Valley Associates is a San Diego County firm of Realtors, centering their activity in the Borrego Springs--Borrego Valley area near and around the Anza Borrego Desert State Park. In their news-letter, under the headline "Progress" they recently printed the following comments, which was forwarded by Park Supervisor Clyde Strickler along with the note: "We are happy and indeed grateful that the people of Borrego Valley, especially the real estate development company, are thinking in this manner."

"PROGRESS"

"We wonder sometimes, in this busy world, if all change is PROGRESS.

"We look around us, though, and don't have to look far to know that it is not.

"In the great State Park surrounding us, we see perhaps the greatest example of "stationary" progress -- the preserving of those natural things that were the main reasons most of us came to Borrego.

"A hundred years---many centuries in some cases---will not replace some of the beauty we have all seen in Borrego if that beauty were to be torn out by man's hands.

"It is wonderful to see vineyards, grass, homes, farms, stores, and other symbols of progress where once there was only desert, BUT, isn't it wonderful, too, to see places where the desert will look the same to our grandchildren--- as we see it now?

"Let's keep our part of the desert as beautiful as the Park Rangers keep theirs!!!"

Repairs at Los Encinos

Paul Minton supervises the TAU workers.

A month-long repair job to continue preservation at famed Los Encinos State Historical Monument in Encino, has been completed.

Paul Minton, monument Supervisor had $6600 for roof repair work on the Osa Adobe and the Garnier Building, two principal structures at the site. During the repair job, the monument was closed.

The Osa Adobe, built in 1850, is all that remains of the original 5000 acre Encino Rancho. It served as headquarters for the vast Mexican land grant.

The Garnier Building was built by Eugene Garnier, who owned the rancho from 1869 to 1878. The building design resembles the architecture of Garnier's French ancestors.

The remnants of the Encino Rancho, vandalized during the 1920s, were acquired by the Division of Beaches and Parks in April, 1949 for establishment of the monument.

Park Personnel Personals ...

Stephen C. Penner, Park Attendant at McArthur-Burney Falls, and Dorrene McLaughlin of Burney, were married on December 6, 1958.

****

Park Attendant Dave Stratton of Seacliff Beach and his wife are the parents of a boy born on the 15th of December. The new arrival was named Edgar John.

****

A son named Jason Hall was born to Ranger Ramsdell and his wife on October 25. This is the third child for Lois and Gerald.

****

At Patrick's Point Assistant Supervisor Jake Zaiger and his wife are the proud parents of a girl born December 20. She was named Suzanne Elaine.

****

Wes Cater, Supervisor, Columbia Historic SP, was named "Keeper Of The Chips" in the Stockton Corral of the Westerners.

****

Humboldt Redwoods SP
Ranger Ernest Hunter and wife are the parents of a girl born 12-5.

Ranger Mike O'Rourke and wife are the parents of a girl born 12-6.

Both girls were born within 24 hours of each other.

****

Park Attendant Wayne Griffith underwent surgery in the Monterey Hospital on January 2 for hernia.

****

Joseph Kelly died Christmas Eve as a result of an automobile accident. He had been a Ranger at Pfeiffer-Big Sur and Carpenteria Beach State Parks from 1947 until he resigned last year to go into private business.

****

Ranger Jim McDade and his wife are the parents of a son, Patrick James born January 10, 1959. Jim is a Ranger at Henry Cowell Redwoods SP.

****

Ranger Lee Childress, after a sandwich with a city friend in downtown San Diego, strolled along Broadway peering up the side streets. At 4th Avenue, frankly perplexed, he stopped and mumbled: "Now which one of these washes did I park my car up?

****

The stork paid a visit to the Willard Crus home January 3. The new arrival was named Gordan Allen. Willard is a Groundsman at Will Rogers State Park.

****

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sprague are parents of a girl born February 7. Phylis worked in the Administrative Assistant's Office in Sacramento.

****

Charles Fakler and his wife wrote a note of thanks for the dinner and beautiful gift. The note also says that they will always be pleased to have friends visit them.

****

Roadside Rests Prove Safety Factor on Desert Highway

One of California's three agencies charged with responsibility of cutting down on traffic deaths and accidents along California's freeway and highway system has taken due note of the safety value of the roadside rest program in San Bernardino County.

Although all State agencies are concerned with traffic safety, the main responsibility lies within the Division of Highways, the Department of Motor Vehicles and the California Highway Patrol.

The California Highway Patrol has made public its accident record for the 110 miles between Barstow and Needles, where are located three of the roadside rests which the Legislature assigned to the Division of Beaches and Parks rather than the Division of Highways.

Here is the record.

In 1957, 721,660 cars were reported using the route. In 1958, 770,240 used the same route. In 1957 the roadside rests were not established; in 1958 they were in use and a minimum of 60,240 cars stopped at the three.

In 1957 there were 255 accidents on this stretch of road--reportable accidents. After roadside rests, there were 192. This is a reduction of 25%.

And more important, the ratio of accidents went down, down, down. There was one accident for each 4012 cars in 1958 with roadside rests. In 1957 there was one accident per 3208 cars.

BARSTOW TO NEEDLES
ALL ACCIDENTS 1957-1958

	BEAT 16 1957-1958		BEAT 18 1957-1958		BEAT 20 1957-1958		TOTAL 1957-1958	
January	8	13	1	4	5	8	14	25
February	4	4	1	5	6	7	11	16
March	8	9	6	3	10	10	24	22
April	7	5	3	1	14	8	24	14
May	5	5	1	3	11	7	17	15
June	8	3	4	4	16	8	28	15
July	9	2	2	5	16	10	27	17
August	2	6	5	10	18	10	25	26
September	4	8	10	2	16	2	30	12
October	8	3	11	9	11	5	30	17
November	7	3	10	6	8	4	25	13
Total	70	61	54	52	131	79	255	192

Beat 16 - Barstow to Newberry
Beat 18 - Newberry to Amboy
Beat 20 - Amboy to Needles

BUDGET (Continued from Page 10)

2. Staffing for existing areas on the basis of workload and completed facilities.

a. 1 Ranger, 1 carpenter foreman and 1 watchman for Hearst Castle to facilitate year-round operation as indicated by continuing high attendance.

b. Park attendants: 1 each for Paul M. Dimmick, Donner Memorial, New Brighton Beach, Stinson Beach, San Buenaventura Beach, and Salton Sea.

c. Beach lifeguard man-months for Curry-Bidwell Bar(4); Portola (7); Pismo Beach (8); Pfeiffer-Big Sur (8); Millerton Lake (13); Carpinteria Beach (9); El Capitan Beach (2); San Buenaventura Beach (9); and Torrey Pines(4), for necessary protection of the public.

d. Seasonal park aid man-months are provided as follows on the basis of workload requirements: Grizzly Creek Redwoods (8); MacKerricher Beach (3); McArthur-Burney Falls (5); Millerton Lake (38); New Brighton Beach (4); Angel Island (4); Tomales Bay (4); Seacliff Beach (11); Samuel P. Taylor(7); Twin Lakes (3); El Capitan (12); San Buenaventura (15); Pismo Beach (3); Torrey Pines (10); Salton Sea (8) and Fremont Peak (4).

The positions shown above are by no means all that are requested but those pertaining to field personnel. Included in the budget are positions for Sacramento Headquarters carpenters, engineers, architects, etc. If the budget is approved, it will bring the total of field personnel not including District offices or Sacramento Headquarters to 705 at a budget of $3,186,292.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

DEVELOPMENT REQUESTS (Continued from Page 9)

Rangers are further cautioned that sometimes budget items are duplicated although this is a rarity.

Cal. Big Trees	$126,646	Standish Hickey	2,100	Palomar Mountain	$11,700
Colusa-Sacramento	79,641	Van Damme Beach	56,442	Silver Strand	109,956
Mt. Diablo	17,500	Monterey Monuments	16,500	Caswell Memorial	168,388
Del Norte Coast	44,209	Pfeiffer-Big Sur	86,500	Hearst San Simeon	92,868
Marshall-Gold Disc.	2,000	Donner Memorial	94,849	Morro Strand	17,500
Millerton Lake	5,850	Doheny Beach	306,369	Portola	41,483
Patrick's Point	155,204	Huntington Beach	6,975	San Mateo Beaches	5,000
Prairie Creek	15,700	San Clemente	35,000	Carpenteria	6,500
Richardson Grove	9,608	Salton Sea	251,241	Sunset Beach	36,070
Humboldt Redwoods	30,925	Brannan Island	2,000	Shasta SHM	3,525
Carrillo Beach	149,499	Folsom Lake	37,700	Armstrong Redwoods	6,600
Samuel P. Taylor	77,776	San Juan Bautista	12,000	Petaluma Adobe	18,000
Tomales Bay	12,726	Anza-Borrego	10,500	Sonoma SHM	14,383
MacKerricher Beach	80,681	Carlsbad Beach	83,184	Columbia Historic	60,000
Russian Gulch	25,225	Cuyamaca Rancho	24,475	San Buenaventura	78,805

Protect Your Heritage

The following letter was received by DeWitt Nelson, Director of Natural Resources from the Director of the Victoria National Parks, Authority, Australia.

"I want you to know of my interest in and appreciation of your little magazine, News and Views.

"I find it particularly valuable because it makes clear that despite your grand system of parks in America, you still have to compete with strong commercial interests to maintain and extend your frontiers. We, of course, are only at the beginning of our national parks development programme, although we have had national parks in this State for many years. The public conscience has now awakened and there is an increasing awareness of the value--even of the economic value--of a national parks system. But we still have problems, and the reading of your News and Views often gives me a lead to tackle a particular problem from another angle.

"The management of a chain of national parks brings one face to face with the same range of problems as one would have in managing any other big business, but the solutions are not always so simple. It is not just a matter of looking after the birds and the bees, the flowers and the trees--it is a matter of controlling man with all his wonderful playthings of the modern industrial era. If we can keep man under control the other things will look after themselves--they've been doing it for thousands of years without our assistance. But man hasn't yet learned to synthesise a natural product--he can sometimes synthesise a synthetic, but not the natural one!

"But I didn't set out to write you an essay--I merely wanted you to know how much we enjoy your magazine and to say 'thank you' for being so kind as to send it to us.

"With a handclasp from down under

Yours sincerely,
L. H. Smith, Director,
Victoria National Parks Authority
South Yarra, S. E. 1
Victoria, Australia"

S. O. S.

(Save Our Scenery)

That slogan, with others, has aided in the preservation of the great Redwoods. It is hoped that it will alert the public also to the importance of full protection of Emerald Bay, Lake Tahoe.

The outstanding character of Emerald Bay State Park and adjoining D. L. Bliss State Park, on Lake Tahoe, is praised in a resolution passed unanimously by the Board of Directors of the Save-the-Redwoods League. The League in 1953 contributed funds to aid the State preserve the forests at Emerald Bay. The urgent need for keeping this scenic gem unharmed is expressed in the resolution.

If the improvement of highway conditions (expected to take place in the comparatively near future) is planned, conservationists, travel organizations and others who recognize the outstanding beauty of Emerald Bay urge that rather than construction of a bridge across Emerald Bay, with the attendant defacement of unspoiled landscape by several miles of approach roads, every effort and all the ingenuity of the highway engineers be devoted to the design of an improved highway along the approximate line of the present spectacular "high-line" route, whatever the cost. This would prevent destruction of one of the truly great landscapes of America.

Reprinted from the Fall and Winter,1958 Bulletin, Save-the-Redwoods League.

ROSTER CHANGES

APPOINTMENTS - Permanent

Allan, James	Stock Clerk	549-201-1509-002	District 1 Hdqrs.	1/5/59
Kinder, Philip J.	Groundsman	549-305-0731-010	Hearst San Simeon	1/20/59
Laag, Theodore A.	St.Pk.Attend.	549-301-0985-002	Jedediah Smith	2/2/59
Mason, Leo H.	St.Pk.Attend.	549-302-0985-006	Castle Crags	2/1/59
Miller, Dale B.	St.Pk.Rg.I	549-306-0983-022	Anza-Borrego	1/5/59
Rhea, William H.	St.Pk.Attend.	549-306-0985-009	Silver Strand	2/9/59
Shearer, William D.	St.Pk.Attend.	549-306-0985-005	Salton Sea	1/17/59
Stahlberg, William A.	St.Pk.Rg.III	549-301-0977-002	Jedediah Smith	1/15/59
(From)	St.Pk.Rg.II	549-302-0980-009	MacKerricher	
Wittwer, Albert H.	St.Pk.Attend.	549-304-0985-028	Big Basin Redwoods	1/2/59

TRANSFERS

Andrews, Derrick G.	St. Pk,Rg.II	549-302-0980-009	MacKerricher	1/15/59
(From)	St. Pk.Rg.II	549-304-0980-004	Mt. Tamalpais	
Cowden, Chester J.	St.Pk.Rg.I	549-303-0983-036	Folsom Lake	1/15/59
(From)	St.Pk.Rg.I	549-301-0983-025	Humboldt Redwoods	
Habel, Harold B.	St.Pk.Rg.I	549-304-0983-036	Angel Island	1/15/59
(From)	St.Pk.Rg.I	549-306-0983-038	Anza-Borrego	
Hewitt, Robert W.	St.Pk.Rg.II	549-304-0980-004	Mt. Tamalpais	1/15/59
(From)	St.Pk.Rg.II	549-302-0980-006	Petaluma Adobe	
Linden, George	St.Pk.Rg.I	549-303-0983-022	Calaveras	1/15/59
(From)	St.Pk.Rg.I	549-303-0983-010	Turlock Lake	
Mason, Morley J.	St.Pk.Rg.III	549-303-0977-003	Eureka Bowl	1/15/59
(From)	St.Pk.Rg.III	549-303-0977-004	Turlock Lake	
Pearson, Leonard O.	St.Pk.Rg.I	549-304-0983-002	Seacliff Beach	1/21/59
(From)	St.Pk.Rg.I	549-305-0983-016	Pfeiffer-Big Sur	
Ramsdell, Gerald H.	St.Pk.Rg.I	549-303-0983-010	Turlock Lake	1/15/59
(From)	St.Pk.Rg.I	549-303-0983-036	Folsom Lake	
Shook, Harry B., Jr.	St.Pk.Attend.	549-306-0985-023	Palomar Mountain	1/30/59
(From)	St.Pk.Attend.	549-306-0985-009	Silver Strand	
Tardif, Robert	St.Pk.Attend.	549-303-0985-019	Eureka Bowl	1/15/59
(From)	St. Pk.Attend.	549-303-0985-027	Calaveras	
Twight, Ben M.	St.Pk.Rg.III	549-303-0977-004	Turlock Lake	1/15/59
(From)	St.Pk.Rg.III	549-301-0977-002	Jedediah Smith	
Waggoner, Robert F.	St.Pk.Rg.I	549-303-0983-021	Eureka Bowl	1/15/59
(From)	St.Pk.Rg.I	549-303-0983-022	Calaveras	

SEPARATIONS

Fakler, Charles H.	St.Pk.Rg.III	549-306-0977-004	Doheny Beach	1/29/59
Moody, Wallace S.	Carpenter Foreman	549-304-6470-001	Big Basin	2/27/59
Page, Harold G.	St.Pk.Attend.	549-306-0985-005	Salton Sea	12/31/58

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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

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Charles Kasch (Ukiah); Guilford H. Whitney (San Diego); Robert E. Burns (Stockton); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet); Robert Di Giorgio (San Francisco); J. Covington, Exec. Sec'y.

DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES
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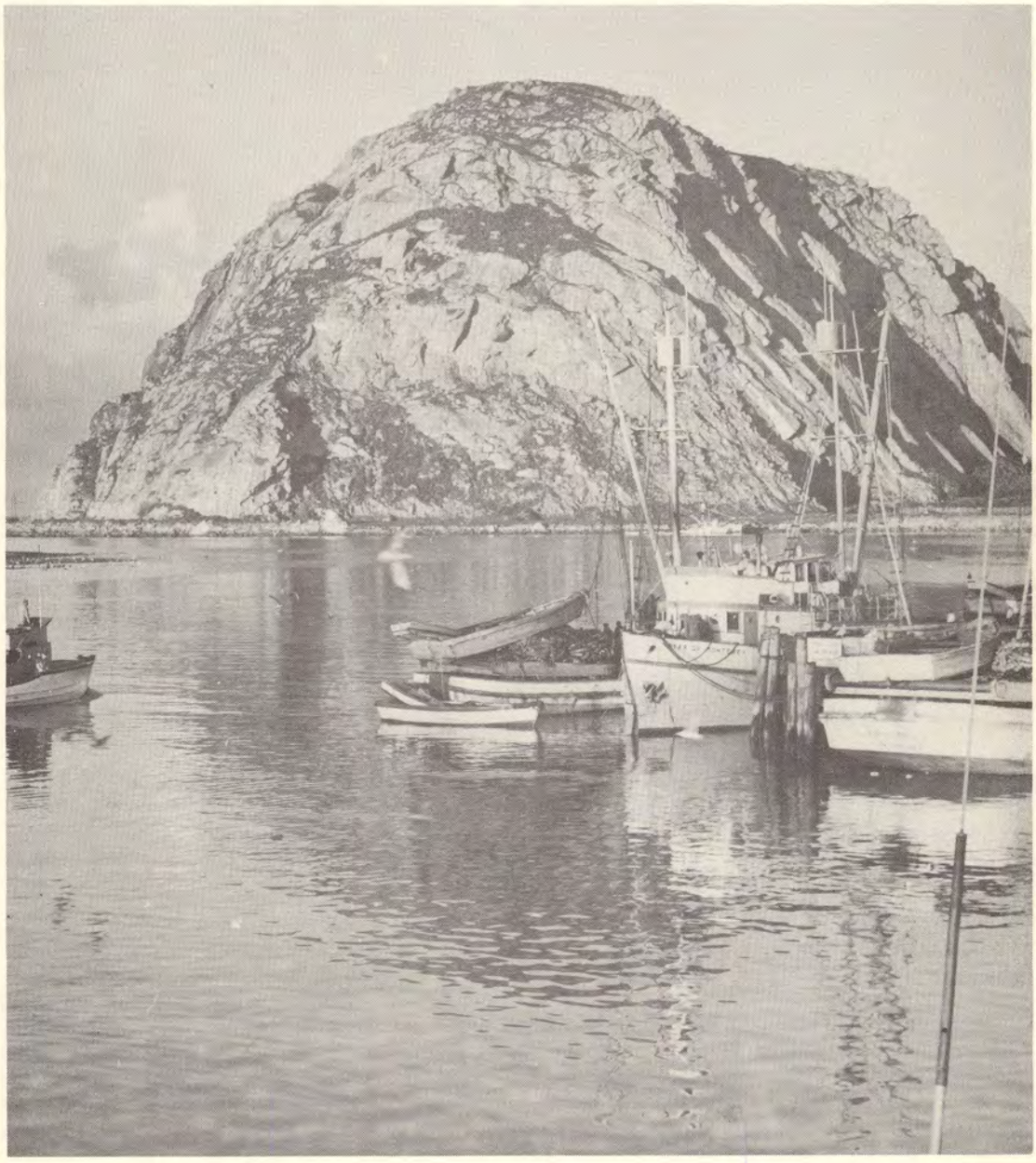
NEWS and VIEWS



March 1959

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

NEWS and VIEWS

March 1959

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CHIEFLY SPEAKING

At the half-way mark the Five Year Program for the California State Park System is well ahead of schedule. It appears necessary to emphasize this fact because of some unwarranted assertions, discussed below, that have been made during discussion of pending legislation affecting the operations, powers and functions of the California State Park Commission.

* * * * *

Assertion: "The Park Commission gets the funds it wants and then holds onto them instead of spending them."

Fact: To cover a five year period the Legislature in 1956 and 1957 appropriated $35,000,000 for park lands. In the first half of this five year period $17,000,000 has been spent or encumbered. Since activity in expenditure of the $17,000,000 balance is about half way through, it is fair to add $9,000,000, making the total accomplishment $26,000,000, or 74% in 50% of the allotted time.

By the terms of their appropriation to cover five years the Legislature intended expenditures to be made over this period of time.

* * * * *

Assertion: "Slowness of acquisition has often meant that the land went up as much as 25%."

Fact: Record of the purchases in the past 2-1/2 years shows that $17,000,000 worth of property has been bought within 5% of the low appraised value.

* * * * *

Assertion: "Park land often remains inaccessible and unimproved for years after it is bought."

Fact: Not one of the 152 units in the California State Park System is inaccessible. Over 60 million visitor-days were estimated at these 152 areas in 1958. Developments for public use to date total $18,000,000. The Division of Beaches and Parks has expended funds for roads, camping areas and other recreational developments as they have been provided by the Legislature. If more were appropriated, more would be spent. Unquestionably with the growth of California, larger appropriations for development will be needed, even beyond the schedule set up by the Division in 1956 in the Five Year Master Plan.

* * * * *

Assertion: "Opposition of the park people to legislation that would give the west side of Lake Tahoe a low-level, all-year road."

Fact: The California State Park Commission favors an all-year road for the west side of Lake Tahoe and has so stated repeatedly. Because they are charged by law with the protection of State Parks they have asked that adequate study be given to an alternate route that would avoid the mutilation of the beauty of

(Continued on the following page)

Emerald Bay, one of the scenic gems of the nation, and the impairing of the recreational use of two widely used State Parks.

There is evidence that the alternate high-level route is feasible, and the Highway Commission has not yet approved either route. They have also indicated that neither route could be constructed for from five to ten years. Nothing is being held up.

At interim committee hearings and elsewhere the Division of Beaches and Parks and the Department of Natural Resources have submitted voluminous data supporting the above statements. Not enough publicity has been given to these facts.

* * * * *

The California State Park System, built up under the California State Park Commission and the Division of Beaches and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, has been generally recognized as outstanding in the nation. It is a great estate of 152 parks, beaches, historical monuments and recreational areas, containing 618,000 acres with a book value of $75,000,000. At present-day land values the investment is worth many times that amount. Its general approval by the people of California is evidenced by the generous appropriations of their Legislature and by the 1958 attendance estimate of 60 million visitor-days. Whereas the population of California in the last decade has increased 45.2 per cent, the attendance at the parks has increased 229 per cent.

* * * * *

One last fact of interest may be added to the record. Since the beginning of the Five Year Program in 1956, in addition to many valuable additions to existing parks, the following 26 new areas have been established:

Colusa-Sacramento River (Colusa County); Benbow Lake (Humboldt); Los Angeles Joshua Trees (Los Angeles); Point Dume (Los Angeles); Puddingstone (Los Angeles); Surfriders Beach (Los Angeles); Hendy Grove (Mendocino); Bolsa Chica (Orange); Eureka Bowl (Plumas); Lake Elsinore (Riverside); Salton Sea (Riverside and Imperial); Folsom-Nimbus (Sacramento, El Dorado, Placer); Ocean Beach (San Diego); Cambria Beach (San Luis Obispo); Hearst Castle (San Luis Obispo); Butano Redwoods (San Mateo); Francis-Dunes (San Mateo); Año Nuevo (San Mateo); Pescadero Beach (San Mateo); Pomponio Beach (San Mateo); Coe Ranch (Santa Clara); Santa Cruz Mission (Santa Cruz); Benicia Beach (Solano); Larkin House (Monterey); Emma Woods Beach (Ventura); Soledad Stage Station (Monterey).

The California State Park System has been developed on a statewide basis to serve all the people of the State. Analysis of attendance shows that the areas are used by residents of the 58 counties in about the proportion that their population bears to the total population of the State. Every effort has been made to follow a well balanced program, geographically and as to types of areas. Approximately 50 per cent of the parks are primarily recreational, 35 per cent scenic, and 15 per cent historical.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

Operations in Winter

By EARL P. HANSON

Since reporting to you last month on the new types of operations undertaken by this Division during the past year, I am reminded that we are coming closer to delving into another field of operation in which we have little, if any, experience.

SQUAW VALLEY

As you have undoubtedly heard, the Division of Beaches and Parks is the heir apparent to the facilities now being provided for the 1960 Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley in the Lake Tahoe area. Immediately upon the close of the Olympic Games, about the first of March in 1960, the Division will take over the full-blown developments, including the facilities used by the Olympic athletes, their housing and recreational facilities, the main pavilion and ice skating rinks, the feeding and parking facilities, all will come under the jurisdiction of the Division of Beaches and Parks. Almost immediately, we can expect a host of snow-sport enthusiasts to try out the Olympic runs and rinks and to require housing and feeding facilities, as well as parking facilities in the area. The conversion from competitive use to general public use is a major task, and preparations are being made within the Division to do this with the least possible interruption.

Mr. Ronald E. Miller, in cooperation with District Superintendent Clyde L. Newlin, Project Supervisor Ted Wilson, the staff of the California Olympics Commission, and the Olympics Organizing Committee, have been busying themselves with determining the needs of this Division for continuing the operation of the huge public facility. It includes the largest refrigeration system ever built, which is to provide ice for the rinks and heating for the pavilion.

A large land area is also to come under the Division's jurisdiction, including ski slopes and other facilities for the general public.

It is conceivable that the operation will be handled by one concessioner to the State and Concessions Officer John Noll is actively engaged in interviewing interested persons and organizations who may desire to bid for the concession services at Squaw Valley.

Truly, this is a great unique undertaking for the Division but we are finding,

(Continued on the following page)

BETTER RANGER (Continued from previous page)

again, that our personnel are talented and able even in this unfamiliar field.

EUREKA BOWL

Another winter sports area that will come within the jurisdiction of the Division in the near future is the Eureka Bowl in Plumas County. This will differ somewhat from the Squaw Valley, in that it will have no developments and the Division must make such plans so as to provide for both winter and summer use of this outstanding natural area in the heart of the Feather River country. The project has been described in a previous issue of News and Views. Already Park Supervisor Morley J. Mason has been assigned to the project, together with the following assistants, Robert F. Waggoner and Robert Tardiff.

The challenge of this project is to provide suitable developments for both winter sports and summer camping and day use facilities. Again I am assured that we have talent within the Division that can meet and properly resolve this problem.

Earl P. Hanson

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

* * * * * * * * * * *

The Wildlife Review published by the Department of Recreation and Conservation of the Province of British Columbia recently used this drawing. Although in humor and somewhat exaggerated, it does depict in many instances activities which occur within camp grounds and camping areas where hunting is permitted.

Houghteling, Rogers, Gain Park Commission Posts

Governor Edmund G. Brown has named Will Rogers, Jr. and Joseph Houghteling to the State Park Commission. Here is the text of the release on each from the Governor's Office.

"Governor Edmund G. Brown today (3-11-59) nominated Will Rogers, Jr. for a four-year term on the State Park Commission.

"Rogers will replace Charles Kasch of Ukiah, whose term expired January 15, 1959. His nomination requires Senate Confirmation.

"The son of the famed actor-humorist, Will Rogers, was born in New York City in 1911 and has had a long acting career in his own right in radio and TV. He is a graduate of Stanford University.

"For the past 18 years Rogers has been editor and publisher of the Beverly Hills Citizen. He also served one term as a United States Congressman.

"In 1943, Rogers was co-chairman of the Emergency Committee to Save Jewish People of Europe.

"He lives with his wife Collier at 27854 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu. They have three adopted children."

"Governor Edmund G. Brown announced the nomination today (3-17-59) of Joseph C. Houghteling, publisher of the Sunnyvale Standard, to a four year term on the State Park Commission.

"Houghteling, 34, will replace Dr. Robert E. Burns of Stockton, president of the College of the Pacific, whose term has expired. The appointment requires Senate confirmation.

"Houghteling is also publisher of the Mountain View Register Leader, president of the Los Gatos Times-Saratoga Observer and Gilroy Evening Dispatch publishing companies, and vice-president of the firm which publishes the Pleasanton Times.

"A Democrat, he has been a member of both county and State Democratic Central Committees and was a member of the California delegation to the 1956 Democratic National Convention.

"Houghteling, who was born in San Francisco, is a graduate of Yale University and holds a reserve commission as Lieutenant in the Navy. He is married and has three children. His home is at 5 Fernwood Drive, Atherton.

"He is a director of the California Newspaper Publishers Association and a member of the Citizens Legislative Advisory Commission to the California Legislature."

RANGER VI

State Personnel Board has scheduled an examination for the position of State Park Ranger VI. Date of the written examination is May 16, 1959. The final filing date is April 24.

The examination has been scheduled at the request of the Division of Beaches and Parks in order that employees who have become eligible since the last examination may have an opportunity to qualify for the list. There are no vacancies in the class at the present time, but it is believed an enlarged list should be available if and when vacancies occur.

RESOLUTIONS COMMEND COMMISSIONERS BURNS AND KASCH

The State Park Commission at its meeting on March 20, with all seven members present, adopted by unanimous vote resolutions commending the two retiring Commissioners Robert E. Burns and Charles Kasch. Here are the resolutions:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Dr. Robert E. Burns of Stockton, San Joaquin County, was first appointed to the California State Park Commission by Governor Earl Warren in July 1951; and

WHEREAS, he was reappointed successively to this Commission by Governor Goodwin J. Knight, serving until March 1959; and

WHEREAS, during this period as a member of this Commission he rendered outstanding service in the conservation and public use of the scenic, historic, and recreational units of the California State Park System, which was recognized in a legislative resolution in 1957; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the California State Park Commission, that an expression of gratitude be tendered to Dr. Robert E. Burns for his many years of devotion to the development of the State Park System; and be it

FURTHER resolved, that this Commission extend to him its appreciation for his inspiration, cooperation, and leadership, rendered in the highest public interest, all of which has made the State of California a finer place in which to live.

****

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Charles Kasch of Ukiah, Mendocino County, was first appointed to the California State Park Commission by Governor Earl Warren in March 1944; and

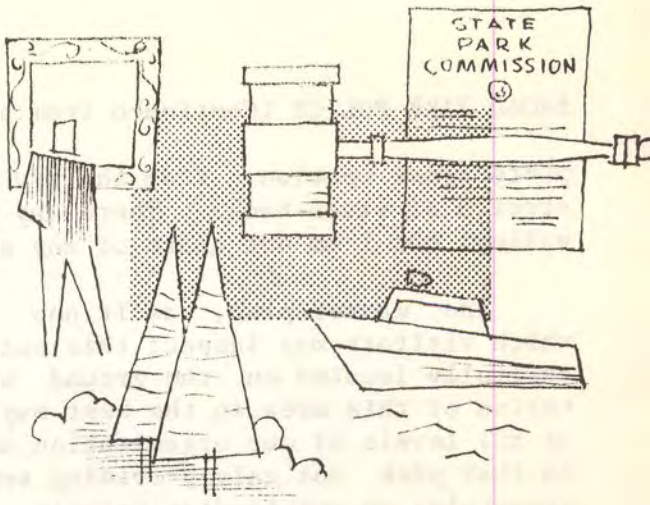
WHEREAS, he was reappointed successively to this Commission by Governors Warren and Goodwin J. Knight, serving for 15 years until March 1959; and

WHEREAS, during this period as a member of this Commission Mr. Kasch rendered outstanding service in the conservation and public use of the scenic, historic, and recreational units of the California State Park System, having given generously of his personal time and attention; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the California State Park Commission, that an expression of gratitude be tendered to Charles Kasch for his many years of devotion to the development of the State Park System; and be it

FURTHER resolved, that this Commission extend to him its appreciation for his inspiration, cooperation, and leadership, rendered in the highest public interest, all of which has made this, his native State of California, a finer place in which to live.

Broad Park Policy to Maintain Special Areas is Required



The diversity of State Park property often dictates different operational policies. In this regard, State Park Forester Frederick A. Meyer recently penned general policy statement recommendations. We publish the statements here as indicative of the thinking and sense of responsibility which park personnel hold eminent in the protection and interpretation of "the little bit of California" which is within the State Park System and is the heritage of 15,000,000 Californians.

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 out 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 com-

(Continued on the following page)

In the great majority of our natural park units, the policy of preservation is directed not toward any static condition as found at any particular time, but rather it embraces the preservation both of the natural features and of the dynamic forces that shape them, including all natural changes with the passage of time. With a few significant exceptions, such a policy is essential to any realistic attempt at nature preservation.

My concern here is with the exceptions to this general policy. We have at least two park units which were acquired by the State specifically for the preservation of spectacular natural vegetation which represents not a climax, but a comparatively brief intermediate stage in the vegetative succession. I refer to Azalea Reserve State Park and Kruse Rhododendron Reserve State Park. Probably there are certain portions of other park units where the greatest park values are likewise dependent on a suspension of the normal processes of plant succession.

To me it appears self-evident, and implicit in the fact of the State's having acquired and named those park areas, that our responsibility there in-

(Continued on the following page)

BROAD PARK POLICY (Continued from previous page)

plete 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.

The master plan, as it now stands, contains provision for parking areas from which visitors may inspect this outstanding natural scene on foot. Trails should be carefully located on the ground with a view to making possible the future interpretation of this area in the best way. Our public relations work concerning Caswell, at all levels of our organization should take into full account the fact that we are in that park not only providing very attractive facilities for an outing, but also preserving an outstanding example of the native forest once common along many of our valley rivers before the clearing of the land for agriculture.

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BROAD PARK POLICY (Continued from previous page)

volves not simply the preservation of all natural vegetation, but rather dictates very definite and calculated steps designed to maintain in a state of maximum attractiveness the particular species which in each instance is the object of park acquisition, while at the same time maintaining the surroundings as a naturalistic setting without obtrusive evidence of man's interference. There are excellent precedents for such a policy in park management,---such as the periodic removal by the National Park Service of coniferous seedlings from the meadows of Yosemite Valley, to keep those attractive open lands from changing to forest.

In the case of the two State parks named, not only are the areas now rapidly losing their distinctiveness and attractiveness, but within only a few years the entire justification for State acquisition and even the significance of the park's names will be lost. Such an outcome would indeed seem to be a more flagrant and tragic violation of basic park policy than would a careful program of vegetative control designed to restore and maintain these parks at their finest.

I believe that specific recommendations should be made and action should be taken at Azalea Reserve and Kruse Rhododendron Reserve State Parks in order to restore and maintain the maximum beauty of the distinctive floral displays, and to provide for their maximum enjoyment by park visitors, based on the above principles.

Inasmuch as these measures represent specific exceptions to our general policy toward natural vegetation, made in the interest of the highest park values for the areas concerned, I think they should be recognized as such, so that no question may be raised as to the reason or justification for our adopting procedures in these areas which are at variance with those employed in most State park units.

State Park Attendance Up 23%; 1958 Total 20,058,774

California State Park attendance figures indicate that at least 20,058,774 persons used State-administered facilities during 1958, an increase of 23.79% over 1957. The 1957 attendance was 16,202,998.

Estimated use of State Park facilities operated by county and city jurisdictions, including the Los Angeles beach areas, is 42,000,000-----or a grand total of at least 62,000,000 persons using State Parks.

The attendance figure is a minimum figure because counts are actual and do not allow for the many thousands of persons who daily use park facilities and are not counted by Rangers at contact stations. A good example is D. L. Bliss and Emerald Bay, where Supervisor Keith Carpenter has estimated attendance at almost double the figure officially carried on records inasmuch as no count is made of those who view the bay from the highway, swim at Lester Beach, arrive by boat, and ski or boat on Emerald Bay, etc. Similar conditions exist at all parks, except Hearst San Simeon and Point Lobos where access is limited and a charge is made for every person or vehicle, thus assuring an accurate count.

The figures:

STATE PARK BEACHES	1955	1956	1957	1958
Angel Island Beach State Park	10,875	12,332	757	5,291
Capitola Beach State Park	162,750	172,458	229,864	247,600
Carlsbad Beach State Park	21,959	55,309	99,280	146,550
Carpinteria Beach State Park	484,835	565,300	570,405	562,100
Carmel River Beach State Park				166,943
Carrillo Beach State Park (*8-56)		5,660	26,964	72,060
Doheny Beach State Park**	329,686	342,502	383,722	11,501
El Capitan Beach State Park	3,472	5,036	10,324	30,003
Huntington Beach State Park	565,152	614,028	788,975	1,356,641
MacKerricher Beach State Park	54,906	64,335	77,915	193,740
Natural Bridges Beach State Park	188,037	230,295	261,110	288,630
New Brighton Beach State Park	148,507	150,888	245,890	256,600
Pismo Beach State Park	451,659	461,966	446,914	578,389
San Buenaventura Beach State Park	334,849	293,305	348,270	351,295
San Clemente Beach State Park	146,929	156,106	173,948	190,096
San Mateo Beaches State Park (*5-57)			349,796	515,148
Seacliff Beach State Park	577,561	1,212,107	1,140,793	997,764
Silver Strand Beach State Park	258,180	269,270	249,270	302,619
Stinson Beach State Park (*7-56)		261,981	598,144	516,355
Sunset Beach State Park	151,691	167,725	190,800	236,565
Twin Lakes Beach State Park (*6-56)		26,398	107,765	144,701
Van Damme Beach State Park	60,975	64,048	84,290	84,083
TOTAL, STATE BEACHES	3,952,023	5,131,049	6,385,010	7,254,674
Increase in attendance over prior years		1,179,026	1,266,292	869,664
Percentage of increase over prior year		29.83%	24.73%	13.62%

*New park or beach -- month opened to public
**Doheny Beach State Park closed from October 15, 1957 through October 18, 1958

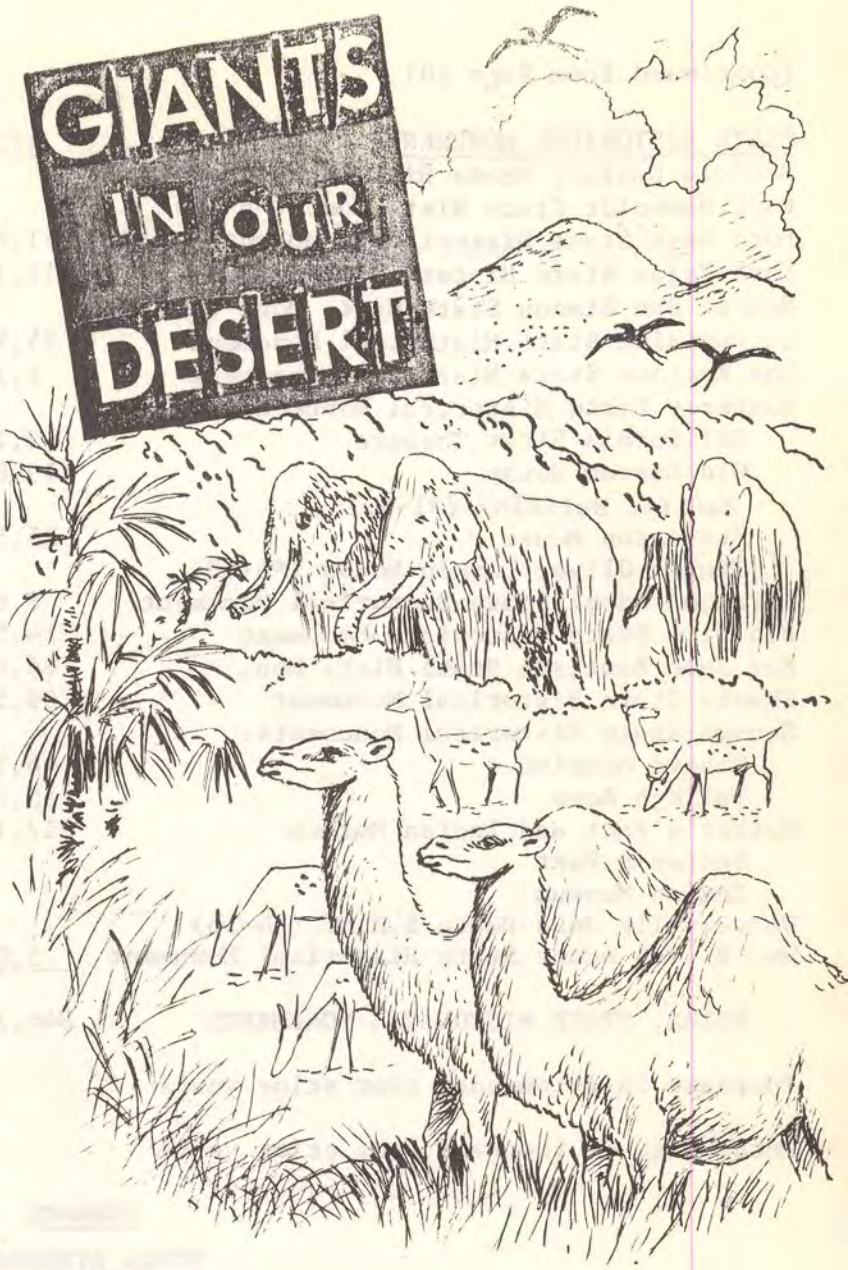
(Continued on following page)

(Continued from previous page)

STATE PARK	1955	1956	1957	1958
Anza-Borrego Desert State Park*	102,790		189,600	439,829
Anza Desert State Park*		15,346		
Armstrong Redwoods State Park	143,443	147,335	181,099	198,673
Big Basin Redwoods State Park	584,688	535,501	567,815	553,153
Borrego State Park*		79,646		
Brannan Island State Park (*1-57)			66,041	113,791
Calaveras Big Trees State Park	145,530	167,462	252,636	206,278
Castle Crags State Park	53,688	53,233	63,579	58,883
Caswell Memorial State Park (*11-57)			111	2,923
Clear Lake State Park	55,875	69,125	75,240	79,328
Columbia Historic State Park	390,462	527,223	542,940	484,297
Colusa-Sacramento River S.P.(*8-57)			10,190	22,919
Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park	45,357	40,094	51,497	34,528
Cuyamaca Rancho State Park	472,161	484,455	505,405	518,973
D. L. Bliss State Park	67,049	53,335	84,957	81,478
Donner Memorial State Park	130,773	158,442	174,671	236,856
Elsinore Lake State Park (*2-58)				204,026
Emerald Bay State Park	10,305	10,461	50,132	87,632
Folsom Lake State Park (*7-56)		169,600	931,187	1,308,243
Lake Natoma Unit (*6-58)				60,812
Fremont Peak State Park	17,113	25,101	26,553	21,563
George J. Hatfield State Park	10,226	11,387	12,345	9,180
Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park	21,329	19,392	23,164	27,333
Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park	244,736	232,229	246,657	237,021
Humboldt Redwoods State Park**	386,178	268,414	255,440	307,970
Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park	127,585	105,118	182,000	101,721
McArthur-Burney Falls State Park	41,065	43,242	48,737	56,718
McConnell State Park	26,283	19,991	24,583	21,765
Marshall Gold Discovery State Park**				280,995
Gold Discovery Site	101,162	125,361	130,530	
Marshall's Monument	65,412	84,677	69,886	
Millerton Lake State Park (*11-57)			14,907	844,515
Morro Bay State Park	455,395	623,660	742,695	803,660
Mount Diablo State Park	127,165	143,104	167,155	283,382
Mount San Jacinto State Park	50,904	59,226	47,757	42,654
Mount Tamalpais State Park	355,856	345,730	356,514	398,994
Palomar Mountain State Park	122,551	128,732	133,173	157,697
Patrick's Point State Park	74,153	85,002	91,890	142,171
Paul Dimmick Memorial Grove SP (*7-57)			5,509	10,330
Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park	440,993	337,444	335,244	339,024
Point Lobos Reserve State Park	125,483	132,685	140,375	142,954
Portola State Park	89,045	113,664	122,132	115,423
Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park	71,209	150,238	189,761	217,643
Richardson Grove State Park	458,101	323,177	412,649	423,933
Russian Gulch State Park	55,350	51,526	57,335	58,163
Salton Sea State Park	75,136	91,475	136,774	226,401
Samuel P. Taylor State Park	107,622	119,709	130,005	172,005
Sonoma Coast State Park	118,963	130,177	296,417	324,125
Standish-Hickey State Park	28,668	29,486	30,591	33,224
Tahoe State Park	26,240	32,833	37,392	42,658
Tomales Bay State Park	85,659	64,603	89,683	104,578
Torrey Pines State Park (*7-57)			139,743	230,659
Tule Elk Reserve State Park	1,167	2,160	3,137	3,361
Turlock Lake State Park	159,990	168,380	152,545	222,752
Will Rogers State Park	186,559	191,210	128,375	100,870
TOTAL, STATE PARK ATTENDANCE	6,459,419	6,770,391	8,723,753	11,198,064
Increase in attendance over prior year		310,972	1,953,362	2,755,306
Percentage of increase over prior year		4.814%	28.85%	31.58%

(Continued on Page 12)

GIANTS IN OUR DESERT



Once giant camels, standing 15 ft. at the head, lived in regal splendor in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.

There were mastadons, too, and wild horses the size of the ones which pull the beer wagons, and deer as stately as elk, and herds of lightning-fast antelope, not pronghorns like now but forked-horns like deer.

These are the facts of ancient life on the desert, according to Dr. Theodore Downs, curator of vertebrate paleontology at the Los Angeles County Museum.

Armed with a warrant from the National Science Foundation and special permission of the State Park Commission Dr. Downs has been pounding the earth in the Fish Creek Wash sector, southeast of Borrego Springs.

There, where an ancient sea inundated the Mud Palisades and lapped at the slopes of Split Mountain, the 39-year-old paleontologist is reconstructing life on the desert of a million years ago.

Besides the giant camels, larger than any yet uncovered from the LaBrea tar pits, and the others, he has found fossilized remains of two kinds of bats a shrew, ground sloth, jack rabbits, five kinds of mice, three types of rats, a dog, skunk, even a member of what is believed to be the muskox family.

The paleontology "find" thus far, besides all of these, is pocket gopher called "Geomys" by the scientific-sleuth.

The pocket gopher now ranges the midwest and is found as far west as eastern New Mexico, never before in the Borrego Desert.

And only 1 to 1-1/2 million years ago, Dr. Downs enthuses. The interim is short as scientists gauge time.

The pocket gopher is judged the top discovery in terms of quality of the remains and for evolution study. For evidence of geology and time interval, Dr. Downs says the ancient Percherons are most interesting.

The Ph. D. Hawkshaws are unraveling the mystery of life as it must have been a million years ago in the Borrego Desert.

But fossil hunters and rockhounds should note that the park is out-of-bounds for unauthorized digging. Nor may uncovered fossils or interesting rocks be taken from the park. Permission to excavate is given only by the State Park Commission upon proper application and after investigation by the districts and headquarters.

(Continued from Page 10)

STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS	1955	1956	1957	1958
Benicia Capitol State Hist. Mon. (*8-57)			2,591	27,619
Fort Humboldt State Hist. Mon. (*6-57)			6,269	4,242
Fort Ross State Historical Monument	51,493	53,920	67,094	128,078
Fort Tejon State Historical Monument	12,104	16,024	18,770	17,259
Hearst San Simeon State Hist. Mon. (*6-58)				153,476
La Purisima State Historical Monument	25,924	26,987	27,623	35,941
Los Encinos State Historical Monument	1,171	2,157	1,892	3,374
Monterey State Historical Monuments:				
California First Theatre	45,112	42,244	49,172	54,450
Old Custom House	119,859	121,316	121,828	120,815
Pacific Building (*1-57)			12,470	10,376
Stevenson House	25,543	21,386	24,839	23,816
Thomas Oliver Larkin House (*6-58)				3,008
Petaluma Adobe State Historical Monument	8,629	9,280	11,057	15,858
Pio Pico State Historical Monument	14,505	13,075	15,440	14,435
San Juan Bautista State Hist. Mon.	86,693	120,099	123,599	203,092
Shasta State Historical Monument	29,598	29,599	29,460	45,985
Sonoma State Historical Monuments:				
Sonoma Mission	46,151	46,836	51,962	67,309
Vallejo Home	55,756	58,588	66,816	66,750
Sutter's Fort and Indian Museum	317,152			
Sutter's Fort		227,396	248,854	331,039
Indian Museum		138,342	205,524	263,104
Weaverville Joss House S.H.M. (*4-56)		2,815	4,329	11,534
Wm. B. Ide Adobe State Historical Monument	5,080	4,991	4,646	4,476
TOTAL, STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS	844,770	935,055	1,094,235	1,606,036
Increase in attendance over prior years		91,285	159,180	511,801
Percentage of increase over prior years		10.82%	17.02%	46.77%

SUMMARY

TOTAL ATTENDANCE

JANUARY 1, 1955 TO DECEMBER 31, 1958

	1955	1956	1957	1958
STATE PARKS	6,459,419	6,770,391	8,723,753	11,198,064
STATE BEACHES	3,952,023	5,131,049	6,385,010	7,254,674
STATE MONUMENTS	844,770	935,055	1,094,055	1,606,036
TOTALS	11,256,212	12,836,495	16,202,998	20,058,774
Increase in attendance		1,580,283	3,378,834	3,855,776
Percentage of increase		14.04%	26.35%	23.79%

*New Historical Monuments - month opened to public.

Youth Groups Find State Parks Offer Varied Activities

The people of California are fortunate to have in their State Park System outstanding examples of desert, splendid public beaches, majestic redwood groves, interior valley river and reservoir recreational sites, and high mountain areas, readily available now and for the future.

Individuals and groups have the opportunity of learning about these remarkable natural wonders and historic sites and the reasons for their preservation in the State Park System for the use and enjoyment of everyone.

Many phases of organized youth programs may be carried out in California's State Parks with due consideration for park rules and regulations which are established for the protection and safety as well as the protection of park values. The major types of youth activities found to be in harmony with state park purposes are listed below:

1. Group and individual tent or trailer camping in established areas, having piped running water and with adequate sanitary facilities nearby. State park campgrounds have shower facilities as well as provisions for washing clothes. There is a charge of 10 cents per person per day, for the use of established facilities by organized groups, which is to be paid in advance. In certain parks having established group camps spefically designed to accommodate organized groups, the group camp may be reserved by making arrangements directly with the park supervisor. At present, one state park, Anza-Borrego Desert, in addition to established campgrounds, allows and encourages camping in the outlying areas of the park under primitive conditions. Inquiry should be made through the park office for information regarding this activity.

2. Camp cooking in the park fireplaces or stoves provided, or on approved group or individual cooking stoves. As a fire prevention and anti-litter measure and to avoid injuring the roots of trees, campfires must be built only in the places provided and not on the open ground. This regulation also applies to state park lands in the desert.

3. Hiking over established trails where pacing, map making and similar activities may be carried on.

4. Swimming is established locations. In certain parks where such facilities are available swimming and lifeguard tests may be conducted.

(Continued on the following page)

(Continued from previous page)

5. Nature study involving plant and animal identification and habits. During the summer season in some parks, qualified naturalists are available to assist with such studies. In other parks, qualified Rangers may provide assistance. Collecting of specimens is prohibited.

6. Achievement counseling. State Park Rangers and Park Naturalists are qualified to serve as advisors and counselors in many phases of outdoor living, and can assist groups or individuals in the attainment of achievement awards providing these activities can be scheduled so as not to detract from the time needed to perform the primary duties of maintaining and protecting park values.

7. Litter gathering by youth groups can be of service in most park units and will be of value to the participants in the understanding of one of the problems faced in every park and perhaps an inspiration toward better all-around citizenship as members of society.

8. A limited amount of trail maintenance may be performed in some parks, under the general supervision and instruction of the park staff.

The misuse of axes and knives by careless individuals is a constant threat to park trees and facilities. Only those campers who have qualified through demonstration should use an axe or a knife in group activities, and only under close supervision of the adult leader or leaders of the group. Activities requiring the use of knives and axes must be restricted to the camp area, and to approved material provided for the purpose. The park supervisor may request that all axes and knives be left at the park office until the group leaves, if misuse occurs in the parks.

State park locations and facilities maps and copies of the Rules and Regulations are available at any park office.

By learning a few simple reasons for rules to be followed, a stay may be made educational and enjoyable, and intelligent behavior will pass on to future generations similar opportunities to enjoy and understand the outdoor environment of California.

Living in the outdoors of a state park is one phase of citizenship in community life. The keeping of a neat and orderly camp by a youth group is good training for outdoor good manners anywhere.

State Park Rangers are in the park areas to maintain, protect and interpret the areas for all citizens so that they may be able to enjoy their out-of-doors experience and better understand our State Park System. Park Naturalists, where stationed, provide interpretive and instructional services during the summer months (winter months in the desert) in several parks. In this way organizations can become an appreciative part of the great California State Park visitor group.

We welcome all youth organizations to take advantage of the facilities and recreational opportunities offered in the State Park System.

(The above article is a gist of the four-page mimeographed sheet now in the hands of our Rangers, which details park facilities, rules and regulations relative to youth groups using the State Parks. The State Park Commission encourages the use of all park facilities by groups where it is consistent with the facilities at the particular park. The article was prepared by Deputy Chief Earl P. Hanson. Those desiring the article may obtain a copy by writing to News and Views, Division of Beaches and Parks, Sacramento.)

Library:

Division Has Full Use of Departmental Facility

The Department of Natural Resources of which the Division of Beaches and Parks is part, maintains a library which may be used by all Division personnel. Books may be ordered directly from the library at any time on a short term loan basis or, if the publication is needed for an extended period, through the Natural History and Conservation Section of the Division in Sacramento.

Recently the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Natural Resources library facilities were combined resulting in additional services. Each quarter a selected list of library accession will be mimeographed and given limited distribution through the Division. The accessions cover such topics as:

Forestry
Land and Vegetation
Research in our fields of activity
Water pollution
Wildlife protection
Mammals, Birds, Inland Fish, etc.

For on-the-job training purposes, material is also available on supervision and management.

The librarian is a specialist in the field of books and other printed matter and surely can assist in finding answers, if they are to be found in a book or magazine. A recent memo put out by the Department lists advantages of having a professional librarian collecting printed materials for the divisions. Some of these, as listed by the department, are:

1. Finds new publications in lists, catalogs, book reviews and announcements and then buys publications, circulates and shelves them according to standard methods with standard records that give their location at all times.

2. Answers questions by searching the departmental collection and enlisting the help of other libraries when necessary without bothering the interested employees.

3. Finds necessary printed materials which are not available to you locally, borrows them on interlibrary loan and sends to whomever asks for them.

The library address is: Librarian, State Office Building Number 1, Sacramento 14, California.

Snow Manifests Citation Need

The snow fell on Mt. Diablo in late February, and the result never better illustrated the need for citation privileges to Rangers within the State Park System.

A report from Park Supervisor Robert E. Stewart indicates the attitude many hold relative to enforcement powers of our Rangers as compared to such magic words as "Here comes the Highway Patrol!"

"We ran into quite a problem with the teenagers from Pittsburg and Antioch coming into the park during the snow February 12. We had about 1175 cars move to the summit of the mountain to play in the snow. These "kids" from the north side of Mt. Diablo began throwing frozen snowballs at passing cars. For all the patrol we could muster we could not cover all of the roads at the same time. A warning served no purpose and the snowball throwing continued.

"At 2 p.m. we called the California Highway Patrol and they responded with three cars. Their patrol caught several kids throwing the snowballs and the Patrolmen issued offenders a citation to appear in court. Word soon circulated that the Highway Patrol was patrolling and not the Rangers and the snowball throwing stopped immediately. Before it was brought to a halt, two windshields were broken and one man injured by being struck with a frozen snowball. He was treated at headquarters with first-aid and his wife took him to Kaiser Hospital in Walnut Creek."

If anyone wonders what should be done with an over abundant supply of unclaimed eye glasses in the Lost and Found Department, we have a suggestion: Package them and send to "NEW EYES for the NEEDY, INC., Short Hills, New Jersey".

This is a non-profit organization who will repair, classify as to prescription type and distribute to needy persons all over the world through missions and relief organizations.
Wendell K. Davis, Supv.
Will Rogers State Park

72-HOUR CALAVERAS BLACKOUT GIVES EVERYBODY A WORKOUT

Old fashioned cookstoves, candles and lanterns got a workout in the White Pines-Arnold area in late February after a heavy snowstorm knocked out power lines in the area and cut electricity to homes for almost three full days.

Oldtime residents said they could not remember a snow in the past which was heavy enough completely to disrupt power and communications lines for so long and so fully.

The snow was a real lark for the youngsters, however, and sports enthusiasts were heartened by snow 40 inches deep at Big Trees, and a solid cover of snow all the way up the mountains from Hanford Hill, four miles east of Murphys.

The snow halted, at least temporarily, strange and almost frightening sounds which erupted from the forest as the logging contractor unlimbered his chain saw and began felling timber along the right-of-way to connect the North and South Groves. The contractor will have 180 days to complete the work with the beginning date now set for sometime in April.

COUNTY SURVEY

State Parks in San Luis Obispo Attract 1,535,525 to County

There are 60,850 people in San Luis Obispo County, using the population estimate of the Secretary of State for January, 1957. This is 0.43% of the State's population and ranks the County 28th among California's 58 counties.

How have these 60,850 persons fared insofar as State Parks are concerned. Right well, according to a compendium recently put together by the Division of Beaches and Parks.

For Example:

There are seven State Parks in San Luis Obispo County. The book value insofar as acquisition is concerned totals $4,303,635 and development totals $1,078,698, or $5,382,333 for acquisition and development. This is a handsome 5.3% of the complete book value of State Parks.

Attesting to the locale of the County, the parks encompass 89,298 feet of ocean frontage. The acreage is 2,280 acres which is 0.10% of county acreage.

Where did we spend the money? The chart which follows on Page 18 will better detail the expenditures.

And what did these expenditures do for San Luis Obispo County?

For one, it proved a great boost to the economy. 1,535,525 persons from all over the world journeyed to the County to loll on the beaches, dig for Pismo Clams, visit Hearst Castle, camp at Morro Bay, view the splendid Coastline. The total is 7.4% of the total attendance at all State-administered parks.

The attendance figure includes only those parks which are administered by the Division and is exclusive of non-state-staffed areas such as San Simeon Beach, Cayucos Beach, Morro Strand and Avila Beach.

The State operated areas include Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument, Morro Bay State Park and Pismo Beach State Park. The three parks have permanent staff of 33 and a temporary summer staff of close to 50.

So that the areas might be used more extensively and the splendid scenic coastline more readily interpreted by the million and more visitors each year, plans include the rounding out of park areas at San Simeon Beach and Pismo Beach and the construction of an interpretative center at Morro Bay including natural history, marine life and history exhibits.

This is the first in a series of articles detailing the acquisition and development accomplishments of the Division of Beaches and Parks within representative California counties. It also includes material basic to a county.

One purpose in publishing the series in News & Views is to enable Rangers to know more about the areas within they work, so that when called upon for talks they will be better prepared to show not only the aesthetic values provided by Beaches and Parks but also answer questions as to the economic values as measured in attendance, money invested by California, including development expenditures, etc.

Rangers might do well to keep a file of the articles. If an opportunity to speak comes and the material appears dated, a memo or phone call to News & Views, where the material is maintained to date will bring you up to date figures.

Date Prepared: 2-1-59

San Luis Obispo County

GRAND TOTALS:
(Park by Park detailed below)

Expenditures:

Acquisition: $4,303,635
(To 1-1-59)

Development: 1,078,698
(To 6-30-59)

County Totals $5,382,333

State Totals: $100,000,000

County % of State Totals: 5.3%

Expenditure by year - Development:

Year	State Total	County Total	Per Cent
1945-57	16,543,441	545,697	3.2%
1957-58	2,089,617	104,314	4.9%
1958-59	6,834,382	428,687	6.2%
1959-60	2,429,455	110,368	4.5%

Population: (1-1-57) 60,850

% to State: 0.43%
Ranking: 28

Acreage: 2,128,640
% to State: 2.1%
Ranking:

State Park Acreage: 618,117
(Statewide)

Total State Park Acreage in Cty: 2,280
% of State Total: 0.36%
% of Cty acreage: 0.10%

Total State Park Attendance (1958): 20,058,774
Total County Attendance: 1,535,525
% of State Total: 7.4%

Visitor Survey:
Of total use State Parks, _____% of users were from this county.

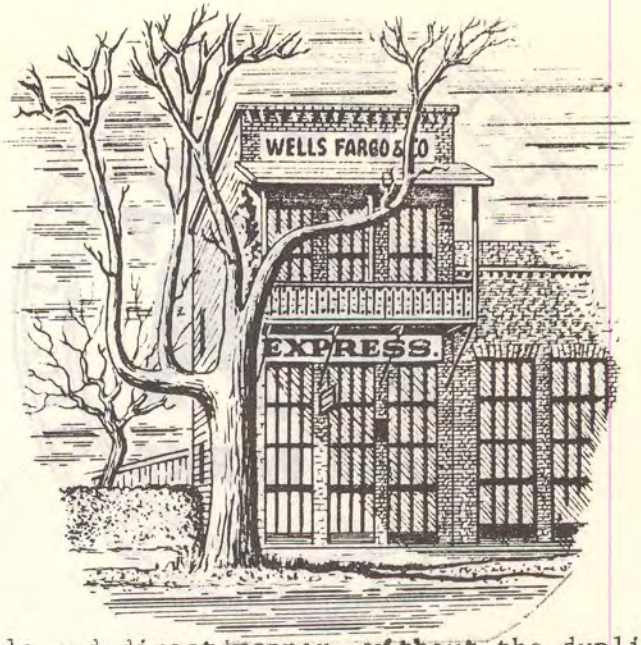
Of total use of specific types, the % of users from this county were:

10.60% day users 0.61 % campers 1.66 % trailer

Total Water Front Footage: 89,298 ft.

Park AC-acreage FF-Water Ft.	Acquisition Expenditures to 1-1-59	Development Expenditures to Date				Total Expenditures (All figures to left incl. current and proposed budget
		1945-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	
Avila Beach AC- 10 FF- 2046"	$165,747	----------County Operated----------				$165,747
Cayucos Beach AC- 15.63 FF- 1650'	42,106	----------County Operated----------				42,106
Hearst San Simeon AC- 149.08 FF- °	Gift 3,500,000	-	29,596	226,404	92,868	3,848,868
Morro Bay AC- 1476.69 FF- 38,600'	231,000	378,356	1,050	196,700	-	807,106
Morro Strand AC- 24.08 FF- 6850'	46,359	-	-	-	17,500	63,859
Pismo Beach AC- 59.03 FF- 29,562'	$248,822	163,228	65,591	3,660	-	$481,301
San Simeon Beach AC- 36.31 FF- 10,500'	69,601	4,113	8,077	1,923	-	83,714
AC- FF-						

Columbia Draws Public Huzzahs



From a disorganized hodge podge of thousands of unrelated articles to a neat and orderly history of the Mother Lode.

This is the story of the Columbia Historic State Park museum in the past few weeks, a reorganized collection of California reopened to the public last month.

It was the intent of the staff to present the history of Columbia in the most simple and direct manner, without the duplication of hundreds of articles.

The staff worked for many weeks to complete the museum. The compliments that have been paid since then make it worth the time and the trouble required. Facing a February 8 deadline, even wives of staff members pitched in. The result: The visitor is greeted by a map of the Mother Lode and a cross section of ores in the Columbia area--with "pure gold" in its natural habitat.

A case of Indian relics introduces the visitor to the early MiWuk residents. Authentic dresses and artifacts are shown. The Chinese era of the gold rush is shown in an exhibit of store records of Hee Kee and Company, written in Chinese, plus an abacus, joss sticks and gold scales.

Then comes some of the fire department gear that played an important part in the history of Columbia, a map showing the $500,000 fire of 1854. A copy of the papers chartering the city is there.

Posters, a collection of firearms, early currency, gambling equipment with the famous two ace, two eight "dead man's hand", and many publications of the day round out the museum.

Backdrops for the various displays are subdued in color--mostly pastels and soft shades of blue, gray, and salmon. Thus, the visitor's attention is not taken away from the relics on exhibit, but the displays are enhanced by their surroundings.

Large items are not encased. In the northeast corner of the museum, the staff set up a typical parlor of the mid-19th century. Mrs. James McConnell of Columbia loaned the museum a period stage coach desk and a century-old hooked rug for this exhibit. There also is displayed an antique square grand piano, its keys yellowed with age, but otherwise in remarkably good condition. An ornate brass pedestal, three feet high, later will be adorned with an appropriate flower pot, and ivy will be planted in it.

Working on the project were: Assistant Park Supervisor Melvin Schneider; Allen Welts, William Olsen and Jack Perry, Rangers; and museum personnel, Leonard Nelson and Stanley Jaye, park attendants; Jack Bhend, carpenter; Donald Armstrong, plumber; and, Mrs. June Laughlin, Secretary.

Wesley Cater,
Park Supervisor

Here is the new Seal of the Division of Beaches and Parks. The colors are brown and gold.

BRIEFS

Acquisition with a book value of $9,402,898 was added to the State Park System during 1958. The increased acreage was 5,665.74 acres.

The totals include only those lands and properties which cleared escrow prior to the year end and do not include such large acquisitions as Eureka Bowl State Park in Plumas County.

The largest acquisitions in terms of acreage were the Joshua Trees State Park in Los Angeles County (1033 acres) and Butano State Park in San Mateo County (1229 acres).

A total of 69,974 feet of shoreline was added to the System, of which the largest ocean acquisition was 16,230 feet at Ano Nuevo Beach in San Mateo County and the largest fresh water acquisition of 13,800 feet at Benbow Lake State Park in Humboldt County.

The largest single expenditure in 1958 was $836,746 for Butano State Park. The largest expenditure by county was in Los Angeles County where $1,822,050 was spent for 1413 acres.

In cooperation with the California Highway Patrol, a five-minute period once a week at the daily campfire programs held in State Parks throughout California this summer will be devoted to safety.

The program will be an integral part of the naturalist campfire program and stress will be on highway safety conditions within the park area, and on highways leading to the parks. The patrolmen will remain after the campfires to answer specific questions from campers.

A report on the initial program at Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, where campfire programs occur in the winter months instead of during the summer, indicates that public response was favorable. Rather than routine, the introduction was carried on in typical campfire program style, the Naturalist in charge seeking a show of hands from those from Los Angeles, then San Diego, other counties and finally, out-of-staters. The Naturalist said the Division was especially interested in their safe arrival and return, as well as while driving or walking in the park. A live desert tortoise was used to illustrate a point. The Highway Patrolmen then assumed the platform and very effectively presented a short, to-the-point talk which was in keeping with the vacation spirit but still stressed alertness, not laxness while driving. The question period following the campfire's closing lasted for almost 30 minutes.

The following item, in its entirety, appeared in a recent weekly report from Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park:

"There was one party here yesterday (Sunday) who went in swimming even though he was warned against it before hand.
Except for the fig leaves, most of the trees here are looking rather bare."

REFUGIO BEACH STATE PARK

GOLETA BEACH STATE PARK

ARROYO BURRO BEACH STATE PARK

New District 5 to Headquarter in Splendid Area

During this calendar year, the Division of Beaches and Parks will open its District V Headquarters in Goleta, a community north of the city of Santa Barbara. Superintendent Lloyd Lively and his staff will then become neighbors of citizens whose Chamber of Commerce claims the climate is even better than that of San Francisco. Be that as it may, Santa Barbara County is indeed one of the state's nicest areas and, as to parks, a field in which Division of Beaches and Parks personnel are especially interested, apparently has done right well.

In Santa Barbara County there are five State Parks administered by the county. In addition, the county has 14 county parks. And the Division of Beaches and Parks has La Purisima, Carpenteria and El Capitan under its administrative control. That's a total of 23 parks for Santa Barbara's 115,000 plus population. Inasmuch as the State administered parks within the County had an attendance of 750,000 last year, it can safely be assumed that over 2,000,000 used park facilities in the county. This of course means that Californians from all over treked to Santa Barbara to have fun and relax.

The Santa Barbara Parks Department is headed by Paul W. Campbell,

(Continued on the following page)

with Ralph Harris as the general foreman. Helen S. Campbell rounds out the administrative staff. Here is a brief rundown provided by Mrs. Campbell on the State Park facilities which Santa Barbara County is administering:

Mrs. Campbell says that at present, 19 parks are in full operation and the park men are given assistance by the Public Works Department crew and from the County Jail. At times assistance is given by the boys of the Los Prietos Boys' Camp,a correctional institution operated by Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties.

ARROYO BURRO BEACH STATE PARK

This beach park of six acres formerly known as Hendry's Beach, is within the Santa Barbara city limits. The 600 foot sandy beach is particularly popular with family groups as swimming is safe for children. Facilities include dressing rooms with showers, restrooms and ample paved parking area. Barbecue fireplaces and tables are in the lea of a bluff while the picnic area is on a blacktopped patio in front of a snack bar.

A qualified lifeguard is on duty seven days a week during school vacation and on holiday weekends. The snack bar serves hot and cold food, soft drinks and coffee. Improvements include State financed revetment work planned for 1959.

The 1958 calendar year attendance was 145,987 persons.

GOLETA BEACH STATE PARK

This 3000 foot sandspit is adjacent to the campus of the University of California in Goleta. Large groups can be accommodated for picnics and barbecues. Tables and fire pits are set on the grassy margin of the beach and there is a play area for children. Dressing rooms, showers, restrooms and ample parking are provided. Lifeguard service is provided seven days a week in season. There is a snack bar where hot and cold food and drinks are served. Tackle and live bait is also available. A 65 foot sportfishing boat operates off the pier. White sea bass, bull bass and halibut abound in the waters.

Small boats are launched by a coin operated electric hoist from the pier. Small boats also may be rented.

Approximately 124,595 persons used this facility in the calendar year 1958.

GAVIOTA BEACH STATE PARK

Located 30 miles West of Santa Barbara on U.S. 101, Gaviota comprises 8 acres with 500 feet of beach. A large pergola sheltering picnic tables is adjacent to barbecue pits. 80 camping and trailer spaces are located in a Tamarack Grove; no hookups, but water and well equipped restrooms are convenient. A charge of $1.00 per day per site is charged with no entrance or day use charge.

A snack bar, tackle shop, bait and small boat rental are provided.

A 65 ft. fishing boat may be chartered for trips to the Channel Islands and along the coast. This is excellent fishing ground. An electric hoist on the pier is for convenience of small craft owners. Youth organizations may reserve space upon request. It is a popular beach for fishermen, skin divers, water skiers, swimmers and boaters. 1958 calendar year attendance was 150,621 persons.

(Continued on Page 23)

REFUGIO BEACH STATE PARK

20 miles up the coast from Santa Barbara off Highway 101, this park comprises 36 acres of palm ringed park and beach in a sheltered cove or "refuge". At present there are some 85 camping spaces and 65 trailer spaces with hookups. Barbecue pits and tables as well as restrooms, hot showers, playground areas with equipment for children, horseshoe pits and volley ball courts are available.

Two lifeguards are on duty during the season, seven days a week.

A store with camp and picnic supplies, fresh milk, ice cream, snack foods, hot and cold drinks is on concession.

An area is reserved for overnight for youth groups. Many youth groups favor this park for school picnics and overnight activities.

Calendar year 1958 attendance was 194,352 persons.

Park Personnel Personals ...

On February 8, Ranger George Thornton of Mt. Diablo State Park suffered a heart attack and was taken to Kaiser Foundation Hospital in Walnut Creek. It will be quite some time before George returns to work.

Ranger George E. Kafka and his wife are the proud parents of a baby girl born February 17. The new addition to the Kafka family was named Gerri Sue. George is a Ranger at Morro Bay State Park

State Park Attendant Hugh I. Morrison of Morro Bay State Park was killed in an automobile accident March 5. The accident happened near Avenal in Kern County when his car rolled over.

Frank Gutierrez, Curator at La Purisima Mission, his wife, Dominga and her sister, Mrs. Ballard, are all in the hospital in Pasadena as a result of an automobile accident on a Los Angeles freeway. Frank suffered two broken ribs and a fractured hip. Both women will be released from the hospital in about ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Moody were the guests of honor at a surprise party and pot luck supper given in the home of Area Supervisor Bassett Farber, at San Juan Bautista. Wallace was Carpenter Foreman at District 4.

The crew at San Juan Bautista State Historical Monument and Fremont Peak State Park presented the Moodys with an original sketch of the Zanetta House and Plaza Stable, by a local artist and woodcarver, Alexander Zeller. The staff felt this gift most appropriate since one of the last major jobs Wallace did before retiring from active park service was a very pronounced "list" that the 87 year old Plaza Stable had developed in the last few years.

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

PINEOIL PURGES PUTRID PLAGUE

We had skunk problems, however, they seem to be over, at least for the present. On Tuesday evening, after the Bellinghausens had retired, there was a terrific clatter on their front porch. Frank went to the door to investigate and was greeted with a shower as Mr. Skunk took off around the side of the porch. Frank, bravely but unwisely followed, and Mr. Skunk again expressed displeasure at being disturbed, venting his ill feelings on the outside of the bedroom. Needless to say, the Bellinghausens were again forced to evacuate their home. Frank spent the next two days removing traces of the nocturnal visitor. In the process a couple of gallons of pineoil and three deodorant bombs were exhausted. By Thursday evening they were again able to occupy their house; but the visitor's calling card still lingers. . . . . John V. McKone, Supervisor, Tahoe State Park

SCOUTS HAVE FISH FEAST

Ten members of the Richmond Boy Scout Troop camped overnight at Wright's Beach for an outing on survival training. Lacking provisions, they immediately combed the area for edible sea-life and plants for their evening meal. The items prepared for supper were 12 starfish, four giant chitons, one perch and a few dozen black turbin snails with some seaweed. They broke camp very early in the morning and probably hurried home for some of mom's cooking. . . Melvin Badger, Supervisor, Sonoma Coast State Park

PLANE CRASHES AT LITTLE RIVER

Immediately after taking off from the Arcata Airport, a twin engine Beechcraft owned by Georgia Pacific Lumber Corp. developed engine trouble. One propeller broke sending a piece through the nose. The vibration tore the engine loose, dropping it to the ground. The pilots were able to bellyland the plane on the beach at Little River Beach State Park with no injuries to themselves. However, the plane suffered some damage to its running gear. With the help of a large tow truck and other equipment, it was possible to disassemble the wings and tow the fuselage through the park access road and back to the airport. . .Charles E. Doll, Supervisor Patrick's Point State Park

SHASTA KIDS RIGHT SMART

It seems that all students who write an essay or paper consider the Historical Monument the best source of information. In the past few weeks I have dug up information on such subjects as discrimination, Indian culture, the Chinese mine locations, early game laws and market hunters, art and artists, early Postal Regulations, etc. I don't know about the students, but I am furthering my education. . .
Roy E. Mealey, Supervisor, Shasta State Historical Monument

BOAT FLOATS, CAR DOESN'T

A park visitor, in the process of launching his boat, forgot to set the brake on his car. Launching the boat was highly successful but it is certainly a shame his trailer and car did not float equally as well as his boat. . . R. V. Hiller, Supervisor, Brannan Island State Park

°°°°

". .ON THE LAND AND ON THE SEA. ."

Two Marines from Camp Pendleton, Harold Bond and Richard Novack were rescued by Lifeguard John C. Richards, Saturday at 2:00 P.M. when caught in a rip tide about 200 feet off shore. No bad effects, only cramped muscles, legs and arms. . . K. W. Miramontes, Supervisor, Carlsbad State Park

°°°°

AND WHAT A DUD IT WAS!

A visitor stopped by the office to report a hand grenade in the Mississippi Bar area. Art Swenson, Ranger on duty, dispatched Marc Oulton to investigate. Marc reported that it looked real and to send someone else to help. One of our ex-Marines went out to investigate and finally determined it was a dud--quite a dud! It was a toy shaped like a hand grenade, made of rubber but very convincing looking and in the grass who would want to take a chance?. . . Neil E. Power Assistant Supervisor, Folsom Lake SP

AND WHAT DID PRINCE WEAR?

The circle of wide-eyes told plainly that this group of Brownies was captivated with the 1890 dresses on display. One by one the dresses were removed from the wardrobe for their inspection. Next the young ladies were shown a man's Prince Albert coat and fancy vest. Then another Prince Albert coat and fancy vest. Said one 10 year old missy in all innocence, "Didn't the men wear pants in those days?". . . . Martin Cole, Supervisor, Pio Pico State Historical Monument

°°°° °°°° °°°°

RANGERS ROUTE FRESNO ROUGHS

Friday night the County Constable received notice of a gang fight being organized between members of rival local high schools. Park men joined the Constable and put a halt to the trouble before any serious damage was done on the North Shore.

Saturday night campers reported a juvenile gang invaded the campground in the early morning hours. This group invaded the camps and caused a general disturbance. This type of nuisance will be stopped and night patrol schedule was set up immediately.

Also a regretable incident occurred when an 18-year old girl suffered an attack(cause unknown) and fell into the lake. Park personnel assisted with artificial respiration and resuscitation until the ambulance arrived. The girl died later in the Fresno County Hospital. . .Jack W. Hesemeyer, Ranger II, Millerton Lake State Park

R O S T E R C H A N G E

APPOINTMENTS - Permanent

Anderson, Laurens	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon	3/1/59
Cooksy, Ronald W.	Asst. Ldscp-Arch.	Dist. 1, Hdqrs.	3/1/59
Hansen, Walter A.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon	3/4/59
Loke, William H.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon	2/20/59
Mayer, Wilbur S.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon	2/12/59
Miller, Carl F., Jr.	St. Pk. Attend.	Shasta St. Hist. Mon.	3/4/59
Peterson, Ray G.	Janitor	Monterey Monuments	3/9/59
Quinn, Vincent P.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon	3/1/59
Rackelmann, George O.	Asst. Ldscp. Arch.	District 6 Hdqrs.	3/1/59
Sewell, Barbara B.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon	3/1/59
Shelton, Lelon G.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon	3/1/59
Williams, Charles G.	St. Pk. Attend.	Calaveras Big Trees	3/1/59

TRANSFERS

Bisbee, Clifford M.	Curator I	Petaluma Adobe	3/1/59
(From)	Curator I	Sonoma Monuments	
Stalter, Don M.	St. Pk. Attend.	Sutter's Fort	3/1/59
(From)	St. Pk. Attend.	Millerton Lake	
Vercoutere, Charles L.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Sonoma St. Hist. Mon.	3/4/59
(From)	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Old Custom House	

SEPARATIONS

None

MISCELLANEOUS

Change of Mail Box - Salton Sea State Park, P.O. Box 338, Mecca, California

Change of Telephone Numbers - Butano State Park - Pescadero 2836
Palomar Mountain State Park - Pilgrim 2-3462

New Address: Thayer and Wapama - Oakland Dock and Warehouse
Pier 1E - 1800 Middle Harbor Road
Oakland, California

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 16 NO. 3

*** *** *** ***

COVER: Morro Bay State Park, to which more than 800,000 Californians flocked last year, rests beneath the towering Morro Rock, the dominant feature of the San Luis Obispo County landscape for as far as the eye can see.

*** *** *** ***

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Photo Credits: Morro Rock, Les Robinson, Venice Vanguard; Arroyo Burro, Refugio Beach and Gaviota Beach State Parks, Santa Barbara County Department of Public Works.

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 R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet); Joseph Houghteling (Sunnyvale); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); Robert Di Giorgio (San Francisco); Will Rogers, Jr. (Malibu); Guilford H. Whitney (San Diego).

DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES
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Newton B. Drury

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NEWS and VIEWS

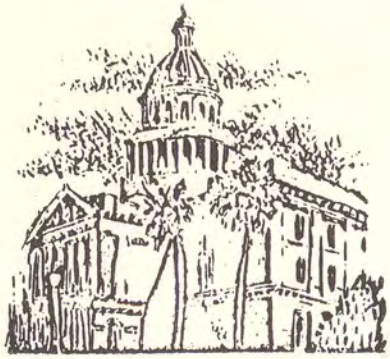
APRIL - 1959

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

NEWS and VIEWS

APRIL - 1959

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS



CHIEFLY SPEAKING

This concluding message to my colleagues can and should be brief. What I have had to say about our purposes, our philosophy, our accomplishments, and the lessons we have learned, has been presented rather fully in this column over the past eight years.

When on May first I retire from this responsibility, it will be with a sense of pride in having engaged with such a fine dedicated group in so much constructive effort and in so many defensive battles. It will be with affection and gratitude toward those with whom I have worked toward a common aim, which has been to maintain the integrity and increase the usefulness of those great natural areas, significant historic sites and other lands of statewide importance which make up California's State Park System. I am confident that the record will show that we have lived up to our obligations as trustees for this estate. Our program as outlined in the Five Year Master Plan at the half-way point is well ahead of schedule. Our organization, field and staff, is well manned with men and women equipped by experience and training to deal with their varied specialities. They have demonstrated their ability to work together and to adapt themselves to changes that are inevitable in a dynamic State. Above all this, their loyalty and devotion has permeated their effort and assured its success.

It has been a privilege and an outstanding adventure to have worked with all of you in this cause for California's future.

Newton B. Drury

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief

ORGANIZATION

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CHIEF
NEWTON B. DRURY

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ROBERT SANDERS

PROJECT
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SUPERINTENDENT
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DISTRICT 6
SUPERINTENDENT
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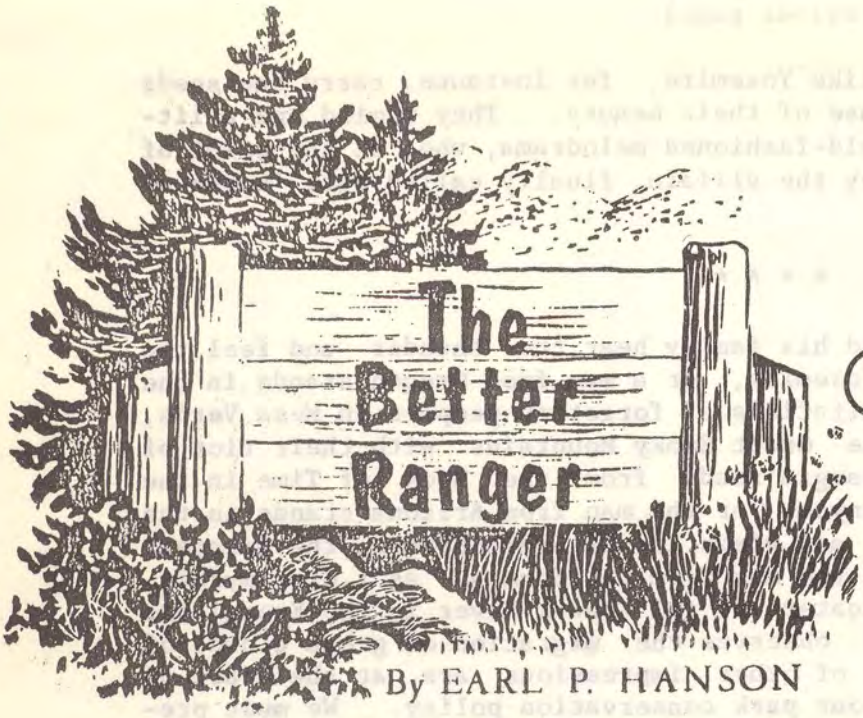


One Man's Contributions

By EARL P. HANSON

MASTER OF THE LANGUAGE

Outstanding in the field of literature are Newton Drury's contributions to the philosophy of conservation. These contributions, as monumental as the millenial redwoods whose preservation he furthered, are legend among park folk. I possess a small but inadequate collection which I shall continue to treasure.

In 1940, in the National Parks Bulletin published by the National Parks Association, he wrote:

"We realize now that in assuming the responsibility for these parks, California faced a challenge to her ability to use and administer them in such a way as to perpetuate their highest public values now and in the future."

* * *

"Of course the people own the Park; of course, they have a right to use them. But these lands are a heritage, and no one generation has a right to use them up.

"Increasing numbers are making a last stand for the ideal that the highest public use to which typical reserves with their variety of scenery and interest such as the redwood forests, the rocky seacoast, the arid desert, the pine clad mountain can be put is to hold them in their natural perfection, to administer them in such a manner that they may be available to our people of today and tomorrow for their rare boon of inspiration of 're-creation' in the highest sense of the word through contact with unmodified nature."

RECREATION - NATURAL AESTHETIC VALUES

In 1952, Newton Drury speaking before the North American Wildlife Conference made this statement:

(Continued on the following page)

"I sometimes think that parks like Yosemite, for instance, carry the seeds of their own destruction, because of their beauty. They remind one a little of the heroine in the old-fashioned melodrama, who, at the point of highest tension, when pursued by the villain, finally called out, 'Curse my fatal beauty'."

* * * *

"When a man from New York and his family hear the thunder and feel the mists of the waterfalls of Yosemite, or a man from Oregon stands in the silence that surrounds the habitations of forgotten peoples in Mesa Verde, or a man from Kansas views the Great Smoky Mountains with their riot of Fall color, or the man from Georgia reads from the Book of Time in the colored strata of the Grand Canyon, or the man from Arizona stands in the shadow of the towering Sequoias and views the General Sherman, the greatest of living things on earth, or the man from California, as I did, myself, sit in a small boat at the headqaters of the Shark River in the Everglades National Park at evening and observes the migration of great clouds of white ibis, these and thousands of other impressions are at the heart of the experience that is part of our park conservation policy. We must preserve them in their perfection as something distinctly in the American tradition. This nation is not so poor but that it can afford an exception--as a sterling exception--to set aside these lands for this special purpose free from pressures to exploit their material resources. And it is not so rich, either materially or spiritually, that it can afford to lose their great inspiration and value to the future of America."

THE LANDSCAPE RETREATS

More recently, Mr. Drury, in addressing the California Society of Landscape Architects, expressed the view that "year by year the bloom is being rubbed off the California landscape." More recently, in his discussion of State park philosophy before the National Conference on State Parks, he expressed the following:

"State parks have as a dominant purpose the preservation insofar as feasible of the qualities of native landscape. It was the wonders of Nature revealed to the explorers and pioneers that in places like Yellowstone and Yosemite first led to the conviction that here were lands too fine to have their beauty or their interests cheapened or destroyed by turning them to base uses for the advantage of the few or of the moment."

* * * *

"Parks, like gold, are where you find them."

* * * *

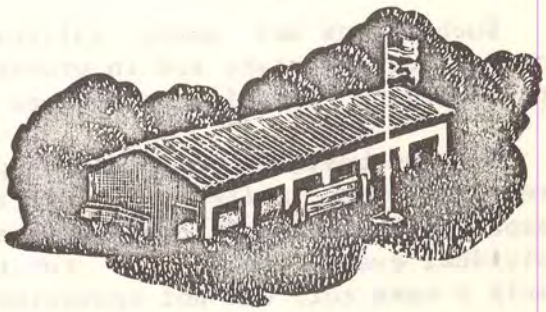
"Restraint should be the watchword in development. The burden of proof should rest upon those who propose modification of natural conditions."

* * * *

"Many a great landscape carries in its beauty the seeds of its own destruction."

(Continued on Page 17)

In Defense of These Principles



In 1928, soon after its establishment, the California State Park Commission issued a statement entitled "STATE PARKS--WHAT ARE THEY?" It was published as Circular "B" by the Department of Natural Resources.

The Park Commission at that time was made up of the following citizens: Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University; Henry W. O'Melveny, the distinguished Los Angeles attorney; Frederick R. Burnham, an explorer of international renowned; Wilbur F. Chandler of Fresno who had completed a long and honored career in the Legislature of the State of California; and, William E. Colby, Chairman of the Commission.

The statement, which follows, has been ably defended through the years by Newton B. Drury and because of this fact the integrity of the California State Park System, despite the assaults from those who would reduce the splendors of California to nothing, stands stronger than ever.

It is worth reading at this time because it is also a statement of principles.

STATE PARKS--WHAT ARE THEY?

State parks are lands held and managed by the state expressly for the purpose that people of the state shall be able, by access to them, forever, to enjoy certain things of state-wide interest and importance of which the people would otherwise become deprived.

Chief among those things are: (1) natural scenery of unusual beauty; (20 natural objects of unusual educational and scientific value, such as rare kinds and combinations of trees, plants, and wild life, and of forms of earth, rocks and waters;

(Continued on the Following Page)

(3) objects of state-wide historical interest; (4) areas specifically adapted to such activities as camping, boating, fishing, bathing, hiking and others characteristic of life in the open. All with special reference to their inspirational and recreational value for refreshment and upbuilding of body and mind.

Such things are among California's chief assets, both in attracting visitors from outside the state and in providing enjoyment for its own people. They are very much in demand and will be more so as the supply decreases and population multiplies.

But the business of preserving them and furnishing them to the public does not, except in a very limited way, attract private commercial enterprise; for the simple reason that it is not convenient and practicable to collect a cash price from every individual every time he goes out to get a little enjoyment from such things. Similarly a cash toll can not conveniently be collected from every individual every time he wants to use a road for a little while. So we build public roads by taxation and open them to all.

A road can be built any time it is wanted badly enough. But the outstanding examples of California's natural scenery and of the other great assets outlined above, when once destroyed by conversion of the lands to other uses are gone forever. Many of these assets of the state, therefore, can be saved and kept available to the people only by public action.

But why <u>state</u> parks? So far as any of these assets are saved by national action, on the ground that they are of such outstanding general importance as to be of concern not merely to the state but to the nation; well and good. So far as they are so near, and so much appreciated by, the people of populous, wealthy and well-organized communities that these act to save them, primarily for local use but incidentally for the benefit of the rest of the state; also well and good. So far, moreover, as the state can, by any judicious and reasonable guidance and regulation, induce private enterprise to use the land which bears these assets in a manner not destructive to these assets or to their proper enjoyment by the public; again well and good. There remain the cases, and they are many, of areas of outstanding state-wide importance which can not be saved to the people of the state by any other means whatever than by direct action of the state itself. The areas thus saved are called state parks.

Some state parks will be small, some very large. Half an acre of land may preserve a notable historic object. Ten acres of land accessible to the public on a mountain top, or on the shore of ocean or lake, may suffice to give the public perpetual opportunity to enjoy ten thousand acres of the most inspiring scenery. In other cases the ownership of thousands of acres in one area may be the least that will suffice to control and preserve those things and qualities which give the locality state-wide interest and importance, and the impairment of which, even in part, would leave the locality commonplace and uninteresting.

Some state park areas will be valuable for and mainly devoted to special forms of outdoor recreation, such as picnics, camping, fishing, bathing, etc. Some will be essentially museum pieces, to preserve to the people forever, in their utmost perfection, notable examples of natural scenery and objects of educational, scientific or historic interest, made accessible to the public in such ways as will permit their enjoyment without impairing their excellence. Some will be chosen and managed primarily for enjoyment from automobiles, others for kinds of enjoyment not to be obtained in perfection in the presence of automobiles; some for enjoyment that can be shared by a multitude, others for enjoyment that requires solitude and isolation.

Classic Account

This is a classic account of a classic accomplishment: the acquisition of the Dyerville Flat Redwoods. It appeared in The Humboldt Times on February 12, 1925.

It is also a classic in public relations: public relations being the means toward an end accomplished through the science of winning friends and influencing people with all the tools permitted.

The dialogue is eloquent, as expressed by the treasurer of the Pacific Lumber Company, its counsel, and the district attorney from Humboldt County. The dialogue was most effective when it was expressed by Newton B. Drury.

The sudden appearance of the telegrams at no other moment than the opportune moment just didn't happen. None of the drama just happened, because in the development of a winning cause, of a selling program, nothing just happens, general beliefs to the contrary and notwithstanding.

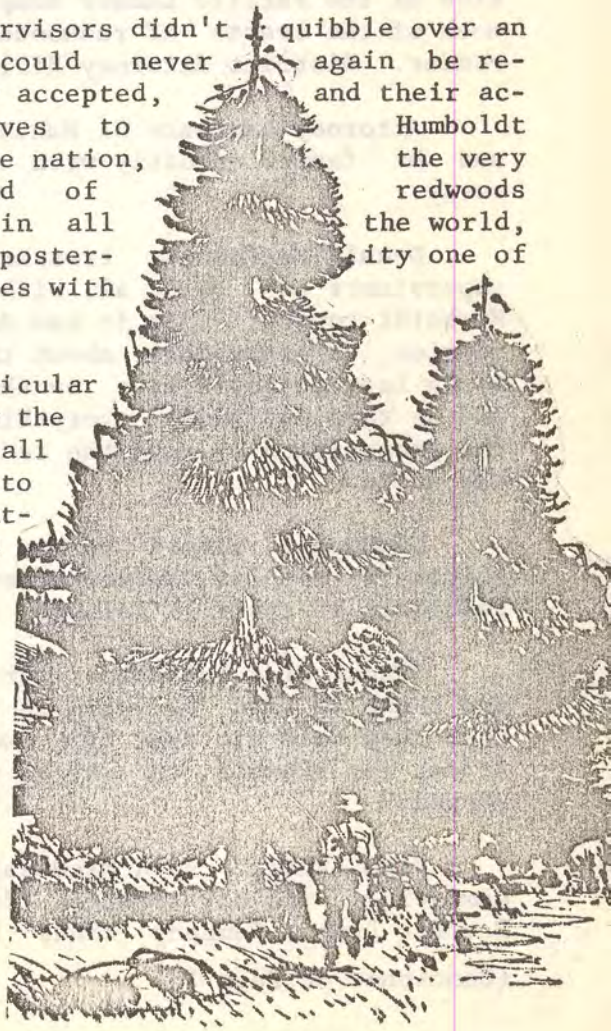
The story is not objective journalism, having no doubt been influenced in the weeks previous by a pair of operatives for the Save-the-Redwoods League making use of another campaign lever.

Tale of How Our Redwoods Came to Be

The magnificent fight of the people to save the redwoods of Dyerville Flats and Bull Creek to the nation for all time was rewarded with an imposing victory at the special session of the board of supervisors held in department one of the superior court here yesterday, when the board, without a dissenting vote, accepted the proposal of the Save the Redwoods League.

This nation-wide organization of progressive and unselfish men and women offered to finance the purchase of the tracts necessary to give Humboldt county one of the most unique parks in all the world.

The supervisors didn't quibble over an offer that could never again be repeated. They accepted, and their acceptance saves to Humboldt county and the nation, the very finest stand of redwoods now extant in all the world, and saves to posterity one of the great, but fast disappearing, natural resources with which the nation was once so generously blessed.



No fight was made by the people against any particular business interest or organization. The fight made by the people was to save the redwoods, intact, and for all times to the nation, and incidentally, to retain to Humboldt county an advertising feature and tourist attraction unsurpassed anywhere in California, and unequalled in other states no so fortunately favored of nature as is Humboldt county.

Representatives of the Pacific Lumber Company attempted to cast doubt on the financial integrity of the Save the Redwoods League.

Senator H. C. Nelson, attorney for the Pacific Lumber Company, presented his side of the contention, in a logical clear, sequential and imposing manner, flawlessly perfect from his standpoint. He made a splendid and forceful advocate for his

(Continued on the following page)

clients: convincing, logical and with a full equipment of legal reasoning and argument that did credit to his ability as a masterful advocate. None other could have presented a case better, few so well. But he was pitting cold, unpalpitating legal lore against public sentiment, and that proved an unsurmountable barrier.

District Attorney Arthur W. Hill made a wonderful forceful presentation of the people's side of the controversy.

He told the supervisors, as their legal representative, that he did not invite a legal fight; that he did not court legal proceedings; that he stood willing, ready, eager, as the people's tribune, to negotiate not one, but all the points at issue, before a fair and impartial board of arbitration, and stated frankly, that a contest in court was the fartherest thing in the world from his intention, if the matter could be amicably and fairly adjusted, not to one party, but to all the parties in the controversy.

But District Attorney Hill made it known in plain, unvarnished language, and in a ringing voice that carried conviction with it to every man and woman in the court room that if the Pacific Lumber Company, or its legal representatives, insisted on throwing down to him, and the people of Humboldt county, and the nation, the guage of battle, that they would find him willing to take up the people's standard and the people's fight as far as it was necessary to carry it to a successful conclusion.

The lumber company interests tried to cajole the district attorney with an offer on their part not to insist on legal proceedings if the district attorney, as legal representative of the board of supervisors, would advise them to accept the resolution of the Pacific Lumber Company embodying their terms to the people as to just how much of the tracts of redwoods they would surrender and the conditions of the surrender. District Attorney Hill refused point blank.

Attorney Lawrence E. Mahan appeared on the side of the Save the Redwoods League and he fenced adroitly with Senator H. C. Nelson on the legal status of the controversy.

Donald MacDonald, treasurer of the Pacific Lumber Company, appeared before the supervisors and told all within his hearing, how much the lumber company meant to Humboldt county, what it had done for the county, how large a payroll the company carried, a great deal about the possible effects of giving way to the Save the Redwoods League would have on the world in general and Humboldt county in particular, and he told everybody everything about the lumber company, but nothing at all about the proposition to save the redwoods for Humboldt county, the state, the nation and the world.

MacDonald summed up his rather belligerent presentation of the Pacific Lumber Company's side of the controversy by telling a story about a missionary and group of cannibals in the Fiji Islands, among which MacDonald's missionary, found himself.

"Those Fiji Islanders fattened that missionary, and fed him, and made him sleek and round so that he would be toothsome for the Fiji Islanders," said MacDonald and then they told him that they were going to make a feast of him, and that he could select for himself the way he would be preferred to be served up, boiled, roasted or stewed."

"And, that," said MacDonald forcefully emphasizing his points with prodigious hammering with his clenched fist on the table, "is the precise position that the Pacific Lumber Company finds itself in. "They are like the missionary," concluded

(Continued on Page 16)

A Congressman's Praise

On occasion of Newton B. Drury's retirement from the Federal Service, the Honorable Leroy Johnson made these remarks in the Congress.

NEWTON B. DRURY, A GREAT CONSERVATIONIST

A few weeks ago, Newton B. Drury, the Director of the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior since August 1940, resigned and returned to his home in California. Governor Earl Warren promptly appointed Mr. Drury chief of the division of beaches and parks, an important bureau of California's Department of Natural Resources. What was a serious loss to the National Government has been a great gain to my State of California. . . .

My object in making this statement to the Congress is to emphasize the fact that Newton B. Drury is a great conservationist and a great public servant. . . .

I have known Mr. Drury since 1912, when he and I found ourselves fellow graduate students in the Law School of the University of California at Berkeley. In undergraduate days he had been prominent in extracurricular affairs. He had won the Carnot Medal, highest debating award, for which the debaters of Stanford University and the University of California competed. He had been elected president of the Associated Students, highest office within the gift of the student body, and served in this position during his senior year.

On completion of his college course he joined the university faculty as an instructor in English, later becoming assistant professor of forensics and secretary to the president. In World War I he was a lieutenant in the Air Service of the Army, an observer in the Balloon Corps.

Back in civilian life with his brother he organized and successfully operated a public-relations and advertising business in San Francisco. About this time the Save-the-Redwoods League was organized to conduct campaigns for funds to acquire outstanding groves of the Coast Redwood (Sequoia Sempervirens) which were threatened with destruction. Mr. Drury became the executive secretary of this conservation association and managed its affairs with great success for over 20 years.

As funds became available from private sources the State matched them with appropriations by the legislature. A State park commission was authorized, and it engaged Mr. Drury to direct its purchasing programs, which covered, in addition to redwood groves along the coast, the Calaveras North Grove of giant sequoia trees, beaches, and scenic and

(Continued on the following page)

historic areas in all parts of California.

When a State park survey was authorized to develop a comprehensive plan for a system of beach, desert, mountain, and historic parks, Mr. Drury was the liaison officer with the famous landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted, who was engaged to make the survey and prepare the report.

As the result of the activities of the State park commission and the Save-the-Redwoods League, California has one of the finest park systems in the Nation.

Mr. Drury's direction of affairs as the responsible executive throughout the formative period of this development brought him national recognition as an outstanding conservationist and leader in park establishment. . . .

Mr. Drury's years as Director (1940-51) were the years of the war and its aftermath. Exiled to Chicago for 4 years the National Park Service with other agencies of the Department carried on its activities as best it could with small appropriations and its administrative, protective, and technical staffs badly broken up by men departing to serve in the Armed Forces. There were numerous insistent proposals for utilization of the resources of the national parks by private enterprises on the pretext that these resources--timber, minerals, pasturage, etc--were required in the war effort. With the unfailing support of Secretary Ickes, Drury resisted these proposals. At the same time, the service and the concessioners in many parks rendered great aid to the Armed Forces by making facilities in the parks available for rest and rehabilitation of soldiers and sailors returned from the battlefronts.

It would be reiterating statements of others if I set forth in detail more of Director Drury's achievements. They may be found in the last chapter, "Mather's Men Carry On," of the book, Steve Mather of the National Parks.

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

Harold Ickes on Naming Director

When Newton B. Drury accepted the appointment to Director of National Parks in 1940 after having first refused the appointment in July 1933, Secretary Harold Ickes stated:

> "The Park Service is fortunate in having secured the acceptance of Newton B. Drury for the post of Director. Mr. Drury is outstanding in the field of conservation occupied by the National Park Service and is a nationally recognized authority on park affairs. He has been intimate with the work of the National Park Service in his post as executive head of the Save-the-Redwoods League of California, has already been of great assistance to the Park Service."

All Power at Our Command

Newton B. Drury's statement to The National Parks Association in July, 1940.

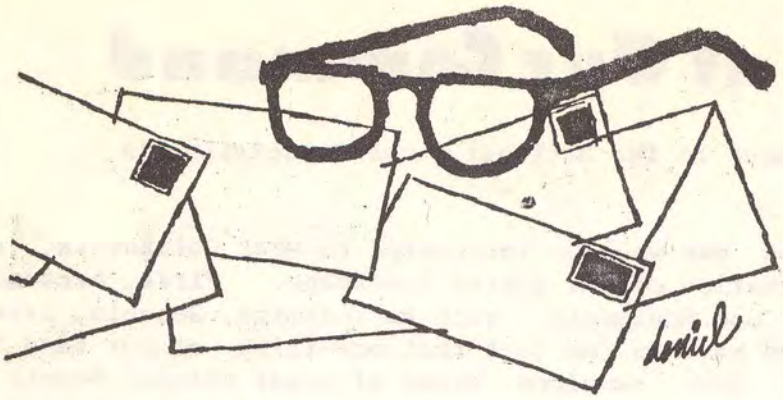
The National Parks Association may well be interested in what California, as a state, is attempting in the preservation of the native landscape. First, because in addition to our National Parks and Monuments, such as Yosemite, Sequoia, Lassen, Kings Canyon and Death Valley, and besides the fact that one-fifth of our land lies in National Forests, there still have remained areas of great natural beauty and distinction, like our Coast redwood forests, which are recognized to be of national importance. Secondly, because California, in assuming the responsibility for their protection (as to some of these properties at least), has been guided in its policy by principles and ideals in harmony with those contended for, with respect to National Parks, by this Association.

Whether some men are guilty of wishful thinking in ascribing superior virtue and wisdom to California. . . .it is perhaps too early to judge. Certainly we have had great opportunities, and we have tried to rise to them. Landscape beauty in California (like our climate of which some mention in the past may have been heard) has until recently been taken for granted. It was less than a generation ago, after the Save-the-Redwoods League was founded in 1918, and later when a comprehensive State Park System was begun in 1928, that there was brought to a focus the aspiration of our people to save from destruction or exploitation, before it was too late, at least the outstanding examples of ocean shore and mountain top, of forest and of stream, along with other areas of scenic, scientific or historic interest. We were richly endowed with many such examples which had not been protected in Federal reservations.

. . . .what you may consider a series of theoretical observations with which no one here particularly disagrees, by saying that these are some of the considerations that have shaped our thinking on the subject of our obligations to the native landscape in California? On the defensive side, we are trying to be alert to wrong trends, and to perversions of the governmental mechanism whereby conservation of values--spirtual as well as material--may be thwarted.

Yet we realize that we cannot be merely on the defensive. We must not impair our effectiveness by degenerating into common scolds. There is a constructive task also to be performed. It involves analysis and clear thinking. It involves statement of principles with all the arts of salesmanship and all the forces of propaganda. It calls for mobilizing and uniting all the best thought in support of ideals.

I do not think it amiss to say that much of our idealism has come from one of your members, Dr. John C. Merriam. He was a founder of the Save-the-Redwoods League and has long been its president. He impressed upon us the need of a state park system in California. And in a broader field, he has pointed the way to deeper understanding of the meaning of great works of Nature contending that this understanding must underlie all policy governing their use and protection, no matter in whose custody. Whether at Yavapi Point on the brink of Grand Canyon, or at Sinnott Memorial above the blue waters of Crater Lake, or under the granite cliffs of Yosemite, or on the shore where sea and land wage eternal battle at Point Lobos, or among the lengthening shadows of the towering sequoias--through his guidance and that of others, ways have been provided to learn at least some measure of the meaning these things hold. To each of us this meaning differs. But to all of us there comes, in contemplating these phenomena, a sense of time, a concept of the present as a link between past and future. To all of us there grows out of this concept a recognition of trusteeship, of obligation to protect the masterpieces of Nature as created.



Letters

DR. ROBERT G. SPROUL (President, U. of C. ret.)

It has been my pleasure to have known Mr. Drury personally for almost fifty years.

In 1947 The Regents of the University of California voted to confer upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in recognition for his many achievements in the field of public service. From 1919 to 1940 he served as secretary of the Save-the-Redwoods League and took leadership in campaigns which saved from destruction some 40,000 acres of the finest of these forest giants. For eleven years, also, he was executive of the California State Park Commission, and from 1938 to 1940 he was on the advisory board of Yosemite National Park. In 1940 he gave up his business and his home in San Francisco to become Director of the National Park Service, more because it was urged upon him as a duty he should accept than because he wanted to hold public office. He resigned in 1951 to continue his lifetime work of conservation and preservation of public lands by accepting an appointment as Chief, Division of Beaches and Parks of the State Department of Natural Resources.

He has been a lifelong trustee for the American people of their national heritage of scenic beauty, and a conservationist who has applied rational imagination and boundless energy to the public service of his state and nation.

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡

HERBERT HOOVER (President, United States, 1928-1932)

Newton B. Drury's devotion and dedication to conservation has enabled California to keep intact the glorious redwoods, many other forests now incorporated in State Parks, and his work with the National Park Service during the war and post-war years preserved for all citizens many lands which otherwise might have been lost forever.

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡

GILBERT GROSVENOR (Chairman of the Board, National Geographic Society)

Mr. Newton B. Drury will retire after a long and distinguished career devoted to the highest concepts of conservation and public service. I have followed his career from its beginning. No one is more deserving of recognition for significant contributions to the greatest cause of conservation.

Praise Chief's Work

EARL WARREN (Chief Justice of the United States, then Governor of California, on behalf of the Regents of the University of California of which he was President) the following citation upon award of the Honorary Doctor of Laws to Newton B. Drury:

"Native of California and child of pioneer parents - alumnus of the University in the class which in this year (1947) celebrating its thirty-fifth anniversary - as Director of the National Park Service, trustee for the American people of their national heritage of scenic beauty - leader in the preservation and development of valuable recreational areas, and notably of the redwoods of California - a conservationist who has applied rational imagination and boundless industry to the public service of his state and nation."

+++++++

GOODWIN J. KNIGHT (Former Governor of California)

Since 1919 Newton B. Drury has zealously and indefatigably followed a course of preservation of all our great heritages, and specifically our Redwood forests along the northwest coast. His capable leadership during the last few years has enabled the inclusion within the California State Park System of thousands of acres of choice lands which might otherwise be set upon by predatory interests.

+++++++

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, JR. (President, Hearst Newspapers)

Through the years myself, our family and my father personally were acquainted with Newton B. Drury's endeavors, both in California and throughout the Nation. The California State Park System in itself is a memorial to this man. Without him there would be hardly any virgin Redwood forests left."

+++++++

MAJOR GENERAL U. S. GRANT, III (President, American Planning and Civic Assn.)

The Redwood groves and state parks of California are living tributes to the ideals, industry, and devotion of Newton B. Drury. . . .

If (he) had accomplished nothing more than saving the coast Redwoods from destruction, his name would come down in history as a revered benefactor of the State and Nation.

19 National Organizations Hail Chief's Accomplishments

Nineteen national organizations at a testimonial had this to say about Newton B. Drury:

"You have been," the testimonial continues, "the chief custodian of our country's greatest treasures, unique and irreplaceable, the superlative works of nature upon our land and the monuments of the history of our people. You have guarded these treasures with devotion and with courage as a sacred trust on behalf of countless generations to come, and you have known how to draw from them inspiration and enjoyment for the generations of the present. You have held high the ideals of a branch of the public service which has been notable for its ideals and its loyalty to them, and you have maintained and enhanced its great tradition. . . .

"On behalf of those millions of our fellow citizens whose lives are enriched and whose love of country is stirred by the experiences which you and your associates . . . . make possible for them."

"Organizations represented at the gathering and signing the scroll were:

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society
American Forestry Association
American Museum of Natural History
American Nature Association
American Planning and Civic Association
Boone and Crockett Club
General Federation of Women's Clubs
Izaak Walton League of America
National Audubon Society
National Parks Association
National Wildlife Federation
Save-the-Redwoods League
Smithsonian Institution
Society of American Foresters
Conservation Foundation
Nature Conservancy
Sierra Club
Wilderness Society
Wildlife Management Institute

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OPPOSITE PAGE
Reprint from the May, 1951 issue of News and Views when Newton B. Drury joined the Division of Beaches and Parks as Chief.

P A R
Q U

DYERVILLE FLAT PURCHASE (Continued from Page 8)

MacDonald with a dramatic and forceful and parting thump on the table as he cholerically sat himself down.

Then Newton B. Drury, Secretary of the Save the Redwoods League, arose, a timid David to face a blustering Goliath, and with a solitary shaft of wit from the sling shot of his humor he flattened all the bluster and took all the echoes out of even the last final resounding thwack on the table by quietly but firmly reminding MacDonald "that the members of the Save the Redwoods League were not and are not Fijian Islanders." And the people laughed uproariously and long.

Attorney Mahan and Donald MacDonald had a finger shaking contest that looked threatening for a time. MacDonald, to emphasize some point he was trying to make, wagged and shook his finger at Mahan eloquently and prolongedly. Then Attorney Mahan proved himself some digit manipulator himself by shaking his finger back at MacDonald just as eloquently and prolongedly and he told MacDonald in no uncertain terms that the lumber company had broken faith with the people. Mahan made his point so clear to the asseblage that they awarded him the finger shaking decision on points.

"It is the first time" declared Mahan "that with all due respect to Senator Nelson I ever saw him afraid of a lawsuit. Should this case go to condemnation, there are enough redblooded lawyers who will fight the case through the courts free." The statement brought vigorous applause. "What difference," pertinently quiered Mahan, "whether by logging or by purchase price so long as it realizes so much per tree? They won't be cheated."

Thereupon the participants warmed up to the most exciting fray of the day. Said Drury: "Why not lay the entire matter aside and have company representatives and Save the Redwoods League representatives meet and settle this matter?" MacDonald: "We want these injunction and condemnation proceedings decided one way or another first. We want you to refuse or accept our offer of South Dyerville Flat."

Drury: "Then you refuse to negotiate? You want a lawsuit?"

MacDonald: "Mr. Drury, I will thank you not to put words in my mouth."

J. P. Mahan, jumping to his feet, "South Dyerville Flat was dedicated to Simon Murphy and the State of California before. How can you give it to us over again? You declared--and it is on record--that you would sell North Dyerville Flat if the money were raised, then when the money was partly raised you declared the flat not for sale. You took machinery secretly into North Dyerville Flat and started cutting so secretly it took us hours to find your camp.

At about this time, MacDonald, stiffening and straightening and Mahan, shaking his fist approached each other. Drury, hastely interposed to the effect that all should be amiable and at this dramatic moment three telegrams arrived in rapid succession and were handed to Drury that read:

"$700,000 funds on hand to buy redwoods."

"$750,000 funds on hand to buy redwoods."

"$750,000 funds on hand to buy redwoods."

Each of the three telegrams were signed by eminent San Francisco men, prominent bankers and financiers whose financial integrity would not be questioned, whose motives were above even a shadow of suspicion and whose words carry national weight in financial matters.

BETTER RANGER (Continued from Page 4)

AND OF THE FUTURE

"Needless to say, a natural preserve like Point Lobos, with its rugged seacoast crowned with windblown Monterey cypress, its wealth of flora and fauna, its clamoring sea lions on the off-shore rocks, its rare sea otters and its birds of shore and sea, could be developed primarily as a great natural exhibit. It would be used with more restraint than would the recreational beaches of the south of the recreational areas on the shores of reservoirs, as at our developments at Folsom Lake."

* * * *

"In State, no less than in national parks, we should be always alive to our obligation, before it is too late, to set aside, in a reasonable proportion, outstanding representative areas of forest, seacoast, desert, mountains, lakeshore, rivers and marshland, as outdoor laboratories for nature interpretation, scientific and aesthetic study. This is the basis of our naturalist program. If we succeed, these will be a heritage for which future generations will be increasingly grateful, as in the not too distant future, they will in all probability be the only places where forests evolve naturally, plants and animals live in harmonious relationship with themselves and their environment, and nature in her works can still be studied in the original design."

* * *

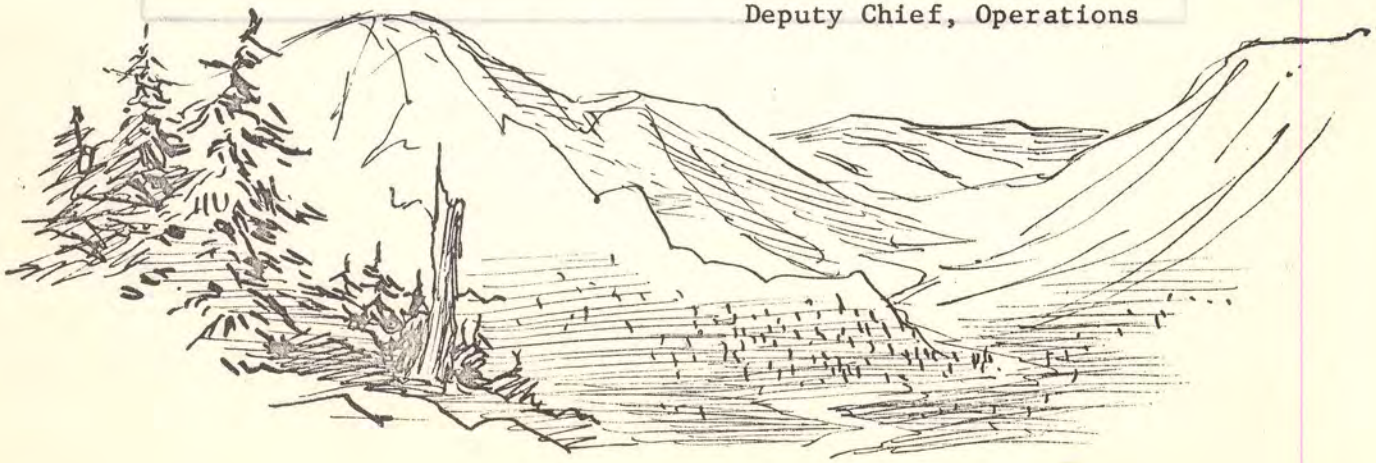
"Should we not ask ourselves, 'Where will these highways lead? Where will our teaming millions, when they take the road, find relief from the tensions of modern life and the healing influence of contact with nature as created'?"

* * *

"It is a high calling that has as its purpose to assure the people of the future that they will have the great experience in the out of doors that we have had."

Earl P. Hanson

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations



HIS VOICE WILL BE HEARD

When Newton Bishop Drury retires at the end of this month as Chief, Division of Beaches and Parks, the ensign will lower on an extended career of public service of which no man can be more proud or rest more calmly in the knowledge that the world is the better for his devotion. It will not necessarily mean that the last has been heard of Newton Drury, for that would be a tragedy. It does mean that at three score and ten years, accomplishments in the defense of our rich heritage will be pursued in a private capacity instead of in an official capacity. History relates this is often more effective.

This issue of News and Views is devoted exclusively to Newton Drury.

It is to be hoped the contents herein will enable those of us who stumble in his shadow to learn that much more so that the greatest teacher, history, will allow us to profit. Newton Drury's battles and wars were never fought in vain. He never had his eye upon the hole, only the doughnut. As he has quoted a comment on Sir Christopher Wren, so may it be quoted of him:

"If you seek his monument, look about you."

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 16 NO. 4

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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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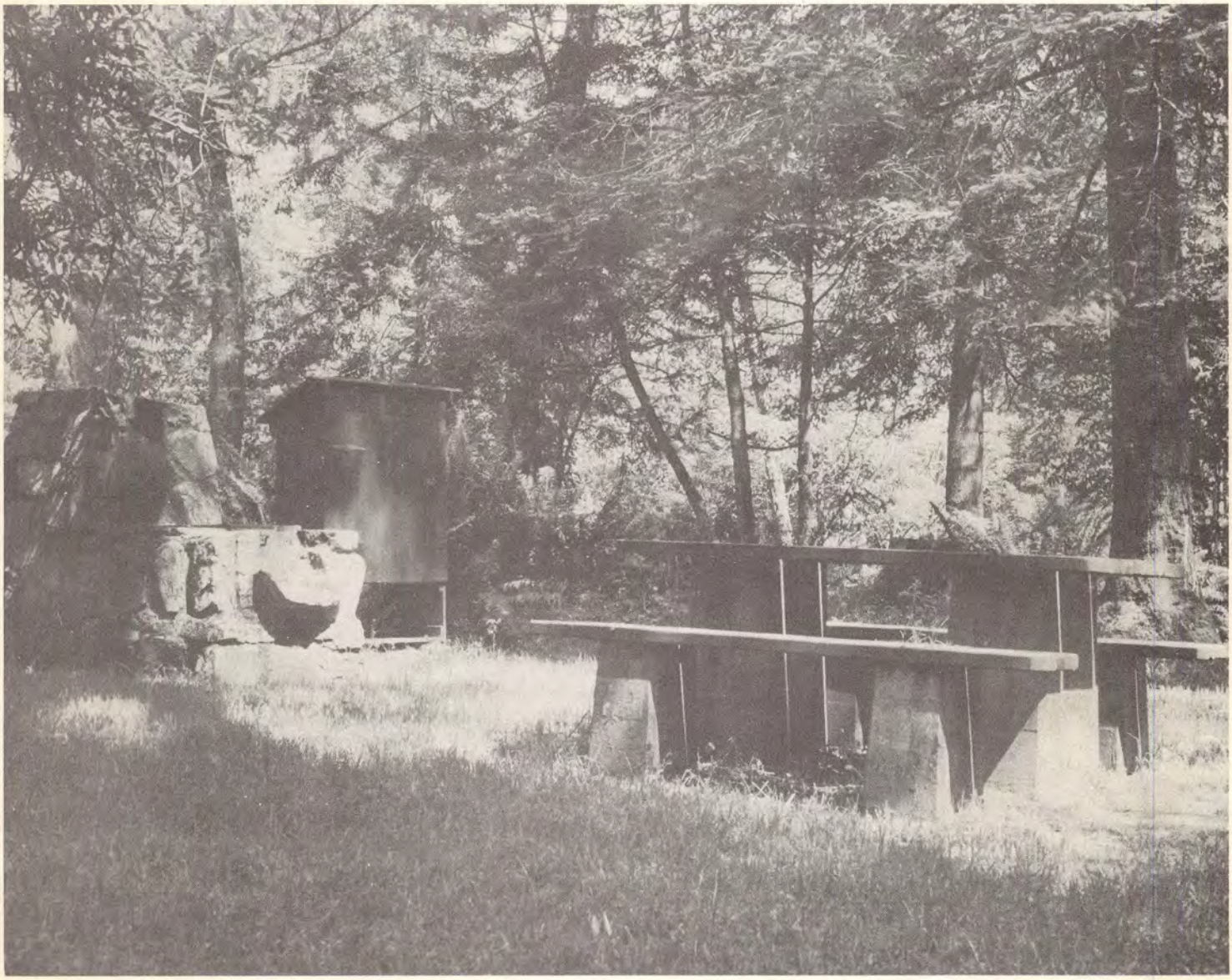


May - 1959

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

NEWS and VIEWS

May - 1959

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

CHARLES DE TURK IS NAMED DIVISION CHIEF

Governor Edmund G. Brown in a press release dated May 11, said "He will nominate Charles A. DeTurk of Seattle, Washington, for appointment as chief of the State Division of Beaches and Parks.

"Mr. DeTurk, 52, will replace Newton B. Drury, who retired April 30 after a total of 21 years service as chief of the division. He was one of three men recommended to Governor Brown by the State Personnel Board after a nationwide survey. The appointment is the first to be made to the post under a bill recently signed into law by Governor Brown. Previous appointments were made by the State Park Commission.

"'California is very fortunate to get a man as eminently qualified as Charles DeTurk to head its Division of Beaches and Parks,' Governor Brown said. 'Mr. DeTurk has dedicated his entire adult life to park work, helping to develop facilities for use in our leisure time, something which is very important to our growing population in California', he said.

"Mr. DeTurk, born October 6, 1906, in Martinsville, Indiana, is a graduate of the University of Illinois. He is married and the father of three children. He has been in park work since 1930, when he joined the Allegheny County Bureau of Parks in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as a landscape architect. Since June, 1950, Mr. DeTurk has been state park planner for the State Park and Recreation Commission in the State of Washington.

"From September, 1947, to June, 1950, he was director of public relations for the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority in Detroit, Michigan, acting as advisor on development of metropolitan parks.

"From September, 1945, to August, 1947, he was landscape architect for the Wayne County Road Commission in Detroit, and from May, 1939, to July, 1945, he was director of the Division of State Parks in Indiana.

"Mr. DeTurk has been a member of the board of the National Conference on State Parks since 1940 and was president from 1954 to 1956. He was president of the Washington Society of Landscape Architects in 1956."

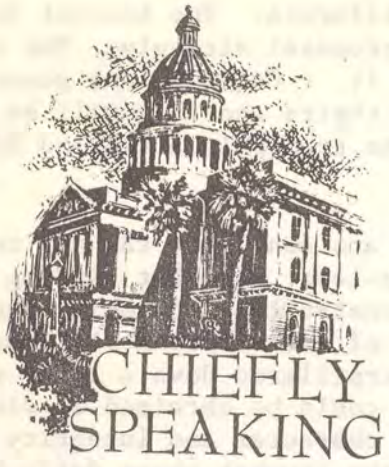
Upon appointment as Chief, Mr. DeTurk told the Sacramento Bee:

"California has a great future, but the State faces the problem of a rapidly expanding population living on a static amount of land. Great care must be taken to insure the best possible use of the land available because the State's land area can never be enlarged."

Mr. DeTurk said "He feels the State should do as much for human conservation as scenic conservation."

He further stated, "We should develop all possible ways for people to enjoy the outdoors with their families for more than an afternoon at a time. Reasonably priced vacation facilities run by concessionaires should be considered in addition to construction of regular campsites."

Mr. DeTurk plans to be on the job in Sacramento about June 8.



The Chief's column "Chiefly Speaking" continues in this position. In the absence of our still-to-be-appointed chief, the editor will presume upon the good will of all Rangers and fill in on a temporary basis.

For eight years and a few months this space has been filled by a master of the written and spoken word. The position of the column should not be lost because of the division's personal and administrative loss and so while we wait for an announcement---- it may be made by the time Rangers read this, but it wasn't at press time----on who our new Chief is and he can assume this spot we'll try our best to keep your attention.

One can remember these many years ago when on a winter Sunday in July or August Down Under we were reading the Sydney Morning Herald. Newsprint was scarce during those years in Australia and such monarchs as the Herald were limited by decree to four pages. With the war intense on all fronts, the Parliament in session, advertisers wanting a few inches, the results from Randwick sought by punters, a shark off Manly Beach, a threatened dock strike at Woolloomooloo pier, the competition for news space was fierce and required a clairvoyant editor to make sure everyone's thirst for news was somewhat satisfied. Despite all this, what should appear but two or three significant paragraphs about an announcement propagated by a fellow named Aubrey Drury who said that Americans were going to set aside a few thousand acres of land in which "California's grand Redwoods" thrived as a living memorial to Americans, and Allied Troops, too, if any overseas donor cared to participate, who were giving their lives each day in The Struggle.

This little item about a little bit of California in a newspaper hardput to find the paper to print the item on, 23 days by the Mormacsea removed from Eureka, California, U. S. A. ! ! !

It is a confession I am not proud of, though I suppose one cannot be proud of any confession, that until that moment I had not knowingly seen a Redwood tree and most surely had never been up the Redwood Highway and in the midst of these giants although I was born, raised and schooled in San Francisco, Oakland and Palo Alto. Indeed, it was not until soon after coming to this division in 1957 and in company with Ronald Waterer, the superintendent of the Kenya National Forest, of Kenya Colony, Africa, that I viewed these trees. I was taking him on a tour, showing him Our Giants I did not tell him it was also my first visit. Even an Englishman had to admit the Commonwealth's Gums and Eucalyptuses had to give way, although he held out that maybe a few down in Australia were as tall as the Sequoia Sempervirens.

At the time he mentioned that he didn't think it was a good idea for the trees to be trampled upon as they were in some of our parks. He felt their life span was being shortened by centuries. He of course was correct and next month we plan to republish a paper by H. C. Meinecke on this very subject.

He also expressed the hope that maybe some day California would be able to set up a roadway through these trees so that they could be seen at their best and freed from any adverse use. That day may be soon at hand. With adoption by the Park Commission already accomplished, a Redwood Parkway Plan is about ready to take its first

(Continued on the following page)

(Continued from the previous page)

steps toward realization to the redounding credit of California. The tourist industry, much dependent on the Redwoods, will welcome the proposal strongly. The chambers of commerce in the area and the counties are for it. Californians generally should cheer for at long last the park will become truly theirs and they will be able to really walk, drive, camp, play, swim, hike and ride the trails in a Redwood Forest of unmatchable grandeur.

Why wasn't it done before? One supposes the answers are many, but the big reason is that there was only one Redwood Highway, and this two-lane, somewhat winding road that gave way in a more saner period of planning and construction thinking to the stateliness and truth of the Redwoods was the lifeblood of the entire North Coast of California. Now there is a freeway, bulldozed and caterpillered down a line which wavers O so slightly and, by compromise, the best that could be obtained in discussions that are now in one book of history which folks of character and integrity hope is not repeated. The got-to-get-there-quick motorist, the trucker whose daily bread is dependent on his moving board feet hundreds of miles, the commercial men, and on and on, have their own roadway now, one that in the very near future will extend the length of the Redwood Empire.

That leaves the old Redwood Highway through the park areas to several hundred good people who reside along its stretches and to 1,500,000 and more other human beings who each year trek up to the Redwoods of California for the sheer delight, expressed in many ways, which is afforded them under the canopy of the Giants.

The Parkway means a roadway maintained to park standards. The paved section will be of the highest highway standard, but the shoulders won't be wide scars. The speed will be a sane speed, enabling one to cross the roadway at will without constant threat of death for one false step. And other advantages, so numerous and so obvious.

If Americans, as well as the superintendent of the Kenya National Forest and evidently an editor of the Sydney Morning Herald have enjoyed themselves in the California Redwoods despite the roar of trucks while camping, ducking the big fellows while on the highway, maintaining a speed so that the fellow behind doesn't honk his horn, etc., etc., etc., etc., what further satisfaction will accrue to everyone when the true wonders and peace of the Redwood Forest are at hand because of the parkway.

My vocabulary is no match for it.

A. M. C.

Change in District Administration

By EARL P. HANSON

The long-scheduled change in the boundaries of the six geographical districts of the Division of Beaches and Parks is to be effectuated as of July 1, 1959. The change is expected to distribute the workload nearly equally among the six districts and was recommended by Director DeWitt Nelson as a result of studies by the Division of Organization and Cost Control in the Department of Finance. Although the recommendations were made over a year ago, the changes were delayed due to technical difficulties, particularly with respect to re-establishing the present District 4 Office in Santa Barbara County from which to administer the new District 5.

DETAILS OF THE CHANGES

The following new assignments are to take place on July 1 date:

District 1 - Weaverville Joss House, Shasta State Historical Monument, Castle Crags, McArthur Burney Falls Memorial and William B. Ide Adobe will become part of District 1, with headquarters in Eureka. Otherwise, District 1 will remain intact. James P. Tryner is the Superintendent.

District 2 - Southern Mendocino County, Lake, Napa and Sonoma counties will continue to remain a part of District 2. Marin County will be added, including Tomales Bay, Samuel P. Taylor, Mt. Tamalpais, Stinson Beach, Angel Island State Parks. Headquarters will remain at Santa Rosa. Gordon T. Kishbaugh is the Superintendent.

District 3 - District 3, whose headquarters will remain at Stockton, will accept from District 2 Curry-Bidwell Bar and Colusa-Sacramento River, while giving up Millerton Lake State Park to the new District 5. Otherwise there will be no changes. Clyde L. Newlin is the Superintendent.

District 4 - The boundaries of District 4 will be changed to include the northern portion of the present District 5. Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, San

(Continued on the following page)

Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Cruz and San Benito counties will be added to Monterey County--the only County to be transferred from the present District 5. The following parks will be added to supervision of the District: Mt. Diablo, Knowland State Arboretum, San Mateo Beaches, Portola, Butano, Big Basin, Henry Cowell, all of the Santa Cruz Beaches and San Juan Bautista, as well as Fremont Peak in San Benito County. Headquarters for District 4 will remain at Monterey, and the present District Superintendent from District 5 will be the new District Superintendent of District 4. He is Jess Chaffee.

District 5 - District 5 may be considered as an entirely new District carved out of the present District 5 and a portion of District 6. It will include San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Kern, and some San Joaquin Valley counties, including Millerton Lake. The principal additions to District 5 will be Tule Elk Reserve, Fort Tejon, Los Encinos, Will Rogers Home, Carrillo Beach, Pio Pico and general review of the State Parks being operated by local governments. The entire staff of the former District 4, which is presently in San Francisco, will be transferred to the new District headquarters at Goleta in Santa Barbara County. Lloyd Lively is the Superintendent.

District 6 - The present District 6 will remain substantially as it is, except for the transfer of Los Angeles County to District 5 and the addition of Inyo County. No State Parks are gained by District 6 whose present headquarters are at San Clemente. It is expected that these headquarters will be moved eventually to some location such as Riverside, which was the community recommended in the report of the Department of Finance.

Acting Superintendent Leo D. Crawford will remain temporarily in charge of District 6. This is a result of the recent death of William L. Kenyon. An examination for the Ranger 6 class from which the District Superintendents are selected is being held by the State Personnel Board, and it is expected that the new Superintendent of District 6 will be chosen from the list to be established.

DECENTRALIZATION OF PLANNING

In connection with the new plans for a change in District administration it is also planned to delegate to the Districts full responsibility for project and development planning. Personnel will be transferred from the Sacramento headquarters office to each of the six Districts about September 1, 1959. This includes employees in the landscape architect, civil engineer and surveying classes, as well as appropriate drafting assistants.

A technical review staff will remain in Sacramento for the purpose of preparing appropriate standards, criteria and procedural manuals and will be responsible for final review of all projects before approval by the Chief of the Division.

This added workload upon the field offices will place the District Superintendents in a primarily administrative capacity, with full dependence upon the planning teams for their skilled services and full dependence upon the operating personnel for carrying out the public services in the individual operating units.

This will measurably increase the workload of all concerned, but with proper guidance should provide for a vastly more efficient and effective organization. With work improvement programs now being developed, this should serve to make all of us Better Rangers.

Earl P. Hanson

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

Brave But Bleak New World...

Recently the rising waters of man-made Lake Kariba (the result of a new dam across the Zambezi River), in Southern Rhodesia, took a terrible toll of wildlife in the area. A brave but hopelessly inadequate team of rangers was able to rescue only a small fraction of the manrooned animal population.

The Rhodesian tragedy is not the first instance in which either nature or man has indulged in a no-holds-barred scrimmage with the world's wildlife, Geophysical and evolutionary developments have eliminated many creatures unable to adapt themselves to change, and humanity's demands have elbowed others aside. Eventually, no portion of the earth will be deemed too remote, barren or inhospitable to support the world's burgeoning population, armed with a new and seemingly irresistible atomic technology, able to transform the terrestrial landscape almost at will. As never before, much of the animal kingdom, made up as it is of anachronisms--where will the elephant walk in tomorrow's metropolitan Africa? -- faces the cold fate labeled extinction. Only enlightened aid from responsible governments can preserve nature's great variety.

Africa, in particular, is a conservationist's nightmare. At the midwinter meeting of the New York Zoological Society Dr. Fairfield Osborn, president of the society, warned members that without strong conservation efforts "many of the great species of animal life in Africa will inevitably disappear." In another quarter Major Merwyn Cowie, director of the Royal National Parks of Kenya, described in his last annual report the "greatest slaughter of elephants that has ever been recorded in such a small area in Africa."

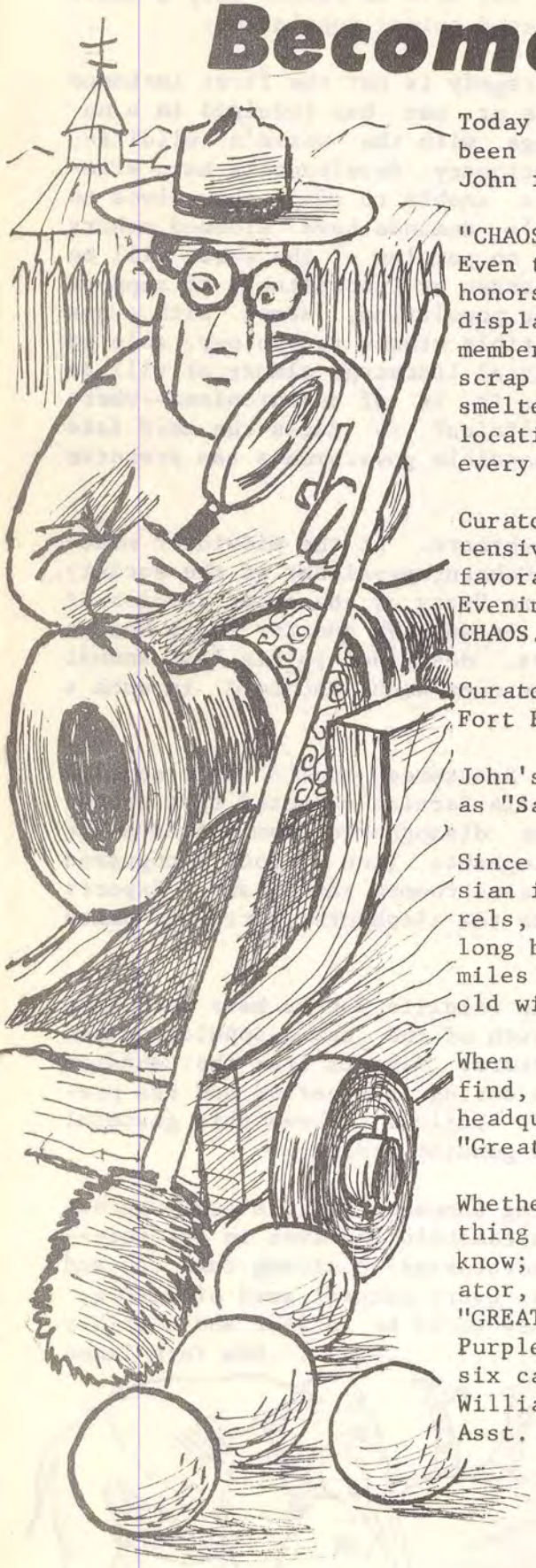
Elsewhere the wildlife picture is no brighter. Scattered knells have sounded for other species. A survey by the Canadian Wildlife Service reported that unless excessive killing is halted, caribou will soon have disappeared from Canada's far north. In Ceylon only 750 to 800 wild Ceylonese elephants (one of four recognized Asian types) remain, whereas a century ago ten thousand roamed the island. Experts say only determined conservation efforts can balance the elephants' birth and death ratio.

On our own continent United States and Canadian wildlife forces have long been united in an effort to save the whooping crane. Growth of the crane population has been steady, if unspectacular, over the last four years. Reports from the Canadian Wildlife Service show an increase of seventeen cranes during that period and the present total is hopefully estimated to be thirty-eight. Failure to keep this graceful beauty a part of America's wildlife family would be a genuine tragedy.

Today, when every forecast points to an increasing sameness of life everywhere--the uniformity inherent in the mass-produced home, automobile and even in the scientifically cultured "wildflowers" of the botanical laboratories--a strong case can and should be made for the conservation of every creature, every natural seed of nuance, that the earth yet sustains, lest tomorrow's brave new world be a poor and terribly bleak one.

.....New York Times

St John of Fort Ross Becomes Great Gun



Today word was received from "CHAOS", that further honors have been bestowed upon the Curator of Fort Ross, John McKenzie. John is now a "Great Gun, Wearer of the Purple Lanyard".

"CHAOS" stands for: Cannon Hunters Association of Seattle. Even though CHAOS has a touch of humor in the passing out of honors and ranks to active members, the acquiring and proper displaying of old cannon is undertaken in dead earnest by the membership. Many an old time cannon has been rescued off a scrap iron heap just in time to prevent it from going into a smelter. To find, acquire, and assign an old cannon to the location of where it was historically involved is the goal of every member of CHAOS.

Curator McKenzie's efforts at cannon hunting have been so extensive and rewarding that the Fort Ross staff received a very favorable "plug" in the February 14, 1959 issue of "Saturday Evening Post", in which a several page spread was devoted to CHAOS.

Curator McKenzie's first find of a cannon (now on display at Fort Ross), made him a "Cannoneer" of CHAOS.

John's second find (to go on display soon), "cannonized" him as "Saint John of Cazadero".

Since cannonization, St. John found two bronze cannon with Russian inscriptions on the barrels, and dated 1811, also a long boat swivel gun, not 50 miles from the Fort in an old wine cellar.

When CHAOS heard of this find, the reaction at their headquarters must have been: "Great Guns"!!!

Whether the comment has anything to do with it, I don't know; but nevertheless, Curator, McKenzie is now a "GREAT GUN, Wearer of the Purple Lanyard", locator of six cannon.

William B. Bishop
Asst. Monument Supervisor

Commission Plans Policy Study To Determine Future Use

The State Park Commission, on motion of Commissioner Will Rogers, Jr., unanimously adopted a pair of important resolutions at its April meeting in Sacramento.

One resolution dealt with camping within State Parks--in the immediate present and in the future. The resolution made it permissive to limit consecutive camping days in some parks to seven so that more Californians might use park facilities. It also reiterated, with some changes, the present program to develop camping in parks where feasible and to do it as quickly as possible.

The second resolution is self-explanatory and concerns Commission policy. Both resolutions follow:

CAMPING PROGRAM OUTLINED

It is the policy of the State Park Commission to provide opportunities for recreational experiences in State parks such as overnight tent and trailer camping.

In conformity with this policy, the Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks shall have included in each master plan of development, for those State parks which can accommodate such facilities, within the limits of the land carrying capacity and without serious impairment of the significant landscape qualities of the areas, sites suitable for the installation of appropriate overnight facilities camping. In accordance with such plans, the Chief of the Division shall develop a State-wide program for increasing camping and shall endeavor to obtain funds for this purpose through the medium of the Division's annual budget. Construction shall proceed as rapidly as possible following the appropriation of funds by the Legislature.

In order that the maximum number of camping or trailer parties may find enjoyment in the State parks where facilities are provided for them, there shall be established a limit to the number of days of campsite occupancy in any one State Park. Such limit shall be established in accordance with the known demand for facilities, the distance traveled by the users, the average stay of campers, and the season of the year. In

(Continued on the following page)

COMMISSION POLICY

WHEREAS, we are now at the midpoint of our Five Year Expansion Program, and

WHEREAS, a continuing review of all general policy or criteria is desirable, and

WHEREAS, there is soon to be appointed a new Chief for the Division of Beaches and Parks, and

WHEREAS, we are facing the greatest population increase of any state in the Union,

NOW THEREFORE be it resolved that the Chairman appoint a subcommittee of several members to study and report back to the full Commission within two months a series of recommendations for general policy, including among others the following points:

A. In the face of limited funds and expanding needs, a broad review of priorities on development and acquisition.

B. A review of the policies on public use of the State Beaches and Parks with attention being given to:

1. Camp and trailer sites.

2. Roadside rests - are they a Park function?

3. Roadside rests at existing State parks.

(Continued on the following page)

CAMPING PROGRAM OUTLINED (Continued from the previous page)

order to avoid residential occupancy of campsites, the maximum occupancy shall be 30 consecutive calendar days, and such occupancy may be reduced to seven consecutive calendar days upon recommendation of the Chief. For this purpose, the Chief of the Division shall schedule for all of the camping areas of the State Park System, dates during which camping limits shall apply and shall give wide publicity to the schedule at least 60 days prior to the effective starting dates of such a schedule. Time limits may be changed after the publication of such schedules should a change in attendance and demand warrant such change, except that no lower minimum shall be established, except in emergencies, without the required sixty days notice.

COMMISSION POLICY (Continued from the previous page)

4. Overflow facilities for peak periods.

5. Recreational development for Reservoir Areas.

6. Concessions and price policies - to what degree, if any, should a park pay its way?

7. Utilization of State Beaches and Parks after acquisition and prior to development, taking into account the previous local usage.

8. Multi-purpose use of water areas by time and space regulation.

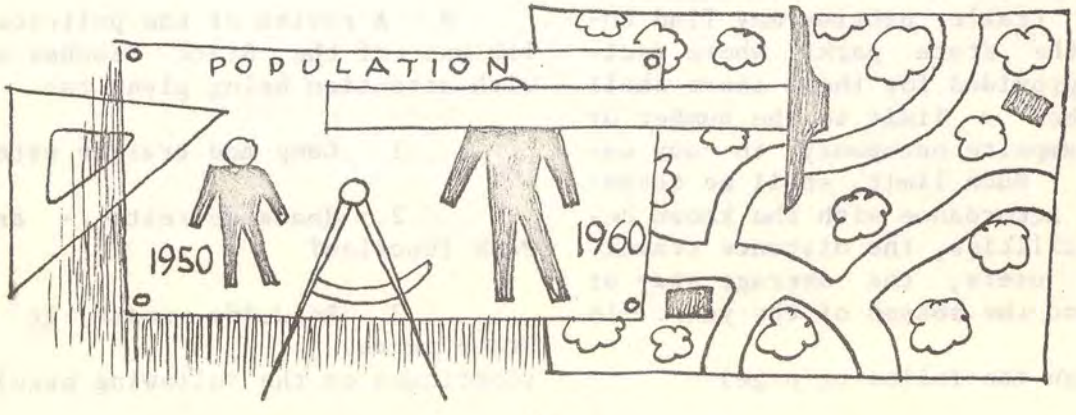
9. A "crash" program of temporary facilities in areas near large populations so as to get the greatest utilization in the shortest possible time.

C. In the face of an expanding population and an exploding recreational need, the setting aside for all time of irreplaceable scenic, forest, and historic areas so that mass park development now and in the future can be channeled past them into other areas.

D. The permanent preservation of wildlife and primitive areas in cooperation with the Federal Government.

E. A broad review of the relative functions of City, County, State and Federal Parks -- who should handle what and who should pay for what?

F. A broad general statement of cooperation with City and County Planning Boards with reference to the need for uniform Statewide planning.



Brock To His Crock: See You Later, Alligator

Supervisor Richard L. Brock and his staff of 24 continue to curiously scan the surface of the 120 mile shoreline of Folsom Lake for an alligator--repeat, an alligator--witnesses said they saw in the lake. Ed White, a bureau of reclamation guard, said a man--unidentified--stopped by the guard gate near Beal's Point just long enough to blurt out:

"Man, I'm from the south. And I know a 'gator when I see a 'gator. And I'm telling you I saw a 'gator." The hunt began. White said he went down to the lake shore and, sure enough, a few feet offshore he saw the alligator. "it swam for about 10 to 15 feet on the surface," he said. "Then it submerged. I didn't see it after that." White estimated it must have weighed 60 to 65 pounds.

Shortly afterward A. A. Spencer, superintendent of the William Land Park Zoo in Sacramento and Brock scanned the water at the lake shore. They sighted what "might" have been an alligator about 30 yards offshore near a small island. But it could just have been a stick or log, said Spencer.

Regardless, Spencer and Brock emphasized that if there is an alligator in Folsom Lake, there is nothing to be afraid of. The 'gator is a timid creature, anxious to keep to its lonesome, said Spencer. It will run--or swim off--at the slightest noise or movement.

Well, how about roping it or snaring it or netting it? "That's virtually impossible," said Spencer. "They're as fast as a fish in the water. There is only one way to get it. Wait until it goes up on the beach for a sunbath, then slip up on it from behind, grab its tail--and call me." He sounded serious, at least, sort of serious. But suppose you are all alone? Who is going to let go with one hand long enough to reach into his pocket for a dime for the telephone? And who is going to dial? Brock said that would be worked out--"somehow".

Could a skin diver corner it? "Hardly", said Spencer. "That's a big lake. And all the 'gator would leave behind is a handful of bubbles."

There are two theories on how the alligator got into Folsom--if, indeed, there is one in the lake:

1. Some one tossed it in as a prank. If so, where did he get it? None is missing from zoos.

2. It may be one of several which disappeared from a ranch on Arcade Creek about a decade ago during high flood waters. But how did it get into Folsom?

Regardless, it would take an alligator about 25 years, said Spencer to grow to a length of four and one half feet--the size estimated by White. That poses another question: Where has it been hiding all these years before making its debut?

FDR, HST, Ike Hold Conservation

The Conservation movement has so long been identified with the perpetuation of things that its spiritual and idealistic content has been overlooked. To my mind that constitutes its very essence. Conservation expresses generosity towards future generations as opposed to the selfishness of the older and rejected policy. It represents economy in the use of our physical heritage as opposed to the destructive extravagance of the old system. It cultivates love of beauty in nature and subordinates utilitarian objects.

.....U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner.....

An unwritten compact between the dead, the living and the unborn requires that we leave the unborn something more than debts and depleted natural resources.

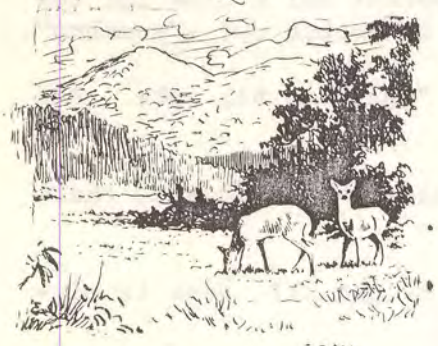
.....A Washington Supreme Court Decision.....

...the long term National interest must govern the decision on any proposal that would destroy, impair or even modity any part of the natural scene...or that would injure or destroy any historic or prehistoric landmark that has been set aside for preservation and for public enjoyment...if these great possessions of ours are "whittled away"; if they are allowed to be impaired for any but the most compelling reasons, the process is bound to be cumulative, and the end product will be mediocrity.

.....Oscar L. Chapman.....

There is nothing so American as our parks. The scenery and wild life are native. The fundamental idea behind the parks is native. It is, in brief, that the country belongs to the people, that it is in process of making for the enrichment of the lives of all of us. The parks stand as the outward symbol of this great human principle.

.....Franklin D. Roosevelt.....



For conservation of the human spirit, we need (parks) where we may be more keenly aware of our Creator's infinitely varied, infinitely beautiful, and infinitely bountiful handiwork. Here we may draw strength and peace of mind from our surroundings...Here we can truly understand what the Psalmist meant when he sang: "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures, He leadeth me beside the still waters; He restoreth my soul."

.....Harry S. Truman.....

With the steady growth of our population, there is an increasing need for recreation under natural outdoor conditions. This is of major significance to the physical and mental health of the nation.

.....Dwight D. Eisenhower.....

Beauty, spiced with wonder, is the greatest lure to travel.

.....Confucius.....

Of Park Areas Uppermost

The integrity of California's two magnificent State Parks at Lake Tahoe--Emerald Bay State Park and D. L. Bliss State Park--remains inviolate at publication time as a resolution which called for a highway and bridge through the two areas was rereferred by the Assembly to its committee on Ways and Means. The vote was 56 to 18.

The motion to rerefer was made by Jesse Unruh. It was seconded by Assemblymen Ed Gaffney of San Francisco and Frank Luckel of San Diego, among others.

In his arguments for rereferral, Assemblyman Unruh stated that he had camped in both parks and was opposed to any move which would denude these two parks, the last available section where average Californians may camp in the Tahoe area in appropriate outdoor surroundings. Unruh stated that serious financial considerations were involved in the measure. What with considerable money already spent at the two parks, due consideration should be given by the appropriate assembly committee before those moneys are wiped out by construction of a highway, he said. Unruh said the Ways and Means Committee would give the resolution "long study".

Assemblyman Thomas MacBride of Sacramento, in arguments for the Unruh motion, pointed out the facts. He stated further that gambling interests were involved in the push for destruction of the two parks by the highway.

The resolution, one in a series which has been turned down by successive Legislatures, was authored by Senator Swift Berry, of Placerville. Without notice it was taken up by the Senate Transportation Committee and passed to the Senate floor, where it also passed. It was referred in the Assembly side to the Rules Committee, where it remained for a considerable period before referral to the Transportation Committee. Before the Transportation Committee, it met with considerable opposition from Californians from throughout the State. It squeezed through that committee 8 to 6. Several among the eight aye votes stated they merely wanted the full Assembly to act on such an important resolution. The assembly acted. Ways and Means Committee hearings will no doubt be scheduled on the measure.

The resolution called upon the State Park Commission and the Director of Natural Resources to provide whatever land the Department of Public Works might want for a highway and bridge through the two parks and across Emerald Bay and for the State Highway Commission to proceed with its construction.

Some 68 acres of park land would actually be taken, plus the complete destruction of over one mile of Tahoe shoreline which would not then be accessible to Californians. The park would be cut in two, so that campers and others desiring to go swimming, hiking or visit the evening campfire program would have to cross the high speed highway or, if one were constructed, use the proposed underpass at <u>one</u> location. Several campsites would be wiped out in both parks. The Tahoe shoreline on the Emerald Bay State Park side would be completely inaccessible because of the highway. Also, because the Tahoe waters are navigable, the bridge must be at least 40 feet above the water, and this would necessitate considerable fill, several hundred feet long. It would destroy the beautiful Emerald Point and bury the splendid stand of fir and pine located there.

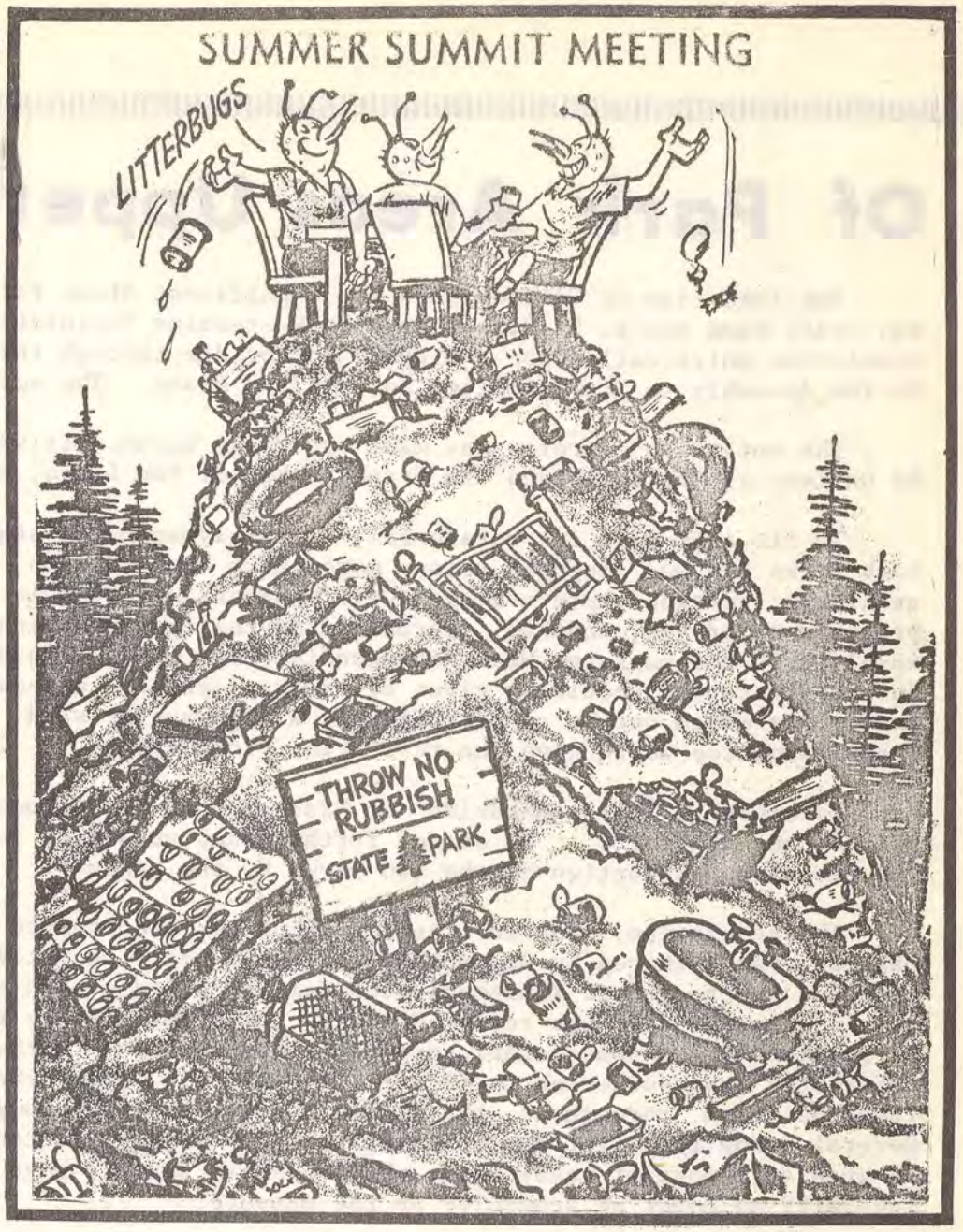
Fire Damage at San Juan

San Juan Bautista State Historical Monument suffered fire and water damage on March 17, when flames broke out in the attic of the century old Zanetta House.

Fire damage was confined mostly to the roof and attic above the main ballroom. Water damage was sustained by furniture and other pieces in the museum as water collapsed a ceiling and leaked through elsewhere.

Firemen were aided in controlling the fire by a scaffold that had been erected by painters who were working in the area. Paint was being removed from the structure prior to its being repainted to its original colors. Firemen stated sparks from a blowtorch may have set the blaze.

Approval of $ has been given by the Public Works Board for repairs to the building.



Ohioans Save Park

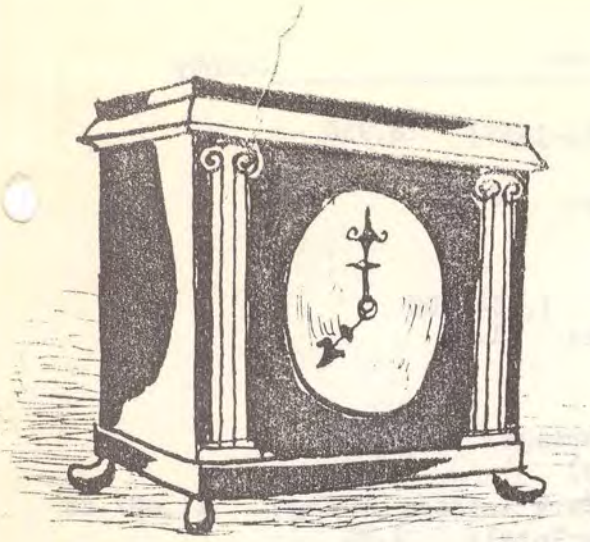
Ohio conservation-minded people have saved a valuable nature area from invasion by a proposed 300-foot dual-lane highway. In response to many pleas, Governor William C. O'Neill has asked the State Highway Department to find an alternative for the proposed route which would have invaded Antioch College's 1,000-acre Glen Helen outdoor laboratory located in John Bryan State Park and containing an unusual natural area and five outdoor youth camps.

Six Named to Landmark Unit

Governor Brown has reappointed the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Patrick J. Dignan to the State Historic Landmarks Advisory Committee. All members of the Committee serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

The Governor named six newcomers to the sevan-man committee. They are:

Richard R. Emparan, Sonoma
Richard F. McCarthy, Berkeley
John Anson Ford, Los Angeles
Harold F. Taggart, San Mateo
Leon L. Dwight, San Pedro
Dr. Martin B. Ridge, San Diego



Benicia Gains Historic Clock for Chambers

A clock that was purchased in Benicia in 1854 and still keeps good time, is just what is needed for the wall of the Assembly room at the Benicia State Capitol.

Such a clock is now in the Capitol Building and every effort to keep it there is being made by Ed Strouse, monument supervisor. He appeared before a meeting of the Solano County Historical Society in Vacaville to plead his case.

The Society agreed and Robert Power on behalf of the group stated that as long as the clock remains on display in the Benicia Capitol State Historical Monument, it will remain on loan to the State.

The clock was given to the Historical Society by a descendant of the original buyer. Several weeks ago Strouse learned of its existence and a member of the Society gave him permission to bring it to the Capitol building. There he cleaned it and put it into working condition. It even has chimes to strike the hour and they work, too, now that Strouse has completed repairs.

Besides being of approximately the same age as the Capitol building, the clock is unique in that its history is hand written on the wooden back of the clock. According to the account, the clock was bought in Benicia in 1854 for $8.00 by William H. Turner who had crossed the plains with ox-teams in about 1851. He carried the clock on horseback to his first home four miles northeast of Fairfield, for which he had paid the first money in the Solano County Land office at Fairfield. Later Turner lost his 160 acres because the old Spanish title was no good.

Upon the death of William H. Turner the clock found its way to the ranch of Charles M. Turner in Suisun Valley. Henry B. Turner tells us that it was thought the clock was lost in 1941, but later was located in the house in 1949. Henry, who wrote the history on the back of the clock, said of finding it, "I was so glad to see it again I wrote the poem, 'Hello--Old Clock'."

Strouse has banished a modern steel desk from the office of the Capitol building and replaced it with an old-fashioned model that had been elsewhere in the building. Only one more item of up-to-date manufacture remains in the building. This is a set of steel filing drawers. "If anybody knows where we can get an old wooden file that we can clean up and repair to use, we would be mighty happy," Strouse said.

A scroll which has recently been framed and will be hung on the wall of one of the small rooms off the lobby of the building contains the names of all State Assemblymen and Senators who met in the Capitol building when Benicia was the State Capitol, the names of United States congressmen of that date and names of Supreme Court justices. The scroll was made by Ranger Alan Welts when he was stationed at Benicia.

Date Prepared: 2-1-59

El Dorado County

GRAND TOTALS:
(Park by Park detailed below)

Expenditures:

Acquisition: $1,596,605
(To 1-1-59) 545,858
County Total $2,142,463
Development:
(To 6-30-59)

State Totals: $100,000,000

County % of State Totals: 2.1%

Population: (1-1-57) 18,950
% to State: 0.13%
Ranking: 41

Acreage: 1,104,000
% to State: 1.1%
Ranking:

State Park Acreage: 618,117
(Statewide)
Total State Park Acreage in Cty: 11,482.28
% of State Total: 1.8%
% of Cty acreage: 1.04%
Total State Park Attendance (1958): 16,604,136
Total County Attendance: 351,455
% of State Total: 2.1%

Expenditure by year - Development:

Year	State Total	County Total	Per Cent
1945-57	16,543,441	$538,051	3.2%
1957-58	2,089,617	7,807	0.37%
1958-59	6,834,382	100,000	1.4%
1959-60	2,429,455	2,000	0.08%

Visitor Survey:
Of total use State Parks, _____% of users were from this county.

Of total use of specific types, the % of users from this county were:

0.15% day users 0.02 % campers 0.02 %trailer

Total Water Front Footage: 460,902

	Actual 1957-58	Estimated 1958-59	Proposed 1959-60
Total Expenditures (Real Property) (State Beach and Park Fund) (59-60 Abstract Budget, P.780)	$4,863,725	$9,557,323	$6,460,780

Park AC-acreage FF-Water Ft.	Acquisition Expenditures to 1-1-59	Development Expenditures to Date				Total Expenditures (All figures to left incl. current and proposed budget
		1945-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	
D. L. Bliss AC- 1216.93 FF- 20,500'	$276,680	$183,004	-	-	-	$459,684
Emerald Bay AC- 590.29 FF- 14,130'	742,500	176,148	$7,807	-	-	926,455
Folsom Lake AC- 9542.27 FF- 426,522'	396,000	----------(See Sacramento County)--------				396,800
Marshall-Gold Disc. AC- 132,79 FF- --	180,625	178,899	-	100,000	2,000	460,524

This is second in a series of articles detailing acquisition and development accomplishments by the Division of Beaches and Parks within representative counties in California.

F & G New Protected List

State Parks make up less than 1% of the land area in California and provide one of the last refuges available to California's wildlife-flora and fauna. The Redwoods, the Animal Kingdom, the shrubs and trees are protected within park boundaries.

Outside park boundaries, the Department of Fish and Game administers laws relative to hunting or trapping. Certain birds and mammals are protected, others are not. Here is a list compiled by the Department of Fish and Game, detailing the protected and non-protected birds and mammals, other than game species.

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TOTALLY PROTECTED: Mamals--Under current State Fish and Game Commission regulations, and provisions of the California Fish and Game Code, the following mammals may not be hunted, captured or killed at any time: Bighorn Sheep, Guadalupe Fur Seal, Sea Otter and Sea Elephant.

MAMMALS IN DANGER OF EXTINCTION: The following mammals are in danger of extinction in California: Yuma Mountain Lion, Guadalupe Fur Seal, Wolverine, Fisher and Pine Marten. The Sea Otter, Elephant Seal and California Gray Whale are slowly increasing as a result of total protection.

EXTINCT MAMMALS: The following mammals, once resident in the State, are now extinct: Grizzly Bear (1922), Big-eared Kit Fox (1903) and Lava Beds Bighorn Sheep (1922), Mexican Jaguar (1860), Oregon Bison (1825).

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS: The following migratory game birds may not be hunted, captured, or killed at any time: Ross Goose, all swans, all shorebirds other than Wilson's Snipe (also known as "jacksnipe"), cranes and rails (other than coot and gallinule).

MIGRATORY WATERFOWL (OTHER THAN GAME SPECIES): The following migratory waterfowl may not be hunted, captured or killed: grebes, loons, puffins, auklets, murres, murrelets, gulls, terns, petrels, shearwaters, fulmars, albatrosses, ibises, herons and egrets.

RESIDENT GAME BIRDS: The following resident game birds may not be hunted, captured or killed at any time: wild turkey, Reeves Pheasant, Bobwhite Quail, or partridge (other than Chukar Partridge).

(Continued on the following page)

Park Personnel Personals . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Roy M. Mathiesen became parents of their fifth child on April 1. Roy and Marilyn now have three boys and two girls. The new arrival was named Caludia Ann. Roy is an Associate Landscape Architect in the Sacramento Office.

Big Basin Redwoods State Park reports that Ranger and Mrs. Preston J. McVicar have a new son, Mark Nevin, who arrived March 24. He weighed 8 lbs. 2 oz.

Park Attendant and Mrs. Carl F. Miller at Shasta State Historical State Monument are the proud parents of a six pound boy. He arrived on April 11.

On April 11 a new boarder arrived at the home of Ranger and Mrs. Eric H. Leffingwell of Stinson Beach State Park. The new arrival has been named Valerie Roxane. She weighed 8 lbs. 11 ozs. at birth.

LAST WILDLIFE REFUGE (Continued from previous page)

NON-PROTECTED BIRDS: The following birds are not protected and may be taken at any time: English Sparrow, Starling, Steller's Jay, Scrub Jay, Crow and Black-billed Magpie (the Yellow-billed Magpie is protected).

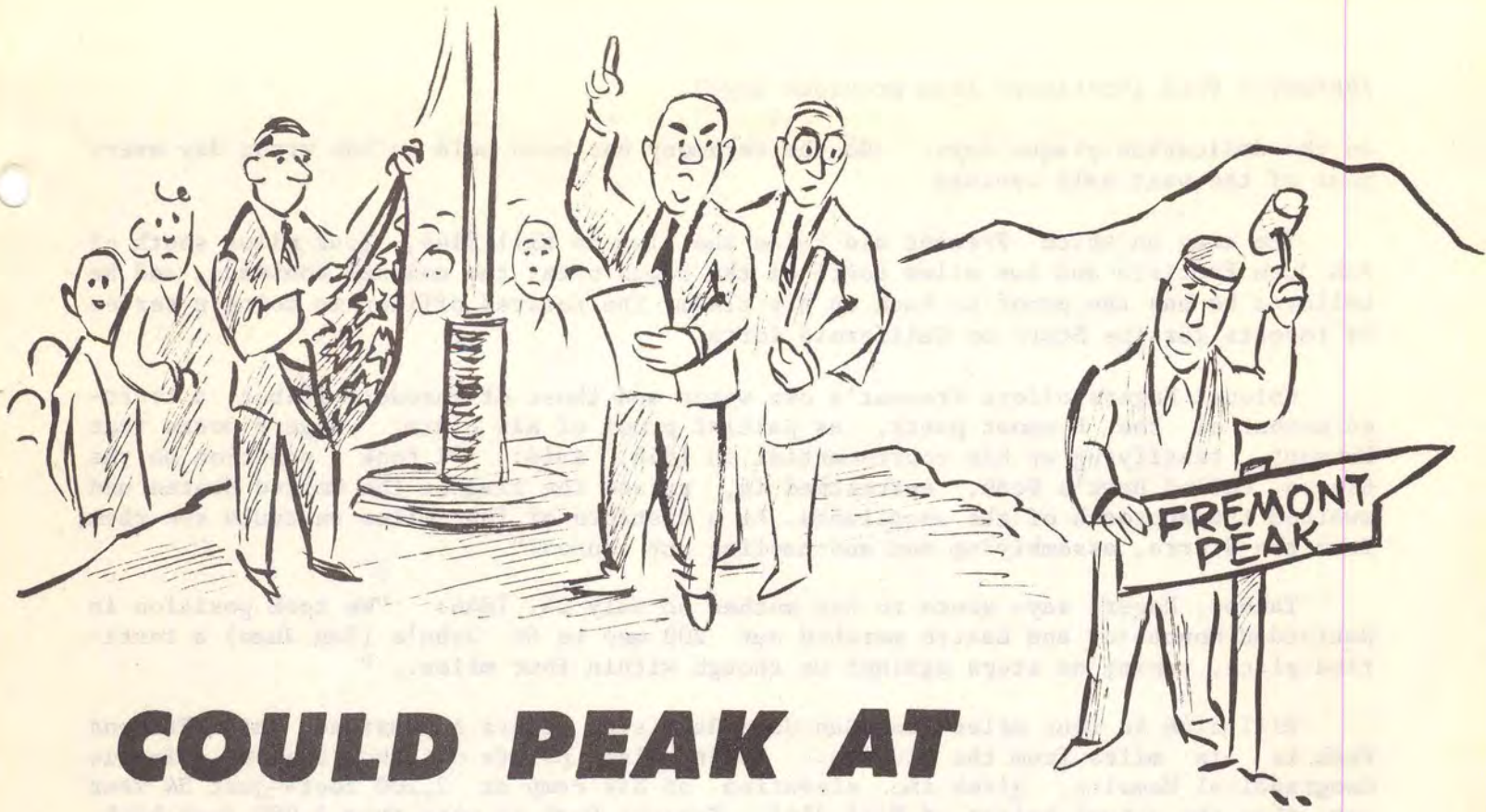
PROTECTED BIRDS: All other birds, other than non-protected birds listed previously, and game birds on which there is an open season, are protected and may not be taken except under permit. All hawks and owls are protected birds.

FULLY-PROTECTED BIRDS: Birds afforded total protection in California are: California Condor, Bald Eagles, White-tailed Kite, and Trumpeter Swans.

NON-PROTECTED MAMMALS: Moles, Opossums, all rodents (except tree squirrels, flying squirrels, beaver and muskrats), Coyotes, weasels, skunks, Mountain Lion and Bobcat.

FUR-BEARING MAMMALS: Fur-bearing mammals (except Pine Marten, Fisher and Wolverine) may be taken only during the trapping season as prescribed by the Fish and Game Commission. Fur-bearers include Mink, River Otter, foxes, Ring-tailed Cat, Badger, Muskrat, Golden Beaver and Raccoon. Under a Commission order Raccoon may be taken at any time of the year beginning July 1, 1958.

MAMMALS SUBJECT TO COMMISSION REGULATION: The following mammals may not be hunted, captured or killed unless the State Fish and Game Commission or the State Legislature prescribes an open season: female deer, spotted fawn, spike buck, Pronghorn, Roosevelt or Tule Elk, Wolverine, Fisher and Pine Marten.



COULD PEAK AT FREMONT PEAK BE WRONG ONE?

On every March 4 since 1906 a group of historically-minded Californians has huffed and chugged its way up a scraggy peak six miles south of the mission town of San Juan Bautista in San Benito County.

At the summit they have run Old Glory up a tall pole and, with speeches and cheers, commemorated the first unfurling of the United States flag in California by General John C. Fremont.

Fremont is supposed to have raised the flag on this very spot in 1846 and laid claim to the Mexican-owned California for the United States. An 80 foot flag pole and a bronze plaque were dedicated on "Fremont's Peak" in 1925 and the area was made a state park in 1934.

But the thousands of persons who have taken part in this ceremony during the past 53 years have been contributing to a colossal historical error, says Colonel Fred Blackburn Rogers, U. S. Army (Retired), an authority on Western history.

They have been climbing the wrong peak. Actually, Rogers said in a recent talk before the California Historical Society in San Francisco, the peak where Fremont raised the flag and from where he spied on the activities of the Mexican forces in San Juan Bautista is not even in the present confines of Fremont State Park and it is doubtful whether the explorer-soldier ever set foot on "Fremont's Peak."

Also, the colonel maintains, Fremont unfurled the flag on March 6--not March 4

(Continued on the following page)

as the dedication plaque says. So the ceremony has been held on the wrong day every year of the past half century.

The crag on which Fremont did raise the flag is Hill 2146, four miles south of San Juan Bautista and two miles north of the bogus site, the colonel contends, and he believes he has the proof to back up his claim. The retired officer is doing a series of reports for the State on California forts.

Colonel Rogers offers Fremont's own words and those of Theodore Talbot, a trusted member of the Fremont party, as partial proof of his claim. Rogers notes that Fremont, testifying at his court-martial in 1848, said: "I took a position on the Sierra, called Hawk's Peak, entrenched it, raised the flag of the United States and awaited the approach of the assailants. At a distance of four miles we could see them, from the Sierra, assemblying men and hauling out cannon."

Talbot, Rogers says wrote to his mother on July 24, 1846: "We took position in Natividad Mountain and Castro marched out 200 men to St. John's (San Juan) a fortified place, taking no steps against us though within four miles..."

Hill 2146 is four miles from San Juan Bautista, Rogers emphasized, while Fremont Peak is six miles from the mission. Rogers also points out that Fremont, in his Geographical Memoirs, gives the elevation of his camp at 2,200 feet--just 54 feet more than the actual height of Hill 2146. Fremont Peak is more than 3,000 feet high.

Fremont's raising of the American flag on the Gabilan Range was an act of defiance to General Jose Castro, Mexican commandante general of Alta, California, who had sent a letter to the explorer on March 5 ordering him to leave the area.

With a spyglass, Fremont watched from his peak as Castro prepared troops and cannon at San Juan Bautista. The flagpole blew down on March 9. Fremont took this as a bad omen and retreated to Sutter's Fort in Sacramento. No battle was fought.

But the incident set the stage for the raising of the Bear Flag at Sonoma about three months later and the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes at Monterey by Commodore Sloat four weeks after that. It was the first round in the fight for sovereignty for California.

Colonel Rogers, who entered the U. S. Army in 1908 when he was 19 and served in both World Wars I and II, says that Hill 2146 offers all the characteristics of a good camp that a military commander could want, while Fremont Peak lacks several.

"It is concluded" said Rogers, who spent ten years checking his facts, "that Fremont's camp, breastwork and observation post on the Gabilan Range in March, 1846 were in the vicinity of Hill 2146 and not within the present confines of the Fremont Peak State Park."

Rogers commended the 1934 acquisition of the Fremont State Park site, with its spectacular view, and suggested that it be extended to include the area of Hill 2146.

The colonel, author of "Montgomery and the Portsmouth" and other historical works, recalls that in 1908 Lt. John Charles Fremont, Jr., USN, took part in the commemoration on the wrong peak. And if he didn't know where his father raised the flag, who would?

Modesto, Calif.
April 2, 1959

Mr. Clyde Newlin
State Beaches and Parks Commission
118 East Oak Street
Stockton, California

Dear Mr. Newlin:

I am so pleased to learn (through Mrs. Bradley) of the proposed development of Caswell State Park.

I had acquaintance with that region when it was still in a very primitive state. I first saw it in 1914. Then migratory birds found refuge there because the wild growth provided temporary haven and food.

That maze of vines and shrubs nearest the river is a home for small wild things; I should be sorry to see it destroyed.

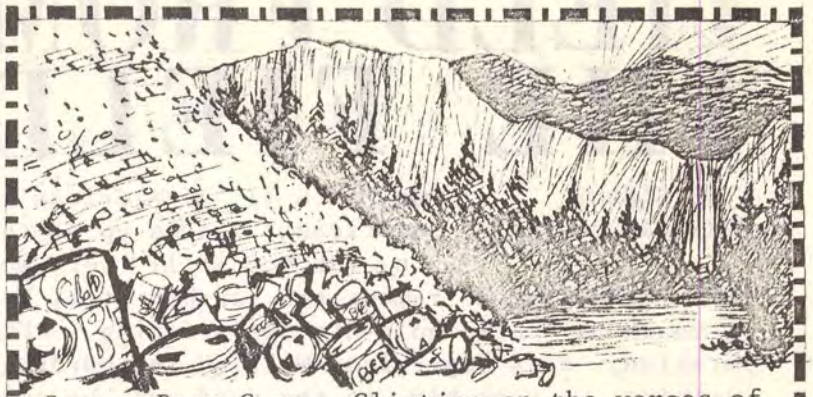
The recreational value of a park is first in the minds of many planners. Some nature-lovers would like provision to be made for study of wild life. If children are not taught the wonders of creation first-hand they miss something of deep value. A beetle in a bottle in a laboratory does not provide a young student the thrill he would gain upon finding the same beetle at work, in the outdoors.

I am looking forward to visiting the park this summer.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Henry Caswell
Route 4, Box 2473
Modesto, California



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 waste of their products, making poison of water?

Slowly the wasters and despoilers are impoverishing our land, so that there will not be one beach, one hill, one lane, 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 shores garlanded, not with the 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.

Marya Mannes in "More in Anger" (Lippincott)

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

TIDE CLEANS AMERICAN SCOTER

On March 11 an American Scoter (Oidemia americana) washed up on the beach soaked in tar but still very much alive. We tried many ways to remove the tar but still he could not fly although he could hold his own swimming. Finally, in desperation, Park Supervisor William Reinhardt gave him a TIDE cleaning, we took him to the surf and he swam merrily away and evidently this treatment worked for he was trying his wings and this time made it and did not return to the beach. We thought this to be of interest because the American Scoter is the only American Duck with entirely black plumage (male) and extremely rare inland. . .Maurice P. Oller, Asst. Park Supervisor, Huntington Beach State Park.

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WHO STOLE BIDWELL'S DING DONG BELL?

The old bell that has rung at Bidwell Bar Elementary School for lo these 150 years, will ring no more---at least until somebody finds the one that was stolen from the school's belfry Friday night, April 17. The school is the oldest in Butte County. The incident came to light when the teacher and her five pupils came into the park to report the theft. N. E. Albright, Supervisor, Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park.

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PORTRAIT GIVEN VALLEJO HOME

We are rejoicing over the oil portrait of Senora Francisca Benicia Carrillo de Vallejo (painted by Stephen Shaw in 1856) hung in the Vallejo parlor. We are grateful to I. W. Hellman, president of the Wells-Fargo Bank who paid $100 to Senor Juan Marron y Frisbie (great grandson of Senora Vallejo) of Mexico for it and to L. Palmer Griffith who gave two full days of his vacation clearing the shipment of the painting with Mexican officials. The Griffiths brought the painting with them on the plane. Fred Oltman, Supervisor of the Sonoma Monuments had an antique frame, not being used, cut to proper size. Madie D. Brown, Curator, Vallejo Home State Historical Monument.

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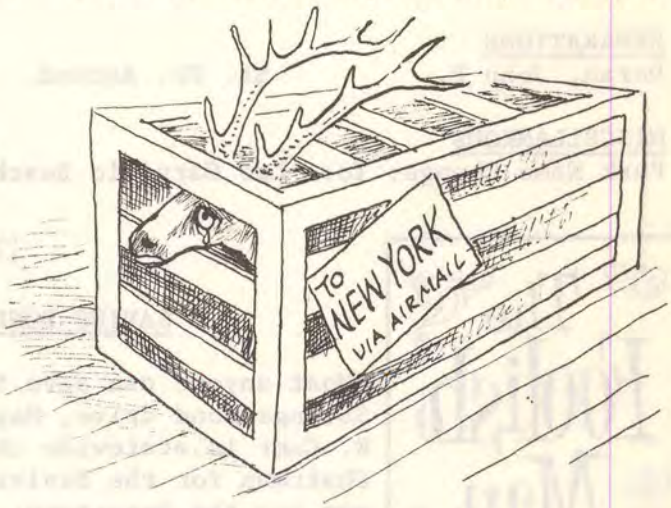
DOGS MANGLE, BLIND DEER

Ranger Don Boeff recently came across a deer standing in the middle of the road in Cleone Campground, that had, we believe, just tangled with some dogs. The deer was covered with blood and was pretty badly cut up; in fact, it could hardly walk. That was the last any of us saw or heard of the deer until two weeks later when it appeared in a field near the residence. The deer was in very sad shape. Its wounds have healed very well, but it is very thin and as near as we can tell, is almost blind. Whenever it is disturbed, it runs in circles, crashing into fences, trees, or whatever it comes to. More than once we have run it back into the park off the highway. We tried in vain to get the deer and the game warden together, but when we got one, we couldn't find the other. Park Attendant James Stickel finally located the deer lying in a field near the beach, and contacted the game warden. It was decided after a close examination that the deer be given a week, then if there is no improvement, it should be relieved of its suffering. The deer must have read our thoughts as we have only had one little glimpse of it since--still walking in circles. . . . .D. Andrews, Supervisor, MacKerricher Beach State Park

ROOSEVELT ELK READY FOR NY ZOO

The trapping and removal of two young cow elk and one spike bull elk has been completed. Harry Overbaugh of the Catskill (New York) Game Farms led the trapping operations, together with Dr. Charles P. Gandal of the New York Zoo. All phases of the trapping and crating of the animals went well and before 2 p.m. All three elk were resting in their individual crates awaiting pickup by truck for further shipment to New York. The next day when the crates containing the animals were loaded on a truck, all elk were alert and in fine shape. They were taken to San Francisco on a commercial freight van for shipment by air from there to New York. Dr. Gandal stated that the elk will be kept in quarantine for a time after their arrival at the Zoo prior to being released into a natural-like area to be their new home. To Overbaugh it was just another routine capture among the thousands of wild animals he has trapped for shipment. A few kicks, front jabs, and bites were registered in protest by the animals, fortunately none taking effect on any of the persons present. Glenn N. Jones, Supervisor, Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park.



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8,127TH VISITOR PROVES THIEF

One of a pair of Viennese China figurines were stolen on Sunday afternoon, apparently by one in a group of eight visiting the Thomas O. Larkin House at Monterey Monuments. It was the first theft in 11 months of operation at the monument, during which time 8,127 persons viewed the wonderful building. The figurines were on a small vanity table in the Lavender bedroom. . .Myfawny Lloyd, Curator, Larkin House

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SMALL BLAZE AT SAN JACINTO

A small fire in the park primitive area, about ½ mile inside the park boundary on the Seven Pines Trail was discovered. Forest Service fire crew of seven led by John Gilman put out the fire. It apparently started when a small electrical storm in the high country struck a ten foot snag and spread into the surrounding duff. . .Frank Davies, Ranger II, Mt. San Jacinto State Park.

RABID COYOTE CHASES CARS

Dunsmuir police reported that a Coyote was chasing cars. Due to the strange actions of the Coyote, it was labeled as being rabid. The animal was definitely a Coyote and it had made a pass at several cars. The park crew beat the brush in the area where the animal was last seen and after several hours we gave it up as a bad job, well done. We have not noticed any signs that would indicate an epidemic of rabies in this area. J. E. Hartman, Asst. Supervisor, Castle Crags State Park

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DRIFTING MINE AT HUNTINGTON

A U. S. Navy Warrant Officer arrived in the park to tell us a mine was drifting into the south end of the park. We went out to investigate and we sighted it about 300 yards at sea, opposite guard tower #9. A Navy LCVP was summoned and fortunately retrieved this beauty before it got into the surf and could wash up on the beach. Amen !. . .Maurice P. Oller, Asst. Park Supervisor, Huntington Beach State Park.

ROSTER CHANGE

APPOINTMENTS-Permanent

Burgin, Jesse L.	St. Pk. Attend.	Millerton Lake	3/20/59
Downing, Robert R.	Janitor	Larkin House	3/16/59
Healy, Raymond, J.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	Hearst San Simeon	3/23/59
Short, Orville G.	St. Pk. Rgr. III (Formerly Rgr. II)	Doheny Beach	3/24/59
Smith, Allan H.	St. Pk. Attend.	Morro Bay	4/1/59
Talbert, Elizabeth M.	Int. Steno. Clerk	District 1 Hdqrs	3/16/59

TRANSFERS

		TO	FROM	
Frenzel, Robert B.	St. Pk. Rgr. I	Cuyamaca	Anza-Borrego	3/1/59
Gholson, Roy A.	St. Pk. Rgr. I	Cuyamaca	R&H Trail Cuyamaca	4/1/59
Hoy, Hugo	St. Pk. Rgr. I	R&H Cuyamaca	Cuyamaca Rancho	4/1/59
Mitchell, Fred D.	St. Pk. Rgr. II	Folsom Lake	Carpinteria	3/15/59
Plesha, Michael L.	Carp. Foreman	Dist 4 Hdqrs	Richardson Grove	3/4/59
Schaal, Eugene W.	St. Pk. Rgr. II	Dohney Beach	Will Rogers	4/1/59

SEPARATIONS

Doran, John P.	St. Pk. Attend.	Russian Gulch	3/31/59

MISCELLANEOUS

Park Name Change: To: Leo Carrillo Beach State Park.

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SAVING BOND DRIVE THIS MONTH

"Most anyone can save $3.75 a month" is the theme of this year's U. S. Savings Bond drive, May 18 to 30, of which Director of Employment John E. Carr is statewide chairman among State employees. John Michael is Chairman for the Division of Beaches and Parks and Gervice Nash, Chairman for the Department of Natural Resources.

The aim this year is the widest possible enrollment of persons in the Payroll Savings Plan for at least the $3.75 minimum. With a 5 to 15 percent decrease in the amount contributed to the State Employees Retirement System coming up, effective with the payroll period beginning July 1, drive officials are urging employees to put this added "take-home" into U. S. Savings Bonds.

As an example, a woman who entered state service at age 30 will contribute $1.06 less per each $100 of her salary under the new SERS schedule. A few other examples are: woman age 20 at entry $1.24 per $100; woman, age 40 at entry, $.94 per $100; man, age 20 at entry, $.91 per $100; and man age 30 at entry, $.83 per $100.

Mr. Nash points out that purchase of U. S. Savings Bonds through payroll savings is completely automatic. Deductions are made each month and each bond, when purchase is completed, is mailed to the home.

When a bond representative calls on you during the period May 18 to 30, give every consideration to enrollment in the Payroll Savings Plan. Rangers in the field should not hesitate to enroll, even though they may not be contacted personally. U. S. Savings Bonds are an excellent investment -- backed by the staunchest credit in the world, which is that of the United States Government.

COVER: Typical facilities at each campsite within the California State Park System. This campsite is located in Van Damme Beach State Park in Mendocino County.

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NEWS AND VIEWS SUPPLEMENT # 1.....1a-7a
(The California State Park System)

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 R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet); Leo Carrillo, (Santa Monica); Robert DiGiorgio (San Francisco); Joseph C. Houghteling (Sunnyvale); Will Rogers, Jr., (Malibu); Guilford H. Whitney (San Diego).

DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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C A L I F O R N I A

S T A T E P A R K S Y S T E M

B y

Glenn W. Price

Professor of History, College of the Pacific

July, 1958

News and Views Supplement # 1

May, 1959

More than a century ago Ralph Waldo Emerson was concerned about the loss of the natural environment in New England. He began his essay on "Nature" with a statement and a challenge:

> "Our age is retrospective. It builds the sepulchres of the fathers. It writes biographies, histories, criticism. The foregoing generations beheld God and nature face to face; we, through their eyes. Why should not we also enjoy an original relation to the universe?"

In the State Park System of California there are preserved areas of the natural landscape which enable us all to enjoy an original relation to the universe. And that opportunity awaits men yet unborn.

It is a park system of varied landscape and character and resource. There are parks of outstanding scenic beauty on the seashore and in the mountains and in the deserts; there are parks and beaches valuable primarily for simple recreation in the out-of-doors. There are also areas, sites and buildings with historical significance.

This is not an accidental joining together of disparate elements. When Emerson asked himself, "To what end is nature?", he concluded that the facts of natural history, taken by themselves, had limited value, but when united with human history they were filled with life; the natural world we live in, seen in perspective as the arena in which the human adventure has unfolded and is unfolding, enables us to look at the world with new eyes. Thus, he said, the knowledge of natural history infinitely aids the growth of spiritual force, for "behind nature, throughout nature, spirit is present," the spirit that "does not build up nature around us, but puts it forth through us."

There was a concept in western civilization which ran through the Medieval period, the Renaissance, and into modern times: "The Great Chain of Being." The CHAIN OF LIFE. This concept, the relatedness of all life, is at the heart of the park idea.

Nature and History; the works of Nature and of Man; the Environment Natural to Man. This is the theme in a discussion of the basic and inclusive meaning and purpose of the park system. To understand the purpose, to appreciate the fruits of this effort, let us examine the roots, the trunk, and the branches of the park idea. This requires placing the park concept, the attitude towards nature and towards preservation which is its mainspring, in historical perspective in the American experience.

The axe is the appropriate symbol of the attitude of the American towards nature from the beginnings of colonial settlement in the seventeenth century until the middle of the nineteenth century. The green forest stood solid over almost all of the United States east of the Mississippi River and the settler had to cut and fell his way into it and win his landhold by fighting down this luxuriant and dominant natural growth. Only so could the earth be made to support a population greater than that of the Indians who lived from the chase.

If the pioneer, the townsman, the farmer, looked at those portions of the landscape which had not yet been tamed to man's use and found them beautiful and interesting (and some did so respond), they did not take steps to preserve islands of "the natural" in their communities; they did not institutionalize their appreciation. It would have seemed extravagantly unnecessary. The need was not apparent; nor was the impulse strong, for our values and judgments are the products of contrasts, and nature lay all about them and so could not be seen.

Conservationists point to William Penn as the first American (he was hardly that) who was concerned about the unrestricted cutting of the woods and who "did

(Continued on the following page)

appoint a woodsman who was instructed to grant such trees as belonged not to any private person and in such numbers as the case deserved". This is the first known instance in this country of the employment of a forester to prevent mismanagement of timber and more than two hundred years were to elapse before this became a standard practice. It is not accidental that the only leader in colonial America whose approach to nature went beyond the demand to serve current material needs and interests, was also the only one who had a constructive and creative approach and relationship to the Indians who lived in nature.

But the beginning was only a beginning. It was neither typical nor directed towards "conservation" in the specific sense which it is given in park work: conservation of nature not primarily to serve future material needs, but rather to support the spirit of man both now and in the future. This is a difference in approach which has long marked a division among people and groups working on conservation. We will return to this division later.

The American attitude towards the natural world is our theme and we cannot fail to note the mark here of the Puritan faith and tradition. Where can one miss it in American life and culture? We must over-simplify at the cost of some distortion and say, simply, that the Puritan was not much interested in the world, in nature, in this platform upon which God had placed him for the period during which he was to be tested for the reality which was to follow. Our theme is the attitude towards nature which finds it a joy and a pleasure to the human spirit. But what of those who did not seek the pleasure? They resisted it, and non-human life was irrelevant. You know the witticism which has it that the Puritan opposed the bull-baiting spectacles not because of a sensitivity to the sufferings of the animal, but because it gave pleasure to the spectator.

This is of course a criticism out of the virulent anti-Puritan mood which has had its day. I am not unaware that there has been an attempt to place the Puritan contribution in better perspective recently by Samuel Eliot Morrison and others. I am not entirely reconstructed. It is a disservice to the piety of the Puritans to make their values compatible with those of our secular times. And the form their piety took lent no strength to an attitude of receptiveness towards the values of the natural world -- the environment natural to man as we have said. This world, they believed, was a most unnatural environment for man.

There is another aspect of this philosophic alienation of man from nature. Everyone pays lip-service to the Copernican revolution, but few accept it or live with the concept; the sun still revolves around their world. And they resist equally the involvement of man in nature; man is above nature. This attitude did not pass out with the Puritan era. Ogden Nash, a modern, secular cynic, criticizes this position with wit and humor in the last lines of his poem "Nine Miles to the Railroad":

> The Country is a funny place,
> I like to look it in the face.
> And everywhere I look I see
> Some kind of animal or tree.
>
> Indeed, I frequently remark
> The country is rather like a park.
>
> . . . .
> As through the countryside you pass
> You look at grass and still more grass.
> Grass leers at you where'er you turn
> Until your tired eyelids burn.

(Continued on the following page)

They ought to break it up, or soften it,
With pretty signs saying, please keep offen it.

I like the country very much
It's good to hear and smell and touch.
It makes you feel akin with Nature
Though wobbly on her nomenclature.

. . . .
I'd free my lungs of city air
If I didn't feel much more important there.

Man's place, wholly distinct in creation and in destiny from the natural world of plant and animal, was to concern himself with man and with God. The redwood trees, the giant Sequoias, make no contribution to secular man's sense of self-importance, or the importance of his species. The resistance this sets up, provides a motivational current which runs underground in American history and American life; it is a strong current.

But we spend perhaps too much time on a single segment of our story. At the risk of making this analysis seem more theological than historical we must observe the rising tide of Deism in the eighteenth century, a tide which is represented in the Founding Fathers of this nation. This spiritual force inspired American thinkers of the 18th and 19th centuries who undertook to revise the attitude toward nature. John Bartram, early American naturalist, had inscribed on his greenhouse at his farm near Philadelphia:

Slave to no sect, who takes no private road,
But looks through Nature, up to Nature's God!

and we recall the American document which has the ringing phrase about "the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God." Such a belief opened the way for a new receptiveness towards the American natural scene. It is not easy to over-estimate the power and influence of ideas. We find supposed "causes" in men and in events, when we should look to the prevailing ideas which persuade a whole generation, a whole people. The faith of Deism was a vital force in the American attitude towards nature; it kept some mountains from being moved, and some forests from destruction.

Out of Deism, Transcendentalism. The New England Transcendentalists, sparked by a faith which was as affirmative in relation to man's home on earth as it was demanding in its personalist ethics, laid the philosophical foundation for a "reverent" attitude towards nature which was served to this hour. Thoreau's opposition to materialism, his search for the sources of the inner life combined with a direct appeal to nature, has for a century attracted many Americans. "Think of our life in nature", he said; "daily to be shown matter, to come in contact with it -- rocks, trees, wind in our cheeks! The solid earth! The actual world! The common sense! Contact! Contact! Who are we? Where are we?"

The inspirational scriptures for conservation, as well as the philosophical foundation, were produced by the transcendentalists.

The expository literature came a little later. In 1864 George P. Marsh published a book, "Man and Nature", in which he proclaimed that "man has too long forgotten that the earth was given to him for usufruct alone, not for consumption, still less for profligate waste". In that same year of 1864 the United States Government gave the Yosemite Valley in custody to the State of California with the provision that the "premises were to be held for public use, resort and recreation and shall be held inalienable for all times."

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Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872 and during a debate on that matter a senator remarked that "there should be to a nation that will have a hundred millions or 150 millions of people, a park like this as a great breathing place for the national lungs", doubtless drawing upon Lord Chatham's remark that "parks are the lungs of London".

Before these later years of the nineteenth century when areas were being set aside, later to be the nucleus of the National Park System, certain spectacularly beautiful scenic places were attracting tourists -- and arousing conservationists to defend their "integrity", to use a word now standard in park practice. By the 1840's Niagara Falls was disfigured by power plants, sheds, flumes, out-buildings and refuse dumps, and tourists were being ambushed by hackmen, hucksters, and sharpers. (Not all of these problems have yet been solved in our parks). Frederick Law Olmsted, who did more than most to awaken the American people to the value of their natural heritage, engaged in the struggle and said that the Falls was "one of those works of nature which is fitted to elevate and refine the character and to quicken the true sense of the relations of man with that Nature of which he is a part, to the beauty of which he should be sensitive and of whose noble works he should feel himself to be the guardian." In 1885 the American side of the Falls came under the protection of the State of New York, which has since given the landscape as much protection as the citizenry will support.

By the end of the nineteenth century the conservation movement, both utilitarian and transcendental, was reaching some maturity. Gifford Pinchot and his followers under the administration of Theodore Roosevelt represented the former; John Muir the latter. Muir hailed the advent of a new attitude towards nature: "Thousands of nerve-shaken, overcivilized people are beginning to find that going to the mountains is going home; that wildness is a necessity; and that mountain parks and reservations are useful not only as fountains of timber and irrigating rivers, but as fountains of life."

New York State first translated this concept into public policy; the Constitution adopted in 1894 stated that the lands constituting the forest preserve "shall be forever kept as wild forest lands." That stands alone, still, in the United States, as an advance towards this concept of conservation. But the effort continues. In 1957 Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota introduced Senate Bill 1176 providing for "A National Wilderness Preservation System," to retain the "natural, primeval, environment and influence."

The more recent history of conservation is the story of the American Forestry Association, which was founded in 1875 and which first gave wide currency to the word "Conservation;" the story of the National Park Service, which was established in 1916, taking under its jurisdiction 37 National Parks and Monuments which had been created prior to that time; and of efforts by state governments and private organizations over the country.

California, as mentioned above, had the first "Park." In 1906 Yosemite was returned to the Federal Government but the State was acquiring other park areas: Big Basin Redwoods near Santa Cruz and other Redwood groves farther north, and mountain and beach parks. Today California has over 150 areas in the State Park System, scenic, recreational, or historic. They vary from small areas near the metropolitan centers where we can find quick respite from "the stings/ The crowd, and buzz, and murmurings/ Of this great hive, the city", to primitive areas of vast acreage, unpenetrated by roads. Common to all is the criteria that these lands are to be used, but used in such a way that they are not used up.

The concept of historic sites and buildings as valuable for the people to own and use is one that is less subtle and less challenged than the con-

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servation idea, and yet later in being implemented in anything like an adequate manner. A new people, a young nation, does not have a strong sense of history, for history means continuity. When the emphasis is upon innovation rather than upon connection with the past, the remains of the past do not engage the attention. The sense of history has developed rather rapidly in this country in recent years -- it has, indeed, some aspects of an unhealthy, rapid, forced growth. But compared with other times and places, say the medieval world, we still do not have a deep sense of the past. Medieval man had a pervasive feeling of the continuity of the past into his life -- although he had very little exact knowledge of that past. We have the knowledge but not the historical attitude. This results in our knowing a lot more about the past than we understand or make any use of.

The park concept of preservation of historic sites and buildings is designed to make the past usable; it is based on the idea that the work of human hands which surrived from the past has something directly to say to us, out of a time which has gone; that this is a part of "The Living Past" and capable of demonstrating that although history was made by men who are dead, they were not dead when they made it; that these facts surviving from the past can start a chain of reflection that will lengthen the experience of the individual, and can make men wise, as history is supposed to do. We are all familiar with many of these historical preservations: Williamsburg, Independence Hall in Philadelphia, now restored and being given an appropriate and meaningful setting,and many other historic structures and sites, including many of the battlefields of modern man, and areas where archeological work has thrown light upon the lives of our less deadly predecessors.

The California Park System preserves many historic buildings, including the Larkin House in Monterey and the Custom House there, several adobe homes of the Mexican period of this region's history, two of the Missions, a community of the gold-rush era in the foothills of the Sierras, and others.

The world exists, said our philosopher Emerson, "for the education of each man. There is no age, no state of society, or mode of action in history, to which there is not something corresponding in his own life." The historic fact from the past allows us to associate ourselves with it and has emotional power. And after all, the use of history is not external but internal; not what you can do with history but what history does to you, is important. Freeman Tilden, writing about the National Park Service makes this point about both historic and natural areas:

> "Whether or not he is conscious of it, Man seeks to find his place in nature and among men -- not excluding remote men. Primitive parks, the unspoiled seashore, archeological ruins, battlefields, zoological and botanical gardens, historic preservations -- all happen to be exactly those places where this ambition is most likely to be satisfied."

Something should be said not only about out commitment to pass on these park and monument areas undamaged to the future, but about the attempt to make them of maximum usefulness to visitors today. These park areas are extensively visited by the American people; millions visit the national and state parks and monuments every year. This great use is the result, we hope, of the demonstrated usefulness and recreational value of the park areas, but unquestionably the mass use depends also on two facts unrelated to conservation: the automobile and the annual, paid vacation. Without the means of individual, rapid transportation the parks would get relatively little

(Continued on the following page)

use, and without the annual vacation for almost all Americans, few would have the time to visit them. The vehicle is due, no doubt, to the industrial genius of this nation, and the annual paid vacation for all our people is, I suppose, one of the excesses which we must charge to the labor unions.

The visitor to the park area or historic monument may make his visit entirely unencumbered by official or officious help, if he wishes; the park system provides assistance to those who want it. "Interpretation" is the word used in park work to describe this effort; not information, but revelation based upon information. Nor is it instruction. Emerson remarked that "it is not instruction but provocation that I can receive from another soul," and the chief aim of the interpretive services in parks and monuments is to provoke reflection.

The National Park Service has a saying: "Through interpretation, understanding; through understanding, appreciation; through appreciation, protection." Very well, but in conclusion let us face squarely the shifty question of what we are trying to understand, to appreciate, to protect. In The American Scholar, that excellent journal published by Phi Beta Kappa, Joseph Wood Krutch had an article in 1954 entitled "Conservation Is Not Enough." He pointed out that those who are concerned with ecology must grapple with the fact that man, from the ecological point of view, is an animal which is in danger from a too successful participation in the struggle for existence. He has upset the balance of nature, has exterminated hundreds of other animals, and has exhausted soils: "He has become the tyrant of the earth, the waster of its resources, the creator of the most prodigious imbalance in the natural order which has ever existed." "To everything except man, the smell of humanity is the most repulsive of all odors, the sight of man the most terrifying of all sights."

Krutch challenges the idea of conservation that bases the movement only on the necessity for human material well-being. He notes that in our society we pride outselves upon having reached a point where we condemn an individual whose sole aim in life is the acquisition of material wealth for himself; but that vulgarity, says Krutch, is only one step removed from that of a society which takes no thought for anything except increasing the material wealth of the community.

The "Land Ethic", he concludes, involves more than an enlightened selfishness in our dealings with the land:

> "To live healthily and successfully on the land, we must also live with it. We must be part not only of the human community, but of the whole community; we must acknowledge some sort of oneness not only with our neighbors, our countrymen and our civilization, but also with the natural as well as the man-made community."

The California State Park System is an expression of certain concepts worked out in a program which derives from a philosophy which I have tried to indicate in outline. This park work is done under the instruction of the people of this state, expressed through the legislature and implemented through the State Park Commission and the staff of the Division of Beaches and Parks. Not all of the people are of one mind on the matter, of course. Hans Huth, author of a recent book on Nature and the American, says that the problem is, will the people in general as well as those deeply concerned with the land, both individuals and groups, act in conformity with principles of conservation that are based on higher standards than materialism and personal likes and dislikes?

We live, these years, under the apprehension of not just misuse of the work of nature and of man, of our home, but of total destruction. An eminent Oxford histo-

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rian, G. M. Trevelyan, commented recently on the threat of this atomic age -- a threat which, by forcing us to look into the darkness, can enable us to see more clearly while there is still light:

> "....natural beauty is the ultimate spiritual appeal of the universe, of nature, of the God of nature, to their nursling man.... But science and machinery have now armed ... man ... with weapons that will be his making or his undoing, as he chooses to use them; at present he is destroying the natural beauty ... Unless he consciously protects it as the partial expense of some of his other greedy activities, he will cut off his own spiritual supplies, and leave his descendants a helpless prey forever to the base materialism of man and vulgar sights."

A naturalist has said, perhaps in an extravagant way, "This curious world which we inhabit is more wonderful than it is convenient; more beautiful than it is useful; it is more to be admired than it is to be used. . . ."

It is certainly more to be admired than it is to be abused. The California State Park System is dedicated to that principle.

Parvin

NEWS and VIEWS

June -1959

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

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

Chiefly Speaking

No one viewing Newton Drury's shoes, firmly set in his own great State of California, could contemplate stepping into them without mixed feelings of pride and humility. Only those engaged in the work of conservation and recreation, joined under the name of "State Park" can understand the feeling of pleasure and confidence aroused by Mr. Drury's last message in this space -- referring so affectionately and sincerely to the ability, the loyalty and the devotion of the staff of this Division of Beaches and Parks. To this staff and to this, my newly adopted State, I can offer sincerity, integrity and 28 years of experience in parks, recreation and conservation. How these will combine to further the excellent State Park System, the plans, and the enviable reputation of California in the State park field, time and you will determine.

I appreciate this opportunity to thank the California State Park Commission and the Cooperative Personnel Service Division of the State Personnel Board for their recommendations of my qualifications; Governor Edmund G. Brown for his appointment; the State Senate for their confirmation; and, all of you for your gracious and sincere expressions to me.

As Newton Drury found it in the past, so will I in the future -- it will be a privilege and an outstanding adventure to work with all of you in this cause for California's future.

CHARLES A. DE TURK, Chief

Park Intent at Squaw Valley

The Division of Beaches and Parks recently completed a statement relative to the post-Olympic use of Squaw Valley. It reads:

That portion of Squaw Valley presently under the jurisdiction of the California Olympic Commission together with the structures, use and concession agreements, by legislative directive, is to be included in the State Park System at the conclusion of the VIII Olympic Winter Games but in no event later than June 30, 1960. The State's interest in Squaw Valley encompasses approximately 1029 acres and includes all of the State controlled Olympic facilities. This acreage is broken down to 1000 acres under long term lease from the federal government and 29 acres owned by the State through fee or permanent easement.

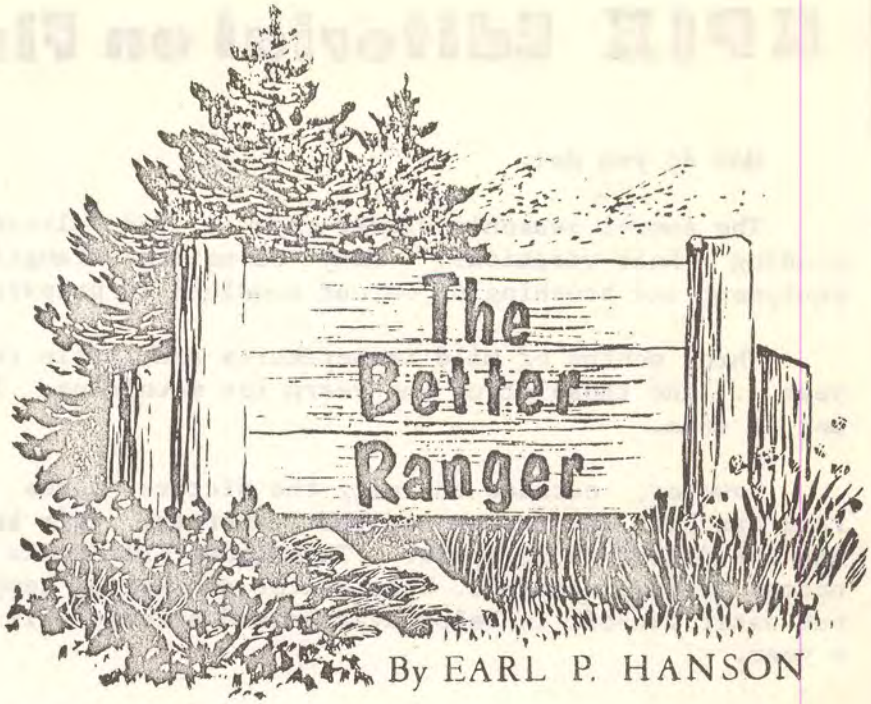
Leases entered into by the California Olympic Commission with the Squaw Valley Development Company assign management and operation of all State owned ski lift facilities until June 30, 1968 and approximately 770 acres of land for the same period. At the end of that period the two State owned ski lifts, Papoose Peak Lift and Squaw Peak Lift No. 2, and all of the 770 acres with the exception of approximately 35 acres in the Beginners Ski Area, revert to the State for operation. The Beginners Area has been leased by the Olympic Commission to the Squaw Valley Development Company for 30 years, ending May 22, 1988.

The State is not to be involved in the actual operation of the feeding and housing facilities in competition with other private enterprise but intends to operate such facilities through a concessioner. A combined operation under a single master concessioner, is the most desirable arrangement according to expert consultants.

It is the intent of the State to include in the concession all of the structures and plant facilities, with minor reservations for park use, to be granted to a concessioner on a long term agreement to include interior and exterior maintenance as well as all plant maintenance and operation. The assignment of State personnel will be made at a level adequate to insure acceptable operations and maintenance by the concessioner as stipulated in the concession agreement.

The State hopes to contract with a qualified operator who will be prepared to commence operations by April 1, 1960. A sample concession agreement is being prepared. The sample agreement is expected to be available on July 1, 1959 and contract negotiations should begin immediately thereafter with the goal of having a completed, signed and approved agreement by September 1, 1959. This will allow the concessioner a period of seven months in which to establish an operation organization. The Division of Beaches and Parks hopes to negotiate an agreement with the best and most qualified operator rather than advertising for bids. The concessions officer of the Division may be contacted regarding the negotiations.

Special interest groups seeking to use a portion of the facilities at Squaw Valley are informed that the State is without authority to permit such special uses and will be unable to give consideration to requests for special use. As soon as a concessioner is assigned, arrangements for group and other uses are to be made through the concession management.



By EARL P. HANSON

Our recently appointed Chief, Charles A. DeTurk, expects to assume his official duties in California about June 8. We extend a hearty welcome to him and assure him of our wholehearted support.

Shortly after his arrival, Deputy Director Edward F. Dolder, Chief DeTurk and I will participate in the first of a series of field trips to afford the Chief and the field employees an opportunity to know one another and to initiate him into the realm of the California State Park System.

The Chief comes to us with a rich background in park administration and planning. He has for many years been a member of the National Conference on State Parks, having served as its President for two years and also as a member of the Board of Directors. With professional membership now established within the Conference, there is a renewed interest in its purposes and membership.

Chief DeTurk comes to our Division during a period of major reorganization. With the redelineation of district boundaries, decentralization of planning services, major changes in the Public Resources Code dealing with the State Park System, and the review of policies by the State Park Commission, we are entering a different era.

For the thirty years just past, the Commission and the Division have been striving to preserve and protect by means of an extensive land acquisition program, those areas which might have been lost to the citizens of the State had the park lands not been acquired. Now with more than 150 units in operation, and several more in process of acquisition, the need for development has become paramount. The farsightedness of those who provided for the more than 600,000 acres of State Park lands through legislative appropriation, donations of money and lands and the interests of lay groups and organizations has paid off. More than 60,000,000 visitor days were recorded for the units of the System in 1958.

Now, we do have the lands for development and can concentrate on providing appropriate facilities on a State-wide basis for a large majority of our citizens and visitors. A major start has been made through the 1959-60 capital outlay budget of the Division.

Chief DeTurk's task is not an easy one as he must blend the old era with the new. To provide for the masses without impairing the "re-creative" qualities of recreation is a challenging activity. We are certain that he will meet the challenge with the continued support and cooperation of all our Better Rangers!

Earl P. Hanson

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

KPIX Editorial on Fire Watch

How do you do!

The summer season's almost upon us and already some Bay Area families are beginning their vacations. Many of us are untangling fishing lines, airing camping equipment and brushing up on our woodlore in preparation for vacations later on.

Three months of mild temperatures and little rain has made Spring a delight this year. . .and those of us who yearn for mountains, lakes and woods are eager for summer to come.

However, outside the city the picture takes on a different hue. The lack of rain has hurt the farmer and the lumberman. It's been estimated that the past winter was the driest in 25 years. Throughout California we've had only 67 per cent of our normal average rainfall. Warm winter and spring temperatures have melted snow faster, but water run-off is below average and streams will be lower this summer than in many a year.

All this means that the danger of forest fires will be particularly great in the next several months. . .unless we're particularly careful. Last year, some twelve and one-half million vacationers visited the nearly twenty million acres of National and State forests and parks in California. And, last year over six thousand fires burned nearly three hundred thousand acres! SIXTY PER CENT of these were caused by man. Careless smokers were responsible for a third of those fires, with careless campers and improperly controlled trash burning coming right behind. These man-caused blazes were twenty-eight per cent greater in number than the year before.

Such a record in 1958 demands that we take stock of the situation for the coming season.

Our mild, dry winter and spring have increased the fire hazard tremendously. We're two months ahead of schedule in our fire season. It's still early May and fire-watch crews have been on the job six weeks or more in some critical areas. Not only is there a lack of run-off water and low water tables, but timber and brush are drier than ever.

The U. S. Forest Service warns there is little chance of much rain until next winter. . .making the fire hazard that much more dangerous. It warns that we could have another season like the disastrous season of 1955, when forest fires in California scorched three hundred seventy thousand acres and consumed a billion and a quarter board feet of timber.

To put it plainly, we can't afford that kind of a loss. Our water, forest and pasture resources support California's agricultural and manufacturing industries to the tune of over eleven billion dollars a year. But there's no way to estimate the direct cost of forest fire losses to the taxpayer and citizen. We all pay each time a forest fire starts. The real tragedy is that we can never replenish our recreation areas. When our natural resources for play are gone, burned over, there'll be little joy vacationing in barren mountains, desolate lakes and blackened forests.

It is within the power of each one of us to help prevent most of the fires that start each year. The rules for fire prevention are basic, simple and easily applied.

Please do your part.

THE TIGER IS THROUGH THE GATE

More than a year ago, I was prompted to observe that the new Federal highway program was "Today's Tiger at the Gate--a tremendous concentration of energy busting loose in all directions"--capable of wrecking our cities and countryside unless held in check.

Today, some 16 months later, we see hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of new highways, bridges, interchanges, and other geometric whirligigs under construction. And there is no doubt: the Tiger is through the gate.

Back in 1955, the President's Advisory Committee on a National Highway Program observed that the expansion of highways had already begun a revolution in our living habits. Since that day, we have watched this revolution get under way. We who must live with its fruits, the bitter with the sweet; we who had pinned our hopes on this, the greatest construction program in American history, are filled with both admiration and dismay--admiration for the great skill at organization of materials, money, men, and machinery which makes this job possible, and dismay at the single-mindedness which seems so prevalent, at the inordinate speed, and at many of the results.

We hope it won't be as bad as it looks, but we fear it will. We have no monopoly on wisdom, and yet a great deal of skepticism about the omniscience of those in charge of the program.

The optimists among us believe this new revolution is producing the best of all possible worlds. The pessimists among us look around, and are afraid the optimists are right.

My purpose is to emphasize that highway planning and community planning are not necessarily the same thing; that paving an interstate highway does not produce a transportation system; that we must live with the monsters we create;. and that the purpose of a highway system is to help create a better civilization. This is a tool--and not an end in itself.

We cannot achieve a better civilization by such simple expedients as learning to speak the other fellow's language. For one thing, this would mean that all the rest of us would have to learn to talk like engineers. <u>At the moment, they seem to have been elevated into positions of power where they can tell us what THEY want, rather than how to get what WE want</u>.

Although a great many millions of non-engineers have a vital stake in highways, the reaction of some of this group to the rest of us and our suggestions reminds me of the old Kentucky mountaineer who hadn't kissed his wife in seven years. . . .But

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"THE TIGER IS THROUGH THE GATE" (Continued from the previous page)

he shot the first man who tried it.

My impression is that the men in control of the highway program are interested in the program, rather than in people; in concrete, and not in communities; in traffic movement--over whatever stands in its way. They have got more public money to spend than any non-atomic profession ever had in peace time. They're convinced that they act in the national interest, in the public interest, and in behalf of the national defense. Occasionally, this conviction is coupled with a self-righteousness which has to be encountered to be believed.

Not so long ago I saw a seven-mile interstate expressway placed on a city map at the request of an anonymous official at a nearby Army post--a man never identified in public debate, never quoted except indirectly. But he was alleged to have said this was "necessary for defense." And his word was enough.

Any time an anonymous Army official can designate a ten- to twenty-million-dollar expressway through a crowded city, he's doing just fine by himself. He needs no help from us.

Even more recently I have watched the town trustees of a small suburban city wake up in dismay to find that a new loop-highway had--without their knowledge or consent--been scheduled to cut their community in two. When they finally raised Cain about it, they were reassured by the state that "this is just preliminary; nothing has happened yet."

Which reminds me of the fellow who hollered "Don't shoot!" at the man pointing a gun at him. Whereupon the other man demanded: "What you hollering about? You ain't been hurt--yet."

As a reporter, I have written a number of stories about urban redevelopment, and about highway planning. Nowhere in public life today have I encountered such failure to recognize the need for comprehensive planning. . . .The cult of secrecy which blights the official life of Washington has been extended out over the highways. Secrecy, combined with the smoke screen of official gobbledygook, makes it mighty difficult for the average citizen to find out what's happening to him.

Not long ago I sat in a conference at which the noted public relations consultant, Edward L. Bernays, recounted his troubles. His firm had been hired by a city which did not want a new expressway laid across its middle like a Chinese wall. Mr. Bernays said:

> It was most difficult to get at the facts about procedure. . . . to pin down the responsibilities. It took us three weeks to isolate the interrelationships between the national and state people. . . .The national and state engineers were working closely together, which formed an "entente," making it difficult to get the public interest. It was difficult to get a decision whether it was WORTH going underground, versus the elevated highway. As a result, the city has had to develop its own pressure-group techniques.

While such cities are forced to develop pressure-group tactics to keep from being split up, what can smaller citizens' groups do?

I have watched a strenuous controversy in which the opponents of a proposed interstate highway through three parks have been assured that "the route is not pin-

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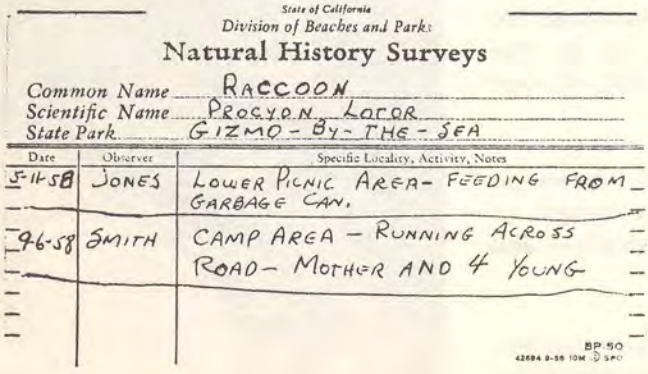
Survey on Park Natural History

We members of the "butterfly chasing" fraternity need help. For lo these many years we have been attempting to conduct a natural history survey throughout the State Park System. We have had some degree of success during the summer because of the seasonal help in the interpretive program, but it becomes a bit of a dilemma when you must spread the activities of three individuals among some 150 State park units. We, of course, would be the last to admit that we had little or no talent; but even an extremely talented individual would find himself hard pressed to adequately conduct a study of this magnitude without help. We are therefore appealing to the group who have the inherent reputation for "getting things done" -- our field Rangers!

There is nothing particularly difficult involved with conducting a natural history survey--in fact several people who have been engaged in this type endeavor have actually found they enjoyed it. Most of the Ranger staff stationed in our beach parks, particularly in the southern end of the State, are unconsciously conducting natural history surveys and have been for quite some time. Ask any ranger in a southern beach park to recount his natural history observations, particularly nocturnal activity, and by comparison his memory for detail will make an elephant appear to be absent minded. One Ranger became so dedicated to summer observations on the beach he actually wore out the glass in his binoculars.

Now that we have discussed the lighter side of this situation, let us consider the more scholarly aspects of a natural history survey. We are definitely in need of field assistance to expand our natural history survey, and this can be accomplished concurrently with your every day activities. Reproduced on this page is a typical natural history survey card, and as you can see they are fairly simple to fill out and will take a minimum of time. We are not overly concerned with scientific identification of an animal unless you are certain of your ground; but, if you will record your observations with the common name, the locality in which the specimen was observed, the activity in which he was engaged, and any special notes or observations you think might be of interest. This will not only help the interpretive personnel of the division but will also assist in training and orienting new employees. Flora of the park may also be recorded on these cards such as dates when flowers are in bloom, best locations in the park to find them and relative abundance. The cards will be retained by the park.

As most of you know, we are woefully short of specific scientific data concerning natural history of most of our state parks. We have general knowledge of what should and should not occur in areas under our administration; however, it is entirely possible and highly probable that there are species of animals occuring naturally in park areas where they ecologically or environmentally do not belong. You people in the field can make first hand observations of these "exceptions" that prove the rule.



State of California
Division of Beaches and Parks
Natural History Surveys

Common Name RACCOON
Scientific Name PROCYON LOTOR
State Park GIZMO-BY-THE-SEA

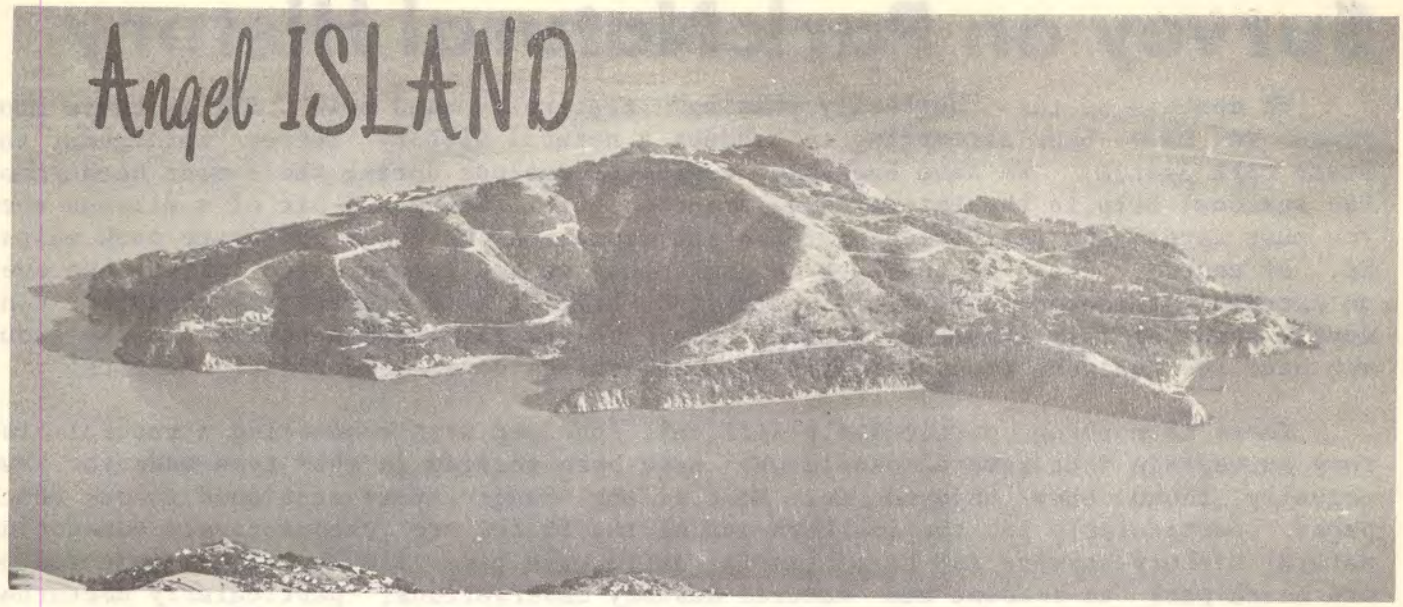
Date	Observer	Specific Locality, Activity, Notes
5-14-58	JONES	LOWER PICNIC AREA- FEEDING FROM GARBAGE CAN.
6-6-58	SMITH	CAMP AREA - RUNNING ACROSS ROAD- MOTHER AND 4 YOUNG

BP-50
42694 8-56 10M

If any of our field personnel is interested at all in helping us to expand our natural history survey, we will be glad to furnish the natural history survey cards and all information you will need to conduct a natural history survey in your park area. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that we do need additional information on the distribution of animals throughout the System. As the saying goes, "a friend in need is a friend indeed" and we are sorely in need -- how would you like to be our friend?

Natural History and
Conservation Section

Angel ISLAND



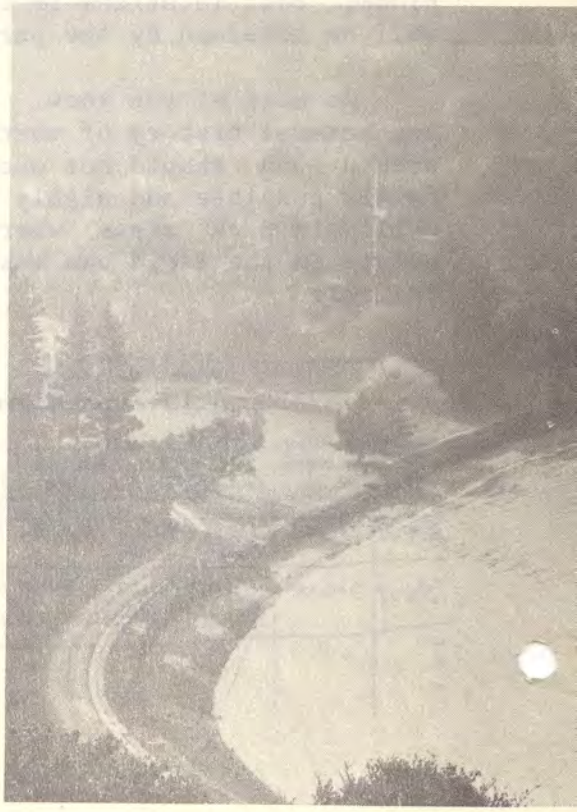
There are big things in the future for Angel Island, haunted by a history of ghosts in the moonlight and duels in the sun.

About $80,000 in State money is at work to improve the green acreage of The Angel. The facilities now are sparse--just a wharf. Even after presently appropriated money is spent, there still remains much to be done. The funds cover picnic areas, additional piers and some other items.

Ultimately, the State hopes to have the entire 640-acre island instead of just the present 220 acres. There are farflung plans for a ferry service between the island and the mainland, improved areas for swimming, hiking trails, camping areas, a restaurant, additional boating facilities and perhaps a museum to catalogue some of The Angel's history.

The drive for improvement doesn't include destruction. The scope of the work demands preservation of the tall trees and tangled underbrush.

Angel Island, hard by the mouth of the Golden Gate became partially a State park in 1954 when California was deeded 36 acres by the Federal Government. Last year the State received another 183 acres. Only the area around Hospital Cove is developed, so boaters can anchor for a day in the sun.

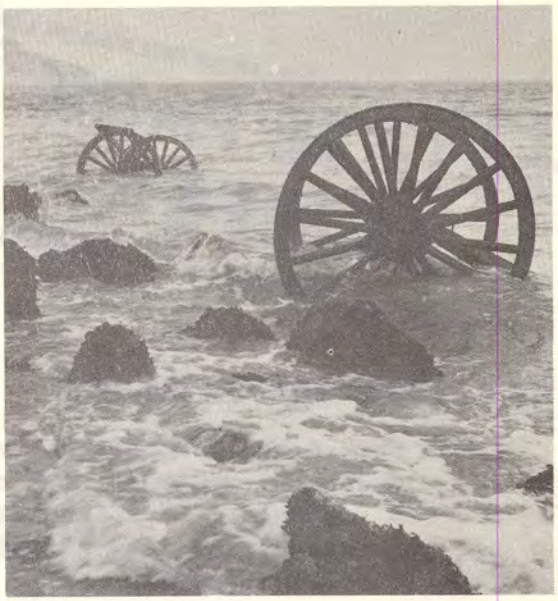


Since its official reopening last June--after preliminary improvements--the park has clocked 13,398 visitors, despite the fact that there is no regular ferry service. On some weekends, it isn't unusual to have more than 100 boats of all sizes tied up at the pretty Nuestra Senora de Los Angeles--the island of Our Lady of the Angels.

The island's occupation hasn't always been so pleasant. Since Spaniard Juan Manuel de Ayala named it in 1775, The Angel's history has been often shady--and not just from the tall trees.

Early explorers said ghosts walked moonlit paths. Smugglers and pirates used it 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, a notorious immigration station, a U.S. Public Health quarantine station, a fortified harbor defense installation, an Army fort, an overseas military staging area.

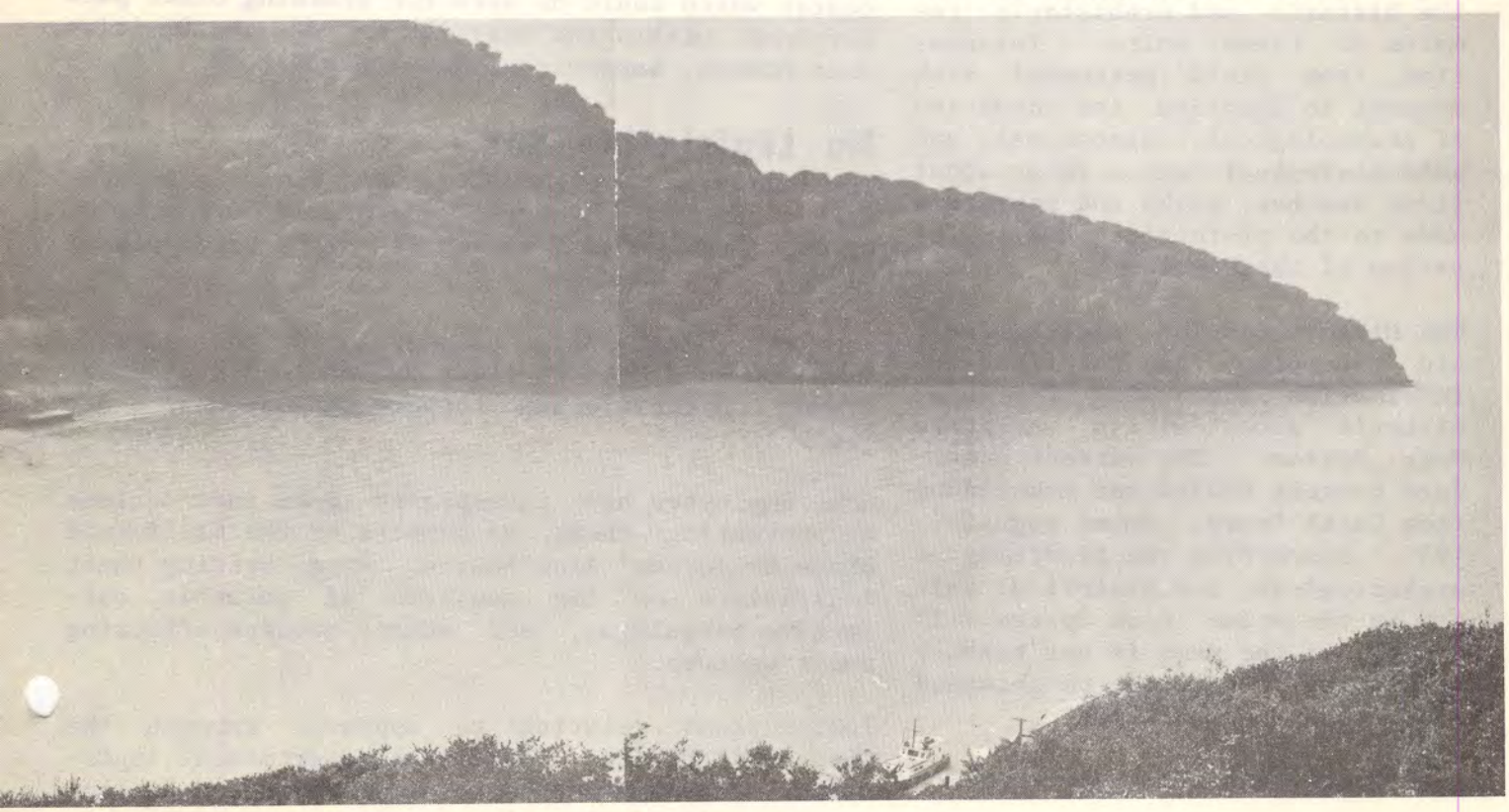
Even today, ancient Army buildings--some overgrown by sub-tropical vines and trees--stare vacant-eyed from West Garrison, a veritable ghost encampment looking toward San Francisco. North Garrison, 79 acres on The Angel's north side, may also be a part of the future plans. It too holds abandoned, semi-delapidated buildings from its days as a military station.

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 far contrast to these duels and history, a modern Nike missile base stands high atop an island mountain and a Coast Guard lighthouse station is at Point Knox.

In the spring, Angel Island wears a bright coat of flowers and shrubbery. Black-tailed deer, quail and a variety of birds roam under the tall eucalyptus and pine. From 776-foot Mount Ida, the island's highest point, one looks out at the sparkling expanse of bay and the surrounding cities. A 90-foot flagpole in the cove is still on geological maps as a mariner's guide.

Visitors to the island are enthralled by its lush beauty, and its list of admirers is growing. Some even choose to believe that angels even now walk the tangled pathways and move on the island's hills above the bay.

.....Al Martinez, Oakland Tribune.....



STATE PARK BRIEFS:

Archeological Study

State Park Rangers Robert D. Frenzel and John A. McGinnis have discovered archeological sites within the park boundaries at Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. The recording of these village and cemetery sites will make it possible to provide protection and future scientific investigation.

Survey records have also been received from Oscar P. Noren, State Park Ranger, Millerton Lake State Park. An arrastra, a number of Indian sites, and bedrock milling sites have been recorded by Ranger Noren.

For complete interpretation of the various units in the Division it is important to have a record of the historic and prehistoric remains in these units. Information from field personnel with respect to location and condition of archeological, historical, and paleontological sites in or about State beaches, parks and monuments adds to the protection and exploration of these values.

The History Section will appreciate receiving from the field any information concerning Indian or historic sites within the State Park System. For correct procedure Rangers should see memorandum from Chief Drury, dated August 9, 1957, concerning the recording of archeological and historical values in the State Park System. If a copy of the memo is not readily available, a copy may be obtained from the History Section.

Jack Dyson, Assistant Historian

Survival Training

A course in survival, search and rescue procedures was held in the park shop at Tahoe State Park. It was given by the Survival Training Section of the U.S. Air Force, Stead Air Force Base, Nevada. The course consisted of lectures, films, slides and demonstrations.

It was the first time such a course has been given to non-military personnel. Ed Grant, U. S. Forest Service, liaison officer between that service and the Air Force, was present to evaluate the program for the commanding officer at Stead. Grant plans to recommend that the Air Force assist the appropriate agencies in assembling rescue kits for use in emergencies.

At the conclusion of the course a discussion was held on participation and cooperation between the interested agencies of the area in rescue work. The important item of this discussion was that Stead Air Force base will send assistance upon the request of the sheriff or his representative.

Ranger Frank Bellinghausen has taken extensive notes of the course and the instructors have made available their lesson plans. We are in the process of drawing up a complete outline of the course which could be used for training other park personnel within the District or even the Division.
John McKone, Supervisor, Tahoe State Park

No Legislative Bar

The following memorandum received from the Department of Natural Resources and signed by Edward F. Dolder, Deputy Chief on behalf of Director DeWitt Nelson.

Some misunderstanding has developed from instructions on the need to clear official departmental stands on legislation through the Governor's Office.

Some employees have interpreted these instructions as preventing them, as members of the California State Employees' Association, from writing their legislators on the subjects of salaries, collective bargaining, and other matters affecting their welfare.

Instructions relating to approval through the Governor's Office on official departmental legislative stands are not to be interpreted as preventing individual employees to act in their own behalf on legislation which affects their welfare.

STATE PARK:

Mt Diablo View is Grand One From the Peak

A spot where a person can see more area in one glance than any other place in California is within a half hour's drive of Walnut Creek.

In the last 12 months, more than 140,000 persons have stood at this spot on Mt. Diablo to take in the sight of 35 out of the 52 counties in California and more than 600 miles of the Sierra Nevadas.

The ideal sightseeing spot is only 3,849 feet above sea level, but there are no higher peaks to obstruct the view. Mt. Whitney might be several times higher, but other mountains prevent visitors from seeing very far.

The peak is located at the edge of a 2163 acre tract known since 1931 as Mt. Diablo State Park.

The main attraction of the park is 55 campsites and 255 picnic sites ready for public use the year around. Another attraction comes about once a year when Mt. Diablo gets its first coating of snow. In February 1957, over 2700 people took the crooked drive as far up the mountain as possible to play in the snow. At that time, four inches of snow fell at park headquarters, 1600 feet above sea level, and 12 inches covered the summit.

Because of the abrupt change in altitude, the park has a variety of wildlife, both birds and animals. Both mountain and valley quail can be seen living in the same area. Also, quite a few migratory birds visit the refuge on their way north and south during season changes.

Many types of animals make the park their home, including deer, raccoons, skunks, squirrels and Bob Cats. According to Franklyn Brown, assistant park supervisor, Mountain Lions have been seen within the boundaries, but it has been several years since he has seen one.

About the only other harmful creature, Brown said, are rattlesnakes. Rangers try to keep them down, but there are many living in and around the rocky areas. Poison oak thrives also, but park workers have managed to keep it away from the picnic and camping areas. However, persons going on hikes should keep a close watch for the plant.

For horse riders and hikers there are 20 miles of trails for riding and walking within the boundaries. Besides that, the Rangers maintain a trail between Martinez and the mountain. Private land owners block off access to the park itself, but riders can make it to the base of the mountain.

Many people are not aware that certain areas can be reserved for large groups. In fact, there are five separate areas that can be reserved which can accommodate from 50 to

(Continued on the following page)

MOUNT DIABLO (Continued from the previous page)

150 people. With the exception of holidays, these spots can be set aside for picnics if a few day's notice is given.

The top of the mountain is by far the most impressive as far as something to see is concerned. A castle-like building is located at the very summit, giving a visitor a "top-of-the-world" feeling. Besides the magnificent view, the most noticeable difference is in the change in the weather. When it is hot in the valley, it is often cool and comfortable at the top. However, there are also times when it is misty, and there are times when it is very windy.

The tower of the castle is used for a fire lookout station, and to the side is an observation platform from which visitors get the best view.

The exact forces which produced Mt. Diablo are not known. During the post-Pliocene period in geologic history, the area was overturned and broken by thrusting. There is evidence that the region was, at various times, covered by the sea. Most of the types of sedimentary rocks found in the Bay Area can be seen in fractures of the mountain's crust near Rock City.

The first inhabitants of the coast range mountain, so far as is known, were the Costanoan Indians of central California. These primitive people called the peak Woo Koom, meaning laughing mountain. Evidences of Indian occupation still exist in and around Ceremonial Spring and Council Oak. Elephant Rock, which resembles the trunk and head of its namesake, is scarred by Indian fires. A legend says that smoke signals and fires burned frequently from the top of Mt. Diablo when the Indians lived there. Some historians claim that the mountain was at one time used as a hiding place for noted Spanish bandits.

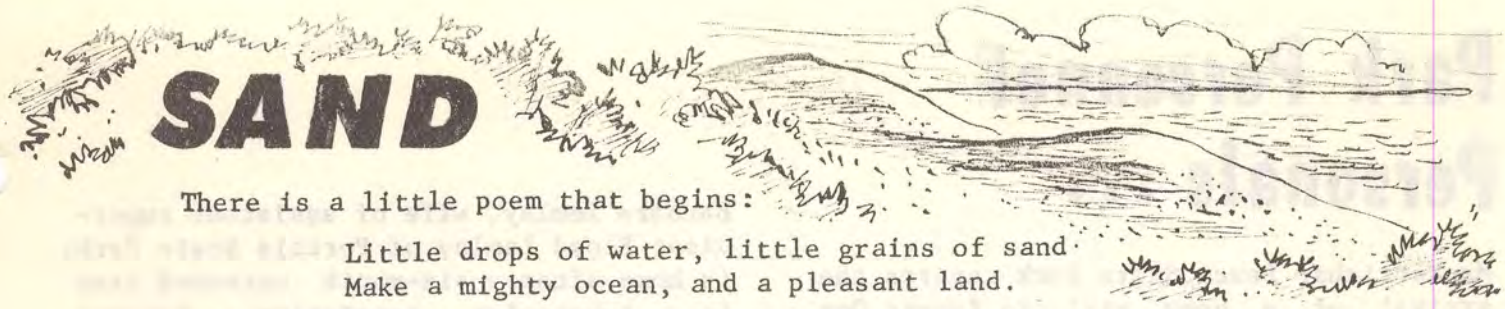
In 1951 government surveyors used the summit as a base meridian, and in 1873 a toll road was built to the top. A hotel and observatory attracted tourists for several years until a fire destroyed both buildings. In 1931 the crown of the mountain and the west and south slopes were set aside as a state park. The land was purchased for $168,962 of which $70,000 was raised by the residents of Contra Costa County. The remaining money came in the form of land gifts from the Mission Beach Company and the Mt. Diablo Company.

Thus a refuge for both wild life and human beings was created. To someone who hasn't for some time been able to get away from the confused hurly-burly of life in central Contra Costa County's sprawling suburban communities, the most noticeable feature of Mt. Diablo State Park is silence. It's almost startling, this silence. You suddenly realize that the earth, except where man has tried to remodel it, is a quiet, peaceful place. After awhile you do begin to hear sounds--unfamiliar sounds: the faint swish of wind in tall grass, the fluttering of leaves, the tiny squeaks of small animals and the chirping of birds. A human voice booms out harshly and seems to have no place here.

It is a bit unnerving, high up on Mt. Diablo, to see how vast the world really is and how little man's efforts, even in this age of giant earth-moving machinery, have changed it. The evidences of man's presence dotting the valleys here and there seem puny and antlike. One cannot escape the thought that if it were all to vanish overnight, the total picture as seen from the mountain would change very little.

Mt. Diablo is a place for fun, recreation, relaxation, hiking, riding, and studying nature. But more than all of these, it is a place where a man, can for a little while, be alone with the grandeur of creation and his own soul, a refuge from civilization. Every man needs such moments if he is to understand himself and his place in the scheme of things.

(The Contra Costa Times)



SAND

There is a little poem that begins:

Little drops of water, little grains of sand
Make a mighty ocean, and a pleasant land.

Little grains of sand - how often are they walked over and ignored. Actually, if one takes the time to gather a little sand, wash it free of organic debris, dry it and study it, there will be a surprising variety of colors noted for sands from different locales. Not only is there a difference in color and general appearance, but also in the size and shape of the particles. Even casual observance of sand will tell the observer something about the area in which the grains were found. The study of sand will open up areas of related fields such as minerology, geology, erosion and chemistry. The colors and texture of different sands are pleasing to the eye and will provoke interest and questions when shown to the public.

For general usage sand can be classed as rock or mineral fragments formed naturally with a range in size of from .062 mm. to about 7 mm. Occasionally fragments larger than 7 mm. will be encountered in a sampling. Commercially sand and gravel yielded over $50,000,000 in 1953 in California. Sand is used as construction aggregate, in glass manufacture, and foundry molds.

I have been attempting to obtain samplings from the State park units throughout the State and eventually hope to have a fairly complete selection for study and public interpretation.

A random examination of some sand samples from different park units provides interesting contrasts. For example, some sand from El Capitan Beach State Park has a uniform gray appearance and the size of the particles is from .5 to 1 mm. The shape of the particles is generally round and a large percentage of them are quartz. On the other hand, a sample from Lavender Wash in Anza-Borrego has an overall pink coloration. The particles are uneven in size, ranging from 1 to 6 mm. in size and of an angular shape. Quartz, feldspar, mica, and other minerals are present. It is aparent that El Capitan's sands have been carried a longer distance from their source than have Anza-Borrego's. Quartz, being a hard and resistant mineral, will remain intact longer and therefore will be more common in those sands carried over a long distance by wind or water. Another sample from Anza-Borrego has very non-uniform sized particles which are very angular in shape. A large variety of minerals and even clay is present in the sample. These facts would indicate that this sand has moved very little from its source and could be classed as a residual sand. The wide range of colors found in different sands depends somewhat on the different minerals present in the original rock and on the chemical changes that have occured in the long process of rock breaking down to sand.

Samples can be stored in plastic or glass vials 1 to 1½ inches in diameter and 4 to 6 inches long with flat bottoms and open tops. Information regarding location, elevation, date collected, and exact situation where found such as beach, wash, stream bed, etc., should be kept.

Sand study is interesting and information and adds to the general knowledge of an area. Next time a walk is taken, look at the sand, pick up a handful and think through some of the actions and changes these grains have gone through to reach their present site. The results will be rewarding.

.....Dalton E. Merkel, State Park Naturalist, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.....

Park Personnel Personals . . .

MacKerricher Beach State Park reports the arrival of a baby girl to Ranger Don Boeff and his wife Mary Lou. The new arrival has been named Heidi Ann. She was born on Friday, May 8.

Barbara Lemley, wife of assistant supervisor Floyd Lemley of Portola State Park, is home after a six-month extended stay in a tubercular sanatorium. Barbara thanks the many friends that helped keep her spirits up while she was in confinement.

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A belated, but hearty, welcoming party was given in honor of Park Supervisor Bill Stahlberg of Jedediah Smith, at the Prairie Creek recreational hall by park personnel from Patrick's Point, Prairie Creek and Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Parks.

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A party was held for Harvey and Louise Moore, former park supervisor at Cuyamaca Rancho until his retirement in 1955. He worked as a ranch hand in the old rancho from 1925 until it became a park in 1933. He then went to work in the park where he continued until his retirement. The Moores are going to Washington State where they will work for Mr. Dyar, former owner of the rancho.

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Park personnel at Millerton Lake State Park held a pre-summer party. Most of the employees and their families met in the meadow picnic area where hamburgers were barbecued. A liberal supply of these with beans, salad, and drinks made up the fare. Good food and company made an enjoyable evening for all.

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Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Westberg are the proud parents of a boy, born on Friday, May 15. The new arrival has been named Vern Richard. Ray is Supervisor at Pismo Beach State Park.

Elmer C. (Buck) Herneisen, Assistant Supervisor at Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park retires this month after 13 years of state park service. Before coming to Curry-Bidwell in 1950 he worked with Park Supervisors Murrell Gregory and Ben Twight at Castle Crags State Park.

Buck and his wife, Jerry, have a small ranch, which they affectionately call "Woodleaf Place". It is located on Route 4, Box 4265, Oakvale Avenue, Oroville.

Buck was born in Wabaunsee, Kansas, October 25, 1893. He and Jerry were married in Oakland in 1920 while he was working for the Key System Transit Company. After retirement Buck plans to catch up with his hunting, fishing, gardening and woodworking.

Second Growth Redwoods Cut From Russian Logged Stumps

For several years now Les Chenoweth of Bodega has been logging what he suspected to be second growth Redwood Trees that sprouted from stumps of Redwood felled by the Russians when they built Fort Ross. "But it wasn't until last fall," reports the Santa Rosa Press-Democrat, "that Fred Landenberger, secretary of the California Redwood Association, took several increment borings to determine the correctness of Chenoweth's suspicions. When he counted the rings he found the trees to be the oldest second growth Redwoods now being logged in the Redwood region. Landenberger counted 135 growth rings. That should take these second growth trees back to 1823--a date covering the period between the building of the Commander's House for Ivan Aleksandrovich Kuskov in 1812 and the erection of the Russian Orthodox Chapel in 1888. There may be older--and bigger--second growth Redwoods in the Fort Ross area but the finest Swedish steel increment borer can't penetrate any deeper than 18 inches. In the Fort Ross Museum today, there is a head of a Russian carpenter's axe and other joining tools used in constructing Kushov's house and the seven-sided blockhouse. Some of the original logs can be seen in the Commander's House there today--a testimonial to the durability of Redwood. Of course, the first California Redwood was used by the Spanish Franciscan Fathers in 1777 for the building of Mission Santa Clara. . ."

.....The Knave, The Oakland Tribune.....

Gold Discovery Site is Far Famed

Marshall Gold Discovery State Park, on reading a recent piece in this publication relative to where visitors to the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument originated, took its own count and came up with these figures.

Visitors for the month (Marshall Monument only): 12,936 (1700 signed the register)

Visitors from foreign countries:

Okinawa	1	France	2	Africa	2
Pakistan	5	Argentina	4	Canada	3
Russia	1	England	7	Germany	2
Switzerland	1	Mexico	1		

42 States, not including California, were recorded. Total visitors registered for the month from the 42 states was 174 or a total of 211 visitor registrations from out of-state and foreign countries for Marshall's Monument. The total out-of-state visitors for Marshall's Monument and the Gold Discovery Site for the month was 690.

20 foreign countries were represented at both locations with 43,812 visitors.

As stated all along: California's State Parks are world-famed and be it Gold Discovery, Humboldt Redwoods, Emerald Bay, Palomar Mountain, Hearst San Simeon, or any of the other 148 units within the System, people will and do travel from all over the world to view our magnificence and indulge in our colorful and historic origins.

"THE TIGER IS THROUGH THE GATE" (Continued from Page 6)

ned down yet" and that "any protests at this time are premature." Yet when they tried to suggest re-routing another portion, on which public hearings ALREADY had been held, they were told that no changes could be made "because of the state's investment in engineering studies and efforts."

In other words, if the public hearing hasn't yet been held, you're premature. And after the public hearing, you're too late.

Meanwhile, those of us who believe that open space is necessary for tomorrow. . . ., who wish to preserve America's green. . . .are disturbed over the reckless pursuit of free open space by the highway planners.

Every big city park is a sitting duck for the highway man, and for the local officials anxious to cut down their right-of-way costs. Any attack on park lands has the sanction of the American Association of State Highway Officials in its official bible--the POLICY ON ARTERIAL HIGHWAYS IN URBAN AREAS, published in 1957. On page 91 of this book is a map. It's entitled: "Location opportunities for arterial highways."

And what do they consider a "location opportunity"? The one and only park in the entire city! Their recommended route cuts through not just a little corner of the park, not just across one end of the park, but right smack down the entire length of the park.

If this hasn't happened in your town yet, I can only suggest it's because the highway men haven't been reading their bible lately.

But all too often, I suspect, the highway locators and park grabbers are aided and abetted by stingy, penny-pinching local officials who are anxious to cut down their right-of-way costs by either giving away or selling park land at ridiculous prices.

What about public hearings? I cannot speak of the thousands of hearings I have not seen, but from SOME personal observation I am forced to conclude that the public hearing is a carefully staged performance designed to show the audience why the route officially agreed upon in private cannot be changed. As one of the British motor magazines recently described it, these are affairs where

> at worst, aggrieved persons may hear very sound reasons why things cannot be altered.

The burden of proof is placed on the private citizen, who often is poorly informed and easily buffaloed by technical mumbo jumbo. At one public hearing I recently covered, a representative of the state highway department opened the tape-recorded portion of the hearing by making this statement:

> The question is whether you believe a good road will help this county. That's the question in an economic-impact hearing. Is a good road needed in your county? I'd like to get a statement from anyone present concerning the need for good roads in this county.

In other words, don't make any fuss about the route we've already picked. Just be thankful. And if not, be quiet!

.....By Grady Clay, Staff Writer, The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, in Landscape Architecture, Winter 1958-59....

Accounting technicians and personnel section employees from the six districts within the Division were in Sacramento for a training conference. New procedures were explained to the groups, which held separate meetings during the two day affair after a joint opening session.

Attending the personnel section conference were: (right, from left to right) Lila Maskovich, Department Personnel Office; Bea Morris, District 2; Caroline Walton, Department Personnel; Irene Vyenielo, District 4; Ruth Smith, District 5; Patricia Shelton, District 6; Marie Cox, District 1; Robert Sanders, Division Personnel; Jean Lahey, Division Personnel; Frances Keller, District 3; Francine Busch, Division Personnel; Opal Viduya, Department Personnel; Margaret Chow, Department Personnel; Gloria Donald, Department Personnel and Marion Gardner, Division Personnel.

Attending the accounting technician conference were: (upper left, from left to right) Thelma Ensor, District 2; Colin Chambers District 5; Emerald French, Division Office; Bob Margosan, Division Office; Violet Dunaway, Division Office; Roy Kemp, Department; Harry Beddig; Division Office; Evelyn Brown, Division Office; Norman Pedersen, District 6; Betty Baxter, Division Office; Thelma Barrow, District 1; Helen Ward, Distrct 4; and Yo Takahashi. District 3.
(Almost missed by the camera man)

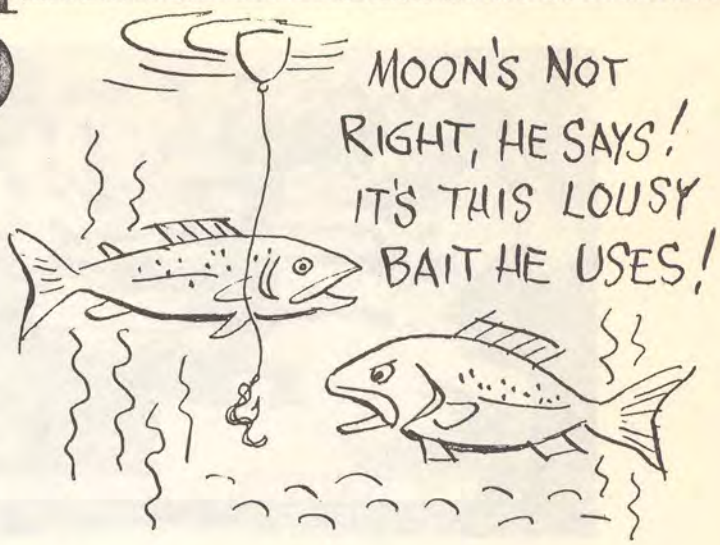
INDIAN MUSEUM FOUNDER DIES AT 77

Benjamin W. Hathaway died at his Sacramento home on April 1959. He was 77 at his death. He was the founder and curator for 20 years of the State Indian museum and retired from the Division of Beaches and Parks in June of 1951.

The State Indian Museum began to take form about 1927 with Hathaway's private collection of Indian artifacts forming the nucleus of the exhibit. The first exhibits were in the State Library Building and then moved to the Capitol Building where it remained for a number of years to provide an educational and enjoyable experience for the many visitors.

Through Mr. Hathaway's interest in the California Indians and their way of life the State of California has been provided with an exhibit of California Indians unequalled in the entire world.

YIELD FROM THE FIELD



YOUTH PICKS ENCINOS FOR EXHIBIT

A cub Scout Troop from Encino has made Los Encinos State Historical Monument its project for a Scout Craft Fair. The theme of the fair is "Know Your Community". They have made several visits here learning about the history of the area, getting ideas for exhibits and taking photographs which they plan to enlarge and display. If enthusiasm and energy is any measure of their ability to put on a display, I'm sure they will walk away with top honors.
Kent Hartwell, Ranger, Los Encinos State Historical Monument

SPEED CAUSES ANOTHER WRECK

A driver under the influence of liquor sped his car along the Lake Road and ran into trouble when he could not make the turns at the Lake picnic area. His car ran off the road, turned over twice and ended up in the water. The driver, sole occupant of the car was thrown into the water. He was quickly rescued by Ranger Gerald Ramsdell who happened to be in the area. No injuries were sustained by the driver and no damage to park property. CHP cited the driver for speeding in the park and had his car towed away.

The accident could have been very disastrous if it had taken place earlier in the day when the beach area was in use.
Ben Twight, Supervisor, Turlock Lake State Park

I SAW A TROUT -- IT SAW ME FIRST

The much heralded opening of Trout Season got off to a slow start this year--at least the reports from aficionades who were on the streams say the take was very small. Streams that were planted were soon fished out and the native trout are too wily. Actual stream conditions were the best in several seasons but perhaps the moon was not right. Yours truly, acting upon a hot tip, made a trip into a hot canyon where the rainbows were supposed to be cavorting in vast numbers only to find the creek high and roily and, as far as the eye could see, no sign of genus Salmo. Trout fishing is like that. One can be real sporting about it and say, "I really don't care to eat fish, I just go for the fun of throwing little pieces of lead in the creek, and to commune with the rattlesnakes." Personally, I like to eat fish, and I get doggone exasperated when they don't bite.
Roy E. Mealey, Supervisor, Shasta State Historical Monument

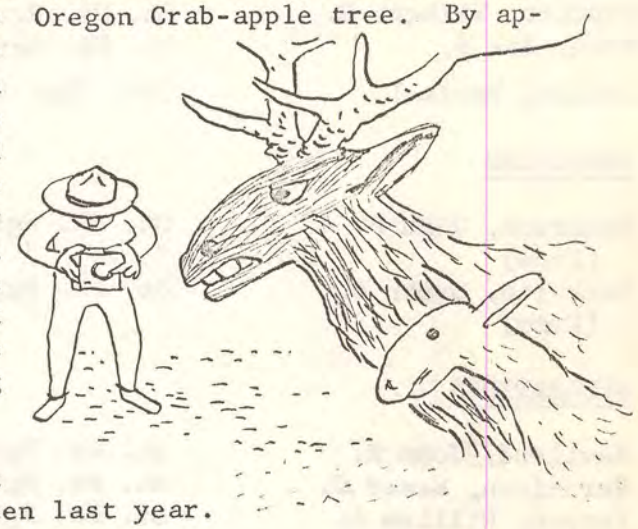
TEN FOOT WAVES LASH SALTON SEA

May 2 the sea was very rough and breakers were three to four feet high along the shore. Boats were brought in early but some were swamped on shore, especially at Mecca Beach.

I observed a small sail boat about a mile off shore bobbing toward shore. The wind was blowing from the east about 30 miles per hour. It was rapidly getting dark and I kept the glasses on him until he landed at Mecca Beach. Irving Jones was the operator and only one in the boat. Fortunately he was an old seaman and did not get excited. He said the waves were about ten feet high in the middle of the sea.
Carl Whitefield, Supervisor, Salton Sea State Park.

PRAIRIE CREEK WELCOMES CALF

The first new elk calf of the 1959 season was discovered on the afternoon of May 16 while only a few hours old. The place of birth was in the south prairie near the Oregon Crab-apple tree. By approaching with a jeep, a color photo was made. The calf had been walking about and the next day both mother and calf were still doing fine but by this time the calf was hiding like a rabbit. On the third day, the mother was standing watch over an area some 300 yards west and along the creek where the cover was dense. The mother elk had her little one well hidden and it was not located. It is, to say the least, quite distracting trying to find a newborn elk calf in dense cover and on soggy ground when the mother continues pacing around in circles, shaking her head and champing her teeth at you.



We believe other newborn elk are at hand. This first one arrived eight days earlier than the first one seen last year.

Glen N. Jones, Supervisor, Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park

HEY DAY, MEANS PAY DAY!

Abalone fishermen had a hey day, judging from the cars parked along with Fish and Game cars in front of the Justice of the Peace....L.M. Ransom, Supv. Van Damme

LONDON IS JUST A HOP AWAY

A party of eight having dinner in Cambria one evening were overheard to ask, "Where do you think we were last night?" The owner of the restaurant ventured they had come from Los Angeles or San Francisco.

"Oh no, we were playing bridge together in London, when one of our group said it might be fun if we all came over to have a look at Hearst Castle. So we hopped a late jet and arrived in Los Angeles this morning, and tomorrow morning we'll see the Castle and hop back home again!"

James Whitehead, Supervisor Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument

OH NO! FOLSOM HEARS ELEPHANT

An excerpt from Ranger S. O. Nybo's patrol report: 7:00 p.m.--North Granite. While eating lunch and enjoying the serene natural beauty and listening to the birds chirping, I heard a loud noise that sounded like the trumpet of an elephant. Knowing that there are no elephants at Folsom Lake, I continued eating my peanut butter and jelly sandwich. Again I heard the sound like an elephant's cry. I stopped eating and began investigating. The sound drew my attention to a white, cab-over engine delivery truck. I went over and since no one was around, stuck my head in the partially open door. My Stetson was literally blown off my head. If you ever heard the trumpet of an elephant in a metal cab, you would know what I mean. I contacted the owner who told me he was just passing through and had stopped to fish. He said he would leave just as soon as the fish stopped biting. The elephant was 37 months old.

Last month alligators! What next?

Richard L. Brock, Supervisor, Folsom Lake State Park

ROSTER CHANGES

APPOINTMENTS - Permanent

Banker, Paul R.	Guide, Hist. Mon.	549-305-2794-011	Monterey Mon.	5/11/59
Caldwell, James L.	St. Pk. Rgr. I	549-306-0983-038	Anza-Borrego	4/8/59
Daly, Maria	Guide, Hist. Mon.	549-305-2794-007	Old Custom Hse.	5/15/59
Frazier, Wilbert S.	St. Pk. Rgr. I	549-304-0983-020	Mt. Diablo	5/4/59
Hood, Joe D.	St. Pk. Rgr. I	549-301-0983-018	Grizzly Creek	4/1/59
Stille, Maria L.	Int. Typ. Clk.	549-306-1191-001	Cuyamaca Rancho	4/7/59

TRANSFERS

Anderson, John P.	St. Pk. Rgr. I	549-305-0983-013	Carpinteria	5/1/59
(From)	" "	549-304-0983-020	Mt. Diablo	
Beckwith, Orrin D.	St. Pk. Rgr. I	549-301-0983-025	Humboldt Rdws.	5/1/59
(From)	" "	549-301-0983-018	Grizzly Creek	

SEPARATIONS

Haviland, John F.	St. Pk. Rgr. I	549-481-0983-013	C. A. Thayer	3/31/59
Herneisen, Elmer C.	St. Pk. Rgr. I	549-302-0983-018	Curry Bidwell	4/30/59
Kenyon, William L.	St. Pk. Rgr. VI	549-206-0971-001	Dist. 6 Hdqrs.	4/10/59
Leavitt, Lester S.	St. Pk. Attend	549-303-0985-030	Folsom Lake	4/30/59
Rhea, William H.	St. Pk. Attend	549-306-0985-009	Silver Strand	5/12/59

U. C. INTRODUCES NATURAL HISTORY SERIES

The University of California has initiated a series of booklets to be known as the California Natural History Guides. The first four volumes concern themselves with the home territory of the Berkeley campus--The San Francisco Bay Region--and are titled:

Natural History of the San Francisco Bay Region
Native Trees of the San Francisco Bay Region
Reptiles and Amphibians of the San Francisco Bay Region
Mammals of the San Francisco Bay Region

According to its paper back jacket, "Californians are avid travelers, campers, hikers, sportsmen, nature-lovers and outdoorsmen generally. Yet most nature guides still focus on the species found in the East; they omit or neglect many intriging local species." Rangers will agree with this argument and though a majority of our field personnel are well-acquainted with particular areas in which they serve, sometimes it is difficult to inform the public in a few seconds of all the latter would like to be informed about. These booklets insofar as our parks in the San Francisco Bay Region are concerned, from Samuel P. Taylor to Big Basin to Mt. Diablo, are just what the doctor ordered.

There are sufficient color illustrations and black and white drawings in each, as well as an adequate, indeed excellent text. The booklets are also provocative and to insure that those whose inquisitiveness is whetted will be able to gain further knowledge, a good reference list is included.

Booklets will follow so that all of California will be included in the series.

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COVER: Charles A. DeTurk, Chief, Division of Beaches and Parks.

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CHIEFLY SPEAKING.....1
(By our New Chief, Charles DeTurk)

MAP SHOWING THE NEW DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.....2

THE BETTER RANGER.....3
(Welcomes Chief DeTurk)

THE TIGER IS THROUGH THE GATE.....5-6
("New Highways: Number One Enemy?")

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(Accounting, Personnel Units)

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(California Coast Redwoods)

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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DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DeWitt Nelson

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Charles A. DeTurk

Editor.....Alfred M. Calais
Asst. Editor.....Esther M. Seaman
Artist.....Dean E. Johnson

THE EFFECT OF EXCESSIVE AREA USE ON THE CALIFORNIA COAST REDWOODS

By E. P. Meinecke

Pathologist, U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry

This month's supplement is a condensation of an article written in 1929. Thirty years ago E. P. Meinecke predicted that with greater use of the automobile, more and more people would flock to the Redwood forests. He was correct, but in his article the projection of damage to the trees was based on 200,000 or 300,000 visitors annually. Last year at least 4,000,000 people visited California Redwood Parks.

Because the Redwoods will suffer through adverse use, we are reprinting Mr. Meinecke's report of 1929 believing that many of our Rangers, as well as countless other Californians, will find the article of interest. A complete copy may be obtained by writing to the Public Information Section, Division of Beaches and Parks, Sacramento, California.

News and Views Supplement #2
June, 1959

> ing in certain well-defined parts of each grove. Man is attracted by the largest and by the finest and most beautiful spots. These he visits over and over again, one party following the other. Man goes preferably where others have gone before. He follows the beaten track and camps on what others before him have found desirable camping ground. It is this cumulative use of the same space, concentrated around the very trees we wish to protect which in the long run alters living conditions to a point where first the root system and finally the whole tree begins to suffer. That this suffering is not continued and intensified to the point of serious injury and death is justly considered as one of its first duties by the park administration.

That heavy traffic in the long run compacts the normally loose and elastic soil is so well known that it needs no further comment. In time such soils become firm and dense and finally form a hard and tough surface sheet which is more or less impermeable to air, sheds water readily and impedes the normal exchanges between soil and atmosphere. The soil below the sheet becomes abnormal and offers unfavorable living conditions to the roots. In small and short-lived plants the effect is quickly felt. The dying out of the plants forming the so-called ground cover, in heavily traveled areas, is due not only to bruising and tramping down, but to the packing of the soil.

Foot paths and roads often remain completely barren for many years after travel over them has ceased. In gigantic and relatively resistant trees like Redwood the effect is not immediately noticeable in the appearance of the crown. Their roots reach out over a very large area and can withstand far more intensive and extensive packing of the soil without showing immediate injury. It is none the less certain that the root functions, and therewith the relative health, of the tree are affected to the degree in which the soil containing its roots is compacted. From this point of view the severe but local compaction of a roadbed leading in a band across part of the root system is not of the same importance as the packing of the ground over a very large part, if not over the whole, of the root spread, such as is found in camping grounds, picnic places or community grounds, for which Richardson Grove and the Big Basin are outstanding examples.

The Redwood groves have attracted visitors for many years. In the early days travel came on horseback or in buggies. The traveling season was short, the number of visitors small. The large choice of attractive groves tended to spread the small number of campers over a wide field. What slight packing of ground resulted was readily mended during the long season of rest. The winter rains had a chance to loosen the soil. Undergrowth and ground cover were little disturbed and contributed to keeping the soil in good condition. Then came the opening up of the Redwoods with modern highways. The advent of the automobile did the rest.

Not only has travel multiplied enormously, but the traveling season has been extended from spring until late in fall. Where the number of visitors and campers could be counted by hundreds, they now run into many thousands. Not so very long ago the ground in the groves was covered with a rich and charming vegetation. Today the ground is bare wherever the people congregate. The soil is compacted, and travel early in the year quickly kills even those young seedlings which may come up in spite of altered conditions.

> In every grove the evidence of heavily concentrated travel is immediately discernible. Roads and broad lanes, paths and wide

areas are completely bare of vegetation, while in other parts no change in the original condition has taken place. Even in mid-winter the camp sites, the social centers around the camp fire, the preferred playgrounds of the children can as readily be outlined as though they were populated with hundreds of visitors. The exquisite beauty of the Parks which to a large degree rests upon the contrast between the vividly green undergrowth and the red boles of the huge trees in the play of sunlight and shade is no longer preserved, and it is merely a question of time and increased travel when the still remaining vegetation will be destroyed. The former wealth of wild flowers has already disappeared.

It is plainly impossible to evaluate the actual injury accruing to the Redwood trees themselves from excessive tourist travel. There exists no accurate and easily applied gauge for the health of the trees. The approach can only be indirect. We know how trees live and function. We know enough about the role of the roots, especially the small feeders, to be able to realize that any serious impairment of their functions must in the long run find its reaction in the decline of the tree itself. Finally, there is no doubt that this impairment of highly important functions must be felt all the more severely by trees which already labor under heavy handicaps. Every large Redwood in the Parks represents an irreplaceable value of an asthetic nature. We can not afford to lose a single one. Much less can we risk the loss of whole groups, even if decline and death come slowly and are not witnessed by this generation.

It would serve no purpose to report here on all the individual examinations made in the Kent Grove, Mather Grove, Vance Bottom, Stockel Grove, Stephens Grove, Week-end Grove, Richardson Grove, Big Basin and others. In every case precisely the same findings confirmed what can be established as a rule, namely that continued and concentrated traffic compacts the soil to the marked and serious detriment of the roots and that the effect on the soil is a lasting one, so that quick recovery of the roots is not to be expected.

Though the injuries to Redwood committed in road building cannot be directly charged against tourist travel, the subject is one of such importance that this report would be incomplete without a short discussion.

In the example given above the condition of the roots as affected by a narrow county dirt road has been described. The highways of today have two and three times the width of the old type of road, that is, they cover a far greater portion of the root system. In comparison to the new type of construction the old road constituted merely a handicap, making it difficult but not impossible for roots to penetrate, and function in, the compressed and dense soil. Though it is obviously not feasible to examine conditions under a highway, it may be said with safety that no roots with the feeders indispensable to the life of the tree can possibly develop or live under a highway. A very broad portion of the vitally important root system is thoroughly, definitely and forever eliminated.

Wherever the right of way strikes a large root the latter is bodily cut off, and with it all its branches and roots are severed from the tree. All along the highway one can see wounds, often one to two feet in diameter, where roots have been cut off. Roots of this size represent a very large part of the root system. They are centuries old and can not be replaced in a short time, even if the nature of the roadbed allowed new growth. A serious danger arises from this practice, aside from the injury

itself. The stability of the tree is materially reduced. Redwood growing in a dense formation is at best only poorly anchored in the soil, and the anchor roots of each tree have developed to meet the demands made upon them by the swaying of the bole.

> The cutting of the highway through the once dense forest radically changes the direction and intensity of wind within the canopy. The wind, instead of striking the canopy as a whole, now rushes through artificial canyons with a violence to which the trees and their root systems are not adjusted. Unfortunately, the roots of many Redwoods are decayed and therefore mechanically weakened. In fact, the majority of the windfalls in the virgin Redwood forest are due to the fact that the decayed roots break off in windstorms. If the mere opening of wind lanes in the forest presents a potential danger, the cutting of the roots adds so serious a risk that the practice must be condemned from the point of view of preservation of the trees themselves.

Another reprehensible practice has developed in road building. Wherever a large tree interferes with the prescribed width of the right of way, the requisite width is cut out of the tree, leaving a huge gaping wound which occasionally eliminates up to one-third of the living circumference of the hole. This practice places a tremendous handicap on old individuals at a time when they must struggle to readjust themselves to a new mode of life, exposed to unwonted winds and deprived of one-third to one-half of their root system. That these enormous wounds invite infection which in the end results in the decay of the heartwood and the roots is but one more, but none the less serious danger. From an esthetic viewpoint the practice is indefensible. Perhaps its most serious effect is the cheapening of the Redwoods in the eyes of the public.

> The investigation of the Redwood Parks has brought out one point clearly, namely that the main object of the parks is likely to fail unless measures be taken to put a stop to those conditions which are likely to weaken and shorten the life of the old giant Redwoods.

Neither our own nor the next following generations can wait to see now middle-aged trees grow up through long centuries to the size and grandeur of their older brothers once these are gone. The principle of preservation really implies perpetuation far beyond our times through the natural lifetime of the trees. The State recognizes its responsibility, not only to its own citizens, but to the world, to see to it that the life of the individuals which collectively form one of the greatest wonders in existence is not shortened through yeilding to the demands of a well-meaning but not equally well-informed part of the public.

Whatever policy is adopted in the administration of the Parks, it must necessarily be influenced by the attitude the public takes towards the Redwoods themselves. To some they are objects of wonder and amazement, unique in size and age. To others they offer ideal surroundings for a pleasant outing and camping. To a third group the rare beauty of the parks will make the strongest appeal. Still others will find spiritual uplift and emotion.

All of these attitudes, which frequently may overlap, spring from cultural sources, and all of them must be recognized in any well-reasoned policy of use in the Parks. There is only one attitude which has no place in the Redwoods, that of levity and lack of reverence.

> To turn the austere temples we have inherited from past ages into cheap amusement resorts would constitute a wrong committed

against the best there is in the American people. The legitimate demands of those who desire to carry the pleasures of the city life into the country are best taken care of by the many summer resorts along the highway. They are out of place in the Parks themselves.

If it is true that there is danger in unrestricted use of the Parks, then there can be only one course to follow: that is, to make traffic subordinate to the welfare of the trees and to eliminate all features which are likely to have an ill effect either on their health or on the beauty of the landscape. The ideal Redwood forest is without doubt one on which man has left no mark. Obviously this ideal is no longer within reach. The Parks are definitely altered through contact with man, and the problem resolves itself to the task (1) of preventing further inroads and (2) of furthering recovery wherever this is possible.

Recommendations.

(1) General principles.

Since excessive concentration of traffic is the main source of injury, it is essential that all means be employed to counteract the tendency to concentration. The following principles are submitted as being most likely to bring about the desired result:

(a) Segregation of areas. In the groves now incorporated in the Park System, as well as those under consideration for acquisition, the selection has been made with special regard to a particularly fine body of timber. The boundary generally includes timberland with scattered Redwood, oak and undergrowth which in itself is of no greater value than the average run of woodland in the region. It is recommended that each grove be surveyed for the purpose of segregating the essential Redwood groups from the less valuable areas and that the heavy use be directed as far as possible into these marginal portions. The main groups of Redwoods thereby resume the rank they held before a heavy and uncontrollable invasion tended to cheapen their prodigious beauty in the eyes of the public.

(b) Camping. Aside from roads and trails, the heaviest trampling and compacting of soil occurs on camping grounds. It is imperative, therefore, that camping be absolutely banned from the main groups and concentrated in the marginal areas which, as a rule, are better suited to camping than the Redwoods themselves. Heavy traffic in the marginal areas can do little harm.

All buildings should be removed from under the Redwoods and placed outside the essential groups. Where administrative demands make buildings near the heart of the groves necessary the buildings should be located at the entrance to the main groups as close to the highway as possible, and in every case it is essential that the effect of their location on the probably concentration of foot traffic be given due consideration.

(c) Lanes and paths. If soil conditions are to be brought back to normal the public can not be permitted as heretofore to use the main part of the groves indiscriminately. Definite lanes and paths through the Redwoods must be provided, and the visitors must be trained to use these without trespassing. As a rule, they will wander on the beaten path and will not go outside, as long as the paths are well defined and set off against their surroundings. Wherever the undergrowth and green ground cover are still in fair condition, as in some of the minor groves, the people are not likely to leave the trails unless traffic becomes exceedingly heavy. It will be far

more difficult to direct the stream in definite channels in the heavily visited groves, where at present at least there is no apparent difference between trail and the bare soil of the trampled surroundings. The latter are just as inviting to the visitor as the trail, since others before them have obviously been walking everywhere.

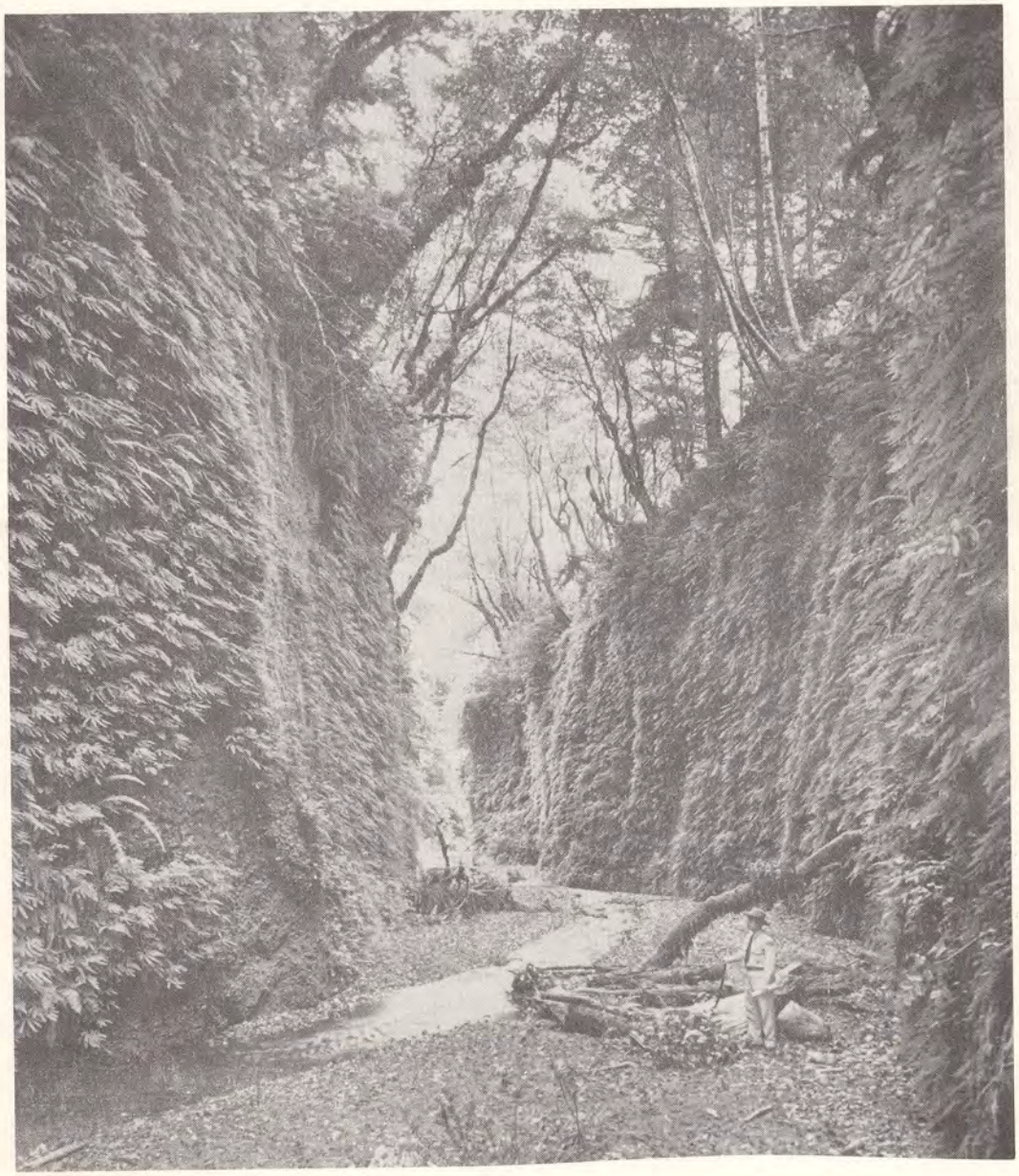
Among the Parks, the Richardson Grove, Humboldt Redwoods and the Big Basin Redwood Park always have attracted tourists in very large numbers. Both present unusually difficult administrative problems, the solution of which may well become impossible unless careful and farsighted planning makes ample provision for the handling of the ever-increasing number of tourists and campers.

The changes proposed are fundamental and revolutionary. The public will not immediately understand their purpose and some educational work will be necessary. An appeal to common sense and good will generally finds a better response than prohibitions and commands. Educational matter should be kept out of the groves. It should do its work on the camping grounds, in the store and dining rooms, but once the visitor enters the grove of Redwoods he should already be in the right frame of mind which inhibits him from trespassing upon the rules set up for the preservation of the grove.

The strongest educational influence will always be the attitude towards the Redwoods taken by the administration itself. The visitor adjusts himself readily to the atmosphere he finds established. Where the solemnity and grandeur of the Redwoods is carefully preserved he will respond with due reverence, but with equal ease will the public accept a lower standard if the treatment the Parks are given indicates that the State itself does not appreciate them to their fullest value. A misplaced or too prominently placed monument, the mutilation of old Redwoods along the highway mentioned above, the introduction of the lighter forms of amusement, all these are quickly reflected in the attitude of the tourist.

The time has arrived for the formulation of a definite policy of Park management. Under the pressure of popular demand the tendency has been towards making the Parks accessible to ever greater and greater numbers. As long as a reasonable balance can be maintained between the annual influx of tourists and the adequate protection of the essential Park features no exception can be taken to this policy. As soon as the physical objects for which the parks have been created begin to be endangered by excessive use the question arises whether it is advisable to encourage and attract further travel through modern speed roads and camp conveniences or through extensive advertising, at least until such modifications of the present situation have been effected as will tend to protect the outstanding beauties of the Parks in perpetuity. That such a policy will not remain without some protests is certain. On the other hand, the earnest endeavor of the Park administration to preserve the wonders of the Redwoods for all time in the interest of the public itself will surely find the support and sympathetic understanding of the intelligent traveller. ++++ ++++

NEWS *and* VIEWS



July - 1959

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

NEWS AND VIEWS

July - 1959

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

Chiefly Speaking

After some six weeks of orientation in the Division of Beaches and Parks and in the State of California, the job of the Division and its duties and responsibilities becomes more apparent. The immensity of the State, its varied topography and scenery, its population distribution, and its needs for diverse forms of recreations have not been overstated. The park and recreational potentials of California are, I am convinced, unexcelled. The State has unlimited opportunities for all State park advantages and the people of California have already shown the vision and willingness, together with the financial ability to do a real job in this or any other field.

Although our five year acquisition and development program is well over the half way mark and ahead of schedule, the needs of California, and indeed Californians themselves, have increased at an ever greater pace. It is up to us to review our plans and programs, assess our resources and abilities, and see where we stand in this situation of growing need and diminishing available land. What I have seen of our parks, beaches, and monuments is convincing proof that we are on our way. What I now know of our Sacramento staff and of our district field personnel is evidence that we have the ability and talent to achieve whatever goals we set for ourselves. The research and recommendations of the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee should be invaluable assistance in setting those goals, and in helping us define a line of progress. It is decidedly up to us to keep our program and our vision aligned with the present and future requirements of the State of California.

CHARLES A. DE TURK, Chief

PLAN TO ATTEND

39th Annual Meeting

National Conference on State Parks

Asilomar Beach State Park

Pacific Grove, California

September 20–25, 1959

Programs and final details as to cost, etc. will be mailed in early August. The conference will be most informative and enjoyable -- PLAN TO ATTEND.

I Plan to attend the National Conference on State Parks.

Require lodging at Asilomar Conference Grounds___ Monterey___

I plan to attend the full Conference--
Including the Hearst San Simeon Tour___
Excluding the Hearst San Simeon Tour___

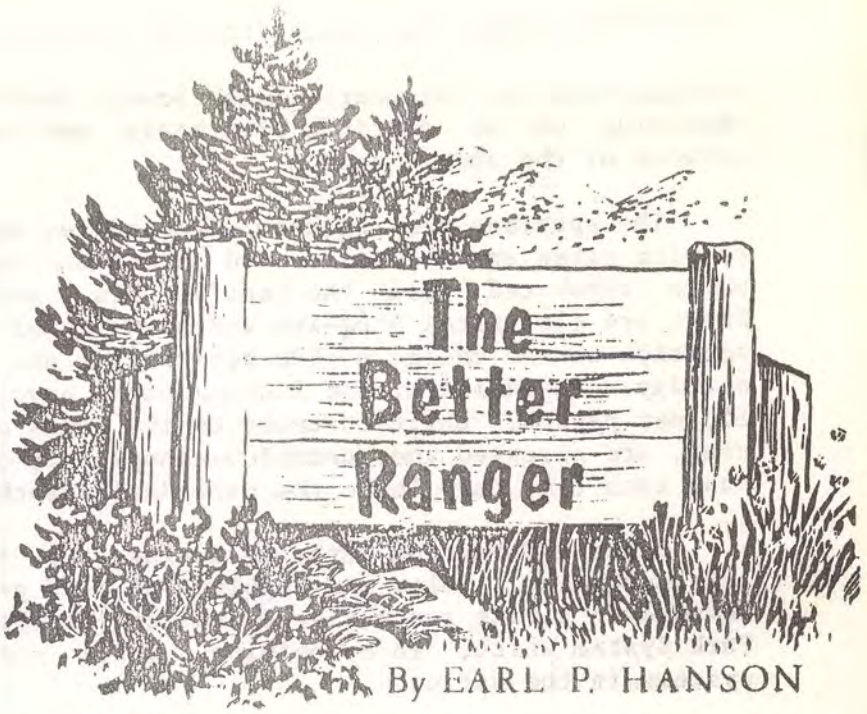
I will arrive by: Bus_____ Air_____
Rail_____ Car_____

SIGNATURE_____

ADDRESS_____

REPRESENTING_____
(For Planning Committee use Only)

Illinois and Indiana Visited



By EARL P. HANSON

It was my pleasure to have visited the Chicago area during the first few days of July in connection with attendance at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Conference on State Parks. I had an opportunity to obtain first-hand information on the operation of local and State park units in the region.

COOK COUNTY DISTRICT FOREST PRESERVE - ILLINOIS

Through the courtesy of Mr. Gerald O'Connor, I visited a major portion of the 46,000 acres that comprise the Cook County Forest Preserve, a splendid park and recreation project that serves the nearly 4,000,000 people in the Chicago area. Lakes, forests and open meadows, with appropriate recreation facilities are provided for the daily use of great myriads of people who would seek surcease from the highly active daily life of the second largest city in the United States.

This trip included a brief but most inspiring visit with "Cap" Sauers, who, for many years, has been director of the Preserve. He has also been most active in the National Conference on State Parks and was one of its founders and active as an officer and member of the Board of Directors. Many of you may have read his paper "The Order of Parks" which was published about ten years ago in American Planning & Civic Comments. It is well worth reading again for its truths are more evident today than when he presented the paper at the annual meeting of the National Conference held in Ohio in 1951.

INDIANA DUNES STATE PARK

On July 3, I traveled eastward along the south shore of Lake Michigan to Indiana Dunes State Park where Hubert Stanton, Park Supervisor, through the courtesy of Director Kenneth Cougill of the Division of Parks, graciously provided for an instructional and informative visit. The summer park naturalist guided me over trails through the second growth forested dune area with its rich and abundant ground cover. This remarkable 2,100 acre preserve was created of shifting sands from the bottom of Lake Michigan, some of which are still shifting. A portion of the area, is highly developed for recreational purposes, including overnight camping, and a 1,000 car

(continued on the following page)

parking area for day users of the beach. There are two inns with overnight facilities operating on an American plan basis and for which reservations are taken far in advance of the summer season.

The spacious camping area accommodates approximately 1,000 camping parties. The camping sites are not delineated as are our California camping units. House trailers, while separated from the tent campers, are permitted occupancy on the same basis. There are electrical plug-ins and a charge of 25¢ per day is assessed. This is in addition to the charge of 50¢ per trailer per day. The camping charge is 50¢ per car per day. In addition, the Indiana parks have an admission charge of 20¢ per car plus 20¢ per person. Children under twelve years of age are admitted free. Campers, however, are assessed the admission charge only once during their stay and obtain a gate pass each time they leave the park during such continuous occupancy.

Other information gathered during the trip has to do with concession operation and management, rules and regulations, and general policies. This information will be used in giving further study to similar operations within our own California State Park System which, in my opinion, still continues to be outstanding among park systems in the nation.

Earl P. Hanson

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

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NEW ROADSIDE RESTS

There are 22 additional roadside rests at which motorists traveling California highways can stop and relax during the next few months. The rests have been established within State Park properties facing highways and were approved by the California State Park Commission at its May meeting.

The new rests required no funds, the only cost being the man-hours required to maintain the areas. The rests include portable picnic tables and trash disposal facilities. Water and restroom facilities will be nearby at those rests located in developed State Parks.

Access roads for these 22 rests are on existing park property. Signs informing motorists they are approaching the roadside rests will be posted. The 22 rests are being established in conformity with the policy adopted by the Legislature asking that roadside rests be established throughout the State of California. No acquisition funds, highway access road funds, or development construction funds are being used.

The location of the news rests:

District 1
Del Norte Coast Redwoods SP
Dry Lagoon Beach SP
Little River Beach SP
Humboldt Redwoods SP
Standish Hickey SP

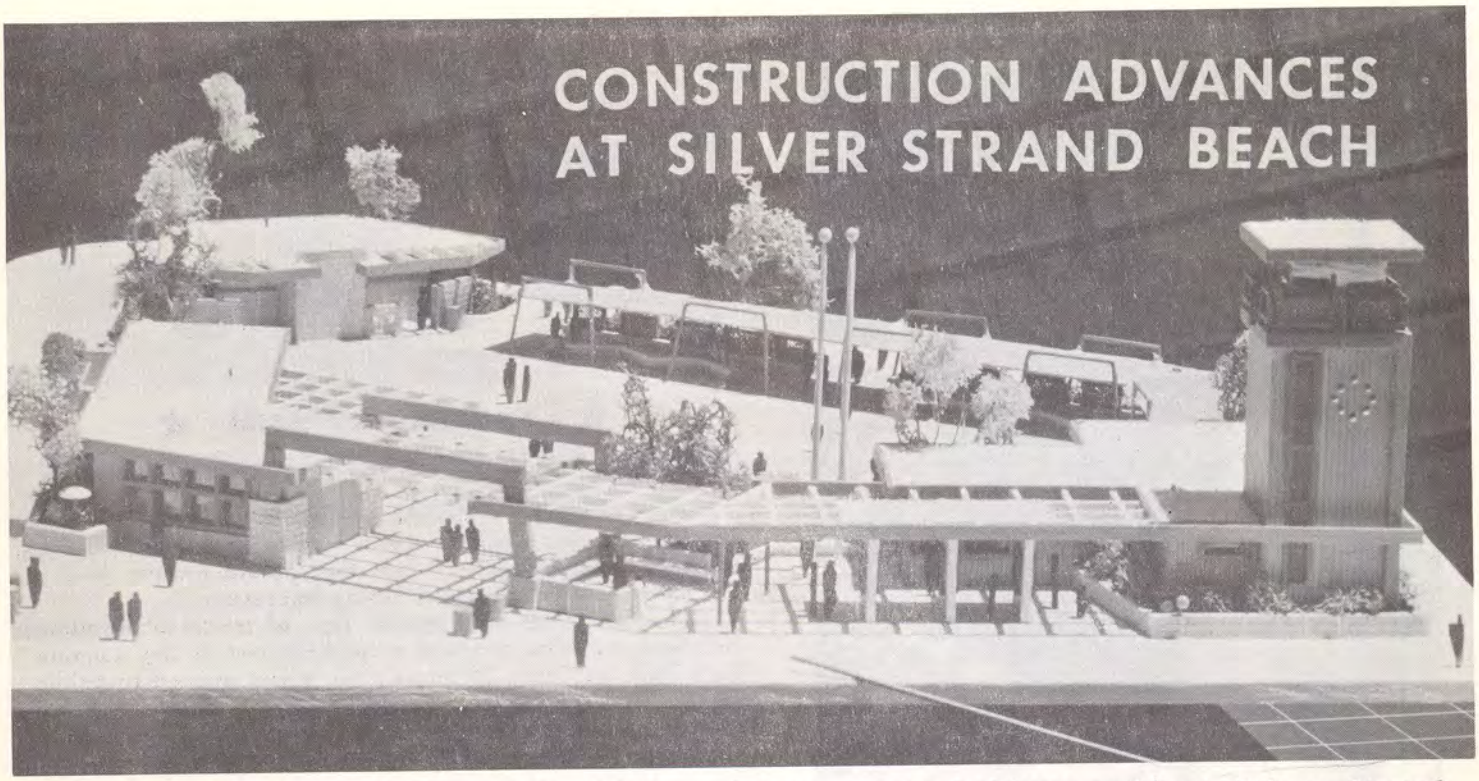
District 2
Shasta State Historical Mon.
Sonoma Coast SP
McArthur-Burney Falls Mem. SP
Van Damme Beach SP

District 3
Brannan Island SP
Calaveras Big Trees SP
Marshall Gold Discovery Site SP
Donner Memorial SP

District 4
Samuel P. Taylor SP
San Mateo Beaches SP

District 5
Soledad Stage Station
John Little SP
San Simeon Beach SP
Emma Wood Beach SP
Fort Tejon SHM

District 6
Anza-Borrego Desert SP (two)



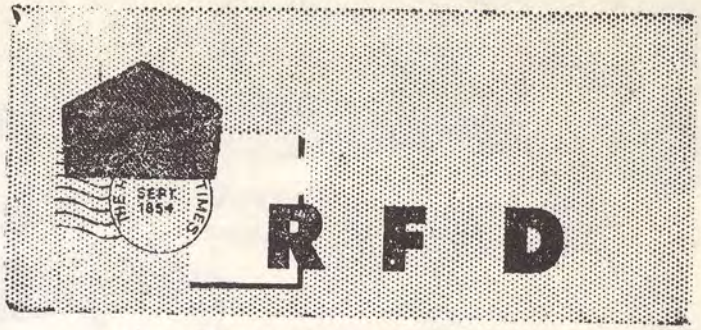
Construction of the new facilities (shown at the halfway mark) at Silver Strand Beach are scheduled for completion about September 1, 1959. The project was designed by the Sacramento Development Staff. The Division of Architecture awarded the contract and is providing the necessary supervision.

The park center shown in the upper photo of the model will provide administration and lifeguard control facilities, concession building, and public comfort station. Comfort station and dressing rooms, promenade ramadas and lifeguard stands are located along the ocean and San Diego Bay beaches.

The over-all design provides for complete water and underground electrical and telephone systems. All parking areas and promenades will be lighted for night operation. Parking areas for approximately 1,750 cars were completed in 1958.

The design features contemporary architecture with an emphasis on maintenance-free materials and an atmosphere of leisure. .....Robert F. Uhte

In the "Avenue of the Giants" a new giant was recently discovered--a giant in American history. A growth bearing a striking resemblance to George Washington was found on one of the huge redwood snags. The noble brow and nose can readily be distinguished and with a little imagination, the curls and powdered wig can be seen. The snag stands 100 feet east of the parkway just north of Lower High Rock Bar in the "Avenue of the Giants".
Robert Curless, Park Attendant
Humboldt Redwoods State Park



★ By Andrew Genzoli ★

MARK OF THE VANDAL — I am in favor of the whipping post . . . especially if it is a way to deal with vandals. Some of them earn every lash they would receive, and it may be a way of leaving a lasting impression . . .

There should be some special type of treatment awaiting the characters who wrecked a roadside rest at Dry Lagoon State Park less than 24 hours after it was opened to public use . . . The work was completed at 5 o'clock Thursday evening . . . and yesterday morning it was found a shambles.

Two tables of the three placed there for those who would like to picnic were missing, one was found smashed and in the surf. One sign was found chopped to bits, and three more were missing . . . A lattice screen sheltering the rest rooms were riddled . . . The project is part of a roadside program for Humboldt county . . . one of the first . . . This one by Ranger Chuck Doll and his crew at Patricks Point State Park . . .

The thing that puzzles everyone . . . including James Tryner who is directing the Division of Beaches and Parks program in this area . . . is why something like this would be wrecked . . . What causes a vandal to flip his top? To raise havoc with a defenseless set of buildings?

I think it is the work of a plain idiot . . . one incapable of thinking for himself . . . whose only language is a good old fashioned horse whipping . . .

I am sure we are all greatful to the Division of Beaches and Parks for their roadside program . . . and hope this will not discourage them. I am sure, too, that vandals will soon find it unhealthy for them to operate to such a destructive degree . . .

From The Humboldt Times

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A middle-aged lady was picnicking recently in Samuel P. Taylor Park picnic area.

Parked at the picnic site was a very large, expensive car, and at the picnic stove was a maid in formal uniform preparing the lady's lunch.

William R. Allison, Supervisor
Samuel P. Taylor State Park

The distinguished Californian, Donald Culross Peattie, writing in the equally distinguished New York Times, the nation's most influential newspaper, recently put into prose his choice of "The Best of the Fifty". As a man who has seen most of them, he listed the finest states of them all.

The choice apparently was a difficult one, but he selected his native Illinois over his adopted California. He said he did not "expect anyone to agree with me except several million suckers (natives of Illinois, so called for the ugly faced fish that feed at the bottom of its sluggish streams. . .)" Be that as it may, the significant point insofar as this space is concerned, is the reason for California's being in the running.

"California is the state I have, in recent years, elected to live in," he states. "There is nothing wrong with it; the trouble is too many people have the same idea. . .I love it, with its miles of misty blue lupine and orange poppy under great old oaks, its enormous trees in the Redwood and the giant sequoia belts, its deserts and snowy Sierra Nevada and its long seacoast."

Each of those areas is included within the State Park System!

Indeed how much, or rather how little of this selection can be found outside the State Park System, and were it not for the State Park Commission and its zealous regard for California rather than any particular Californian, how much of this selection would still be available for public use and viewing?

Just in the nick of time, the Caswell Memorial State Park came into being and here is one of the few, if not the only remaining Oak Forest in California, a splendid forest and stand as Frederick Meyer recently pointed out in this publication. The great Redwood parks remain only because of the energies and foresight of a few for the benefit of the many, but even now because of man's depredations outside the park areas some parks are threatened by the revenge of Nature. Within a decade the 400,000 acres at Anza-Borrego desert will be the pride and joy of 25,000,000 Californians who may rightfully claim the day when this masterpiece of God was reserved against developments which "wipe the bloom off the landscape" and destroy for public use the splendors of space and beauty. D. L. Bliss and Emerald Bay, Donner Memorial and Plumas Eureka and Grover Hot Springs are within the snowy Sierra Nevada but it is a difficult and continuing task to retain these last few bits, two of which are the only remaining scenic parts of Lake Tahoe available to the public; and it was this scenic wonderfulness which made Tahoe famed throughout the world! To a coastline giving way to private development, the State parks defend at Point Lobos the finest meeting of land and water in the world, hold the splendid Russian Gulch area, Sonoma Coast State Park, the San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Los Angeles and San Diego Beaches, among others.

You will note the words "defend" and "hold".

In this regard, we are asked many times each month why space is devoted to original or reprint articles detailing the agressiveness of those who would usurp precious and scarce park land for other purposes, often for self-aggrandizement. We are accused of inciting to rally. So be it. Each of us --the professional Ranger in the field, the administrator in Sacramento, the Park Commissioner--in electing public service within the division and commission promised, in fact swore allegiance to the protection of this heritage which Mr. Peattie has found to be California's greatest attraction.

(continued on the following page)

(Continued from the previous page)

This is an age of materialism and destruction is oft couched in the sheep's clothing term of multiple use. The Park Commission has stated time and time again that unless we stand the line, there will remain little in the wake of multiple users. There is little enough left, as is.

There are approximately 600,000 acres within the California State Park System, with a maximum yearly financing cost to the taxpayers of $12,000,000. This is less than 1 per cent of all the land in California and amounts to less than 1 per cent of the State's budget.

Yet 70,000,000 Californians took full advantage of that less 1/2 of 1 per cent of land to vacation on last year, and they have voiced emphatically their intentions to return, in greater numbers this year.

It is not possible to comprehend that they will tolerate the dissipation of their annual opportunity and eternal heritage. As the record shows, they are indeed demanding more arboreus and Arcadian horizons.

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A best seller of 1958 was a book jacketed:

Where Did You Go? Out What Did You Do? Nothing

It was written by a man living up in Westchester County in Connecticut and it detailed the author's times as a youngster. Obviously he never visited a California State Park, man or boy. This statement is no truer than this year when no less than 17 of our parks will have the services of a park-naturalist to conduct campfire programs, plan hikes and generally assist somewhere around 5,000,000 Californians who are in quest of a vacation, which Webster defines as "a respite. . .a period for rest and recreation; a holiday."

There will be plenty to do.

That is, if you want to do anything.

Lot's of people don't.

And there will be plenty of time to do just that too, like the Connecticut youth. Except you can do nothing in California finer and easier and more pleasantly than anywhere else under bigger trees, on broader deserts, next to lazier rivers and in snowier mountains.

It is a rare instance when park Rangers register complaint from an irate visitor who has been bothered, either his privacy invaded, his camp tampered, his solitude disturbed or his peace rattled. By common acceptance without so much as a sign or official regulation or what-have-you, it just isn't done.

This year the park naturalists will cater to no less than 5,000,000 visitors who will use the 17 parks mentioned during the summer months. The programs started on June 25th and will continue through Labor Day. Like the Park System in which they are held, the programs are better than ever.

.....AMC.....

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

The following story is from The San Francisco Chronicle. It speaks for itself:

"Sheriff Earl B. Whitmore of San Mateo County yesterday was unable to secure fire department help to rescue a boy from a cliff.

"The boy, Lloyd Chapin, 11, of Mountain View, was trapped on a ledge about halfway up a 165-foot cliff at San Gregorio Beach on the Coast Sunday afternoon.

"Whitmore said Deputy Sheriff Robert Moerman called the fire station at Pescadero, six miles away, for help, but was refused because only two men were on duty.

"Moerman then called the State Division of Beaches and Parks, five miles farther away which promptly furnished rescue equipment and two Rangers, William R. Epperly, and Frank Davis."

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The above story takes on added significance when it is realized that the staff assigned to San Mateo Beaches total just five.

And the staff must patrol beaches which extend several miles and are widely separated. Beaches, incidentally, which the San Mateo Sheriff's Office and the North Coastside Community Council and others feel should be discouraged as swimming beaches. Over 58 drowning fatalities have occurred in this area since 1950, along with countless rescues from the surf. Our Rangers were busy men on a warm June afternoon with regular patrol and routine duties along State Beaches. The youth was not on State park property.

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The picture at right was printed in the Redwood City Tribune. It was taken by a staff photographer, Reginald McGovern.

Nothing more needs to be said!

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 128

Whereas, The historical importance of the Mother Lode area, comprising Mariposa, Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada and Sierra Counties, as well as the adjacent Counties of Alpine, Mono, and Inyo, has long been recognized, and

Whereas, The preservation of the historical values of this region is vitally important to the people of the State of California; and

Whereas, The tourist travel to these areas and their neighboring counties is an economic asset to the region; and

Whereas, To perpetuate the historical values and atmosphere of this region would be to perpetuate its value as a tourist attraction and economic asset; and

Whereas, Various groups including the boards of supervisors, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, civic organizations and the Golden Chain Council of the Mother Lode have recognized this as a vital part of the area's economy; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, THE SENATE THEREOF CONCURRING, That the Division of Beaches and Parks, through its History Section, is requested to make a survey of this region leading to its preservation for the enjoyment and use of the general public, and this survey shall be integrated with future planning for the development of the California State Highway System in this region and the planning programs of the Department of Water Resources, various county planning commissions and other affected agencies so that the highways through these areas will be a continuous route of historic interest to the traveling tourist; and be it further

Resolved, That the survey encompass a study of potential travel, potential interest and potential accomodations; and be conducted with the cooperation of the boards of supervisors, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, civic clubs, county planning commissions and the Golden Chain Council of the Mother Lode; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the Division of Beaches and Parks, and to the Boards of Supervisors of Mariposa, Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Sierra, Alpine, Mono, and Inyo Counties.

Relative to the Concurrent Resolution which the 1959 Legislature adopted and which we have printed above, the article on Page 11 which follows, and which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle, indicates the abuse to which the Mother Lode areas have been put in recent years. Californians who have been fortunate enough to visit this historic section during the past few months have noted how in such places as Amador City, Dry Town and Volcano, residents have made improvements which are returning the area to the beauty of the '49 period. Quaintness of Dutch Flat, Rough and Ready, our own Columbia and others are indeed an asset to the State of California.

Mother Lode is Disappearing From the Scene

California dotes on its history, its roistering tales of the gold rush days. And the Bear State is still quaintly studded with crumbling historic landmarks with abandoned diggings and mines. But your grandchildren may never be privileged to see these remarkable relics of the past.

A tragic boom is on, which may despoil much of the Mother Lode Trail. The picturesque swath cut through the State by the prospecting forty-niners already is partially erased. It is stark truth that most of California's eloquent history is rotting away--or sadder yet--may be bulldozed into rubble. As a member of one strong conservation group, more concerned with scenery than history has observed:

"Progress is rampant in California. We're lucky if anything is left as it was."

For the modern rush of Americans westward has wrought fearful changes. To accommodate new droves of drivers, highways have been expanded. New power lines, water projects, industry, housing, are revising the lay of the land. All through the old gold rush country, as in the rest of the State, the slam of hammers and the drone of tractors are heard.

Conservation in the Mother Lode today is a valiant, disorganized battle, and sometimes so hectic its pathetic. Desperately dedicated to preserving whatever of California's history they can are: eight county Chambers of Commerce, with their history and landmark committees; the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West; the Golden Chain Council of the Mother Lode; the cavorting but also serious-purposed members of E. Clampus Vitus, and a concerned troup of the region's private citizens.

The relentless advance of progress has given rise to a frantic condition known as "landmark buying". Individuals even have dug into their own pockets to purchase old artifacts before they could be destroyed.

But the Mother Lode crisis is bigger than all of them---it will take millions, not dabs, of dollars to restore properly and maintain the 100-year-old remnants of history.

No zoning ordinances exist in any counties of the region. Practically anything in the way of a building can blotch the landscape; so can billboard advertising. Then many old relics have suffered a creeping death from time, the elements, California's growing pains--a demise so gradual that only recently has it become cause for alarm, Had these crumbling old haunts been properly shored up, even a decade ago, many feel their condition would not now present such a staggering restoration bill.

Deeply concerned with historic conservation, the Legislature and the State Park Commission created a State Park at Columbia on July 15, 1945, in an effort to salvage at least one town representative of the gold rush days. There are 39 historic buildings and sites in Columbia, once called "The Gem of the Southern Mines." Yet even Columbia is a long way from being a completely restored town. Honest residents admit that many valuable buildings are in dangerous condition.

Archie Stevenot, of Mariposa who well has earned the name "Mr. Mother Lode", dreads the losses which once gone are lost forever, like the old Rother building in

(Continued on the following page)

THE VANISHING MOTHER LODE TRAIL (Continued from previous page)

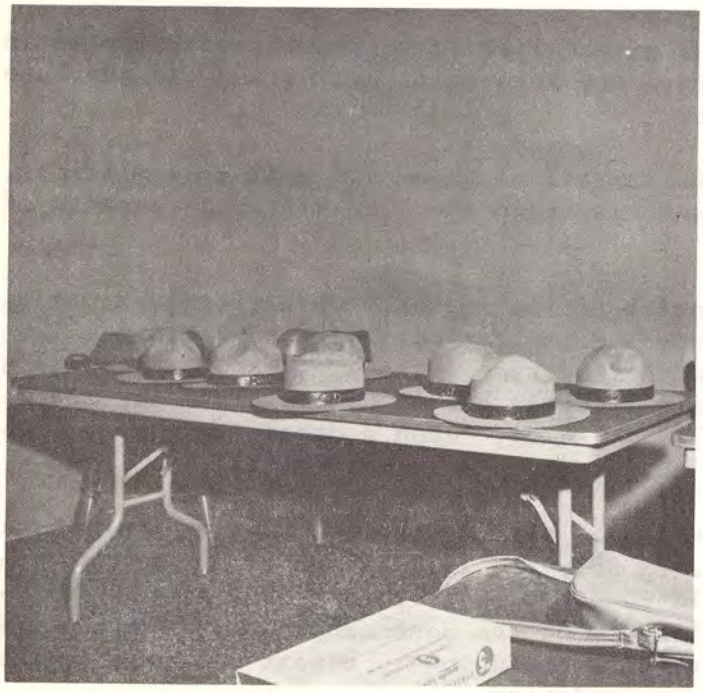
North Sonora--or the entire historic section of San Andreas, which was obliterated to make room for a throughway road. The State's highway plans often are abrupt. More than once people have learned at the eleventh hour that a road definitely was on its way through some precious artifact. Such was the case with one of the most charming and dated landmarks in the State, the old Auburn firehouse of Placer County.

The likeness of this battered old-timer has graced many a Mother Lode picture postcard. From the curious high tower of the Old Auburn firehouse has clanged many a warning of holocaust through the years; the building itself has gone through three serious scorchings and survived. Yet it stood directly in the path of Highway 40. Without intervention, it might have perished. Through the pressure of a historic minded group (Archie Stevenot again figured prominently here), the Division of Highways was persuaded to move the artifact to a new site.

The decayed Mint at Mount Ophir, left for years to the mercies of the elements, has begun to receive consideration. The courthouse at Mariposa, oldest still in use in the State, is to be fully restored. Amador county now has State protection pledged to its old Indian Rock, an amazing granite area pitted with holes where the Indians gathered each fall to crush their acorns.

It remains to be seen whether these isolated incidents of public spirit can be fanned into an intelligent, united effort to salvage the unique character of the Mother Lode. Until then, progress may continue its march, fairly unhampered over the land which has been exploited and plundered by mankind before.

.....The San Francisco Chronicle.....



SO THE STETSON IS UNIFORM?

Submitted by Gordon Kishbaugh,
Superintendent District 2

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

State Park System

DISTRICT 1
3431 Fort Avenue
Eureka, California
James P. Tryner, Supt.

DISTRICT 2
1617 Terrace Way
T&C Shopping Center
Santa Rosa, California
Gordon T. Kishbaugh, Supt.

DISTRICT 3
929 North El Dorado Street
Stockton, California
Clyde L. Newlin, Supt.

DISTRICT 4
210 Olivier Street
Monterey, California
Jess T. Chaffee, Supt.

DISTRICT 5
Goleta, California
Lloyd W. Lively, Supt.

DISTRICT 6
P.O. Box 1328
San Clemente, Calif.

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

BRIEFS ON MAN AND WILDLIFE

Last Sunday a group of well-meaning campers brought us a very sick baby Harbour Seal they had found on the beach. The motherly attention of Ranger Jim Stickel and wife, Barbara, proved ineffective and the patient died the following day. An adult Harbour Seal was reported on the beach today, the victim of gunshot.
Derrick Andrews, MacKerricher Beach SP

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Fish and Game planted 1,016 trout and before the last fish was out of the truck and into the stream, there were more fishermen on hand with hooks baited and in the water than there were fish.
William Dougherty, Portola SP

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The pollywogs are hatching in the creek. It sure is loaded with them.
Kenneth Bacon, Weaverville Jose House

Park patrol ran across a band of gypsys at F.K. Lane Grove. They were held for the Sheriff's office. Seems they had blessed a man's wallet and in the process relieved him of $100. They returned the money and were escorted to the County Line.
Fred Eggimann, Humboldt Redwoods SP

WELL, IT'S ALL IN A DAY'S WORK

A young mother visited the building leaving her baby in a buggy in front of the Monument. During the tour this young mother would rush out every few minutes to see if the baby was alright. During the tour she seemed to look me over more thoroughly than the usual visitor and after my brief talk on the building I found the reason why, as she asked if I would watch her baby while she and her mother looked over the upper floor. It was a very nice compliment. It was the first baby-sitting job I have had since my youngest child, 10 years ago.
Edgar W. Strouse, Benicia Capitol SHM

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GROSBEAK SIGHTED IN SAN BERNARDINO

My wife and I observed at close range a young male Rose-breasted Grosbeak in the immediate area. This bird is strictly an Eastern species whose normal breeding range is confined to the Central and Eastern states. Being familiar with the bird, I had no difficulty in identifying it. One wonders how this feathered creature with a Robin-like song found its way this far West.
Walter G. Palmer, Mitchell Caverns SP

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BLACK SWIFTS RARE SIGHT AT CAPITAN

Park personnel were treated to a rare sight of between 200 and 300 Black Swifts. The birds were in migration but stayed over the valley hunting insects for approximately three hours. Mr. Rett and Mr. Abbott of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History verified the identification, the first time the Black Swift has been recorded in this area.
Carl Lonneckee, El Capitan Beach SP

MY NAME IS WILD AND WOOLLY LUMMIS Dudley Chadwick Gordon, educator, author and member of the Charles F. Lummis Memorial Association visited the park attired in an original corduroy suit owned by Charles Lummis. The suit was generally worn by Lummis in winter and called his "Senior Greens." Because of the publicity he gained by wearing corduroy instead of the black frock coats and stiff hats worn by his contemporaries, the King of Spain sent corduroy material to him in bolts. Perhaps the following poem by Lummis aptly states his reason for the choice of corduroy.

"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!

Wendell K. Davis, Will Rogers State Park

An octopus was reported sighted on the Shell Beach rocks. The head was described as the size of a bushel basket. It was headed west "on foot".
Elmer L. Lindstrom, Sonoma Coast SP

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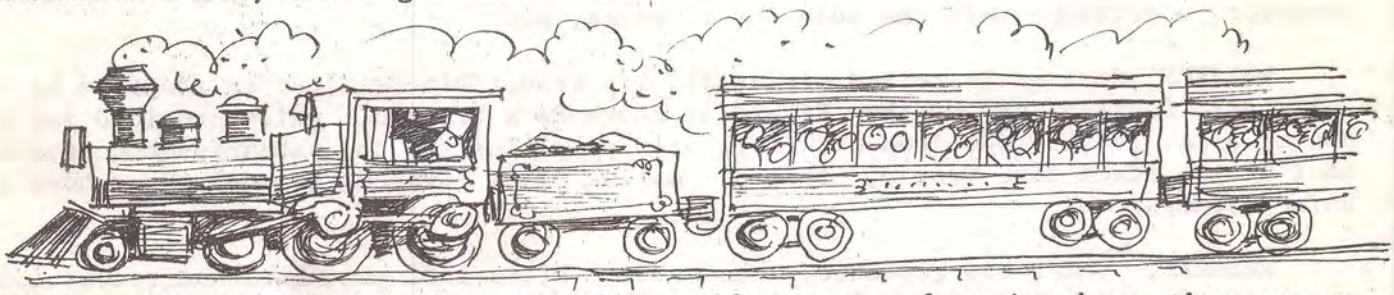
DOGS FIND BASIN SITES ALL TAKEN All campsites here filled up Friday evening at 10 P.M. Even the kennel in Boulder Creek just outside the park started turning away dogs. All dog-sites were taken.
James B. Chaffee, Big Basin Redwoods SP

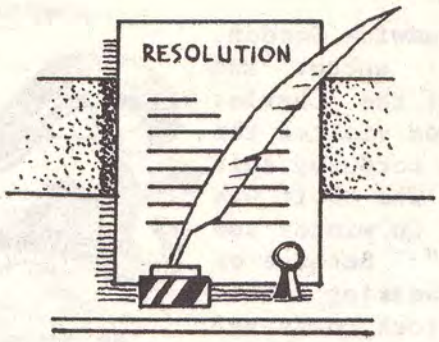


CURRY-BIDWELL START OF RAIL EXCURSION Over 200 Oroville residents recently enjoyed a rather rare opportunity -- a ride behind a steam locomotive on the Feather River Railway, the last 100 per cent steam-operated common carrier railroad left in California. The trip was sponsored by the Oroville Chamber of Commerce and Feather River Pine Mills, owner of the railroad.

The excursion began here at Bidwell Bar then to Land, its junction with the Western Pacific Railroad, from Land it came back through Bidwell Bar, following the canyon of the Middle Fork of the Feather River, then followed the South Fork for a little way; then headed up Oregon Gulch to Feather Falls, a distance of 18 miles; then back again to Bidwell Bar.

Almost half of this line is on a 5.2 per cent grade -- that is rising 5.2 feet in every 100 feet which is rather steep as railwoads go. That is the reason Shay locomotives are used as they have a geared engine slow, but lots of power.

N. E. Albright, Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park



Senate Resolution No. 161

Relative to the retirement of Newton B. Drury

WHEREAS, Newton Bishop Drury retired from the Division of Beaches and Parks, Department of Natural Resources, on April 30, 1959, having served with distinction as its chief since April 1, 1951; and

WHEREAS, He was a leader in promoting legislation which established the California State Park System in 1927, including a referendum for a $6,000,000 bond issue, which was overwhelmingly approved by the California voters; and

WHEREAS, In 1940 the then President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, appointed him as Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, a position which he held for 11 years; and

WHEREAS, During the period since 1951 his leadership resulted in adoption by the California Legislature of the Five-Year State Park Program, which provided for the use of some $80,000,000 from off-shore oil royalties for the extension and development of the State Park System, thereby making this System a model throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, Under his guidance, the parks, historical monuments and recreational areas of the California State Park System have increased to more than 150 in number, which are visited by more than 50,000,000 people annually; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, That the members of the Senate hereby express to Newton Bishop Drury their gratitude and appreciate on behalf of 15,000,000 Californians, and hail him for his outstanding achievements, and specifically commend him for the foresight and the faith which has enabled this State to acquire, preserve, and maintain a part of the original California scene as a heritage for this and future generations; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby directed to transmit suitable copies of this resolution to Newton Bishop Drury.

Resolution read, and unanimously adopted on motion of Senator Farr.

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COVER: Fern Canyon
To be acquired as an addition to Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park.

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(Camping in the State Park System)

PHOTO CREDIT:
Fern Canyon courtesy of The Humboldt Times

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 R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet); Joseph C. Houghteling (Sunnyvale); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); Robert DiGiorgio(San Francisco); Will Rogers, Jr. (Malibu); Guilford H. Whitney (San Diego)

DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DeWitt Nelson

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION
Charles A. DeTurk

Editor.....Alfred M. Calais
Asst. Editor.....Esther M. Seaman
Artist.....Dean E. Johnson

C A M P I N G

I N T H E

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.

It tells of the steps being taken to make even more camping available to Californians and out-of-state visitors, as well as some of the problems inherent in establishing camping in some areas.

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

State Park Map

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	
Anza Borrego Desert SP	429954	745	84* (52)	47	-	-	-	S	N	94 Mi. NE San Diego, N St. Rt. 78
Carpinteria Beach SP	36	0	67* (25)	83	S-F	-	-	S	-	12 Mi. E Santa Barbara, U.S. 101
Cuyamaca Rancho State Park	20735	4960	177	145	-	-		S	N	50 Mi. E San Diego, St. Rt. 79
Doheny Beach State Park	62	0	115	50	S-F	-	-	S	-	23 Mi. So. of Santa Ana, U.S. 101 Alt.
El Capitan Beach State Park	111	0	65	25	S-F	-	-	S	-	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
Morro Bay State Park	1477	0	96* (20)	45	S-F	B BL BR	-	S	-	13 Mi. N San Luis Obispo, St. Rt. 1
Mt. San Jacinto State Park	12708	5500	33	13	-	-	T	S	-	Idyllwild, 54 Mi. E Riverside
Palomar Mountain State Park	1723	5300	51	36	F	-	T	S	N	35 Mi. NE of Escondido, St. Rt. 76
Pismo Beach State Park	559	0	40* (42)	10	S-F	-	-	S	-	15 Mi. S San Luis Obispo, U.S. 101
Refugio Beach State Park	35	0	85* (65)	-	S-F	-	-	C	-	22 Mi. W Santa Barbara, U.S. 101
Salton Sea State Park	16049	-220	50	25	S-F	B BL BR	-	S	-	24 Mi. SE Indio, St. Rt. 111
San Clemente Beach SP	104	0	50* (56)	73	S-F	-	-	S	-	41 Mi. S. Long Beach, U.S. 101

*Plus trailer campsites in number shown below in parenthesis)

25,000 Campsites in California

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

The State of California provides 3800 within the State Park System, through the Division of Beaches and Parks and is proceeding with a rapid extension of its camping facilities. Camping is also 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 1,300 campgrounds). Simon & Schuster, 630 5th Avenue, New York 20, N.Y. (1957) $2.95

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

° Ready
* Ready October 1
+ Plus 25 trailer units at Seacliff

	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	
Armstrong Redwoods State Park	440	171	21	104	-	-	T	S	-	23 Mi. W Santa Rosa, St. Rt. 12
Big Basin Redwoods State Park	11028	1000	260	75	F	-	T	S	N	23 Mi. NW Santa Cruz, St. Rt. 9
Brannan Island State Park	225	20	90*	50	S-F	B BL	-	S	-	3½ Mi. S Rio Vista, St. Rt. 12
Calaveras Big Trees State Park	5436	4700	73	150	F	-	T	S	N	25 Mi. E Angeles Camp, St. Rt. 4
D. L. Bliss State Park	1036	6820	118	12	S-F	B	T	S	N	33 Mi. S Truckee, St. Rt. 89
Emerald Bay State Park	590	6580	100	0	S-F	B	T	S	-	33 Mi. S Truckee, St. Rt. 89
Folsom Lake State Park	16521	376	0	700	S-F	B BL BR	T	S	-	2 Mi. NW Folsom
Fremont Peak State Park	244	2750	10	14	-	-	-	S	-	11 Mi. S San Juan Bautista
Millerton Lake State Park	5705	600	140	460	S-F	B BL BR	T	S	-	21 Mi. NE Fresno, St. Rt. 4
Mount Diablo State Park	2168	3850	55	255	-	-	T	S	-	26 Mi. E Oakland via Walnut Creek
Mount Tamalpais State Park	1364	1500	25	61	-	-	T	S	-	7 Mi. W Mill Valley off U.S. 101
New Brighton Beach State Park	63	0	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	-	29 Mi. SE Fort Bragg, St. Rt. 128
Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park	802	200	218	92	S-F	-	T	S	N	35 Mi. S Monterey, St. Rt. 1
Portola State Park	1665	450	60	106	S-F	-	T	S	N	50 Mi. S San Francisco, W St. Rt. 5
Samuel P. Taylor State Park	2332	250	60	128	S-F	-	T	S	N	15 Mi. W. San San Rafael
Sonoma Coast State Park	697	0	30	9	F	-	T	S	-	21 Mi. W Santa Rosa, St. Rt. 1
Sunset Beach State Park	169	0	25	55	S-F	-	-	S	-	4 Mi. W Watsonville, St. Rt. 1

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 15,300,000 as of July 1, 1959. 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 534 acres have been added through March.

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. In 1958-59, 689 campsites were added plus two group camps. In 1959-60, 783 will be added. This involves an expenditure of almost $5,000,000 in two years. A long-range program foresees no less than 10,000 campsites.

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.

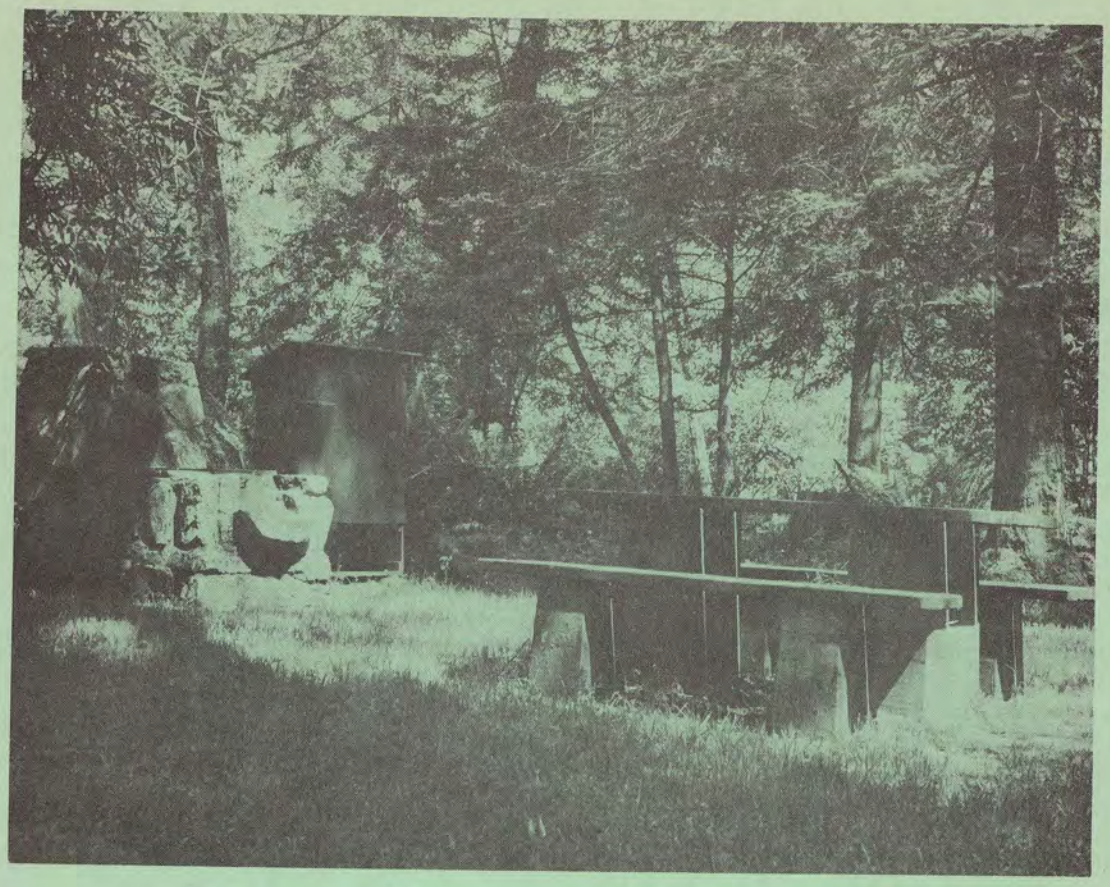
Off-Season Use Urged

As more Californians seek camps, many are finding out that several areas provide pleasant camping all year with no wait other than during the summer months. Such "off-season" use is to be encouraged and it is hoped that as many as can will make use of campsites during the Spring and Fall months and, in some areas, the winter months--like at Anza-Borrego Desert or some of the Southern California parks where cold weather is only occasional.

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	
Castle Crags State Park	5311	2018	59	20	S-F	-	T	S	N	6 mi. S Dunsmuir, U. S. 99
Clear Lake State Park	559	1400	80	29	S-F	B BL	T	S	-	3 mi. NE Kelseyville-Soda Bay Road
Donner Memorial State Park	352	5930	104	39	S-F	B BL BR	-	S	N	2 mi. W Truckee, U. S. 40
Grizzly Creek Redwoods SP	149	300	29	50	S-F	-	T	S	-	35 mi. SE Eureka, St. Rt. 36
Humboldt Redwoods State Park	22585	150	140*	78	S-F	-	T	S	N	42 mi. S Eureka, U. S. 101
Jedediah Smith Redwoods SP	9539	125	81	40	S-F	-	T	S	N	9 mi. NE Crescent City, U. S. 199
McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial SP	485	3000	62	57	S-F	B BL	T	S	N	65 mi. NE Redding, St. Rt. 89
MacKerricher Beach State Park	263	0	70	-	F	-	-	S	-	3 mi. N Fort Bragg, St. Rt. 1
Patrick's Point State Park	425	200	42	72	F	-	T	S	N	30 mi. N Eureka, U. S. 101
Plumas Eureka State Park	(approx) 2500	5200	30	-	S-F	-	T	S	-	10 Mi. W Portola, St. Rt. 89
Prairie Creek Redwoods SP	16521	150	100	25	F	-	T	S	N	6 mi. N Orick, U. S. 101
Richardson Grove State Park	750	400	184	15	S-F	-	T	S	N	9 mi. S Garberville, U. S. 101
Russian Gulch State Park	1115	0	27	15	S-F	-	T	S	-	9 mi. S Fort Bragg, St. Rt. 1
Standish-Hickey State Park	635	80	91	7	S-F	-	T	S	-	25 mi. S Garberville, U. S. 101
Tahoe State Park	14	6250	36	0	S-F	B BL	-	S	-	1/4 mi. N Tahoe City, St. Rt. 28
Van Damme Beach State Park	1826	0	40	0	S-F	-	T	S	N	14 mi. S. Fort Bragg, St. Rt. 1

*plus 20 Group Picnic Areas



Typical Campsites

1959 Camping Limits

Limits on the number of consecutive days campers may use the 3,816 individual campsites within the California State Park System during the 1959 summer season are:

7 Continuous Calendar Days
June 1, 1959 -- September 15, 1959

New Brighton Beach SP
Seacliff Beach SP

7 Continuous Calendar Days
July 1, 1959 -- September 30, 1959

Carpinteria Beach SP
El Capitan Beach SP
Morro Bay SP
Pfeiffer-Big Sur SP
Pismo Beach SP

10 Continuous Calendar Days
June 1, 1959 -- September 15, 1959

Armstrong Redwoods SP
Jedediah Smith Redwoods SP
Samuel P. Taylor SP
San Clemente Beach SP

10 Continuous Calendar Days
June 1, 1959 -- June 30, 1959

Carpinteria Beach SP
El Capitan Beach SP
Morro Bay SP
Pfeiffer-Big Sur SP
Pismo Beach SP

10 Continuous Calendar Days
June 15, 1959 -- September 15, 1959

D. L. Bliss SP
Donner Memorial SP
Emerald Bay SP
Tahoe SP

15 Continuous Calendar Days
June 1, 1959 -- September 15, 1959

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

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

State Adding More Campsites

There are 3618 campsites available for public use during the current summer season within the California State Park System, exclusive of group camps which afford camping space for another 1000.

As of July 1 there will be under construction or budgeted for construction a total of 1400 campsites. This will bring the total number of campsites within the System to not less than 5200, again exclusive of group camping sites. Construction underway at two additional group camps will increase the latter total from 1000 to 1200. Including group campsites, there are constructed, under construction or in advanced planning, a total of 6400 campsites.

The 5200 figure represents an increase of 85.71% above the number of campsites --2800--in California State Park System as of July 1, 1957.

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.

NEWS and VIEWS

August - 1959

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

NEWS & VIEWS

August - 1959

Chiefly Speaking

It is important that all within this Division learn of the concern of Governor Brown about our fortunes. The Governor has scheduled a two hour meeting in his office later this month, at which time we will present our problems and our proposals. According to some Sacramento veterans to whom I have talked since joining the Division, it has been many years--one person said not since the mind of man runneth to the contrary--that a Governor has personally taken an interest in this Division.

Our presentation will be a graphic one, and we hope a convincing one. We will make certain proposals which we believe sound. It is not anticipated that any special release will be made because of the meeting. Any decision the Governor makes may not be presented until the budget is revealed, or possibly, in a presentation by him of his park program. The heartening fact is that we will have the meeting.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS

As September approaches, State park people over the entire nation turn their attentions toward the one yearly event which brings them together on common ground to discuss their mutual aims, hopes and frustrations.

The National Conference on State Parks, founded in the early twenties by men and women interested in joint problems of conservation and recreation was and is the only open forum on state parks and related areas. The membership representing all states, including the new ones, is made up of laymen, state and national park employees, Board and Commission members of states, counties and metropolitan agencies, and professional people engaged in work for such governmental or private organizations.

The fields of interest are wide and varied -- from wilderness areas to joint park-school use of land; from the regenerative impact of viewing the age-old Redwoods to the recreational value of Jones Beach; from the educational benefits of interpreting the geology of the High Sierras to the fellowship and fun of the evening campfire circle. The National Conference is the one event on a national scale where all those people of like interests, ideals or occupations get together. The program for the 39th Annual Meeting has been exceptionally well organized by Deputy Chief Earl Hanson and the staff. News and Views will keep you up to date on all aspects of the Conference.

May I urge all of you having any interest connected with state parks to attend this 39th Annual Conference at Asilomar Conference Grounds, September 20-25, 1959.

CHARLES A. DE TURK, Chief

Two Appointments Made

Ronald E. Miller has been named a deputy chief, joining John Knight and Earl Hanson at the top of the division's executive level directly beneath Chief Charles A. DeTurk.

Miller's appointment changes the titles of the sections. Miller will be Deputy Chief, Administrative Services. Knight will head the Technical Services and Hanson will continue as Deputy Chief, Operations.

Miller, now just 50, started his state service right out of high school at the age of 16. He has served in the printing division of the Department of Finance, the Controller's Office, the Division of Highways, the Division of Architecture and with the State Board of Nurse Examiners, in addition to his service with this division since March, 1946.

The Administrative Services Section includes Fiscal, Personnel and Material and Equipment.

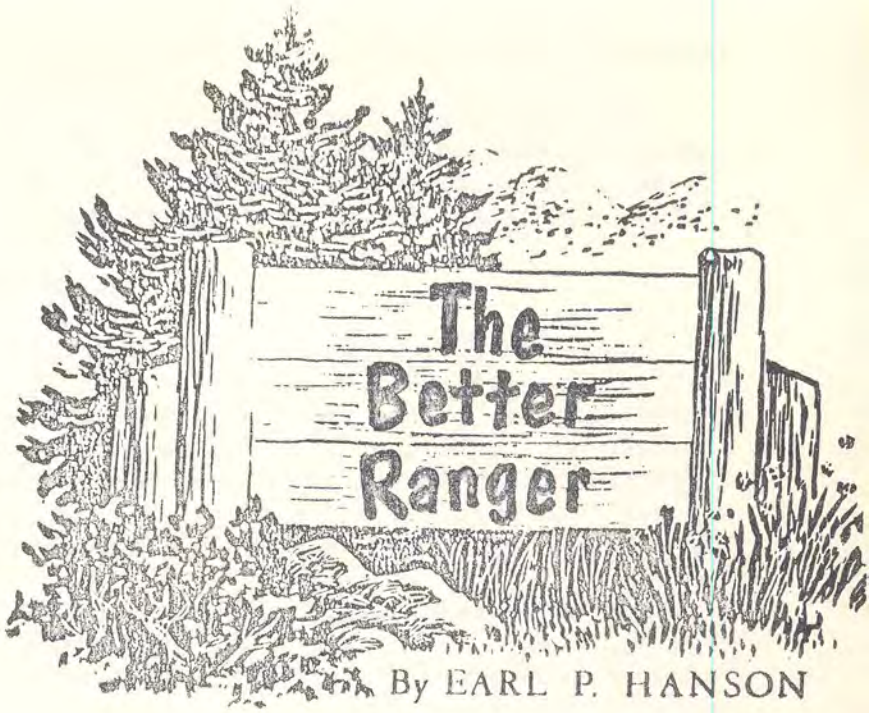
Alan D. Philbrook, assistant superintendent of District 6 since May 1957, has been appointed to superintendent. The vacancy occured due to the death of William L. Kenyon.

Philbrook joined the park service in 1947 as a Ranger at San Clemente Beach State Park.

Later he served as park supervisor at Petaluma Adobe State Historical Monument where he was responsible for stabilizing the historic adobe structure in a step toward its planned restoration, now nearing completion.

He was also supervisor at Mt. Diablo State Park. Philbrook guided the first master plan studies for the expanded program now under way at Big Basin -- the oldest park in the system.

National Conference on State Parks



THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

The 39th Annual Meeting of the National Conference on State Parks is scheduled for California, September 20 to 25, 1959.

The setting is Asilomar Beach State Park, on the shores of the Pacific Ocean and in the heart of the picturesque and historic Monterey Peninsula. The Conference Grounds, appropriately situated among the dunes and Monterey Pines, is ideal for the purpose and is the only State-owned facility of its type in California. Operated by the City of Pacific Grove through the Asilomar Corporation, the conference facilities are ably managed and well patronized.

PROGRAM

The National Conference meetings are open to the general public, with representative State park officials and lay interests presenting the featured programs. The traditional and revealing Roll Call of the States includes progress reports from officials of each park organization represented at the Annual Meeting, including some from the Canadian provinces. Alaska and Hawaii may be represented also. Featured speakers include: Francis Sargent, Executive Director of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission; Elmer Aldrich of the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee; Dr. V. Aubrey Neasham, Historian of the Division of Beaches and Parks; Russell B. Fridley, Director of the Minnesota Historical Society; Harold W. Lathrop and Chester J. Olsen, State Park Directors of Colorado and Utah, respectively, Ben Thompson, Assistant Director of the National Park Service of Washington, D. C.; Albert Culverwell, Historian of the State of Washington; Newton B. Drury, Chief Emeritus and Charles A. DeTurk, Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks. Director DeWitt Nelson of the Department of Natural Resources will welcome the delegates to and friends of the Conference. President William W. Wells of Louisiana will preside over the Conference and Horace Albright of New York will preside over the meetings of the Board of Directors.

There will be special events for the ladies including a tour of the Monterey

(Continued on the following page)

Peninsula, nature walks, including a visit to tidal pools, and a tea.

Two field trips for delegates and their families will include a tour of the Santa Cruz Beaches with a lunch stop at Cowell Memorial Redwoods State Park. Climax of the Conference will be a visit to the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument with an overnight stop at Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park.

ATTENDANCE

More than 200 delegates, including their families are expected to attend. It is most unfortunate that we cannot provide for official attendance on the part of our Better Rangers. Those who may wish to attend any or all of the sessions on their own time are most welcome. The Tuesday afternoon session on "State Park Programs as the Staff Sees Them" should prove most interesting for park personnel. We expect a park manager from Texas; a state fiscal officer; a district superintendent from California and the Historian from Washington to give their viewpoints.

Another interesting highlight will be the Campfire Program at Big Sur. Community singing, nature lore and other lively entertainment will be featured. The visit to Point Lobos Reserve on Thursday will reveal the wonders of "the greatest meeting of land and water!"

Outdoor or sport clothing should be worn, with slightly warmer outer garments for the cooler mornings and evenings.

INVITATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

Preliminary programs have been forwarded to all members and many friends of the National Conference. If you have been overlooked, please write us for information, and reservations. Please do not write directly to Asilomar.

We hope for an informative and inspirational meeting.

SEE YOU AT ASILOMAR!

EARL P. HANSON,
Vice President and Program Chairman
National Conference on State Parks

"THE QUEEN"

Now a part of the San Francisco Maritime State Historical Monuments, The Eureka once churned the bay into white foam as it crossed the Golden Gate for the Northwestern Pacific. Northwestern Pacific's "floating palace", the Eureka, was the longest passenger ferry in the world -- 299'6" -- when launched in 1922 after being rebuilt from the older Ukiah. Her "walking beam" engine -- a pioneer type of steam engine, with unusually low pressure -- turned 27 foot paddle wheels. She weighs 2420 tons and once could seat 2300 persons (more than any other ferry on the bay). Marin County commuters of the '20s and '30s well remember her.

TWO POINTS OF VIEWS:

"This is MY park"

Today's motoring public, bent on pleasure in a state park, will not be stopped. The public's habits have changed; and park design must change to meet the demands. Even the most dyed-in-the-wool nature conservationist today wants to do more than just sit and look at scenery, or hike through wilderness areas.

The public today will leap over, drive around, and sometimes even tear down the barriers which well-meaning park designers or superintendents put in their paths. They seem to care little or nothing for barriers. They say, "This is MY park." They will not be kept from a park they intend to visit, and will crowd into parking lots, jam traffic, and even overflow onto lawns and into "reservations" and crash through shrubbery in order to see "my park".

Once upon a time, designers, park managers, and the rest of us had the idea that we could cut down the public's use of a park by cutting the size and location of parking areas. This does not work. I do not think it ever really worked.

And this is especially true around the many new reservations, parks, and lakeside parks created in recent years on the nation's water courses. Water is the loadstone for park-users today. They flock to the water. You might say they lose their heads when they're presented with a new water playground--especially in areas where no large body of recreational water existed before. They suddenly splurge all their hoarded savings on boats and motors of all sizes and shapes, not to mention fancy outfits to keep the sun off and the spray out, to bring in fish, photographs, and all sorts of other trophies.

On all sides we see tiny lakes sporting huge cruisers capable of crossing the Great Lakes. On these new waters we see water skiers from kindergarten age to Grandma leaping and skimming around behind inboards and outboards. We just don't seem to be able to build enough launching ramps for public access to our larger lakes. Whole groups of folks in the family autos will drive through anybody's property--assuming with little or no evidence that they're on "my park land"--in order to launch their boats in shallow water.

In short, this water craze has suddenly upset our old concept of state park design and development.

It also has introduced a new paradox. For the out-door-minded, recreation-seeking public has become more active in its recreation, but seems unable to walk from a parking lot to a beach, a restaurant, a cabin, or what-have-you. They must by all means be able to drive right up to the door, step out, and NEVER have to walk more than 100 feet to wherever they're going.

Many parks and public places still are being designed by men using worn-out ideas about how the public walks.

A generation ago, park planners were taught that the public walked when it visited parks. Now, I have been connected with park work in Kentucky since the 1930's and I know that the public here does not walk. State park design is largely an outgrowth of design theory as developed for, and applied to, national parks. While one may be able to get a considerable number of people to walk to see western grandeur they will

(Continued on Page 8)

"This is OUR park"

The standards which differentiate our national park system from State park and national forest recreational systems alone guarantee its unique character, remarkable distinction, and inspirational usefulness. These sprang directly from the people in the beginning, and have been maintained by popular aspiration reflected during many years in the national government. From the creation of Yellowstone in 1872, succeeding Congresses and succeeding administrations have built up the system, unit by unit, in response to the popular demand.

When the first national parks administration assumed charge under the Interior Department in 1951, it found a large group of great national parks of remarkable scenic magnificence, and several other parks so small and wholly out of key with the rest as to be manifestly accidental exceptions. It was this group of great parks, the creation of forty-three years of public expression and governmental response, which--in the absence of definition in law--the first national parks administration took as its model for the development of the system.

National parks have always been, are now, and must remain, areas of original unmodified conditions, each the finest example of its scenic type in the country, preserved as a system from all industrial use. The day that sees these historic standards lowered in any part of the system will begin the entire system's deterioration to the common level of playground reservations of any type. All will then be lost of this proud possession except a name.

Previous to the sudden invasion of all American outdoors by the new-born craze for long-distance motor touring, there had been no need of formal national park definition. So far, recreation had not figured as a principal national park function. There was never a doubt in the minds of this first administration, of which the writer was then a part, of the precise nature of the national park system and its marked distinction from every other land system in the country.

The touring motorists' invasion of national parks is used recently by ardent recreationalists to prove that the times have changed, that the standards are no longer popular. On every count, this promotion is fallacious. The motor visitors to our national parks--whatever their sins

(continued on page 16)

The articles which front on this and the previous page--"Standards of Our National Park System" and "This Is My Park" are of interest to those of us concerned with the continuation of a high standard of service to the public--either through the providing of facilities or the retention of areas of grandeur provided by Nature.

Within the California State Park System are many, many, many areas which fall into the categories defined by Robert Sterling Yard, the first executive secretary of the National Parks Association. His article first appeared in the April, 1927 issue of the National Parks Bulletin, and was reprinted this year in a special anniversary edition of the National Parks Magazine.

The basic thesis of both articles is really integrity. Mr. Yard allows that there should be trails, family camps, picnic sites but maintains in his next to the last paragraph that the "plain people of the country" want their parks undiminished in grandeur and have unequivocally stated upon occasion after occasion. Mr. Nelson also argues that in those parks where western grandeur is at its finest, people will walk to view, but elsewhere, we should cater to a public demand the expressionists of which he does not define. His article is aimed in main to those park areas generally conceded to be recreational in nature--reservoir sites, beach land, etc.

called the wooden curtain of the Old Theatre. (It is one of the three partitions which could be lowered to divide the lodging house into two or three rooms as needed).

The theatre itself is unique. All seats are center section because the wings are taken off the width of the stage which is 18 feet at the footlights; 12 feet at the back of the stage and 16 feet in depth. This is very little space for all the action that takes place in any one of the melodramas.

The seats consist of 19 rows of hard wooden benches, 14 inches from the floor in the first row to 30 inches from the floor with a step up of 18 inches in the back.

Relax and listen to Susan Lee as she plays the old hit songs. She has played for more than a third of the shows. A big hand for Susan; her music makes the olio a hit.

Alex Olivetti has been in 510 shows since 1949 and has been master of ceremonies in many, which makes him a favorite of the audience. His charm wins them all.

While Susan plays, let's take a look at the stage settings. The perspective seems to add distance and size to the stage. That is because Charles Thomas has used his art and skill since 1944 to do the back drops and sets to create a feeling of space. It has been fun to watch his skilled direction in the last four plays as his actors move about to give a feeling of space, even on that very small stage. When he says take three steps, they had better be small ones, or you are off the stage!

The old partition we spoke of is interesting to the tourists but creates problems for the tall actor who must wear a hat. If you are too tall, you are out. Casting the show presents problems. Several times the man with the voice of the hero had the frame of a young boy. Once the young boy who was right for the part was too well fed to play the hungry hero. Sometimes the play is changed because the cast is ideal for another play but would be miscast in the play they were reading. Our plays are played seriously. The change in style and times makes the old lines and situations funny in the melodrama when the lines are delivered seriously by the hero asking advice from the audience, the poor young thing asking for help and the ruthless rogue telling them in hissed side remarks just how bad it is going to be.

Our spotlight should be turned on Madeleine Hicks for she has played in character parts and has done 522 shows since she started in 1952. She has played parts from "Rags to Riches", she was once Lady Beaconsfield, the wife of Disraeli and also "Mother Murphy" -- a poor woman with a heart of gold.

Pamela Beales is a very young leading lady but she has been in 373 shows, starting in 1949 as a child. She is a fine actress and a very beautiful dancer and is welcomed back after having been away in Hollywood and Canada for two years.

The Ranger you just saw doing things to the curtains is the stage manager and you also saw him play the policeman. He is Al Olinger, Supervisor of the State Historical Monuments in Monterey, who has played in 82 shows and has had so much fun his wife Joyce joined the cast for the last two productions. She has done 47 shows and takes care of the props.

Bertha, Nan, Putnam and Mother Murphy live on.

Vera Stewart, Curator
California First Theatre.

THE DETERMINED BARRIER JUMPER (Continued from Page 7)

not used, or are not used enough. And their mere addition to the scenery will not make them be used.

An example are the excessive amounts of foot trails and useless trailside shelters so popular with the designers during the old CCC days. In those trying times it was the habit of park planners to put miles and miles of foot trails in parks. These, because of disuse, immediately grew over, eroded, and created an increasingly expensive maintenance problem.

We must not forget that park design is still a matter of individual taste--backed up, of course, by skill, training, and long experience--and is not a problem to be solved mathematically, exactly, and with no more error than is permitted in a slide-rule existence. The park planner must fit his taste to that of today's park-using public.

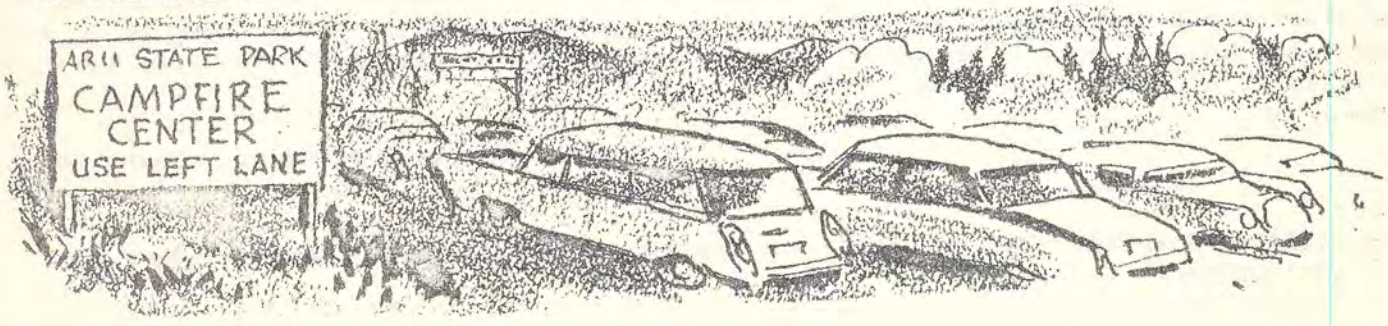
It is in design, I am sorry to say, that we park planners have had too little time for adequate research. We have stumbled along carrying out old CCC ideas, which were conceived when manpower was cheap and unlimited, and the "CC camps" were bathed in the spotlight of national publicity. The kind of expensive stonework and timber construction that was featured in so many of these Depression jobs cannot be used today very extensively, except in the most exceptional type of job. Areas designed twenty-five years ago to require constant and expensive man-hours of maintenance, especially tedious handwork, are impractical and far too expensive in 1959.

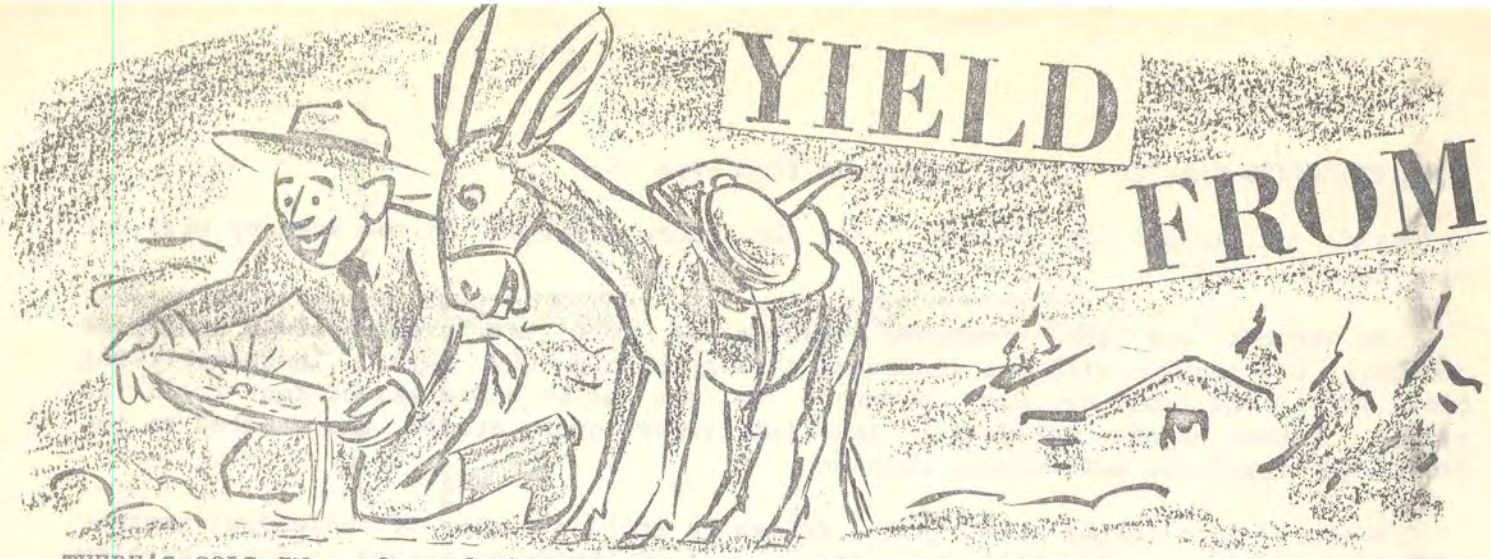
We must simplify park architectuve. But we must not make it stark and ugly merely to save money. Concrete can be handled, and must be designed, with skill to achieve lasting beauty. We must restudy our older park roads and our standards of park road design. While we do not need boulevards, nor do we want to make expressways, we must remember that the public--that fellow in a 240-horsepower car--drove from his home town to the park on an express highway designed for all-day driving at 65 miles per hour. Are we trying to force him to "conform" by restricting him to a 16-foot-wide carriageway in a minding and crooked park road?

In my opinion the parks of tomorrow must show a great deal more freedom in design. They must be more carefully scaled to provide spatial inspiration for the tremendous week-end crowd and for the small mid-week ones. They must reflect a new attitude on the part of park designers. Remember: if designers try to hem the public in with yesterday's pinched and cramped standards, the public will burst out of such restrictions. This is the challenge which park designers must meet by studying the public, by keen observation, and by learning from the people of today rather than depending solely on memories of long ago.

By

Thomas J. Nelson, Assistant Director, Division of Parks, Kentucky State Department of Conservation.





THERE'S GOLD IN THEM THAR RIVERS — One of the newest sports, skin diving with the aid of an aqua lung for gold, has hit this area. Clear Creek and other streams in the vicinity have been invaded this Summer. To date there have not been any big strikes but it looks promising and whether a strike is made or not, the lure is there.

The search for gold, by whatever method, remains one of the most fascinating of all sports and once tried will always be in your blood. Many vacationers have their gold pans and tools and try their luck -- quite often some make a good "strike".

In my spare time and as an experiment I have panned all the ditches and culverts around old Shasta and colors may be found practically anywhere.
Roy E. Mealey, Supervisor, Shasta State Historical Monument

(Ranger Mealey was serious -- he perioded his sentences with bits of gold glued to his report)

+++++

PARK RANGERS PLAY HIDE AND GO SEEK — Two groups of teen boys parked their cars at the entrance to Devil's Gulch and hiked up to the Group Camp area under cover of darkness to visit the girls staying there. This social endeavor was discovered by Rangers Allison and Schlotter. The Camp leader was contacted, and was very surprised and embarrassed but found all the girls and restricted them to their campsites. The Rangers rounded up the teenaged boys after an hour and 20 minutes of searching. The boys were severely lectured about the seriousness of entering a public camp after dark without permission and sent home. (Boys will be boys, but Rangers must be Rangers!)
William R. Allison, Supervisor, Samuel P. Taylor SP

PEACEFUL PACIFIC-- NOT AT DOHENY — Saturday at Doheny was far from being like the song--Saturday Night is the Loneliest Night in the Week. Things were all quiet in the park about 2100 and the Duty Ranger relaxed for a short break. That's when the action began. In a matter of 15 minutes, we had a fight in the campgrounds, an airplane crash in the ocean and a three-car wreck at the south end of the park (101 and 101A). One thing about this operation, we have no spare time to think about it all.

Orville G. Short, Supervisor, Doheny Beach State Park

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THE LIFE OF A RANGER IN ONE SENTENCE — Had to break into trailer, baby locked in, mother locked out!
Leonard O. Pearson, Seacliff Beach

THE FIELD

THE BEAR FACTS AT GRIZZLY CREEK

The other evening an excited logging truck driver hurried into the Park office and told us he had just hit a bear crossing the highway. Ranger Joe Hood, myself, a couple of local residents with the assistance of their two dogs, went bear hunting.

The bear had taken off through the brush and our "bear dogs" would have no part of going in after him. A brief discussion followed as to the ancestry of the dogs, the fact the bear was probably already dead and who wants to go first?

After a short search with our faithful dogs bringing up the rear, we found a trail that indicated the bear had crossed the river and gone cross country. Our hiking trails are not being used very much of late--the visitors don't like to feel they may run into an injured bear around the next bend.
Doug Metcalf, Supervisor, Grizzly Creek Redwoods SP

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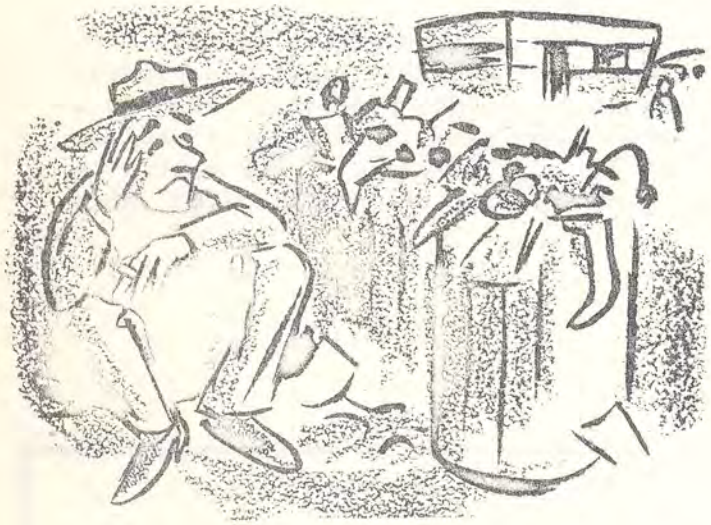

YOU CAN'T WIN, OR LIFE AT TRI-20-5

All park Rangers are familiar with people picnicking and the impact those people have on a picnic area. It is interesting to see how the same problem is different at a Roadside Rest. The subject of garbage can best be summed up in one word "explosive". An experienced member of a park staff can predict the rate at which cans will fill up in picnic areas but take the incident at TRI-20-5 rest. The cans had just been emptied, the area cleaned up but before we could leave the area, two house trailers pulled up, cleaned house, and the garbage cans were full again!
David W. Redding, Supervisor, Weavervill Joss House.

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BEACH CLEANING INSPIRATIONAL

The contestants for the Miss California contest stayed at the hotel and motel near Rio del Mar Beach. The park reported several cases of strained eyes but also it has been reported that Rio del Mar Beach was never so clean.
Lewis P. Griffith, Seacliff Beach SP

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TURTLE LOSES WRESTLING BOUT

A fisherman called for assistance to land a 70 pound Marine Turtle which was hooked on the underside and in its efforts to get away became fouled up in the line. Caleb Smith, park attendant, went in the surf to try to snare him and was promptly dumped upside down in the shore break. It took the better part of an hour to get the turtle ashore but Smith had a large cheering section from the campground and everyone had a good time.
Orville G. Short, Supervisor, Doheny Beach State Park

may or may not be in other respects--are in this respect altogether maligned. These invaders of the solitudes of our national parks are, for the most part, earnest, wide-awake Americans on holiday, for which many of them have been saving for months or years. They are seeing America and come into the national parks for the wonderful "sights" of which they have read in the newspapers and heard from their friends.

With few exceptions, those of them who hear, while in the national parks, what this system really is, what its standards and purposes are, and what it means to the nation, rise enthusiastically to the splendid conception. They have discovered another and a glowing reason to be proud of their country.

My personal experience in spreading knowledge of the system and its standards, which is long, wide and varied both in and out of the national parks, shows that the plain people of America, once they grasp this vision, are its readiest and most enthusiastic advocates. Met on the trail, on the rim, or around the family camp fire, most of them will talk earnestly of the greatness of our national parks, and the need for keeping the system at its highest point of efficiency.

So, also, without the parks; the audiences which rise quickest to the ideal of national parks standards, who show the most interest, and ask the most (and often most intelligent) questions, are those made up of the plain people of the country. With them, when once they grasp the vision, national park standards are safest.

The national parks system was born of the instinct to preserve for all time extraordinary beauty and majesty of native landscape in original unmodified record; it was developed by the genius of the people, without conscious planning, through a generation and a half of park making; this product analyzed, its purpose and its standards were formulated for the conscious upbuilding of the future. The system is thus revealed as a unique expression of the combined idealism and practicality which makes this nation great.

By Robert Sterling Yard

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RESERVATION QUESTIONNAIRE
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS

To: Earl P. Hanson, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California

NAME:_____

ADDRESS:_____

Number in Party_____

Reservations for Guest Inn: Per Person, Two or More in Room (49.00)_____
Single ($53.00)_____ Children (1 to 11) $19.00_____

Reservations for Lodge, Scripps, Hill Top or Tide Inn:
Per Person, Two or More in Room ($53.00)_____Single ($60.50)_____
Children (1 to 11) ($19.00)_____

The above rates include all lodging and meals as described in enclosures. Please return this card immediately to insure reservations.

DIGGING UP THE PAST IN CALIFORNIA

BY

FRANCIS A. RIDDELL
Ranger I, State Indian Museum

This month's supplement was delivered as a paper presented to the Conference of California Historical Societies on the occasion of its annual meeting in San Mateo in June of this year. It summarizes the archeological work being done by the Division of Beaches and Parks.

archeological technique, remains of the original flag pole were found, thus dissipating all doubt as to the original location of this very historic flag pole.

A year later another crew of archeologists from the University of California, working with the State Park Commission and the National Park Service, uncovered and recorded the remaining timbers of Sutter's Sawmill and its tailrace where gold was discovered in 1848. The scale drawings and a scale model of these historic remains in Coloma provided detailed information on size and construction not available in historical documents Before the archeological work was begun, however, all available historical documents were consulted In fact, the crew who did the excavation consisted in nearly equal numbers, historians and archeologists--a very excellent sort of team for archeological work of this nature.

In 1953 an archeological crew from San Francisco State College under contract from the State Division of Beaches and Parks made a series of excavations at Fort Ross to determine the location and construction of the Fort walls and bastions. In addition, they found the well and excavated it. Information obtained is vital for the accurate reconstruction of the Fort. Also a number of specimens dating from the period of occupation of the Fort by the Russians were recovered. The specimens were, in part, put on display and provide a special point of interest and education to the visiting public

Not only were the Russians at Fort Ross, but they had a sealing station on the Farallon Islands for a number of years manned by a few Russians, and by Aleuts and their Pomo Indian wives In 1948 an archeological team from the University of California spent a week making a series of excavations hoping to gain additional knowledge of this Russian installation. Although additional work must be done to complete the project, the archeologists were able at that time to locate the slaughter area and to recover a small, but interesting, series of artifacts. Items recovered included gun flints, bone harpoon and arrow points, Indian beads, glassware, chinaware and clay pipes Not only did the archeologist find evidence of the Russian occupation, but also found evidence of those men who came to the Islands to gather sea bird eggs for the market in San Francisco during and after the Gold Rush. Yet to be located and excavated are the remains of the Russian houses on the Farallons. Time did not permit this exploration while the archeological crew was there, but the area in which they will certainly be found has been plotted.

With respect to historical archeology of the California Missions, a great deal has been done -yet it can be said without fear of contradiction that much more must be done A careful study of both an historical and archeological nature should be made before any reconstruction is allowed. This not only applies to the Missions, but to all other establishments, whether a fort, a building or a community.

One example of excellent reconstruction of a California Mission based on archeological findings and historical research is La Purisima, at Lompoc, which was founded by Father Lasuen in 1787. The Mission was reconstructed by the National Park Service and the Division of Beaches and Parks. Much of the work was done during the 1930's by the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is now a State historical monument. Documentary and archeological sources revealed information, on which plans for individual buildings and the Mission as a whole, have thus far been reconstructed.

Each historic site should have the benefit of a research program such as that provided for the Sonoma Mission by the State Division of Beaches and Parks with a contract to the University of California. An archeological team made an historical

and archeological study of the primary constructions at the Mission covering the span of years between 1823 and 1913. This project was carried out in 1953 and resulted in an excellent publication illuminating the finds and presenting information for a more precise interpretation and restoration of this Mission. Without this type of research it is not possible to make authentic reconstructions.

Another example of what can be done by archeologists in the restoration of old historic buildings is the current project at the Hugo Reid Adobe in Arcadia. Under a contract with the State Division of Beaches and Parks, the University of Southern California has had a group of archeologists explore the structure and grounds before the building is restored to its original form of 1840. The following quote from the published account of the archeological work at the Hugo Reid Adobe might well apply to all historical archeological projects so far undertaken in California. "Though there is much still to be learned, a significant amount of information has been revealed by trowel, brush and careful recording. If nothing else, the exploration has demonstrated how successfully archeological techniques can be employed to produce otherwise unrecorded and unobtainable data from an old building. Where an historical site is meagerly or vaguely described, as in this case, the archeologist's trowel can often turn up physical evidence in the earth to supplement documentation." (Wallace, et. al., 1958)

The preceding discussion of historical site archeological projects serves only as a cross section of the total number of such projects undertaken in recent years in California. Other projects which can be briefly noted here include work at La Purisima Mission State Historical Monument, near Lompoc; Columbia Historic State Park, near Sonora; Fort Humboldt State Historical Monument, at Eureka; the William B. Ide Adobe State Historical Monument, near Red Bluff; the Jalama Winery in Santa Barbara County; and a number of Indian village sites which contain evidence of early European and American contact. The work has been supported by agencies of the Federal and State governments, by local governments and private sources. Fortunately, the Federal Government has had an interest in historic site preservation for a number of years. Before World War II certain public works programs such as the CWA, WPA, and CCC provided a means for measuring, restoring, stabilizing, or otherwise developing a great many buildings and other historic remains. "...these programs also provided funds for detailed historical and archeological research in connection with the interpretive development and preservation of the sites."

"Preservation of historic remains was further implemented by the enactment of the historic sites act in 1935" (Harrington, 1952, p. 335). The act declares it to be a national policy to "preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the preservation and benefit of the people of the United States." The National Park Service has an important role in the implementation of the act.

Other Federal legislation in the recent past has had a beneficial effect upon historical site archeology. Through the river basin surveys the finding and salvage of historical and archeological values was fostered in those areas to be flooded by water impounded by Federally supported dams constructed. More recently provision has been made by the Federal Government for the same sort of survey and salvage on the rights-of-way of federally supported highway construction. In California the highway archeological salvage program is under the direction of the State Division of Beaches and Parks. The program is so new that it is too early to expect results, but it seems that California has a new and potentially useful tool for the preservation and salvage of those historical values in danger by highway construction.

The California Department of Water Resources in cooperation with the Division of Beaches and Parks is initiating a program of archeological survey directed toward the

discovery and protection of archeological and historical values in those areas in which they contemplate development. This is another example of a program by governmental agencies.

Several times previously the State Division of Beaches and Parks has been mentioned as an agency for the recording and preservation of historical values in California. This will not be surprising to anyone, because it is a well-known fact that a number of western north America's most important historical shrines are under the jurisdiction of the Division. Already mentioned were Sutter's Fort, the Gold Discovery Site at Coloma, Fort Ross, Columbia, Monterey Custom House, Sonoma Mission and others. As time, personnel and appropriations permit work of a combined historical, archeological, and architectural nature will continue in these units, and the many others within the system of the division.

A book easily could be compiled on the excellent work finished and in progress by personnel of the State Division of Architecture who collaborate with the Division of Beaches and Park historians and archeologists in a high quality and historically correct reconstruction or repair of many historic buildings. A fine example of their work is that done in the restoration of the Benicia Capitol, and in that being done at the Hugo Reid Adobe, the town of Columbia, Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historical Monument, and the central building at Sutter's Fort.

Great strides are being made toward the preservation of California's rich historical heritage, but the historians and those interested in this heritage must serve as the watchdogs for the protection of our historical values. California shares with the remainder of the nation a population explosion and economic prosperity that could not be visualized 25 years ago. This is a wonderful thing for our nation, but certain irreplaceable values are endangered by this rapid economic, technological, social and population change. We must occasionally pause long enough to see if the direction in which we are traveling is the direction in which we want to go. We must not be controlled by construction projects no matter how perfect they may be from an engineering point of view. There seems to be a trend to lose sight of certain basic values in our society today in the preoccupation of undertaking engineering feats which tax the normal imagination. This in no way implies that engineers and construction projects are bad, it only cautions that our nation must be fully aware of the price it is paying for the vast modifications we are making in our country.

The historic and prehistoric values that exist today do not belong to any single generation but belong to all generations -- present and future. Those of us today are but the keepers of these treasures to pass on to our descendents with a minimum of desecration, spoilage and loss. To know the past is to be able to understand the present and help predict the future. The archeologist has done much to preserve and record this past but there is so much to be done and so little time in which to do it. For this reason the historians and archeologists must work as a team in cooperation with the growing number of Californians interested in preserving their historical heritage. ooo

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 16. No. 8

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The Eureka by Southern Pacific Company

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

September-1959

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

NEWS
VIEWS

September 1959

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

State of California

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO 14

September 1, 1959

TO DELEGATES OF THE NATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS

I am indeed pleased to welcome to California the men and women whose charge it is to conserve and develop for present and future generations America's magnificent recreational resources and historical monuments. Your task today is small in comparision to what it will be a decade from now. I hope, therefore, that in your deliberations today you remember 1969, when Americans will have more leisure time and there will be many more of us.

My wife, my children and I have camped within California's State Parks for many, many years. We've even visited some outside our borders. I am sure the problems which we face here in California are not so different from yours, with the possible exception that our exploding population continues to erupt. There are nearly 16,000,000 Californians today and predictions carry this to no less than 30,000,000 in the next 20 years. With land at a premium--I speak of land for parks, and this just can't be some half acre on the north 40 of some section in the middle of nothing--we must gain what we can, and yet we must develop it to take care of today's citizens. It is all well and good that we remember our children's children, but in the meantime our children and ourselves must not be denied a right and a pleasure to which we are entitled.

Of all our parks, quite naturally we boast most about those with the Redwoods, for the Redwoods are indigenous to California. They don't grow trees any larger, anywhere. You'll not find anything more beautiful than a walk in Jedediah Smith, Prairie Creek or Big Basin Redwoods State Parks. But we also have many other attractions within the Park System, which has more than 152 separate units. You'll visit some of them, including the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument--the one time home of a distinguished Californian. I do not believe you will ever forget the occasion.

I have on my desk an invitation to attend your Conference, and I am hopeful that I will be able to do so. I cannot say at this moment. If I can be with you, it will indeed be a privilege to address you and express my views. If I cannot, I assure you I am keenly aware of the needs of our people for more areas for state parks and more highly developed state parks. California will not lag and I hope you, too, will continue to meet the challenge. Don't be too long in returning, for it is always a pleasure to have you visit with us.

Sincerely,

Edmund G. Brown, Governor

Chiefly Speaking

NEW COMMISSIONER APPOINTED

The Division of Beaches and Parks is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Alfred J. Stern, of San Mateo County, to the State Park Commission. Governor Brown has chosen a man of wide and successful experience in both professional and business fields. The Division is honored by the high caliber of men and women chosen to determine the course and guide the development of the State Park System.

GOVERNOR'S INTEREST EXPRESSED

As we reported last month, a meeting was held by the Governor in order for the Department of Natural Resources and this Division to present all problems and plans to the Chief Executive. The individual attention which was given to this presentation and the extreme interest which Governor Brown displayed in discussing ways and means to further the park program in California were most encouraging.

These problems were emphasized at the last Commission Meeting, August 21, in San Diego, when the Commission found it necessary to defer a long list of approved projects and acquisitions from the active list. Money was plainly unavailable to accomplish this entire group of purchases and improvements which had been programmed and authorized by the Legislature. The choices for deferment were difficult to make and it was with regret that the Commission so acted. This deferred program, however, is not dropped -- simply delayed until a new source of funds is available.

The Governor has said publicly that he is not only willing, but anxious, to find ways and means to restore our multi-million dollar deficit, and that he also will lend the might of his Office in securing additional funds to step up the acquisition and development program. It is our firm belief that with the sincere work of the Commission, the great interest and influence of Governor Brown, and the sympathetic understanding of the Legislature, none of these problems and difficulties can stand in the way of the continuing program of the California State Park System.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS

This is the last opportunity to urge all of you to participate in the discussions and activities of the 39th Annual Meeting of the National Conference on State Parks. It is also our first opportunity to welcome to California our many friends and co-workers in the state park field. We of the Division of Beaches and Parks are delighted to have you here, and it is our hope that you come early and stay late. The interchange of ideas, hopes, and programs is always good; seeing new areas, new problems and new solutions is always stimulating; and, meeting old friends and making new ones is always rewarding. Will we see you all at Asilomar?

Charles A. De Turk

CHARLES A. DE TURK, Chief

Shortage in Park Revenue forces $14,000,000 cutback

Chairman Joseph R. Knowland in making the cutback announcement said:

"The California State Park Commission today must defer $14,000,000 in its acquisition and development program. This regrettable cutback in our Five Year Program for additions and development of California's recreational facilities is forced upon us by a decrease in the revenue we receive from oil royalty funds, our sole support under current legislation.

"The Legislature in 1957 anticipated that we would receive $12,000,000 annually from this fund. We have received nearer $9,000,000.

"This cutback in our program is all the more regrettable because California with its rapidly growing population is faced with a growing demand for more camping, boating, picnicking, beach and general recreational facilities.

"The State Park Commission and the Division of Beaches and Parks have carefully looked into and studied every suggestion to avoid this cutback in acquisition and development. We have found none, other than a further appropriation to make up the unforeseen deficit in oil revenue.

"We are hopeful other revenue sources will be made available so that we may reactivate these projects which we are deferring today so that California will not lag in its providing needed areas and facilities for recreation. We are not eliminating any of these projects from our program, and just as quickly as funds are available we will again move ahead.

"This deferment does mean, however, that no new projects may be undertaken.

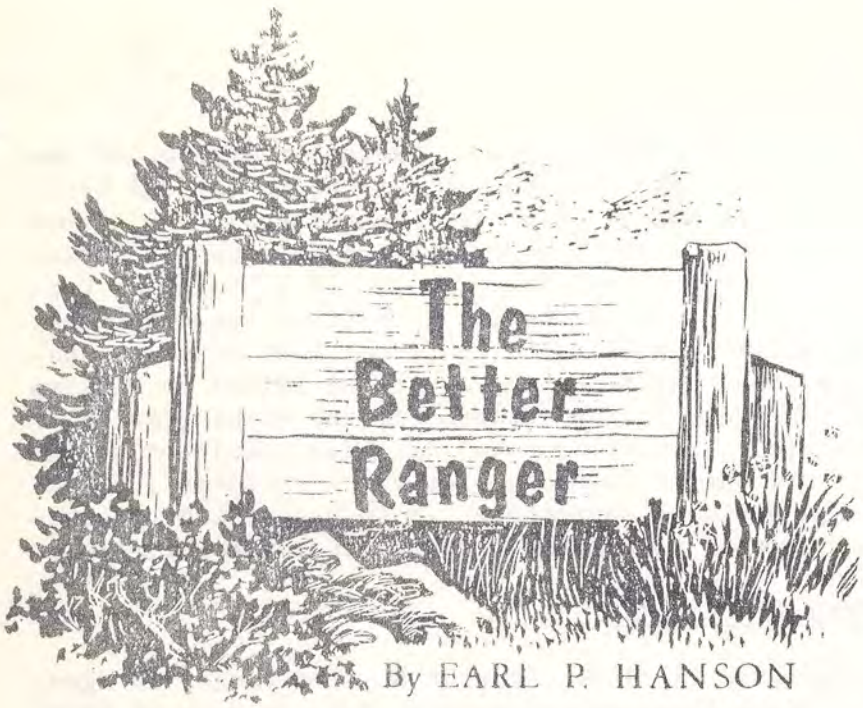
"Of the $14,000,000, $9,000,000 will be in proposed acquisition and $5,000,000 in development expenditures. Of the 36 areas involved only 12 are new projects; the remaining 24 projects are additions to presently operating State Parks.

"The new areas include:

NAME AND COUNTY	NAME AND COUNTY
Grinding Rocks, Amador	Feather Falls, Butte
Pebble Beach, Del Norte	Dry Lagoon, Humboldt
Sand Hills, Imperial	Alabama Hills, Inyo
Little Sur River and Lime Kiln, Monterey	Mecca Hills, Riverside
Oso Flaco, San Luis Obispo	Point Sal, Santa Barbara
Imperial Beach, San Diego	Alameda Beach, Alameda

"The State parks where additions are planned but which must be deferred:

NAME AND COUNTY	NAME AND COUNTY
Colusa-Sacramento River SP, Colusa	D. L. Bliss SP, El Dorado
Grizzly Creek Redwoods SP, Humboldt	Clear Lake SP, Lake
Manchester Beach SP, Mendocino	George J. Hatfield SP, Merced
Pt. Lobos Reserve SP, Monterey	Robert Louis Stevenson Mem. SP, Napa
Huntington Beach SP, Orange	San Clemente Beach SP, Orange
Elsinore Lake SP, Riverside	Fremont Peak SP, Monterey and San Benito
Mitchell Caverns SP, San Bernardino	Montgomery Memorial SP, San Diego
Palomar Mountain SP, San Diego	Torrey Pines SP, San Diego
Portola SP, San Mateo	Manresa Beach SP, Santa Cruz
Big Basin Redwoods SP, Santa Cruz	William B. Ide Adobe SHM, Tehama
Columbia Historic SP, Tuolumne	



By EARL P. HANSON

WELCOME TO

ASILOMAR

39TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS

Welcome, Delegates! On behalf of the staff of the Division of Beaches and Parks, I extend to all delegates and friends of the National Conference on State Parks, a most happy welcome to the 39th Annual Meeting of the Conference at Asilomar Conference Grounds on September 20-25, 1959. We want you to enjoy your stay in California as well as to profit from your attendance at the Conference. Members of the Division's staff are present at the Asilomar Conference Grounds for the purpose of aiding you and we hope you will call upon them freely.

PROGRAM

The program which begins on Sunday, September 20, with a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Conference on State Parks promises to provide a variety of subjects and current interests. The traditional roll call of the States will be presented in two morning sessions this year. It is hoped that this will provide the representative of each state ample opportunity to present a five-minute review of the annual activities of his state park system during a period when the listeners are more or less fresh, rather than have some of the reports delivered toward the end of a long afternoon.

TOPICS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Reports are to be presented from the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission and the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee. These reports will summarize the progress of the groups and their study of the recreational needs of the nation and of the state. There will be panels on State park programs as the staff sees them, and "Organizing a New State Park System". Progress reports will be given on the Pacific Shoreline Study of the National Park Service and upon California's Five Year Master Plan. The story of the "Saving of the Redwoods" will be presented by the person most able to present the subject, former Chief of the Cali-

(Continued on the following page)

fornia Division of Beaches and Parks, Newton B. Drury.

SPEAKERS

Among the principal speakers are: Francis Sargent, Executive Officer of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, Chairman; DeWitt Nelson of the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee and his Executive Officer, Elmer Aldrich; Dr. V. Aubrey Neasham, Historian, California Division of Beaches and Parks; Russell B. Fridley, Director, Minnesota Historical Society; Harold W. Lathrop, Director of the Colorado State Park System; Charles A. DeTurk, Chief of the California Division of Beaches and Parks; and Daniel F. Burroughs, National Park Service, Regional IV Office, San Francisco. Important chairmanships are to be filled by William W. Wells, President of the National Conference; Ben Thompson of the Washington, D.C. Office, of the National Park Service; Sidney Kennedy, 1st Vice President of the National Conference on State Parks, and Earl P. Hanson, 2nd Vice President; Horace Albright, Chairman of the Board of the National Conference; John Vanderzicht, Director of the State Park System of the State of Washington, and others yet to be named.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The members of your Program Committee include Chester H. Armstrong of Oregon; David R. Brower of California; Miss Pearl Chase of California; Matt Huppuch of Washington, D. C.; Dennis McCarthy of Arizona; and Herbert Maier of California, with yours truly as Chairman.

ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

The most important arrangements committee is headed by Jess T. Chaffee, District Superintendent of Monterey; John H. Michael, Dr. V. Aubrey Neasham, both of Sacramento; James Whitehead of San Simeon; Donald D. Royer of Pfeiffer-Big Sur; Alvin F. Whittington of Monterey; Milton M. Frincke of Carmel; Louis P. Griffith of Santa Cruz, and Leo W. Dennis of Felton.

General Chairman in charge of reservations, publicity, and organization, is Alfred M. Calais, Information Officer at the Sacramento Headquarters Office. His able secretary, Mrs. Esther Seaman, has done yeoman service in working out details of the Conference. To the office of Mr. Calais goes all credit for the printing of the programs, distribution of the announcements and invitations, and handling of the reservations.

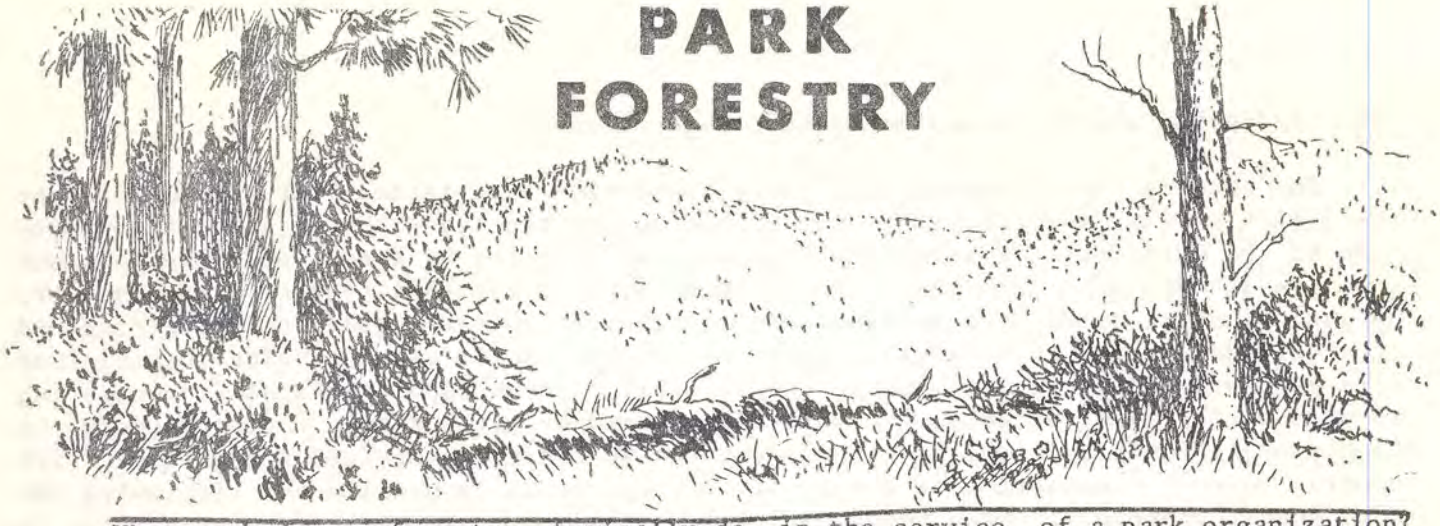
OTHER ASSISTS

Important contributions to the Conference, other than by those herebefore named, have been made by President William W. Wells, Miss Harlean James, Miss Pearl Chase, Mrs. Dora Padgett, "Judge" U. W. Hella of Minnesota, Chief Charles A. DeTurk, Edward F. Dolder, Deputy Director of the Department of Natural Resources of California, and members of the executive section of the Division of Beaches and Parks in Sacramento, especially the Conservation and Natural History Section, headed by John H. Michael.

We wish all of you a most pleasant stay in California and hope you will let us plan your return trip, whether by private automobile, airplane, train, bus or boat.

Earl P. Hanson

EARL P. HANSON, Vice President and
Program Chairman, 39th Annual Meeting
National Conference on State Parks
Asilomar Beach State Park
Pacific Grove, California



PARK FORESTRY

What work does a forester typically do in the service of a park organization? Since forests within parks are not operated for the production of timber or other material resources, what is "park forestry"? These questions, in one form or another, are often asked; and our Editor suggested that I reply to them in this column. The fact that many park agencies employ foresters on their staffs attests to the usefulness of this profession to park work. However, the thoughts here presented are based on the activities and objectives of the California State Park System.

Not all foresters are in agreement as to the most acceptable definition of the term "forestry". The great bulk of forest lands are primarily devoted to, and most foresters are principally engaged in, the continuous production of timber; but the numerous other products and services of forest lands are receiving an increasing proportion of scientific attention. Professionally trained foresters whose work involves primarily the uses of forest land other than timber production usually prefer to define their profession in broadest terms: the management of forests or related wildland for the perpetual production of any one or more of the numerous products or services which such land is capable of providing.

The well-known objective of our state parks is to preserve and make available outstanding examples of scenic, historic, and recreational features for the enjoyment of the people. Most of the forest lands within such parks are included because of their primary value for this purpose. The park forester's chief concern is the handling of these lands so that they may forever produce those great human satisfactions which can be found at their best only in primeval natural environment.

In managing wildlands for park purposes, the park forester must be able to recognize and identify the park values which they contain, and the ecological factors on which these values depend. He must know what influences affect them, both constructively and destructively; and must be able to conclude whether, when, and how much it is necessary or wise, for the protection of such park values, to interfere in the processes involved. Such decisions are often complicated by the fact that some of the conditions in parks are not strictly "natural," but have been influenced to a greater or lesser extent by human activities.

It is obvious that the ramifications of these problems are very far-reaching, and the solutions are seldom precise or categorical. The work requires a good knowledge of ecology and its basic sciences; but the value-judgments required, as well as the methods, are of an entirely different order from those employed by foresters working in fields of production and utilization.

OUR PRECIOUS TREES

FREDERICK A. MEYER, STATE PARK FORESTER
EXPLAINS A FORESTER'S ROLE IN PARKS

Like all foresters everywhere, the park forester is vitally concerned with protecting his lands from destructive fire, insects, disease, and erosion. In many respects, however, the approach to these problems is quite different from that employed on non-park lands with

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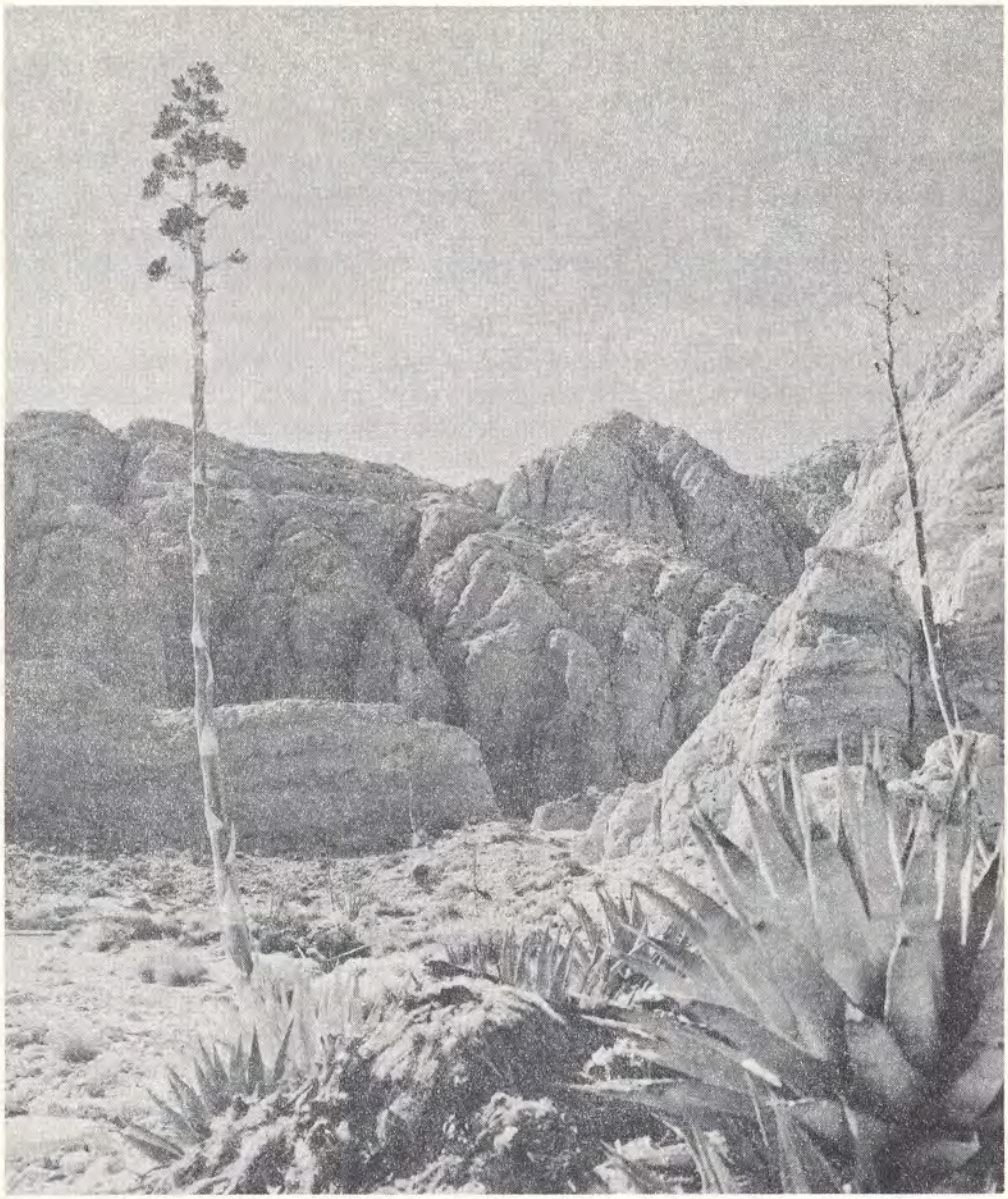
their different standards and management objectives.

For example, in planning the fire protection facilities for Cuyamaca Rancho State Park in San Diego County, which are being constructed with the fullest cooperation of the California Division of Forestry, the 24 miles of fire roads were laid out from the standpoint of the best fire control strategy in that region of extreme fire danger; but the roads were designed and constructed so that they avoid scarring and otherwise detracting from natural landscape values. Roads alone provide insufficient fire protection in very inflammable areas; while conventional firebreaks, consisting of wide strips along ridgetops completely cleared of vegetation, would of course be highly objectionable in any park environment. We therefore devised a system of "fire control zones", consisting of strips of varying width approximately following the fire roads, wherein all dead woody material is removed, the understory vegetation is strongly thinned, low branches on trees are removed, and the overstory is partly thinned where necessary. Thinning is usually done most heavily at the center of the zone, and gradually less so toward the edges. Not only are these zones very inconspicuous when viewed from nearby elevations; but they are not at all objectionable to those who hike or ride along them. Yet they are judged by experts as being comparatively safe locations for men and equipment to make a stand against an oncoming fire. Similar fire control zones are now being constructed in several other parks, where manpower is available and other conditions permit. They are vitally needed in many additional places.

In combating forest insects and diseases, the park forester must weigh carefully the probable damage to park values likely to be caused by the agency in question, as compared to that caused by measures designed to control it. His decision will be based on the balance of these, modified by the degree to which conditions within the park affect or are affected by those on adjacent lands outside.

Among the most baffling ecological problems in parks are those involving a modification of environmental conditions through use of the park itself by visitors who come to enjoy it. Particularly in the Coast and Sierra Redwood groves is this situation most acute. The trampling of hundreds of thousands of feet of admiring visitors threatens the health and sometimes even the existence of some of our most outstanding trees and forests. Controls of various types have proved only partly effective; and relocating of trails and other facilities is only a temporary expedient at best. The Wildland Research Center at the School of Forestry, University of California, is now undertaking studies in an effort to assist us in solving this and other related problems.

The park forester shares with his professional colleagues everywhere the aim of keeping the land under his charge continuously productive of the optimum values of the sort which such land is dedicated to produce, and to defend it against those factors and influences which would destroy or reduce those values.



A brochure published by the Division of Parks in 1938 stated that Anza-Borrego Desert State Park was "destined to be the greatest State Park of its type in the United States, involving at least one half million acres of incomparable scenic, recreational and scientific values."

This forecast is rapidly becoming a reality.

The desert park project, considered even in the early 1920's by private groups, gained its impetus after Frederick Law Olmsted's first California State Park Survey was submitted to the State Park Commission in December of 1928. Mr. Olmsted gave strength to the beliefs held by many of the period's ardent conservationists: "Only public action by the present generation on an adequate scale can preserve this heritage for the people of centuries to come. Nowhere else are casual thoughtless human changes in the landscape so irreparable, and nowhere else is it so important to control and completely protect wide areas."

THE DESERT

ABOUT ITS UNRIVALED SPLENDOR

Through patent by the Federal gov-

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ernment and purchases from several private interests, the State held title to 181,510 acres by 1938, just ten short years after Olmsted's plea to protect the "wide areas" of the desert. An Ultimate Boundary was established around the project with the purpose of acquiring all lands within the boundary. By the end of 1952, the total park acreage had swelled to over 425,000. Today the total is nearly 430,000 acres with patents forthcoming for an additional 26,869 acres of Federal land plus 12,000 acres being acquired from the State Lands Commission. One can see the expected total is not far from the prediction of 1938.

The State Park System is protecting and controlling the "wide areas" mentioned by Olmsted and the public is using and enjoying the results of the project started so many years ago. We believe the public recognizes the superlative aspects of the park. Everything is on a more magnificent scale. The air is cleaner, the skies bluer, the flowers and shrubs more striking because of their austere settings. The mountains are steeper and even seem higher, and the rise and sweep of the landscape is limited only when the eye fails.

The name, of course, stems from the historical significance of the trail opened across this desert in 1774 by Captain Juan Bautista de Anza. He was not the first of the Spanish explorers to travel the route from San Sebastian to Puerta Real de San Carlos, but he was the first with a purpose. He had been preceded over the same route by Pedro Fages in 1772. Fages and a company of soldiers had pursued a group of deserters from San Diego de Alcala into the mountains to the east and the trail eventually led onto the desert floor to San Sebastian. From here Fages and his group struck northwest into Coyote Canyon over the road later made famous by Anza and his colonists.

Anza was seeking an inland route from the Mexican mainland into Alta California over which colonists and supplies could be routed to the first small mission settlements along the coast. He and his soldiers successfully opened the road in 1774, and one year later led a group of 239 people from Sonora to Monterey. Many of the group were the colonists who formed the nucleus of the city of San Francisco. The forty-odd persons who founded the city of Los Angeles in 1781 also came from Mexico over this same road.

Several historical landmarks have been erected near the Anza Expeditionary campsites to honor the pathfinders and to perpetuate the Anza Trail.

The Spanish were followed by the Army of the West, the Mormon Battalion, engineers seeking a logical route for future railroads, mountain men, miners, farmers, and ranchers. The trail during this period came up Carrizo Creek past Vallecito and over the San Felipe Pass to Warner's Ranch. This road later became a part of the famed Butterfield Overland Mail route. Today it is referred to as the Southern Emigrant Trail.

This region also supported a fairly large Indian population until as late as 1900 and the evidence of their living sites is heavily represented in all areas of the park. Today the descendants of the Cahilla, Diegueno, and Cupeno tribes live on several reservations along the mountainous western edge of the park.

Anza-Borrego Desert State Park is, we are told, the second largest State Park in the nation. It comprises roughly 75% of the total land area in the California State Park System. It is vast. One ardent desert booster used to delight in saying the entire population of the United States, 175,000,000 persons, could stand on the park

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'Somebody's Going To Have To Do It'

Charles De Turk has a direct approach to problems that confront him as new chief of the state division of beaches and parks. It may get him into trouble in certain quarters, but it will get things done.

Take the matter of roadside rests. The legislature refused to put up money for them. What was worse, a big hassle developed over whether they should be the responsibility of the highway commission or the parks division.

Enter Chief De Turk. Seeing a little extra cash in the till, he orders construction of 24 roadside rests alongside highways bordering state parks.

Challenged, he remarked realistically: "With more and more autos on our highways, somebody's going to have to build them. The money was there and we just went ahead and did it."

Practical good sense.

Compared with the full program of 175 edge-of-the-road parklets, complete with all desirable facilities and costing up to $21,500 apiece, De Turk's two dozen simple turnouts aren't very impressive. But 24 on the land, with picnic tables and waste cans for trash, are better than 175 on the drawing board.

They will get some trash off the roadsides, give a few tired drivers the rest they need to keep them alert, set a few motorists asking for more such spots, and demonstrate what can be done with small expenditure.

If we are to reduce the number of accidents due to driver fatigue and keep our scenic highways from being defaced by trash, "somebody" must build roadside rests.

No doubt additional facilities will be needed. Perhaps the off-the-highway stops should be under the jurisdiction of the highway commission rather than the parks people. Maybe they can be accomplished privately. Those questions can be decided later.

While we debate them and look around for more money, Mr. De Turk's two dozen will be in operation.

PALO ALTO TIMES, July 22, 1959

Alfred J. Stern is New Commissioner

Governor Edmund G. Brown has announced the appointment of Alfred J. Stern, San Francisco and Peninsula home builder and developer, to the State Park Commission. Stern, also a lawyer will serve out the term of Robert Di Giorgio of San Francisco, which expires in January, 1961. Di Giorgio recently resigned.

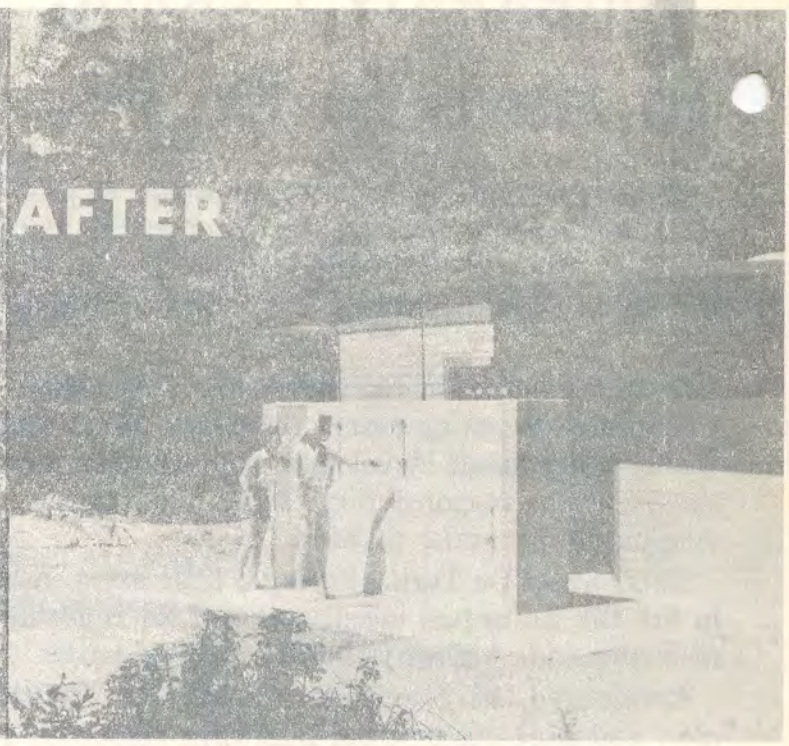
"Mr. Stern is an outstanding businessman with a splendid background in land acquisition and development problems," the Governor said.

"I am very pleased that he has agreed to serve on this important Commission at a time when we must re-double our efforts to provide an adequate recreational program for all Californians."

Stern, 52, is a graduate of the University of California and of the Hastings College of Law. He was admitted to the bar in 1928 and was a member of the San Francisco firm of Stern and Grupp for many years.

For the past ten years, he has concentrated on home building and land development. He is the senior partner in Stern Construction Company and president of Stern and Price, Inc., one of the largest home building firms in the Bay Area.

He was a director of the National Association of Home Builders from 1953 to 1958 and a director of the Santa Clara County chapter from 1952 to 1956.



As the old proverb goes: "'Tis an ill wind that bloweth no man good." Yet who could have foreseen any good in the devastation brought on by the 1955 flood?

The swirling brown waters leaped the banks of the Eel River and raced through the Redwoods, picking up logs and using them as battering rams. Campgrounds and picnic sites in the flood's path were reduced to rubble. Developments, where so many happy people had enjoyed the out-of-doors, became a soggy, muddy, confused mess. Only one thing could be done--clean up and start all over.

Three years and $500,000 later, the Division of Beaches and Parks has not only restored the areas ruined by the flood, but has used the appropriated monies to actually improve Richardson Grove and Humboldt Redwoods State Parks.

A new and safer traffic pattern has been realized at Richardson Grove with the construction of a $120,000 highway underpass. New, better, and more campsites have been located on the west side of the highway, and the main Redwood Grove has been relieved of campsites which threatened its destruction through over-use. A modern, beautiful, and functional campfire center has been completed, all electrical conductors have been placed underground, and a new service area, office, and supervisor's residence have been completed.

WILLIAMS GROVE

KEN LEGG REPORTS ON
HUMBOLDT FLOOD REPAIR

New facilities at Richardson Grove include: a highway underpass, an improved

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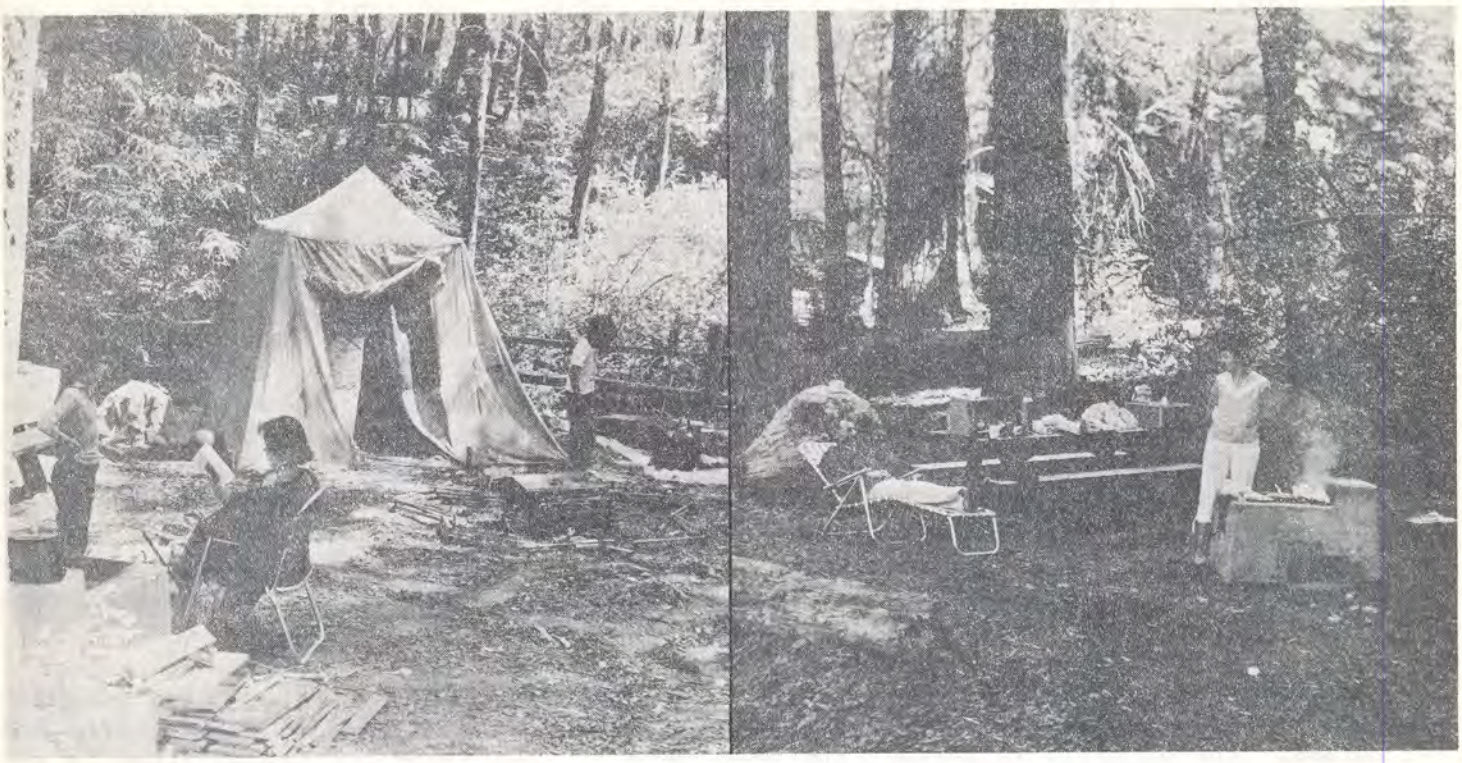

water system, an improved electrical system, a communication system, six comfort stations, two combination buildings, a new area office, a residence and service building a campfire center with seating capacity of 700, surfaced roads and parking lots, 80 new camp units, 12 summer help quarters, and a new checking station.

At the Williams Grove Unit of Humboldt Redwoods pre-flood observations indicated that increased camping activity would have a deleterious effect on the Redwoods.

Following the flood it was found desirable to place the campground in another part of the park and to develop Williams Grove as a day-use area. A new 56 unit campground was built just south of Myers Flat. Because of the easy access to the river, the sand bars, and the public demand for picnic sites, the Williams Grove was improved by installing 100 family-size picnic units, and two group picnic areas.

New facilities at Humboldt Redwoods include: a complete underground electrical system, a new water system, quarters for seasonal employees, three comfort stations, two combination buildings, a new comfort station and dressing room, paved roads and parking lots, 100 individual picnic sites and two group picnic areas, two new checking stations and 56 new campsites.

Thus, as the men who looked upon the ruins with near despair some three years ago can now view their accomplishments with pride, we wonder if this "ill wind" did not make things better for the public. The park visitor can now make use of the newer and more modern facilities brought about as a result of the flood devastation.

at the same time and have plenty of breathing room.

This is a land of contrasts, startling changes, and exhilarating vistas. Red mud hills billowing out from the boulder-strewn mountain salients, long stretches of white sand tumbled into rippling patterns by the wind, desert basins and pale playas, green canyons choked with groves of native fan palms, cool springs hidden under barren cliffs, stretches of road marred by nothing man-made and featuring the capricious Ocotillo, the silvery cholla, and the constantly changing patterns of cloud shadows on the mountains. This is the place where a man can know the inspiration of unsurpassed panoramic views and where he can see the sun on the hills nearly 365 days out of every year.

There are over 800 miles of outer park boundaries alone, not counting those formed by private inholdings. Thirteen mountain ranges are either included in the park or extend inside its boundaries. Elevation rises from 20' above sea level near the Salton Sea to 6147' at the peak of San Ysidro Mountain. Vegetation is represented by over 600 species of desert plants and ranges through the juniper and pine belts in the higher elevations. Animal life is abundant and varies from the Desert Bighorn to the lowly pocket mouse. Winters are gentle and seldom below 40 degrees with sunny days of 70 degrees or more. Summers, of course, may see temperatures as high as 120 degrees, but the few months during which this may occur are more than offset by the delightful winters.

Spectacular displays of wildflowers may occur from February through May if rainfall has been sufficient. Of all the small belly-flowers and the flowering trees and shrubs, the Ocotillo is perhaps the best known. This whip-like plant grows in all desert portions of the park, a tall plant of several slender, spiny stems, each tipped with a brilliant cluster of red flowers.

The most typical of the animal life is the Desert Bighorn Sheep. The last bighorn count by the Department of Fish and Game set the total sheep population in the Santa Rosa Mountains at nearly 350 animals, but this count did not include the mountains of the western side of the park from Coyote Canyon to the Mexican border. On a recent cooperative bighorn count with the Department of Fish and Game in the Santa Rosas, Rangers Beckman and Leetch observed 16 sheep using the isolated Rattlesnake Spring during a two-day period. A second team operating in the Hidden Spring area reported no sheep, but did observe one Mountain Lion. Some of the other mammals recorded here are Desert Mule Deer, Coyote, Bobcat, Fox, Raccoon, Ring-tail Cat, Badger, Stripped Skunk, and rabbits. We have five species of rattlesnake but the danger from them has been greatly exaggerated. To our knowledge only one snakebite case has ocurred in the park and this was many years ago.

Summer storms can be fierce and can cause considerable damage. Cloudbursts and the menace of floods almost always go hand-in-hand with a summer storm. In 1955, a violent combination of wind and rain twisted the roofs completely off of several houses in Borrego Valley. This same storm dumped an unbelievable amount of water and rolled tons of boulders across the canyons. A Soil Conservation engineer measured the outflow of water from Tub Canyon as 191' wide and 3' deep. One

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Oldest US City Embarks on Restoration

The Florida Legislature at its recent biennial session appropriated $150,000 and local civic bodies of St. Augustine will contribute an additional $50,000 as a start toward a plan for the restoration and preservation of the historic buildings of this, the nation's oldest city, which will celebrate its 400th anniversary in 1965.

State Senator Verle A. Pope, who steered the bill through the Legislature, says it is the hope of those favoring the project that substantial support can be obtained from some of the national foundations for a comprehensive restoration that would eventually run into many millions of dollars.

"St. Augustine, as the first great colonial center in North America, certainly merits, even though somewhat tardily, the same sympathetic attention and the same realistic emphasis that has been accorded to communities such as Williamsburg, Va." says a special advisory committee that has been studying the restoration project for the last year.

The first steps toward such a program were taken back in 1936, when the Carnegie Institution of Washington, made a preliminary survey and declared that a restoration project would be worthwhile. No decisive action was taken, however, until Governor LeRoy Collins recommended last year that the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials study and draft an appropriate program.

A study committee was appointed, which included Karl A. Bickel of Sarasota former head of The United Press; John D. Pennekamp, editorial page editor of The Miami Herald; Mrs. Kathryn Abbey Hanna of Winter Park, lecturer and writer, who has done several books on Florida history, and Dr. Verne E. Chatelain of the University of Maryland, an authority on colonial history, who conducted the program of historical and archaeological research for the Carnegie Institution in the '30s.

From the very first day of its existence in 1565 through the following two centuries, St. Augustine was the capital of Spanish Florida, which in those early days included practically all of North America east of the Mississippi River and north to Labrador.

"If the qualities of its essentially tremendous history and its antiquity argue strongly for its protection and perpetuation as an American shrine, physical conditions today in St. Augustine," the committee says, "give added point to the logic of the restoration program."

There is still much remaining that is suggestive of the first Spanish period. Many of the frame buildings were destroyed when the British sacked and burned the town in 1702, but foundations remain, and original buildings with their ancient features will be restored.

"A great St. Augustine center, appropriately restored, preserved and utilized, will assume a vital role," the committee says, "in the future growth of the State of Florida--not only because it

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FLORIDA

WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING

will become an important tourist attraction, but also because it will supply that stimulus for the development of mature cultural values so often lacking in the midst of casual tourist planning.

"One can easily envision a time--probably not far distant--when a re-developed St. Augustine, characterized by many features of its rich past and under the influence of a restrained but intelligent historical program will become a veritable shrine of Spanish civilization in the nation, as well as a powerful factor in promoting international good-will and understanding."

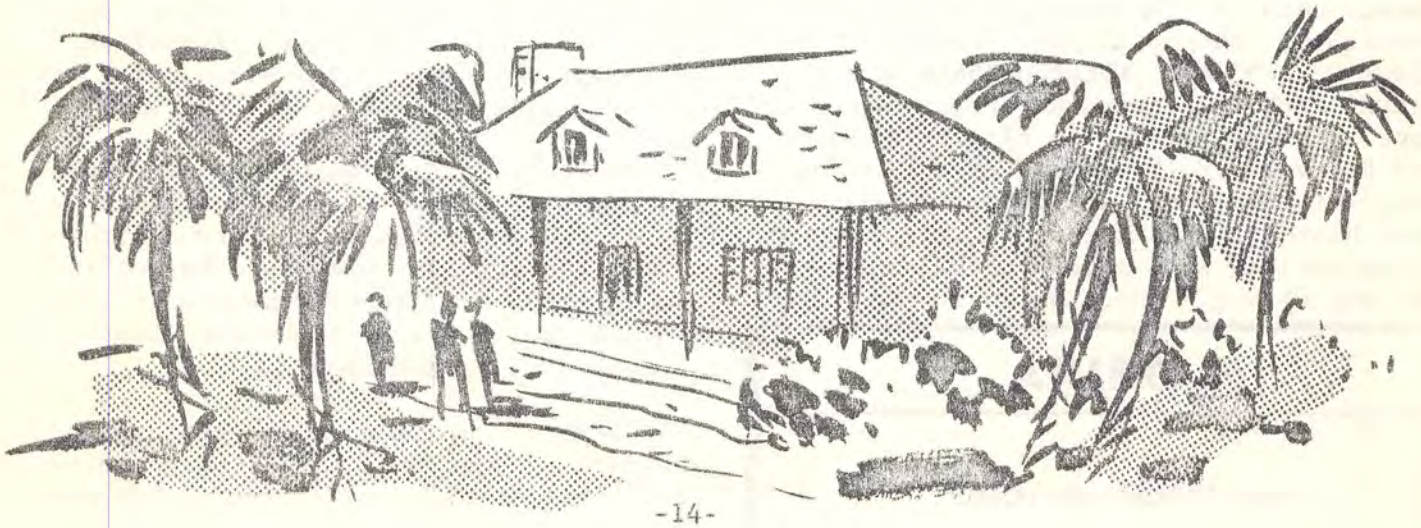
The Old World charm, of which William Cullen Bryant wrote in 1843, is still to be found in the narrow streets of the old part of town, but some of the historic buildings will require considerable work on them to preserve them for the years to come. Some are in the hands of private owners. Until now there has been no program to buy them and restore them to their former state.

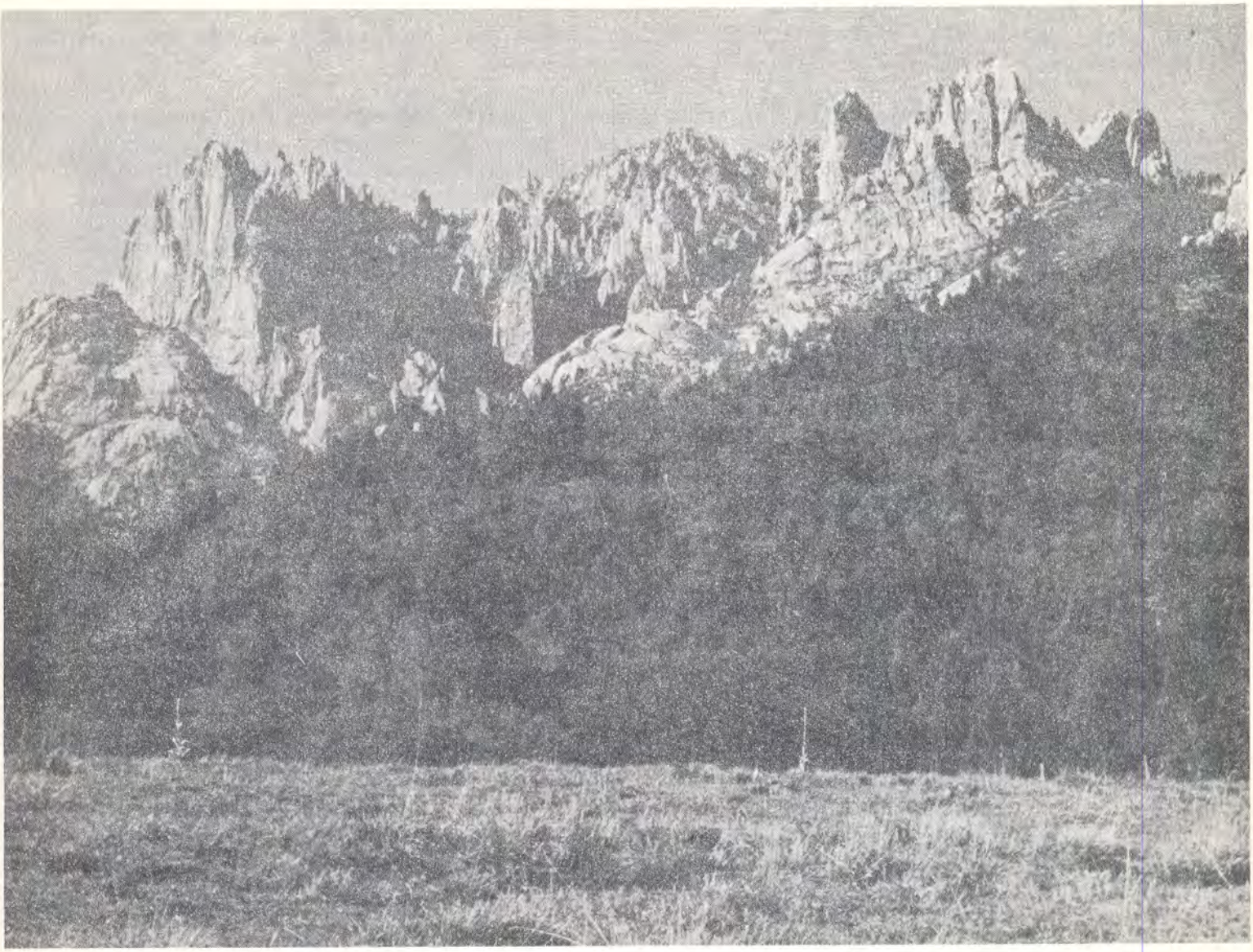
The plan that has been designed for the restoration of St. Augustine emphasizes that the period of the first Spanish occupation, rather than the English, second Spanish or American periods that followed, "is the one of greatest historical significance in the story of St. Augustine and Florida." Thus, this early Spanish period is the one to which emphasis will be given, but other phases of the city's long history will not be neglected.

Every effort will be made to avoid making the old Spanish quarter a "dead museum," but the plan contemplates the re-introduction and reconstruction of as many of the physical features of the old Spanish St. Augustine as may be feasible. For example, it is hoped to revive some of the old shops and businesses, with artisans carrying on the type of activities that were prevalent in the early days. It is also planned to develop a center devoted to the study of all facets of the early Spanish period as it once existed here.

An initial step in the development of a long-range program will be the appointment by Governor LeRoy Collins of a commission to be known as the St. Augustine Historical Commission to serve without compensation, but to have a paid executive director to get the program rolling.

Another initial step is to be the preparation of an accurate small-scale model to show the physical features of the restoration in its contemplated finished form, which would serve to assist the commission in the formulation of plans for each successive step and to educate the visiting public, as well as the people of St. Augustine, in the major objectives and long-range goals of the restoration.





Castle Crags State Park, a few miles south of Dunsmuir and west of U.S. Highway 99, is a place where you can look for ghosts, gold and arrowheads as well as hike and camp and picnic.

Along with fishing, swimming in the river and places to drive and hike, the park offers some interesting bits of history for campfire discussions. Lower Soda Springs, east of the river by Soda Creek, was a favorite camping ground of the mountain Indian tribes and of the first travelers along the Oregon Trail.

There are changes being made this year at Castle Crags. U. S. Highway 99 is being streamlined into a freeway and though construction is still going on, the work is giving the park a new entrance above Castle Creek that will make the first view of the crags the best. To hike into the rocks, you drive through the park, up Kettlebelly Road to the parking area and follow the marked trail. There are many other interesting trails, including one to Fall Creek, on the upstream boundary and another following Castle Creek Road to Sulpher Creek. The same potent water that bubbles from the soda springs flows in these creeks.

CASTLE CRAGS

THE LAST BOW AND ARROW

(continued on the following page)

High above the highway tall granite peaks keep the secrets of the wild and bloody battles fought a little more than 100 years ago.

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. There were Indians wearing soldier uniforms after that time, but they were not soldiers. The Indians had no use for gold. Report says that this was buried somewhere inside the present park boundaries. Treasure hunters once searched the region thoroughly with no results.

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 inspirations for his later writings. Mountain Joe spread the news of the rich strike of the Lost Cabin mine that brought an army of miners into the country who turned the valley into a sea of tents and the Sacramento River into a sea of mud. They killed the game and the fish, found no gold and angry and disgusted, 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.

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.

Joaquin Miller had promised to erect a monument to the memory of the Castle Crags battle, but later changed his mind. This is what he said: "My little tablet would seem so pathetic in the prescence of Mt. Shasta. It stands as a monument to all who fought there. It traces in sun and storm the story of glory, and unselfish valor, and shall so long as the world endures. That is enough." Miller had previously described Mt. Shasta as being: "Lonely as God, and white as a winter moon."

So to Castle Crags there has now come a millennium. A time when men and women come there to rest and recreate their minds and bodies not thinking of the strife and storms that have surged over and around these gleaming granite spires.

A Superintendent Reflects on His District

A Ranger is happily going about the business of operating his park, supremely sure that this is the only life, and that his is the greatest park in the system. But one day the telephone rings, and before he really knows what has happened, he is assigned to a District office and is packing his worldly goods for the big move to the city. He is elated by the confidence shown in him, more than a little awed by the responsibilities facing him, above all determined to do his best.

He soon encounters problems that a few days before he never realized existed. He learns of the devious ways of real estate dealers when seeking a home for his family. He learns what it means to live away from one's work, and be a commuter. He is on the job.

A telephone call tells him that the Division has acquired a sailing ship ("Did you say sailing ship?") and that berthing must be found for it, as it is already under sail for home port. A year later, the ship is still without a permanent berth, as negotiations are tangled in a seemingly endless hassle with problems of insurance, liability, and technicalities over Marine Law.

In some of his parks, dead sea lions develop a nasty habit of washing up on the beaches and the troublesome problem of disposal becomes all important until one day word comes that a whale has washed up on the beach--in another district--so the sea lion becomes a trifle among the many-sided duties of the superintendent.

A small community clamors with all the vigor and noise of a metropolis for the development of a nearby park, but when the development is completed, the neighbors complain with equal vigor and enthusiasm that they can see the restrooms from their homes. Soo--we move the restrooms, hoping wearily they will not be in someone else's line of vision.

One night an urgent call reveals a man has been arrested for beating his wife with an "oak leaf." Turns out the leaf was from the dining room table.

At a State Park Commission meeting one day he drowsily follows a sharp discussion on whether or not nudism shall be allowed in certain parks. "Ha!" he chuckles, some unfortunate individual will have to investigate this deal. ME? OH NO!" Well--- such is life, maybe I'll be transferred.

A call comes one day asking if rhododendrons can be used for landscaping in a certain park. "Surely! They are native in the area involved." Spring rolls around and to the horror of almost everyone concerned, the nurseryman erred and supplied exotic instead of natives!

SOME MUSINGS

DID YOU SAY A SHIP?

Alex Zeller is one of the busiest men in San Juan Bautista. He is working on two projects, one for the San Martin Winery, the second for the Division of Beaches and Parks.

On the first project he has carved two massive doors each weighing 200 pounds to be used in the new tasting room of the winery at San Martin. The doors are made of heavy oak that is almost as hard as stone. Each door has two panels depicting phases of the wine industry.

JOSS HOUSE

SKILLED CRAFTSMAN AT WORK

The restoration work that Zeller is doing for the Division is quite different. It consists of reproducing 48 pieces of highly ornate Chinese carvings for the historic Joss House in Weaverville. The carvings on the facade and roof are stylized and symbolic. Worn by weather and termites, the original carvings are in sorry condition.

CHINESE PEOPLE ALSO SEEK GOLD

Alex Zeller is reproducing these originals with the same care and fine hand work with which they were prepared. When the carving is finished they will be painted with brilliant shades. Again the colors are symbolic and must be authentic to western eyes. They may seem gaudy and dissonant but the Oriental will feel at home with his ancestoral pagentry.

The Joss House is a unique and interesting unit of our California State Park System because it is different in our varied list of parks, beaches and monuments. Interesting because of the faithful authenticity which can support an imaginative visitor to "far away Cathay". The temple and drums and the smokey silence of this State Historical Monument bring visions of long departed Chinese worshippers to the minds of the most skeptical tourists.

The Joss House at Weaverville is the Oriental version of a church or "house of worship". The wood frame building is a design unusual to the western world. There are two parallel gables, one at each end of the structure, with a cupola separating them. At the end of each gable there is an angular cornice extending to a height of about four feet above the roof and half way down both sides of the roof. The front gable is also decorated with intricate carvings of fish and dragons. With the exception of the front wall, red paint covers the exterior with bright trim of yellow, white and black. The front of the Joss House is painted blue with white lines simulating brickwork.

Weaverville was unknown when Marshall's announcement of GOLD at Coloma in 1848 started a migration of thousands of people of many nationalities to California, but it became one of the early mining camps and in 1852 was reported to have a Chinese population of 2500. Although the Chinese were thousands of miles from their homeland, they kept up the religious traditions of their forefathers and built their house of worship which they called "The Temple of the Forest and the Clouds". Built in the beautiful Weaver basin within sight of the Trinity Alps, it was a source of solace and inspiration to these lonely people so far from their ancestral homes. The temple burned in 1873 and was rebuilt immediately by the Chinese miners, and dedicated on April 18, 1874. Many of its carvings, banners, tapestries and paintings were shipped from China to San Francisco, then to Colusa by river steamer and then to Weaverville via mule back. Some of the fixtures were made locally, but regardless of whether they were made in China or America, one has but to look at them to marvel at the patience and skill of the artisans who made them. Probably the most impressive feature of the Joss House is the three elaborately carved altars, containing the clay images of Chinese Dieties.

Outside the west wall of the Joss House stands two smaller buildings--"the waiting room" and the Priests' Quarters. They are sparsely furnished with rough cots and benches. On the wall of the waiting room is fastened a most remarkable board--1/2" thick by 19" wide and 16' long, on which is written the names of many hundreds of Chinese who contributed to the building of this Temple.

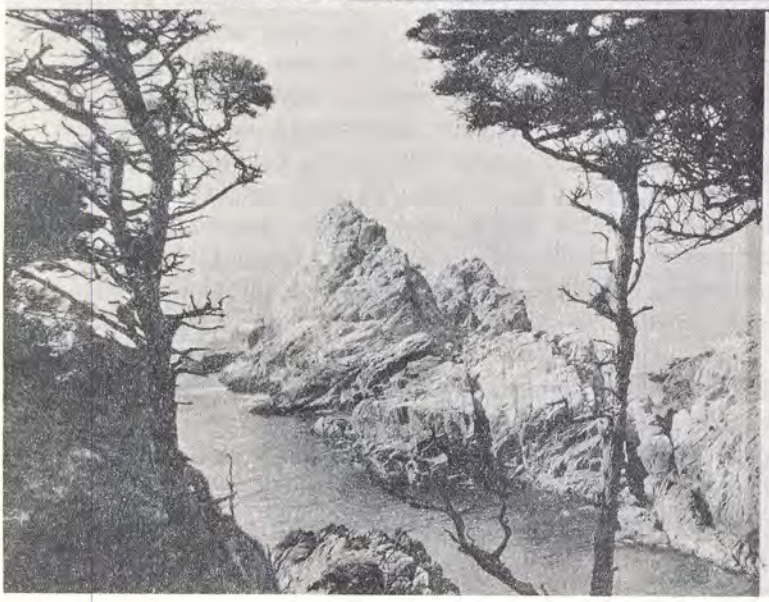
NCSP Delegates Will See

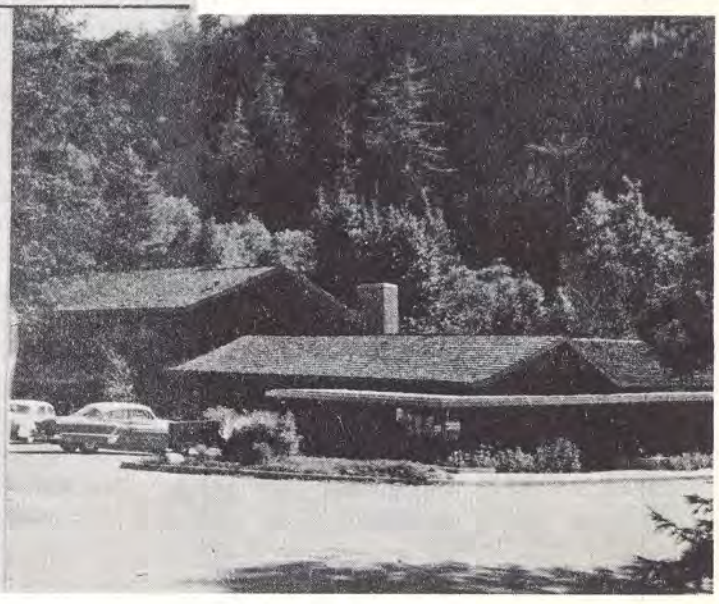
HENRY COWELL REDWOODS STATE PARK

POINT LOBOS RESERVE STATE PARK

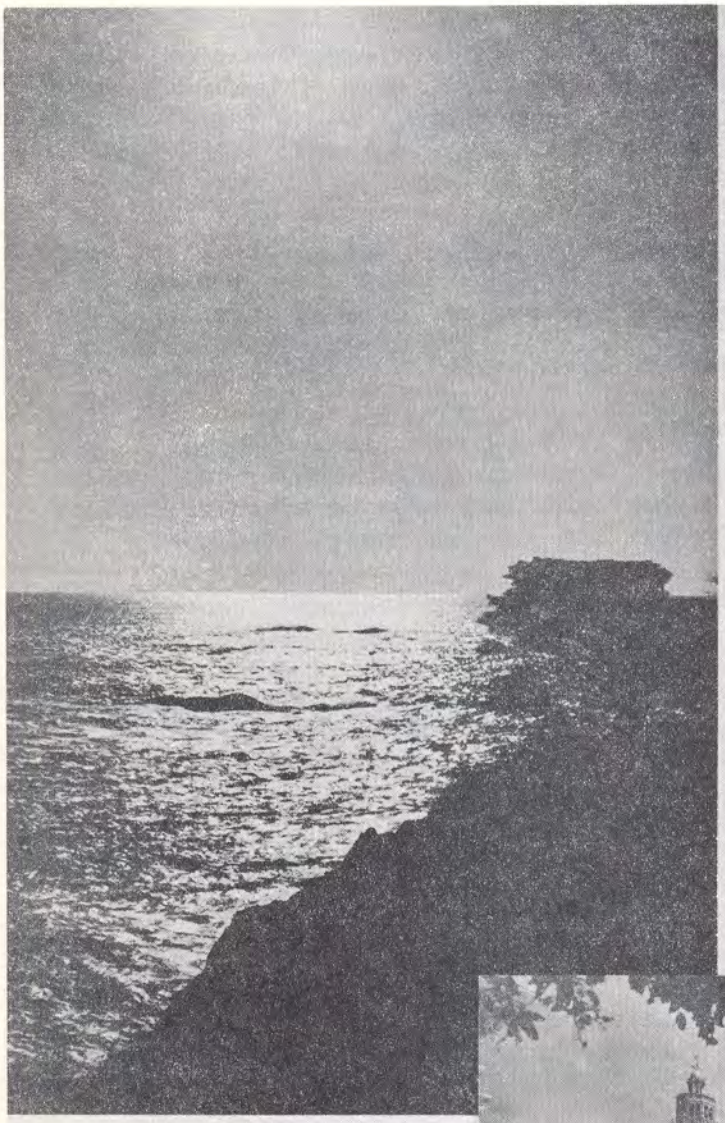
PFEIFFER-BIG SUR LODGE

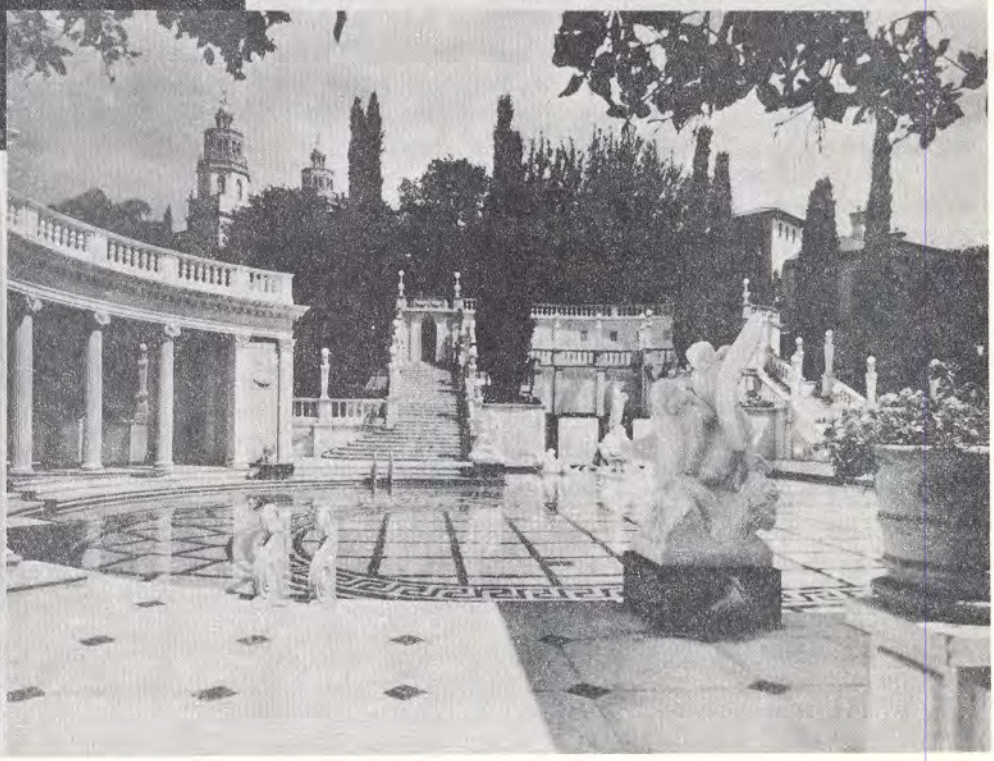
HEARST SAN SIMEON STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENT





Some of California's Finest





storm in 1956 deposited 4' of rubble over some of our Borrego Palm Canyon campsites.

Our latest storm brought a heavy downpour in the country to the south of Tamarisk Grove. The lighting accompanying the storm caused 20 separate fires in the North Pinyon-Earthquake Valley country of which seven were on park land.

Anza-Borrego Desert records 84 campsites, 52 improved trailer sites, and 47 picnic units on its line in the system folder. All the trailer and picnic units are located in the Borrego Palm Canyon Headquarters and Campground area. There are three other campgrounds: Tamarisk Grove, Bow Willow, and Sheep Canyon, and all are heavily used in season. Last year 427,000 visitors used either the campgrounds or the primitive outer areas.

Visitor activities include camping, picnicking, hiking, nature walks, and Jeep trips into the rugged back country. A Desert Tours concession has been granted to a local enterprise by the State Park Commission and visitors may arrange specific tours to the more remote points of interest. A park naturalist conducts guided walks and evening programs in season.

The size of the park, 30 by 50 miles at its widest and longest points, has always presented a major administrative problem. Although Rangers have been patrolling the outer areas daily since late 1953, they could not hope to adequately cover even the 500 miles of established routes of travel without additional personnel.

The 1957-58 budget allowed enough new positions, equipment, and construction funds to establish four new patrol outpost stations and enlarge the existing Bow Willow station. A typical station consists of a house trailer under a shade ramada, a tool shed, and other facilities inside a fenced enclosure. All stations were located in strategic use areas and provide bases from which Rangers can patrol certain topographic areas. Eight patrol areas were delineated and a man assigned to each.

The patrol system is now in operation and has proved very successful. Rangers live at their stations and are on patrol duty five days per week. The entire system is tied together by our park radio network.

Through this arrangement we have been able to institute an effective system of protection and control. Now it is possible to afford proper interpretation to the users of the primitive areas in addition to those using only the developed campgrounds. We can also record the number of visitors entering the park and provide a certain amount of safety for them. The bright yellow Jeep is rapidly becoming a familiar symbol to the visiting public.

Private inholdings complicate the park administration. In 1956 there were 651 miles of boundaries between inholdings and park lands. Recent acquisitions have reduced this figure but it is still formidable. With inholdings we must distinguish between private and park lands all within a common project boundary. The present "back to the desert" movement has caused many owners to develop their inholdings. This usually results in a building, a road, or a clearing in the middle of a previously undisturbed natural area.

Before the beginning of a concentrated program of protection through education it seemed the majority of the people considered the natural, uninhabited park area as a place where they could do anything without restriction. Our program now causes the Park Supervisor and the Park Naturalist to appear before rock collecting societies, scientific groups, Jeep Clubs, high school and college groups, and youth groups

(Continued on Page 26)

What is Going Price of California Landmark?

The retail or big price on jails which Tuolumne County wishes to sell, seems destined to take an abrupt hike when the supervisors place the old Tuolumne jail on the auction block.

The minimum price has been set at $50 for the building, and $200 for the lot. As a county asset, the old brick jail is of little value today. Time was when a luckless prisoner had to be held over night or possibly until the next down-train on the Sierra Railroad to the county seat. But with fast travel and good roads, that is a thing of the past, and it is usually much more convenient to take the reluctant ones to the county bastille right now.

But at a minimum of $250 for the deal, the Tuolumne jail still will bring much more than the Columbia jail returned to the county treasury several years ago -- for it went to the State Division of Beaches and Parks for a single dollar. And the transfer of the brick jail at Jamestown was yet another story, but it brought the same dollar bill, too.

For it was during the construction of the State Highway 108 bypass around Jamestown that the late lamented Johnny Longero discovered someone had made a horrible mistake. About 60 years before Johnny realized the error the county had erected a pretty substantial-looking brick structure at the rear of what is now Garendregt's Grocery store, and they lined it with some of the nicest clear sugar pine lumber you'll find outside the Pickering Lumber kilns.

But, as our late friend, Johnny, pointed out to the board of supervisors, back in 1950--"you guys put the building on the wrong lot. What are you going to do about it?" Well, like the Tuolumne jail, the Jamestown carcel had outlived its usefulness--and besides, if Johnny were right, that would be another headache.

So, at the board's next meeting, Johnny showed up bright and early with a crisp green dollar bill to bind the bargain, and went home with a deed to the jail.

The Tuolumne County Garden Club announced its intention to do away with some of the oldtime cabins which dotted Johnny's onetime highway frontage of Jamestown, to brighten the approaches to that town. And we expect they'll move away some of the old shacks which once housed Filipino employes of the Standard Lumber Company, to give a cleaner, nicer view of Jamestown.

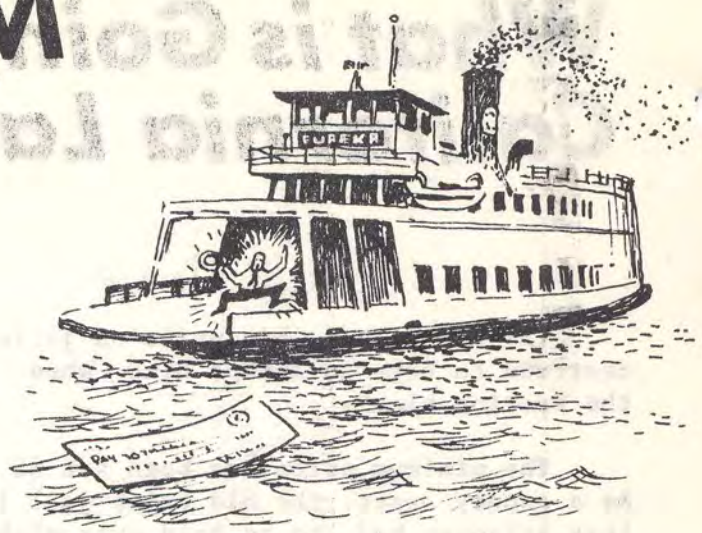
MOTHER LODE

A TALE ABOUT A JAIL

But we hope they'll leave Johnny Longero's jail building as a constant reminder that a thousand chuckles over the years are worth a few belly-laughs right now. And help to make this Mother Lode Country so much more interesting a place to live, than any other spot we know.

From the Prospector, Tuolumne, Cal.

YIELD FROM THE FIELD



CHECK OFF THE DECK — The shout of "Man Overboard" around a ship usually causes a scurry to put forth all efforts for the rescue. But you should have seen the activity aboard the Ferryboat Eureka when Norman De Vall yelled that his check had blown overboard. All hands went into high gear, a boat was lowered and the rescue party was on its way in record time. A question from Barry Beyers who retrieved the check: "Just what are the salvage rights?"

Robert E. Stewart, Supervisor, Mt. Diablo State Park

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SMOKEY PAYS VISIT — Mr. Rudolph Wendelin, U. S. Forest Service, visited Fort Ross State Historical Monument. It was a privilege to meet "Smokey, the Bear"

Mr. Wendelin does most of the art work for the U. S. Government -- "Smokey" drawings and poster work. He told us that whenever a letter is addressed to "Smokey, the Bear" it is actually delivered to him.

John C. McKenzie, Supervisor, Fort Ross State HM

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WOULD YOU REPEAT THAT? — Overheard this comment from a visitor and his wife while they were fishing: The wife -- "I don't know why they had to build a park here, the wind blows." The husband answered: "Well dear, you have to realize that it is still under construction."

Robert Hiller, Supervisor, Brannan Island State Park

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TWO MEN IN A CREEK — Two men grappled with each other in the waters of the creek in an argument over a fishing hole. One accused the other of tackling him and grappling with him. The other man countered that he was grabbed and pulled into the waters. It seems that the deputy sheriff took one man to jail and reported this story. The man, his wife and son were feeding minnows at a hole in the creek about 3 p.m. Several youngsters came to fish in the hole and the man asked them to go elsewhere. They wouldn't and so the son of the other man muddied the waters whereupon the fight began.

William R. Allison, Supervisor, Samuel P. Taylor State Park

SERVE YOURSELF CAMPSITE

For the first time this year, we had an impatient bear who visited camp. He couldn't wait for his breakfast at the Salad Garden (the garbage dump). Sometime during the night he fed himself at Camp 18 doing a fine job. However, someone forgot to teach him how to open a food locker. Due to lack of training, the bear removed the top after he had uprooted the food locker and tossed it 8 to 10 feet down a hill. His breakfast consisted of a package of biscuit mix, a box of corn flakes and a jar of malted milk mix. Some of his training paid off as he unscrewed the jar lid so we didn't have to pick up broken glass---all we had to do was rebuild the food locker. The bear didn't return the following night, maybe he had a tummyache or wanted better service.

Jewell N. Caughell, Supervisor, Castle Crags State Park

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YOU ASK A SILLY QUESTION

A lady passenger at the contact station asked: "Do you have anything to see here, or is this just a State Park?"

Another question upon seeing Park Aid Susanne Twight: "I never saw a lady Ranger before, are you a little rare?"

Glen N. Jones, Supervisor, Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park

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THE POWER OF THE PRESS

The August issue of Parents Magazine carried an interesting article on camping in the Redwoods which praised The California State Park System and mentioned our park due to its "remoteness" and uncrowded conditions.

Ever since that issue hit the stands, we have not had the "camp full" sign down. The standard comment has been: "But the Parents Magazine said the park was not crowded.

D. W. Metcalf, Supervisor, Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park.

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Welcome to Asilomar

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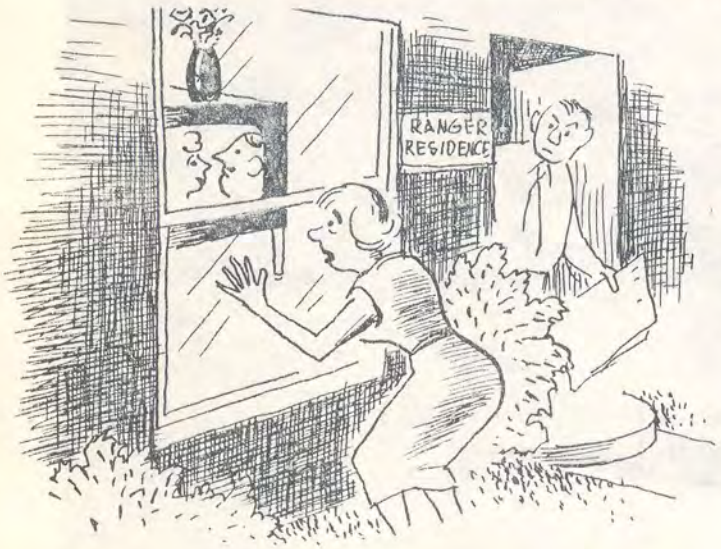


SOAP OPERA IN REAL LIFE

We have had many odd requests from the public, but this seems to top them all. About noon a woman knocked on the door of Ranger Hixson's residence and told him she had been subjected to the camping trip against her will by her husband and she was very unhappy. As the story unfolded, she had been following a soap opera on television for several months and about the time it reached a climax, her husband forced this camping trip upon her. Her request was simply -- could she come in to watch the climax of her soap opera.

Anton Trigero, Supervisor, Calaveras Big Trees State Park.

to stress the fragility of the desert and the importance of saving it for future generations. This same theme is carried out in our campfire programs, on the nature walks, by the patrol and campground personnel. And we seem to detect a change, a growing respect for the park and its features.

Our operational problems are spread over long reaches of land. Jeep cavalcades bring as many as 1200 people and 400 vehicles into the park at the same time. Prospecting and mining is allowed on patented lands under certain specific conditions. Over 50,000 acres of the park are under cattle-grazing agreements. There has been a sudden increase in the wholesale gathering of desert plants by commercial nurserymen and the use of dried agave, cacti, and driftwood for decorative purposes is exceedingly popular. Now we hear that rock gardens are the latest rage and momentarily we expect a sudden influx of boom-trucks and rock-pickers. Removal of concretions, fossils, petrified wood, and Indian artifacts has been heavy and unceasing. Snake collectors frequent our roads during the spring and summer nights. Initials carved on the sandstone bluffs, inscriptions are painted on the large rocks facing the highways, springs are polluted, sand buggys leave track-patterns over the mud hills, and so on ad infinitum.

Personnel stationed at Borrego Palm Canyon: Clyde E. Strickler, Nada M. Gibson, Roger M. Stinchfield, Merle E. Beckman, Jack P. Welch, Douglas R. Bryce and Emmet T. Crisp. Living at Tamarisk Grove are Lorin B. Forsyth and Frank L. Fairchild. Living at the patrol outpost stations are: Sheep Canyon, Dale B. Miller; Fish Creek, George W. Leetch; Blair Valley, Guyvon M. Huston; Bow Willow, Ivan L. Childress. No permanent Ranger resides at the Palo Verde outpost station. Dalton E. Merkel is the Park Naturalist. THE STAFF

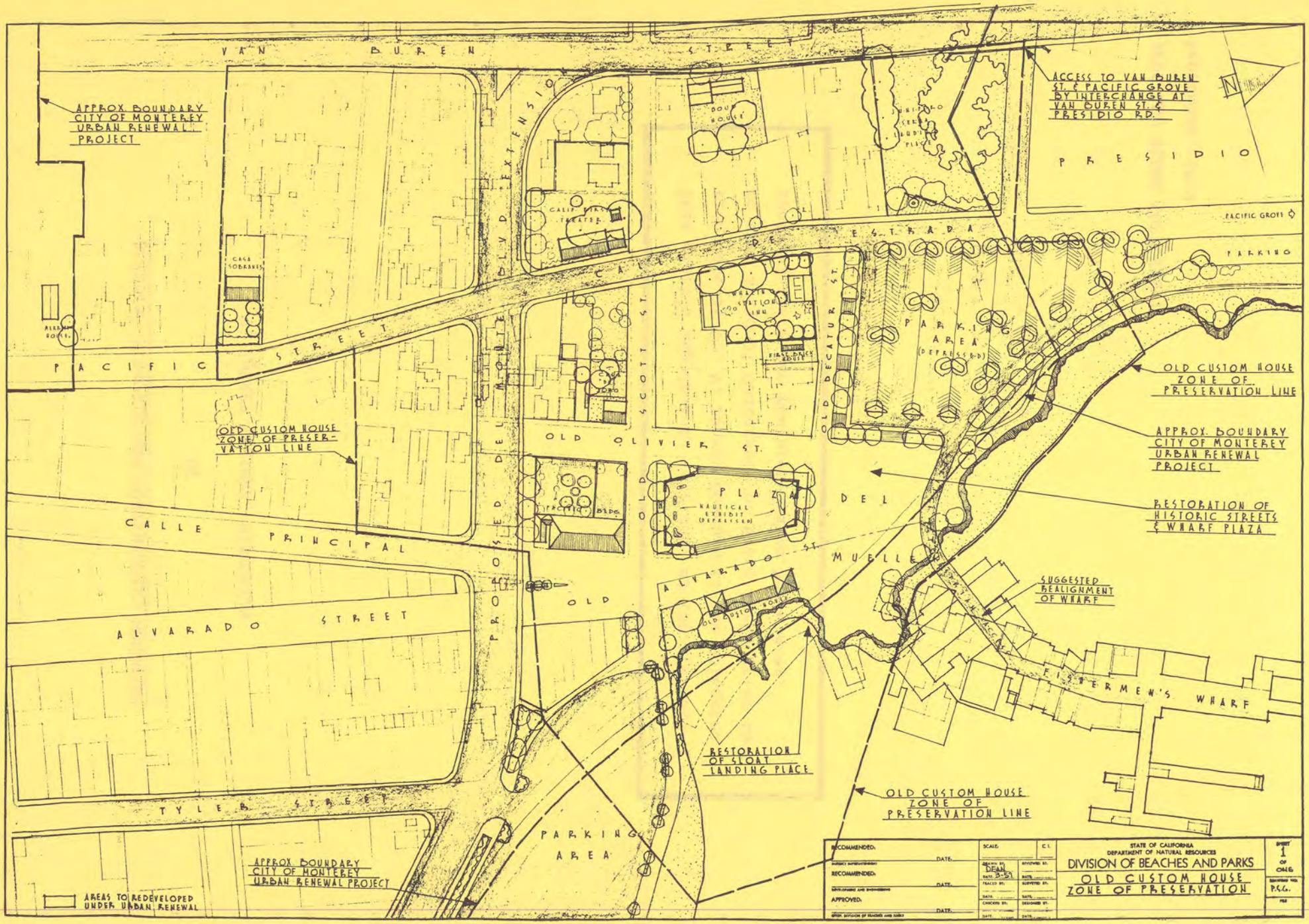
BLENDING HISTORIC AND CONTEMPORARY MONTEREY

BY

V. AUBREY NEASHAM, HISTORIAN

This month's supplement is a copy of the presentation made by Dr. V. Aubrey Neasham to the Delegates to the National Conference on State Parks prior to their visiting the Monterey Custom House Area.

NEWS AND VIEWS SUPPLEMENT
September, 1959

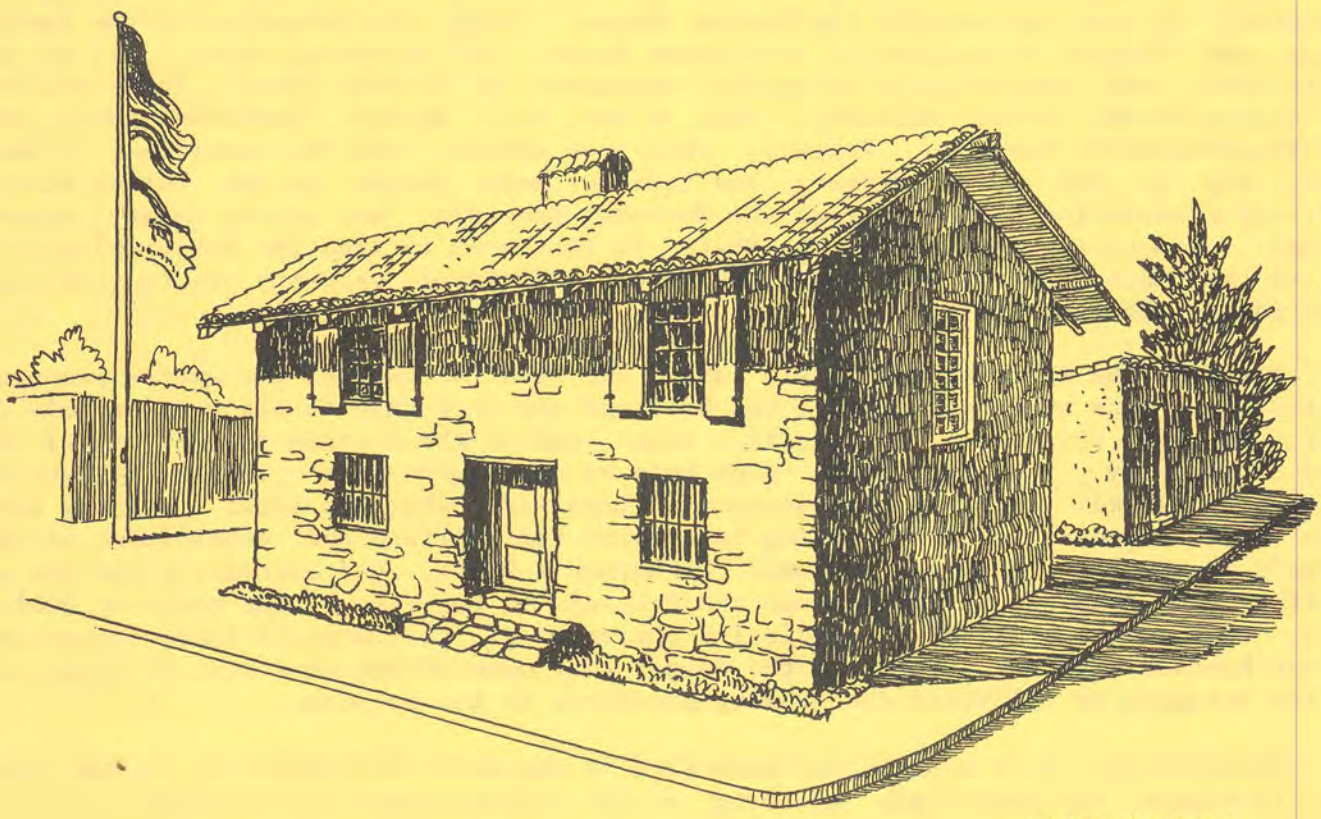

VAN BUREN STREET
APPROX BOUNDARY CITY OF MONTEREY URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT
ACCESS TO VAN BUREN ST. & PACIFIC GROVE BY INTERCHANGE AT VAN BUREN ST. & PRESIDIO RD.
PRESIDIO
PACIFIC GROVE
CALLE DE ESTRADA
PACIFIC STREET
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE ZONE OF PRESERVATION LINE
OLD DECATUR ST.
OLD OLIVIER ST.
PARKING AREA (DEPRESSED)
PROPOSED DEL MONTE BLVD. EXTENSION
SCOTT ST.
PLAZA
NAUTICAL EXHIBIT (DEPRESSED)
CALLE PRINCIPAL
ALVARADO STREET
OLD ALVARADO ST.
DEL MUELLE
SUGGESTED REALIGNMENT OF WHARF
FISHERMEN'S WHARF
RESTORATION OF SLOAT LANDING PLACE
TYLER STREET
PARKING AREA
APPROX BOUNDARY CITY OF MONTEREY URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT
AREAS TO REDEVELOPED UNDER URBAN RENEWAL
RESTORATION OF HISTORIC STREETS & WHARF PLAZA
RECOMMENDED:
APPROVED:
DRAWN BY DEAL DATE 3-51
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE ZONE OF PRESERVATION
SHEET 1 OF ONE
P.G.

Almost twenty years ago, the American Planning and Civic Annual, Washington, D. C., 1940, published an article prepared by this writer. Called, "Jewels of the Spanish Crown", it stressed the fact that four cities in the United States--St. Augustine, Florida; San Antonio, Texas; Santa Fe, New Mexico; and Monterey, California--are outstanding examples of Spanish background and culture. Each is a former capital of one of Spain's far-flung provinces. In each, a concerted effort is being made to blend the historic into the living, modern community.

The passage of a fifth of a century, while not long so far as time goes, may be critical in this fast moving era of expanding population, new construction, and "heading for the moon". We, as pioneers in holding the line against the destructive forces that threaten the vestiges of our past, are faced with a challenge, which, perhaps, will not be equalled by any other generation. To span the gap between the past and the present, to blend the historic into the contemporary, becomes an impelling goal.

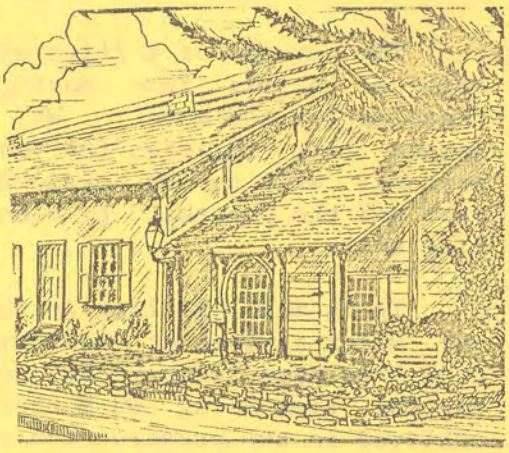
It is well to look at what has happened in the intervening years since 1940, in our major centers of historical significance. Recognizing that steps of preservation have been taken in St. Augustine, San Antonio, and Santa Fe, let us concentrate for the time being on Monterey. Here, we believe, considerable success has been achieved in the preservation of history. No other city in California has such a concentrated collection of outstanding historic structures and sites spanning almost two centuries of time. Yet, Monterey is not a dead city. Recognizing the importance of its historical values, it is successfully blending the historic into the contemporary.

What is being done in Monterey is not a matter of chance. True, congested traffic conditions and a growing economic blight in the older sections of the city have been causes for concern. These have forced the citizenry to take time to analyze the situation. Fortunately, excellent planning facilities are available within the community; and there is a demonstrated desire on the part of City, State and Federal authorities, all of whom have large holdings in Monterey, to cooperate fully to ensure that the traditional charm and atmosphere of the area shall be maintained and integrated with the increasing demands of the present day.



HOUSE OF GOLD

1939 can be pointed out as a most important date in Monterey's history, for, at that time, a forward-looking master plan was submitted to the city. This presentation, based upon accurate historical research, stressed the retention of the informal and historical charm of old Monterey, and the full utilization of the historical, scenic, recreational, commercial, industrial, and civic possibilities of the city. Although not immediately put into effect, because of World War II and other factors, this plan served as an important educational medium, which, over the years, has had a most beneficial effect on the thinking and attitude of the citizens of Monterey.



One of the major premises of the plan, in addition to the preservation of key historic sites and structures, was the need to create historic zones embracing each historic building and its pictorial setting. The weaving of the pattern of the evolving city around these older structures was particularly emphasized.

The California Division of Beaches and Parks, which, over the years, has acquired some of the outstanding historic buildings and sites of Monterey, has recognized the need to integrate its preservation program with the development of the modern city. Cooperating particularly with the Monterey History and Art Association and City officials, it has suggested that zones of historical preservation be set up in seven areas of Monterey, namely in the vicinity of the Custom House, Colton Hall, Larkin House, Casa Amesti, Cooper House, Stevenson House, and the Royal Spanish Presidio. Actually, aside from the Custom House zone, the others can be considered as one continuous zone, running from Van Buren Street on the west to the Estero on the east, and should be treated as a whole.

The most important area of historical preservation, so far as State holdings are concerned, is that surrounding the Custom House. With the exception of the Larkin House and Sherman Headquarters, Stevenson House, and Gutierrez Adobe, all of the State-owned and administered historical monuments are located there. These include the Custom House, Pacific Building, Casa de Oro, First Theatre, Soberanes Adobe, and the Vizcaino-Serra Landing. Roughly, this area extends from the waterfront of Monterey Bay to Van Buren Street, and from Del Monte Avenue to the United States military reservation known today as the Monterey Presidio, and covers several square blocks. Recent acquisitions by the State in this area include the entire block opposite the Custom House; and acquisition of additional property is contemplated adjacent to the Presidio.

Although the State of California does not own or control the entire proposed Custom House zone of Preservation, its holdings are such that it has a major role in what goes on in this area. As this is a vital part of the economy and culture of the City of Monterey, what the State does here is of concern also to the citizens of Monterey, as well as to all Californians. Likewise, what the local community does here is of concern to those having to do with the welfare and development of the State's monuments. Adjacent to famed Fishermen's Wharf, and containing the hub of traffic from Alvarado Street through the Presidio to the rest of the Monterey Peninsula, this area has all of the explosive potential of California's rapid expansion. If not handled with care, there is the danger that much of the past will be wiped out in the struggle to alleviate the growing pressures of the present.

Fortunately, wise counsel has prevailed in the affairs of Monterey. This bids fair to ensure the compatible blending of the historic past and culture with the

economic exigencies and demands of the vital, living city.

Putting their heads together, the City of Monterey and the State of California have formulated several plans, which call essentially for the following in the Custom House area:

1. Preservation and interpretation of historic sites and buildings.

2. Creation of a plaza in front of the Custom House.

3. Creation of an interpretative historical center in the Pacific Building.

4. Re-routing of through traffic around this area by way of Del Monte Avenue and Van Buren Street across the Presidio to Pacific Grove.

5. Development of parking areas adjacent to the Plaza and Presidio.

6. Urban renewal development in the fringe of the area north of Del Monte Avenue and east of Van Buren Street.

To make these plans workable, it may be necessary to relocate certain streets and to close all but pedestrian traffic to areas adjacent to the Custom House and suggested plaza.

How much of the above will be attainable remains to be seen. Certainly, there are various factors, in addition to the desire of the City and State to provide a solution, which are favorable. Urban renewal funds are available from city and federal sources, which may be used to redevelop this area. State appropriations, ably assisted by private donations, have made it possible to acquire a large portion of the land surrounding the Custom House and proposed plaza. State Highway funds may also be available, if traffic can be re-routed around the area.

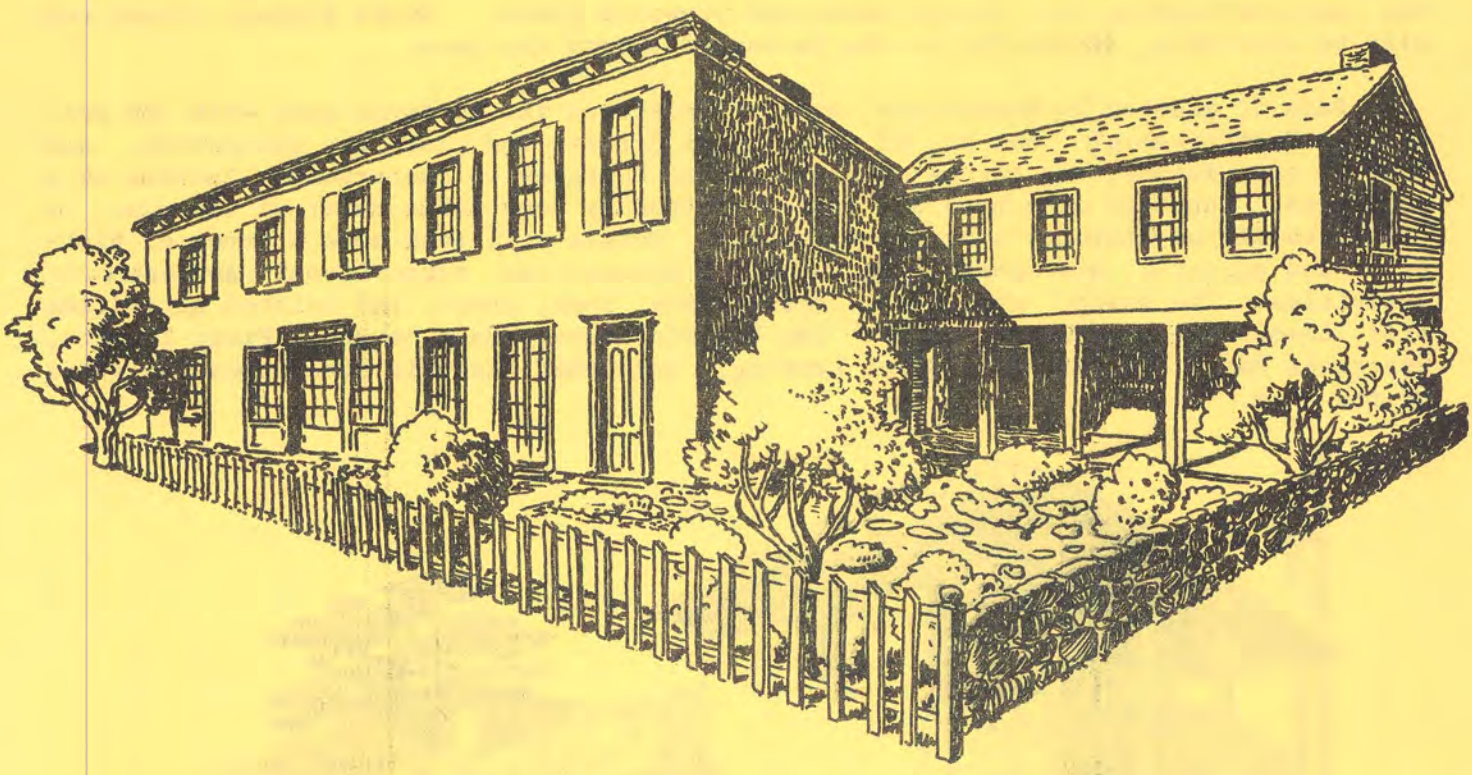
Such in essence is Monterey's dream of blending its historic past with the present. Unattainable? Not so, if cooperative desires and plans are indicative. And what of the future, so far as the visitor to Monterey is concerned? Instead of a congested, run-down area here and there, dotted by some noble relic of the past, he will find one of Monterey's brightest spots. People will seek here a haven of historic and cultural atmosphere, in tune with present-day recreational and economic activities. The beach, the wharf, restaurants, inns, shops, and related activities will complement the Custom House, the Pacific House, Casa de Oro, First Theatre, Soberanes Adobe, the Vizcaino-Serra Landing, and other historic structures and sites of the area.

CUSTOMS HOUSE

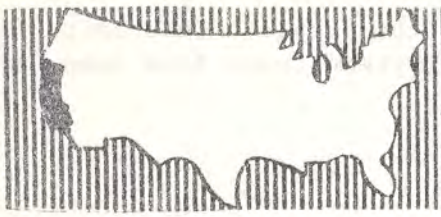
What is planned for the proposed Custom House Zone of Preservation may well apply to other historic areas of Monterey. In them much has been done already. The City's preservation and use of Colton Hall and adjacent Brown-Underwood Adobe has assured their retention; and, nearby, private owners have preserved the Casa Vasquez, Casa Alvarado, Gordon House, and Casa Soto. Through the notable efforts of Alice Larkin Toulmin, the Larkin House and Sherman Headquarters are now in State ownership. The House of Four Winds is used as a club-house, as is the Casa Amesti owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This agency should have great influence in preserving surrounding properties, including the Stokes and Cooper houses. Likewise, the preservation of the Stevenson House and Gutierrez Adobe by the State should help to influence the preservation of the Casa Pacheco, Casa Abrego, Casa Madariaga, and Casa Munras, among others, through private means.

The area surrounding the Royal Presidio Chapel has particular importance in the history of Monterey, for here was the site of the Spanish capital of California during 1769-1822. It has been suggested that a portion of the old Spanish Presidio, near the Chapel, be acquired by the State from the Catholic Church. If this could be accomplished, this would be a most important step in the preservation and interpretation of Monterey's history.

Will Monterey's historic past be blended through these means with the needs of the living, modern city? This writer with many others thinks it inevitable. The challenge will be met. Proudly, the old Spanish and Mexican capital of California will continue to exert its influence into the future.



STEVENSON HOUSE



THE BEST OF THE FIFTY

When the delegates to the National Conference on State Parks wend their way south from Monterey along a breath-taking stretch of California One, that enchanting bit of asphalt which winds along the coast for several hundred miles, it will be well for them to take a few moments and consider the judgment of a Superior Court of the State of California as they pass a charming little schoolhouse on the left, just at the southern edge of the Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park.

What took place there a couple of years ago may mean nothing; it may mean a great deal. The school district brought condemnation proceedings against the Division of Beaches and Parks for land to expand their school.

It was there and then that the State of California stood up to be counted in opposition to the condemnation of park property by another State Agency. School districts have for many years been held to be State Agencies by California courts, not the least of which citations are the People vs. Darby and Hall vs. The City of Taft.

At the instance of the State Park Commission, the Attorney General interposed a demurrer, contending that lands belonging to the State and devoted to a public use cannot be taken for another public use, irrespective of whether the proposed new use is said to be "more necessary".

The Court sustained the State Park Commission and the plaintiff did not amend his complaint or appeal the judgment. On the advice of high and very competent counsel, the school district withdrew and has since bought elsewhere.

Now the law is the law and a layman isn't going to presume. But it is in the common knowledge of even the unlearned at law that courts look upon other courts for advice and counsel, and the judgment of one court is often cited as the basis for a decision in another court. There are reversals, but an outsider wonders if the one with the fustest isn't the mostest. And all things being equal, what difference does it make which State Agency is the party seeking to deprive the public of too few park acres? A wrong is a wrong and as the rhyme goes, if they fall a park, not all the King's Highway men or all the King's horses can ever put it back together again.

Upon the straw of the Monterey decision, a strong foundation can be laid. Park men, and park users even more, should not miss the opportunity presented here. Attorneys have been asked and they have counseled, but always with caution. Let not the legal beagles allow too strongly that it wasn't an appellate or Supreme Court decision, so let us move cautiously. Bold moves are often the ticket and caution finds you buried under sand and gravel.

LI'L RED SCHOOLHOUSE

IS THIS WHERE THE TIGER IS CAGED?

Let us also remember that courts are amenable to the feelings of the people. Contemporary thought often hits hardest upon the minds of the learned jurists

(Continued on the following page)

sitting on the highest courts. They sense the feelings of the people. This truth is no more manifest than in the history of the United States Supreme Court from John Jay to Earl Warren.

When you want to sell, you hire a salesman.

Have park men from throughout our bountiful nation something here, tiny though it might be, which should be sold? Should they not call in those purveyors who in the influencing of public opinion, are able to bring to bear the positive surge of human emotions. Shouldn't park friends be rallied now?

Indeed, isn't it time and isn't the means within grasp that will remand the Tiger That Bounded Through the Gate to the custody of the people, as it should be and within the same grounds as all other agencies of government are restricted to. Lest anyone misunderstand, it is not school districts in dire financial shape of which we speak in the main. The handwriting on the condemnation order in Connecticut, South Dakota, Alabama, Indianapolis, San Francisco and Mineral Wells says it is the State Highway Department.

Here, down in Monterey County, in the little community of the Big Sur country, in these days of fateful decision when the exposition of young minds to all the intellectual achievements of man is a demand on our future, one of the most learned of the judges of the Superior Court of the State of California, rules that the demands of a school for facilities may be great, indeed highly mandatory, but not so important or as high a use as the retention of an acre of beauty and magnificence set also aside for the recreational enjoyment, the intellectual uplifting and the aesthetic satisfaction of the citizenry.

Did not the jurist say in effect: "you can build a school down the road apiece on not so beautiful a piece of ground and you can still provide the educational facilities. You can build your highway 200 feet to the left, or atop a palisade instead of at its foot, you don't have to bridge the most beautiful bay on any lake in the world. These are park areas of which there are too few and there is no higher use."

In the game of high card poker which highway departments throughout the United States are playing, possibly it is time that all our Aces are rallied, lest the Kings ruin beyond repair land and seascapes for today's citizens, tomorrow's children and for all Americans and astronauts of the future.

Is Monterey the draw with which to call the bluff?

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL, 16 NO.?9

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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

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NEWS and VIEWS

October-1959

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

NEWS and VIEWS

October-1959

Chiefly Speaking

While farewells and good-byes still linger in the Autumn air, the thanks, good wishes, and congratulations are being plainly heard at the close of the 39th Annual National Conference on State Parks. I can assure you that it was the best ever. While I have received many personal accolades from my friends among the delegates, I have hastened to set the matter straight and give the credit to those who deserve it--my staff. Earl Hanson, Al Calais and John Michael did a remarkable piece of work in organizing this 39th meeting of the conference. Dr. Aubrey Neasham and Jack Dyson were responsible for two enjoyable sessions. Esther Seaman and her staff of assistants have received nothing but praise for their job at the registration desk. Jess Chaffee and his staff at Monterey played a huge part in the success of this 39th conference. Jim Tryner's panel discussion was a credit to the Division as well as the other superintendents who were a real part of the machinery that kept the conference under way. I cannot mention each person by name but to each and everyone of you -- THANKS!

My personal thanks and the thanks of the staff are also extended to Mrs. Roma Philbrook and her organization at Asilomar as well as to the local folks in Monterey who did so much to entertain the delegates and to the management and cast of the First Theatre. Their performance of "After Dark" was memorable and provided a most entertaining evening for which credit is due to all associated with this worthy interpretation of Old Monterey.

Park Supervisor Donald D. Royer and his excellent organization of cooks and waitresses and Mr. Raymond and his staff at the Lodge all combined to make Thursday night an outstanding event in the minds of the delegates.

I would like also to give my personal thanks to Jim Whitehead and the staff at Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument. All these people were very much in evidence at the conference and their know-how and initiative were certainly responsible for a successful meeting. However, the rest of the staff deserves the same gratitude although they were perhaps not even in attendance. I realize both the District 4 staff as well as the Sacramento staff put in many hours of hard work on aiming at the presentation of a successful conference meeting which was accomplished.

I know I speak for the delegates as well as for myself in giving you all a sincere and honest "well done". In the words of State Park Commissioner Frank D.

(continued on the following page)

Quinn of Texas, "We enjoyed our visit to California to the fullest extent. Nothing was overlooked or left undone for our comfort and convenience, and we must say that you have one of the finest state park organizations we have ever seen--everything just like clockwork--and we know this didn't just happen."

It is again my privilege to thank Governor Edmund G. Brown, not only for participating in the conference itself, but primarily for lending his untiring efforts to working out solutions to State Park and Recreation problems in the State of California. His talk at the meeting was an inspiration to all those delegates connected with the organization, but especially his daily interest in the Division and its problems is most gratifying.

We all appreciated the fact that the Commission was willing to change its meeting date to conform with the conference at Asilomar and we were very grateful that they were there to meet the delegates from other states and that at least part of the Commission was in attendance at all sessions of the conference from Sunday to Friday afternoon.

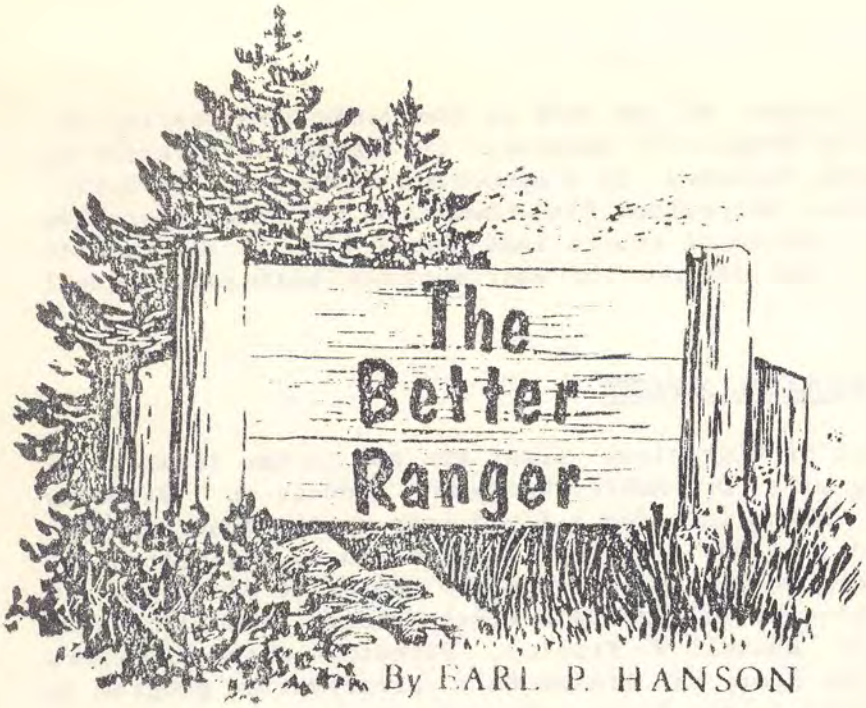
WE MUST TAKE THE LEAD

Some of the value in attending conferences is the new interest and inspiration which can be derived from meeting with people having similar problems as our own.

Between now and the time the next Legislative Session meets is really the time to apply the added interest and enthusiasm toward forwarding the State Park Program in the State of California. I feel the next few months are most important to the future of our parks. In our own minds we must evaluate the accomplishments under the current five-year plan, analyze the results of the plan and come up with a new and vigorous program to present to the next and future Legislative Sessions.

We expect to reorganize our planning section so that more of our problems may be solved in the planning stage. I suggest that all of us do a lot of thinking about the future needs of the State of California and the people who will want to use the parks and recreational facilities provided by this Division. It is up to us to come up with the answers in a form that may be presented logically and convincingly to the members of the Legislature. I am sure all of us have but one goal in mind -- that is A BETTER STATE PARK SYSTEM FOR CALIFORNIA!

CHARLES A. DeTURK, CHIEF



By EARL P. HANSON

REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE

39TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS

For those who were fortunate enough in being present at the 39th Annual Meeting of the National Conference on State Parks held at the Asilomar Conference Grounds in the Asilomar Beach State Park, September 20-25, 1959, was replete with able speakers and appropriate demonstrations revealing modern trends in State parks and recreational programs.

Highlighted with an address by the Honorable Edmund G. Brown, Governor of California who spoke enthusiastically concerning California's State Park Program, spirited delegates found inspiration, education, entertainment and enjoyment in the five-day parade of events.

NO IDLE MOMENTS

But few idle moments were permitted during the conference which began with the Board of Directors reviewing the Purposes and Objectives of the conference on Sunday and seeing them adopted by the conference on Thursday. A special event was the presentation of the new conference grounds housing unit "Surf and Sand" whereby the Asilomar Operating Corporation presented the completed buildings through the City of Pacific Grove to Chairman J. R. Knowland of the State Park Commission. From the opening of the general session on Monday morning through the roll call of the States, bells were ringing; they rang before breakfast, at meal times, to call members to sessions and to keep enthusiastic State directors from overtime presentations. (And don't forget the dancing belles of the First Theatre who rung first row delegates in on the act!)

FOOD FOR MIND AND BODY

Intellectual as well as physical nourishment was well provided for and was inau-

(continued on the following page)

gurated with the splendid summarization of the work of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission reported by Francis W. Sargent, its Executive Director at the first luncheon meeting. This was followed by a symposium moderated by DeWitt Nelson, Chairman of the Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee and which Executive Officer Elmer Aldrich presented a system of charts that should end all charts with transparent overlays, interlays and implications of vast outlays both recreational and physical.

HISTORICAL ASPECTS

The significance of preservation of historical sites was not in the least overlooked at the conference. Starting with Dr. Aubrey Neasham's address on "Blending Historic and Contemporary Monterey" which included a field trip to the Monterey Custom House and Zone of Preservation, it was actively indulged in by delegates and friends at a reception in the Memory Garden of the Pacific House, a dinner on old Fisherman's Wharf and an old time play at California's First Theatre. To climax the historical part of the program Mr Russell W. Fridley, Director of the Minnesota Historical Society aptly presented the story of Minnesota's preservation program in emphasizing the significance of history in the State Park Systems.

NEW PARK SYSTEMS

The trials and tribulations of Directors or their assistants in establishing new park systems or planning the organization of a new park system was presented by a panel composed by Harold W. Lathrop, Director, State Park and Recreation Board, Colorado, William J. Hart, Division of Planning, Utah State Park and Recreation Commission and Mr. Philip Holdsworth of the new State of Alaska.

Since older park systems had some different experiences to reveal, they permitted staff members to relate their reactions to State Park programs. This was ably done by Mr. H. M. Walton, Manager, Ft. Parker State Park, of Texas, Mr. James P. Tryner, District Superintendent of the California State Park System and Dr. Albert H. Culverwell, Historian, State Park and Recreation Commission of the State of Washington, who emphasized the significance and importance of interpretive programs as well as the need for archeological and similar research.

PROGRESS REPORTS

An up to date statement of the well conceived Pacific Shoreline Study including pictorial examples was made by Daniel F. Burroughs, Regional Chief, Branch of State Cooperation, National Park Service, San Francisco, and Charles A. DeTurk, Californnia's new State Park Chief, informed the delegates that the Five Year Plan was more than 60% complete.

SAVING THE REDWOODS

Wednesday's field trip to the Santa Cruz Beaches included a demonstration of beach cleaning equipment, small concessions, and change rooms.

The high light of the trip, however, was Newton Drury's presentation on the Saving of the Redwoods given in the very shadows of the great trees themselves at Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park. Icing for the cake was provided at the evening session by Jack R. Dyson, Assistant Historian for the Division of Beaches and Parks (continued on page

Fisherman vs. Waterskier

Ask any fisherman who ever sat on the bank or in a row boat all day long patiently casting lures, flies, salmon eggs, worms, dough balls, cheese and even chicken innards, to no avail, the reason for the lack of his angling success. His answer will be in terms that the editor of this fine publication is a bit stuffy about printing, but it will all boil down to the fact that high-powered motor boats and water skiers are the root of the entire situation. This is a fine crutch to lean on when the fish aren't biting or the angler doesn't possess the necessary skill, but the facts do not bear out the anglers premise.

A cooperative study was conducted by the Michigan Department of Conservation and the University of Michigan under the supervision of Karl F. Lagler, a prominent Fisheries Biologist. It is the intention of the investigation that the use of outboard motors in fishing reservoirs has a very minor effect on the fish. To be completely fair it should be pointed out that the experiments and investigations were carried on in similar ponds which were held at a constant level. This is not true of our reservoirs in which the water level is continually fluctuating. It also should be pointed out that the investigations involved relatively small outboard motors-5 H.P. The motors were run at 3/4 speed on 12 or 14 foot row boats. Those of us who have tried fishing reservoirs recently know that motors of this size are usually the exception, rather than the rule. Most of the boats are powered with something more than a 25 H.P. motor on a boat that is built for speed. Please bear in mind that experiments were carried on under conditions somewhat different than we have in California, however, the conclusions are very interesting and do not substantiate the fishermen's contention that the **#@#%&%**##% water skiers have ruined the fishing.

The study was set up in several phases. The first phase was to determine the effect of outboard motors on the nesting habits and reproduction of Bluegills. Two similar ponds were selected -- one with a little over three acres of surface area and the other with four acres. Each pond was stocked with 50 Bluegill breeders per acre. Conditions were observed for 11 weeks during the main breeding season of the fish and 194 hours of outboard use as logged on one pond. On the other pond there was no artifical disturbance of any kind. At the end of the period the ponds were drained and each yielded between 72,000 and 73,000 young Bluegill per acre indicating that the outboard motors had no effect on the breeding and reproductive habits of Bluegills.

Concurrently another experiment was conducted in much the same manner using Black Bass. A total of 228 hours of outboard motor time was logged on one pond and none on the other. At the end of the period both ponds were drained and the pond which had outboard motor use yielded 13,300 fish per acre while the quiet pond produced 16,225 fish. This would seem to indicate

(continued on the following page)

WATER SPORTS

FACTS AND FIGURES FOR

FRIENDLY ENEMIES.

that the outboard motors could have an effect on the Black Bass reproduction. However, subsequent studies on the quiet pond showed that there was a heavier concentration of aquatic growth to offer shelter to the young Bass. Bass are a cannibalistic fish and so that is the possible answer of why the quiet pond produced more fish than the motor use pond. There were several variables in the Black Bass study and the only definite indication is that the study should be repeated under more ideal conditions.

Another study was conducted to determine whether the turbulence set up by outboard motor propellers had an effect on fish in confined areas. Three ponds were selected and outboard motors were operated in these ponds for the length of time it took to expend a tank of fuel from each motor twice a day. It was discovered that propeller turbulence as a result of motor operation had little or no effect directly on the fish and the turbidity of the water was not influenced.

On this experiment plans were formulated to measure the effects of oil-laden exhaust smoke and spillage when filling motors but no pollution could be found. This being true on small ponds, it is extremely doubtful that oil would have any effect on the chemistry of the water in large areas.

Another phase of the investigation was to determine if outboard motors had any effect on the location of nests of fish. This study was carried on in a channel 30 feet wide and four feet deep and 100 feet long. It was found that outboard motor activity did not significantly effect the location of nests of spiny rayed fish.

Another study was made to discover if the male fish who usually protect the nest would desert their responsibility in the face of disturbance by outboard motors. Findings indicated that the males would leave the nest temporarily, but would return promptly when the disturbance passed and would permanently desert only when the nest was damaged. Damage to the nest occurred only when the propeller passed extremely close or actually hit the nest.

Further study was carried on to determine whether or not the use of outboard motors had an effect on sun fish eggs and recently hatched fish. The outboard motors used in the test were operated in a manner far above normal operating periods and the mortality of eggs and fish were negligible.

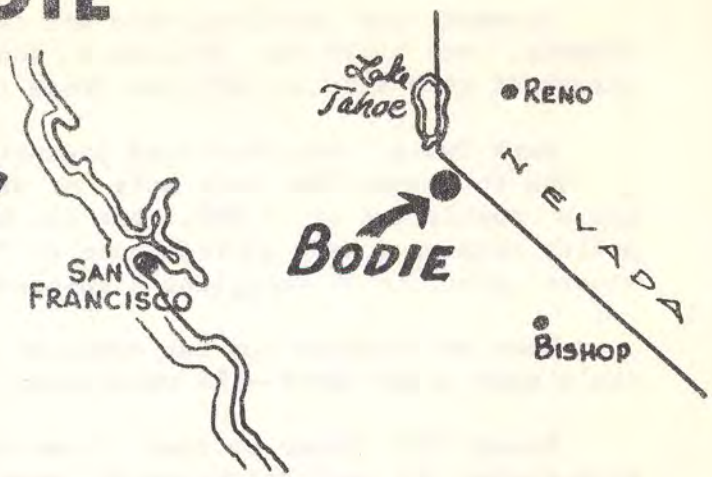
Finally a determination was attempted to find the effect of outboard motors on angling success. A lake was selected which had not had prior outboard motor use. A study was carried on for 66 consecutive days and the comparison made between motor and non-motor days. Briefly the study consisted of 14 man hours of still fishing and two hours of bait casting each day and outboard motors were used every other day.

Casting success was similar on motor and non-motor days, however, not enough fish were taken to assume any validity from this phase of the experiment. In the still fishing phase of the experiment a total of 1561 fish. 750 fish were taken on motor days and 811 fish on non-motor days. This represents statistically angler success of 1.71 fish per man hour or non-motor days as compared with 1.58 fish per man hour on motor days. The difference being about one fish for every ten hours of fishing so the conclusion is for the final study of the program that the disturbance caused by outboard motors to fishing is negligible.

There are many variables, contingencies and various and sundry alibis that investigators can propose to justify their conclusions so we refuse to take sides in this argument. However, we are presenting this in the hope it will be fodder for your cannon no matter which side of the fence you are on. Partially plagiarized from "South Carolina Wildlife".

John H. Michael, Supervisor
Natural History and Conservation

ABANDONED BODIE RECALLS A WILD, WICKED YOUTH



Only the specters of long-departed gunmen, miners, and ladies of the evening are around to celebrate the centennial of Bodie, a town that once produced 100 million dollars in gold and silver.

High in a cool, windy, desert valley near the Nevada line, Bodie had a rowdy population of 10,000 at its peak around 1880. Now, on its 100th birthday, it is probably the ghostliest of the Old West's forgotten towns.

Recently the writer and four other persons made a special trip to Bodie to drink an anniversary toast to the once-roaring mining camp. By listening to our imaginations, we could almost hear the bark of gunfire, the high-pitched laughter of tarnished damsels and the clatter of glasses filled with the product of Bodie's five breweries. But we had to listen hard, there's not much left.

Gone is Big Bonanza, who was famed for her generosity to broke miners and her ability as a practical nurse. And gone are the miners. But you still can see the outlines of the Bodie baseball diamond, and the race track where harness horses imported from Europe raced during the city's annual six-day July 4 celebration.

Earl Bell, born here 68 years ago and still a summer visitor, recalls that celebrating Independence Day actually took about a month. The imported horses had to have time to get used to the scanty air at the 8,375-foot elevation. Miners had to practice holiday foot races, rock-drilling contests and tugs of war.

George Hearst, father of the publisher, had big holdings here. Theodore Hoover, brother of the ex-President, was a local engineer and the house where the Hoovers visited still stands.

If Bodie wasn't the most wide open town in the West, it wasn't because it didn't try. Still echoing through the gold country are the phrases "Bad Man From Bodie" and "Well, Gentlemen, Do We Have Another Man For Breakfast?"--referring to the large number of persons shot to death here.

The Wells Fargo stage line was proud of the fact that it once moved a single shipment of $500,000 in gold from Bodie without a shot being fired. Six heavily armed guards went along, and their orders to shoot first

(Continued on the following page)

BODIE

LOTS OF GOLD

AMONG THE GHOSTS

and ask questions later were well publicized in advance.

Grammar and spelling were not then exact sciences in this area. Bodie, for example, was named for William S. Bodey, a miner from Poughkeepsie, New York, who struck it rich here in 1859 and froze to death in a blizzard the next winter.

Mark Twain, who practiced journalism 16 miles east in Aurora, once wrote he had no use for a man that knew only one way to spell a word. Twain's town, which once had a population of 7,000, has all but vanished; the victim of "high-grading," a polite term used here in reference to "stealing." The word originally described the miners' practice of smuggling high-grade ore out of a mine and selling it privately.

When we started our car down the one-lane road to Aurora, Bell declared: "You don't want to go there--the whole town's been high-graded."

Except for three or four frame shanties, Bell was right. An entire city was high-graded for used bricks which have been traced to the fancy fronts on new buildings in Las Vegas, Reno and the San Francisco Peninsula. Among the buildings that have vanished was a two-story courthouse built on the assumption that Aurora was in California. When a survey disclosed that Aurora was in Nevada, the courthouse was converted into a hotel.

E. W. Billeb, one of the heirs of J. S. Gain, who own Aurora and most of Bodie, wants to sell Bodie to the state as a park. The Legislature has appropriated $200,000.

Billeb, a New Yorker who left Wall Street for the 1907 Silver Rush at Tonapah, Nevada, hopes the Commission acts before Bodie, too, is highgraded.

The Gain estate maintains a watchman at Bodie in hopes of holding off high-graders and the 20,000 souvenir hunting tourists who swarm in each summer. He is the total permanent population of Bodie.

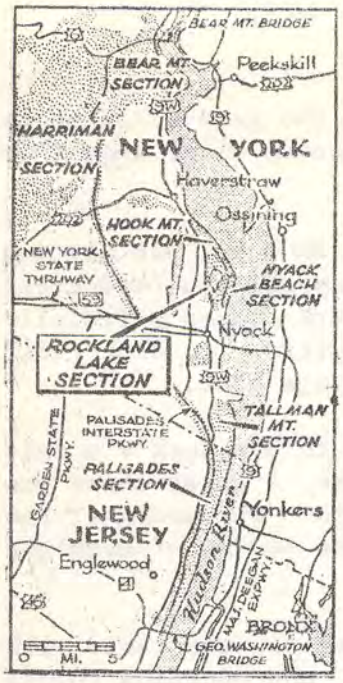
Among the things the watchman guards are a Methodist church, a jail, a school, a miners' union hall, a brick saloon, a stamping mill, a stable and entrances leading to the 40 miles of mine tunnels in Standard Hill. The one building he does not have to worry about is a brick warehouse with an iron roof and a steel door. That housed whisky and was built to last.

Money was easy in Bodie, which pioneered in the cyanide process of extracting gold from quartz ore and had the first electric mine-hoist anywhere. Billeb recalls that miners earned $90 a month and paid $35 for room and excellent board, including seven kinds of cake for dinner. Beer was 5 cents a glass.

If money was cheap, so was life. Gunfire, pneumonia from 20-below zero winter temperatures, typhoid and smallpox killed hundreds. The three cemeteries at Bodie are crammed with markers for one-year-old children and for women between 20 and 31.

Bodie is down to 75 buildings, at least partly because it supported what probably was one of the most inefficient fire departments in history. The town suffered from huge fires in 1882, 1932 and 1946, as last one ruining the final attempt to mine there. The only building left in one block is the fire station.

Engineers calculate there is still $150 million worth of gold at Bodie, but it can't be mined profitably for the $35 an ounce the U.S. Government pays. Until the price rises, Bodie sits abandoned, a centenarian surrounded only by the memories of its wild youth.



EMPIRE STATE OPENS PARK ON HUDSON

Rockland Lake, New York--Another link has been added to the chain of state parks and recreation areas along the lower Hudson River. The Palisades Interstate Park Commission has opened picnic and parking areas and dressing rooms for bathers at the east end of Rockland Lake. The main recreation area at the west end of the 260-acre lake was opened on Memorial Day.

The Commission does not want its newest park to draw too large crowds in its first season. Its accommodations, consisting of parking space for 1,000 cars, 600 bathhouse lockers, 50 rowboats, 100 picnic tables and 50 fireplaces, will be expanded before next season.

By purchase of the lake and 503 acres of land around it the Commission has preserved a woodland tract in an area that is becoming rapidly urbanized. Half way between New York City and Bear Mountain the new park is within sound of the hammers of home-builders who are infesting the last of the rural areas within commuting distance of Times Square.

Rockland Lake, two miles north of Nyack, lies between U.S. 9W and the Hook Mountain cliffs that tower over the Hudson River. The park tract, purchased a year ago, runs west to the Palisades, where a road down the cliffs will connect the new tract with the contiguous river front parks--Nyack Beach and Hook Mountain State Parks.

Full development of the three-park area will stretch over ten years. Before then it is expected that pollution in the Hudson River will be reduced to permit use of the excellent strand at Nyack Beach State Park for river bathing.

The west end of Rockland Lake was, until last year, a commercial resort area. Refreshment stands and a bathhouse served day visitors, and a tavern did a thriving business. The Commission has rebuilt the tavern into an attractive bathhouse, razed some ramshackle structures, enlarged and sanded the beach area, built a new dock, improved the picnic grounds and laid out new parking lots. Lawns have been seeded and a marshy area filled. A border of red geraniums and white petunias fronts the bathhouses.

The park is open from 9:30 A.M. to sunset, Mondays through Fridays, and from 7:30 A.M. to sunset on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Swimming begins when the lifeguards go on duty, 9:30 A.M. on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, and 10:30 A.M. other days.

As at other state parks, parking is 50 cents a car; picnicking facilities are free. Bathing costs 25 cents for adults, 15 cents for children. The bathing charge, collected at a turnstile, is paid by visitors who arrive in beach attire as well as those who use the lockers.

To permit visitors to wander back and forth between the fenced-in beach and the picnic areas (food is banned on the beach), a park attendant rubber stamps the hands of

(continued on page 10)

NEW YORK

DAY USE PARK OPERATED

BY TWO-STATE AGENCY

EMPIRE STATE OPENS NEW PARK (continued from page 9)

of those who pay the bathing fee. They may then pass through the gate as often as they please. The stamp marks, invisible in ordinary light, become clear when they are held under the beam of a special light at the gate.

With the bass season just opened, the rowboats, at 50 cents an hour, are getting as much play from the fishermen as picnickers who want just to row and sun themselves. The lake is well stocked with bass and perch. Although the park closes officially for the season after Columbus Day, ice fishermen will be permitted to drop their lines through holes in the frozen lake as they have done for winters past.

Rockland Lake was for many years the source of ice supplied to New York's hotels by the Knickerbocker Ice Company. Beyond the east end of the lake, a great chute was cut in the side of the Palisades, down which hurtled the ice cakes. The mouth of the great slide, framed in concrete and bridged by a street, is in the hamlet of Rockland Lake, which is engulfed by the new park.

A cluster of dwellings, accessible by Lake Road which circles the lake, will remain in the heart of the area, but the peripheral buildings and bungalow colony will be razed, reversing the encroachment of dwellings upon woodland that is going on in near-by communities. The occupants of the buildings that are to be torn down have from one to three years to move.

Rockland Lake State Park and its two adjoining parks on the riverfront below are part of the Interstate chain that begins with the twelve-mile New Jersey section which extends from Fort Lee to the New York state line, and also includes Tallman Mountain Park at Piermont, N.Y.; Blauvelt; High Tor; Stony Point Battlefield and picnic grounds; and the far-spread sections of Bear Mountain park, among which are Lake Sebago with its recently opened roller skating rink; Lake Tiorati, and Anthony Wayne recreational area.

.....THE NEW YORK TIMES.....

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FOOD PACKET, IN-FLIGHT

Individual -- IF-7

MENU No. 6

Meat (Ground) and Spaghetti

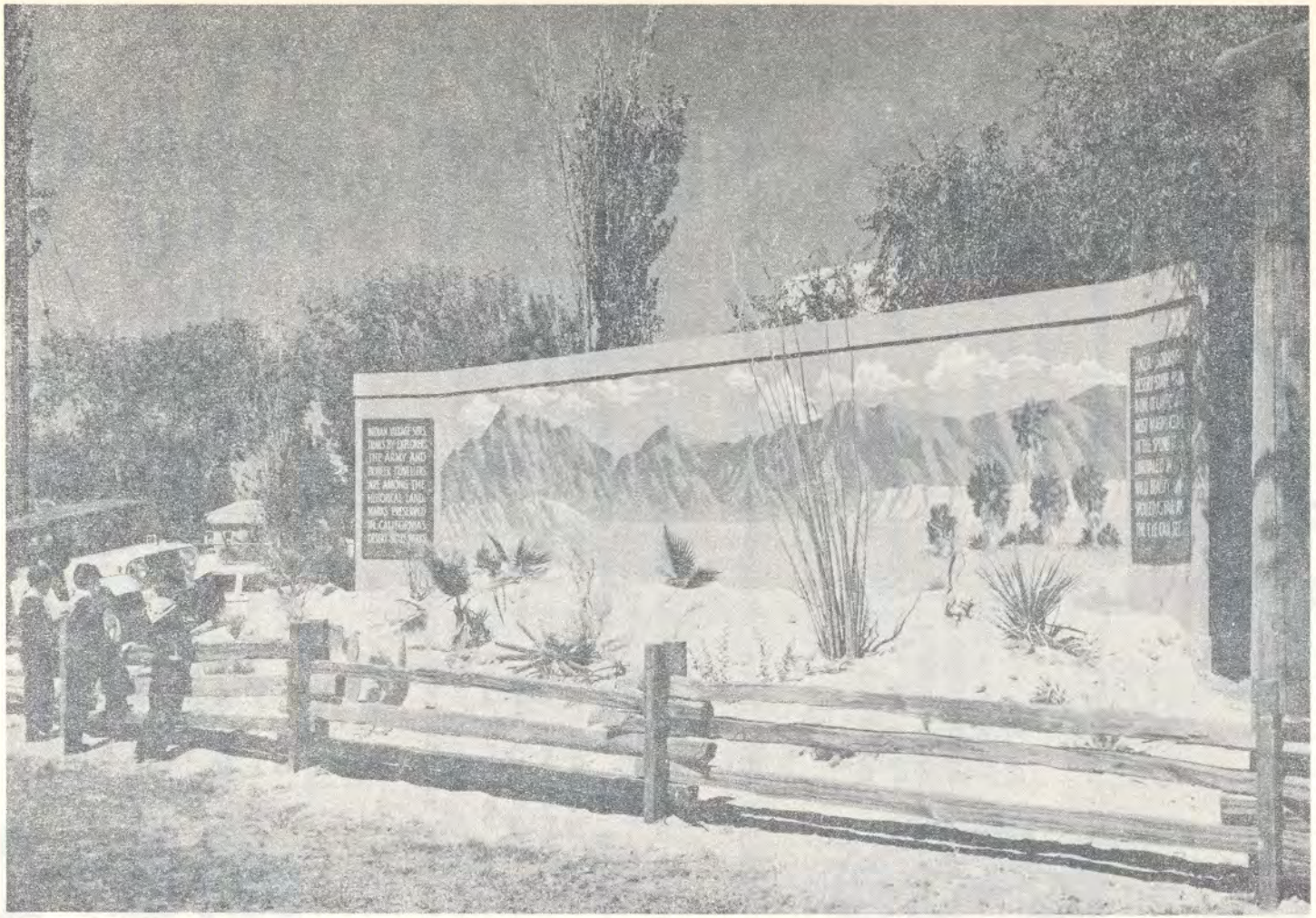
Pineapple
Fruit Cake
Bread

Coffee . Tea . Sugar . Cream

Chewing Gum Can Opener

Napkin . Spoon

IN MOUNT SAN JACINTO STATE PARK MANY CARTONS SIMILAR TO THIS WERE DEPOSITED BY A NEW KIND OF LITTERBUG--- THE AIRBORNE LITTERBUG. IMPOSSIBLE TO PLACE LITTER CANS TO TAKE CARE OF THESE!

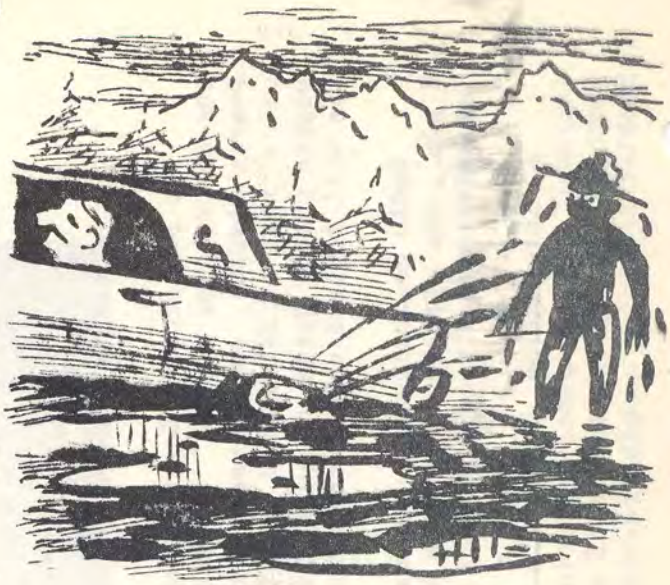


The Division of Beaches and Parks exhibit at the California State Fair, September 2 through 13, featured the desert type parks. The exhibit consisted of a mural of a desert park painted on a 40' x 12' backboard. Desert plants, native rock, and local color such as a bleached horse skull and a broken wagon wheel arranged on a base of decomposed granite simulated typical desert land in the foreground. One of the Anza-Borrego Desert patrol jeeps was placed in the scene to illustrate the use of such vehicles in our parks. The exhibit was well lighted during the evening hours.

Radio communication was established with Folsom Lake State Park, and at hourly intervals between 1 and 8 p.m., the operator at Folsom broadcast a welcoming message through the jeep radio to the State Fair visitors. Transmission and reception were perfect.

An information booth was established in addition to the desert scene exhibit. Displays in the booth included a large panel depicting the various historical units in the System, a panel of park literature, and photographic representation of some of the park units. Literature passed out to the visitors consisted of a booklet outlining camping facilities in the System and our regular general folder and map.

YIELD FROM THE FIELD



THE RAINS CAME Several campers were marooned in the campground. The following morning, a new service was initiated for the park visitors -- a towing service. The mud on the new entrance road was a foot deep and this was the only road open to the camp sites. The park crew was a muddy bunch after the last car was towed out.

J. E. Hartman, Asst. Supervisor, Castle Crags

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

RUSSIANS EXPOSED In talking to one bus driver who had brought a large group of Russian Ballet Artists to the Will Rogers House the previous week, we learned that the next stop on the tour was the beach -- either the Will Rogers or Santa Monica Beach. Upon arrival, the Russians, men and women alike, disrobed completely and took a swim in the ocean. We understand that the Americans using the particular section of the beach left hurriedly and the bus drivers were most embarrassed. We could easily imagine how 80 nude people, Russians or otherwise, advancing on one of our public beaches might be both startling and embarrassing. All we could think of is how happy we are that we do not have a swimming pool here at the ranch.

George E. Kafka, Asst. Supervisor, Will Rogers State Park

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WHERE DID I PUT MY GLASSES A visitor was informed that he would have to keep his dog on a leash while in the Reserve. The visitor indignantly replied that it was not a dog but a monkey. Upon closer investigation, the Ranger making the statement had to agree.

Milton M. Frinke, Supervisor, Point Lobos

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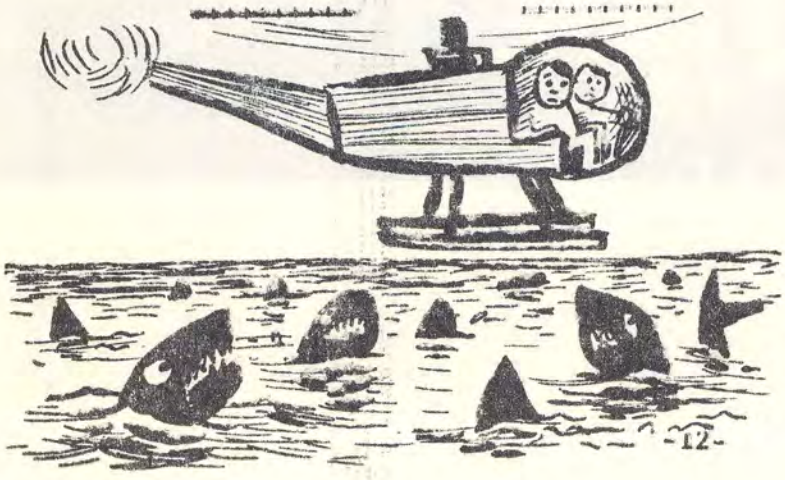

SHARKS SIGHTED Two Army helicopters from Fort Ord on a routine coastal patrol reported to the local radio station that they saw between 50 and 60 sharks near the beach between Moss Landing and Santa Cruz.

A. W. Parvin, Supervisor, Sunset Beach State Park

BLACK BIRDS BACK AT BEACH

There have been a large number of Sooty Shearwaters (Puffinus griseue) along the shore for several weeks, usually appearing in the late afternoon. These birds are dark bodied, long winged, and 16" to 18" long. On some days one can look into the horizon which is almost black from the great numbers of these birds on wing. The Shearwater feeds on schools of anchovies and at times the anchovies swim right up on the beach in an effort to get away. According to a recent newspaper article, the Shearwaters migrate annually from Australia, New Zealand, Chile and many islands of the antarctic seas, being able to live at sea for periods up to eight months. The birds are able to remove salt from the sea water by a unique nasal gland.

Leonard O. Pearson, Assistant Supervisor,
Seacliff Beach State Park

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

IN THE TIME OF AIR DUTY

A man, his wife and two children, ages five years and four months, made a forced landing on the beach at Gold Bluffs. Fog had closed in the airport at Crescent City and elsewhere along the coast. The front wheel of the tri-cycle landing gear struck a log causing the plane to flip over. No injuries to persons in the craft, but extensive damage to the plane. All persons were taken by Park Attendant A. Gray to Crescent City. Friends of the couple arrived later that night to start dismantling the airplane.

Glenn N. Jones, Supervisor, Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park

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SPECIAL DELIVERY

I was more than a little surprised when I opened up our RFD mail box to discover that someone had deposited a young puppy there. Although the box was for mail, the puppy was a female. The local pet shop owner was very kind to help us out and take the dog.

Ranger Wayne A. Colwell, La Purisima Mission SHM

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MORE THAN ONE WAY TO GET A CAMPSITE

We received a report from several campers that two men were impersonating plainclothes officers. It seems that the two men were going from camp to camp and ordering the vacationers out of the park. We notified the Sheriff's office and then we relocated the campers.

R. V. Hiller, Supervisor, Brannan Island State Park.

Mr. Wells, Mr. Hanson, Delegates and Friends:

Asilomar Beach State Park is a most appropriate setting for this national conference on State Park programs.

I am privileged to greet all of you on behalf of my 15 million fellow Californians. I wish you a most successful conference and an enjoyable visit while you are in our great State.

May your significant contributions continue so that State Park systems throughout the nation will meet the ever-increasing recreational demands of our exploding population.

With greater automation, shorter work weeks and longer vacations, the leisure time available to the average American family is increasing rapidly.

All of us engaged in serving the needs of our people, must be concerned that proper facilities are provided for making full use of that leisure time.

I ASSURE YOU, AS I HAVE ASSURED OUR OWN DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS, THAT CALIFORNIANS WILL NOT BE SHORT-CHANGED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR PRESENT STATE PARKS AND BEACHES, AND IN THE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEW AREAS.

The State's responsibility for providing for the recreational well-being of our people is great. But the State does not bear the sole responsibility.

Every level of government--local, city, county, regional, State and federal--must assume its fair share of this task.

The duty of federal agencies is manifest. They already do an excellent job of administering our national parks, forests and other recreational areas.

But the inter-State highway system will bring visitors from ever greater distances to these areas. There must be an increasing investment in public recreational facilities by the federal government to meet the needs of our rapidly growing nation.

THE DUTY OF LOCAL AGENCIES, AS I INTERPRET IT, IS TO PROVIDE FOR URBAN TYPE DEVELOPMENTS.

THESE WOULD INCLUDE PLAYGROUNDS, GOLF COURSES, ATHLETIC FACILITIES, ZOOS, PICNIC SITES, SWIMMING POOLS, CHILDREN'S FAIRYLANDS, CLUB HOUSES, BRIDLE PATHS AND SIMILAR LOCAL SERVICES.

SOME, SUCH AS SWIMMING POOLS AND GOLF COURSES, CAN BE SELF-SUPPORTING. BUT THEY NEED NOT BE PROVIDED IN SUCH SYLVAN SETTINGS AS OUR TOWERING REDWOODS OR THE RUGGED HEADLANDS OF POINT LOBOS.

STATE GOVERNMENT HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY TO ACQUIRE, PROTECT, AND DEVELOP A WELL-BALANCED SYSTEM OF AREAS WHICH ARE OF OUTSTANDING SCENIC, RECREATIONAL OR HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE.

THE STATE MUST SEE TO IT THAT THESE AREAS MAY BE ENJOYED NOW AS WELL AS RETAINED IN TRUST AS IRREPLACEABLE PORTIONS OF OUR NATURAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE.

THEY MUST BE AREAS OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE, POSSESSING OUTSTANDING QUALITIES OF LANDSCAPE, SPECIAL RECREATIONAL VALUE OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Within them, the State should provide for such activities as camping, fishing, boating, swimming and hiking.

Now within the three levels of responsibility what are we doing to fulfill our role?

Our State park system has been built up over a period of more than 30 years, largely through the efforts of such men as Newton B. Drury, the retired chief of our Division of Beaches and Parks.

More than $14 million in money and land has been given to the State by private persons, corporations and local governments, to be matched with State funds for the expansion of our system.

The matching principle has been abandoned, but these private funds still are being contributed, especially for our northern coastal redwood areas.

By 1970, our population will be nearing 25 million. The Division of Beaches and Parks estimates that attendance in our State parks will approximate 100 million annually.

We plan to be ready for that great influx. Our Department of Natural Resources and State Park Commission already have adopted basic policies for the guidance of staff members who will be programming for the future.

We have a five-year plan for expansion of the State Park System. It is now in its fourth year. But because of the loss of oil royalties and certain special fund difficulties, some $13 million worth of acquisition and development projects have been deferred by the State Park Commission.

I am making every effort within the financial resources of our State to find those funds. AND I ALSO WANT TO USE THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE TO ENCOURAGE AN ENLARGEMENT OF OUR STATE PARK SYSTEM UNDER CRITERIA AND POLICIES ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION.

I have discussed those goals with DeWitt Nelson, our director of Natural Resources, and with Charles DeTurk, our new chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks. I understand DeTurk was formerly a director and president of your group.

WITHIN THE NEXT FOUR YEARS I BELIEVE WE CAN, AND MUST, DOUBLE THE PRESENT NUMBER OF CAMPING UNITS IN OUR STATE.

Camping is one of the most rapidly growing forms of outdoor recreation. We must meet the needs of our trailer and tent camping enthusiasts.

I can promise that the new units we provide will not be concentrated in any one region in the State. They will be on our coastline, in our mountains, in our forests and deserts, and along our rivers and lakes.

Californians will vote next year on my proposed $1.75 billion bond issue to finance the California Water Plan--a great man-made river with aqueducts stretching a distance from New York City to the Mississippi River. It will provide water for our parched areas and is the largest single water project ever undertaken in this country.

But it will mean more than just water for the Southern part of our State or flood control for the northern part.

A vast network of dams and reservoirs will provide new waterways, new reservoirs and lakes--new control over stream flow for our boaters, fishermen, swimmers, and water skiers.

One problem that we have to meet is the overcrowding of our waterways. It is being caused by the expansion of boating and water skiing.

We have had several tragic instances of this overcrowding. It may be that we will have to allocate time or zone certain areas for each of these activities to prevent further accidents.

Another major program that I have insisted on as Governor is vastly stepped-up use of minimum security prison inmates in conservation camps for our State Park development program.

This year we will have more than doubled the number of men engaged in this work. Eventually, several thousand prisoners will be helping protect our forests, develop our wild lands, and improve our streams.

The camps will be set up by our Department of Corrections and operated in co-operation with the Division of Forestry, the Department of Fish and Game, and other affected State agencies.

The prisoners will be carefully screened to make certain there is no danger to nearby communities. In the process, we will relieve overcrowding in our prisons, and at the same time provide otherwise idle men with work which will benefit all our citizens through the creation of new recreational facilities.

Another important task that I want undertaken is the establishment of an adequate system of roadside rests along our highways and freeways. Our Division of Beaches and Parks has done a fine job in this regard. Today there are more than 30 such rests scattered throughout our State.

But that is far from enough, and I intend to see that we have more.

I intend, too, to see that our internationally famous Squaw Valley, site of the 1960 Winter Olympic Games, is developed as a year-round State Park for the benefit of all our citizens, not just for a favored few.

Remember this, however; the demand for the recreation dollar is in competition with the demand for every other dollar in government.

When you come before us for funds, you must make certain you have a solid plan buttressed by facts and by the support of the public.

I understand from Earl Hanson, your program chairman, that you will visit some of our significant State Park areas--the sandy beaches of Monterey Bay; the towering redwoods of Cowell Memorial Park at Felton; what one artist called "the greatest meeting of land and water in the world," Point Lobos; and finally that tremendous architectural phenomenon, San Simeon.

I wish I could share your trip with you. I envy you the opportunity. I urge you to continue the work of this conference with the zeal that has always marked your activities.

One final word: Development of our recreational areas must never come at the sacrifice of magnificent landscape values or historical significance--such as those

YOU WILL SEE ON YOUR TOUR. THESE ARE VALUES WHICH CAN NEVER BE REPLACED, ONCE THEY ARE SQUANDERED.

I am informed that among your own group, there is a wide difference of opinion in the interpretation of the word "recreation."

To me, there is little question that anything one does for fun is recreation.

One man may find recreation in reading a good book, another in a game of golf, another in the quiet of the forest or the view from a mountaintop. Certainly one of the lasting memories and experiences of my own life was camping at Yosemite each summer years ago.

Our duty is to see that facilities are available for everyone, no matter what his mode of recreation.

I am confident that with groups like yours here this evening, both our duty and our responsibility are in good hands.

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL. 16. NO. 10

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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

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman (Oakland); Gertrude G. Harriman (Hemet); Joseph C. Houghteling (Sunnyvale); Leo Carrillo (Santa Monica); Will Rogers, Jr. (Malibu); Alfred J. Stern (Palo Alto); Guilford H. Whitney (San Diego).

DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DeWitt Nelson

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION

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NEWS and VIEWS

November-1959

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

NEWS and VIEWS

November-1959

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

BULL CREEK 1949

BULL CREEK 1959

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

Chiefly Speaking

I have made a point during the last few weeks to look over past issues of News and Views and to read as many newspaper clippings as possible on activities of this Division and of the State Park Commission during the years. I note with pride that appointments to the latter have always been of the highest caliber and, upon talking to other Californians in and out of the political life, find that of all the commissions, the State Park Commission has been the most fortunate over a long period in the quality of its appointments. I would say the initial three appointments made by Governor Brown match the quality of any previous appointments.

I am also told by fully qualified veterans of this Division that there have been no commissioners who have taken more interest in the affairs of this Division and of its importance to Californians than have the present commissioners appointed by Governor Brown. Individually and collectively, they have called on the Governor and they have addressed the public on the needs of this Division and the importance of the general welfare to the satisfaction of those needs.

Commissioners Rogers, Houghteling, and Stern are proving out as hard-working gentlemen in the interests of the well-being of California's 15,000,000 citizens. Their commission fellows, Knowland, Whitney, Carrillo and Mrs. Harriman also are showing even greater zeal since difficult financial times have set in on us. They, too, are informing the public that if camping and parks are desired for the increasing number of leisure hours to which we all look forward, they will be provided--if funds are made available.

No better example of this spirit has occured than the recent appearance of Will Rogers, Jr., before the annual meeting of the Long Beach Recreation Commission and staff. It was well covered by the Southern California press, including a lengthy news story, photographs and, subsequently, an editorial. We have taken those reports and the editorial and have reprinted them here so all personnel will gain some idea of the time, energy and dedication these men and women devote from their own personal responsibilities toward the end that we as professionals may provide and administer recreational facilities for the people of California.

The Long Beach Independent:

"California recreation facilities face a 'disaster' unless additional finances are made available from the state general fund, Will Rogers, Jr., a recent appointee to the State Parks and Beach Commission, declared here.

"The son of the famed cowboy humorist said the State Beach and Park Program is set up on an annual budget of 12 million dollars, but that the Commission charged with carrying out the program received only $7,000,000 last year.

"'And what's worse, it looks like it will only be about five and a half million this year,' Rogers said before he addressed the annual luncheon meeting of the Long Beach Recreation Commission in Veterans Park Clubhouse.

"Our park planning is almost completed, which means that the next two years are the most critical in need for money,' the 46-year old State official said. 'If we

(continued on the following page)

don't have the full budget to work with, the whole program faces a disaster.' Rogers explained that the Parks and Beach Commission relies for funds on State tideland oil revenues, which have been declining rapidly in recent years.

"He pointed out that the Commission does not have access to the State's share of Long Beach tideland funds, which are earmarked for separate purposes. 'Our only recourse is to go to the general fund, like any other department of the State,' Rogers said. 'We will simply have to go to the Legislature and ask for this.'

"'Prime target of the commission for improvement in this area (Long Beach) is Bolsa Chica Beach, the debris-littered strand west of Huntington Beach State Park, the commissioner said. Other Southern California recreation zones he listed as destined for acquisition and development under State supervision include extension of Santa Monica State Park, Leo Carrillo State Park north of Zuma Beach, and the Salton Sea.

"One bright spot in the fiscal picture for recreational development is an unexpected State fund of $1,160,000 which has been in the hands of Los Angeles County Supervisors for several years, Rogers said. Half will go to development of Santa Monica State Park and the rest will be distributed among various other projects in the county.

"A former newspaper publisher, Rogers has divided his time between acting in motion pictures and conducting a network television show from New York in recent years. He was appointed to the State Commission by Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown in March. Since then he has spent much of his time surveying recreational facilities and needs throughout the State."

The above newspaper article was followed by this editorial:

> "Will Rogers, Jr. warned here Monday that a half-a-load, afterthought budget poses the threat of 'disaster' for California's recreation facilities.
>
> "The State Parks and Beach Commission got about $7 million last year, will get five and a half million this year although the beach and park program is set up to operate on $12 million a year.
>
> "The Commission must get along on State tideland oil revenues, which have been declining.
>
> "Mr. Rogers surmised that the only recourse is to appeal to the Legislature to secure general fund allotment for the recreation program.
>
> "California needs park and beach development programs to keep pace with its dream of greatness, to make place space for the millions of people to come.
>
> "Planning and executing these programs well is dependent upon a firm and realistic budget. To earmark 'what's left' for recreation will not clean up 'tin can beaches' nor reserve garden spots against the demands for non-recreation uses."

AUBREY DRURY

"---And leaves an empty space against the sky!"

The Mighty Whirlwind has toppled a "giant" from the "Avenue of the Giants" and left "an empty space against the sky!" On October 26, 1959, there was laid to rest amid sprays of Redwood boughs and sprigs of toyon berries, a veritable giant among men. Aubrey Drury had completed his journey along the "Avenue of Giants". It was Aubrey who selected the obviously simple name for the highway corridor, lined with columns of evergreen Redwoods that is now the first link of the new" Redwood Parkway" through the highrock portion of Humboldt Redwoods State Park, "Avenue of the Giants".

Through his efforts in this area, many thousands of dollars of private funds were raised for the purchase of additional Redwoods and primarily to complete the purchase of this outstanding forest of Coast Redwoods, along the course of the main Eel River.

It is fitting that the entire Redwood Parkway, now being replaced by a freeway, be renamed "Avenue of the Giants" a world-famed drive.

Elsewhere in this issue, the significance of the Aubrey Drury story is emphasized.

Here, I wish only to note that Aubrey was a giant in many fields. He was the infant survivor of a birth of twins. Medical advisors said of the surviving infant that if he did live out the youthful years, he would be a physical weakling. Aubrey spent all of his years disproving the prediction. He was active in athletics, particularly baseball, he was a commissioned officer in the Army Air Corps during World War One, and he traveled the length and breadth of California although he did not drive an automobile.

His literary accomplishments were many and of highest quality. California: An Intimate Guide contains historic and legendary anecdotes as well as geographic and landscape highlights of each travelled highway and byway of the State. It was based

(continued on the following page)

upon an earlier book which his late father, Wells Drury, had edited. An Intimate Guide, was published by Aubrey after a tragic delay in 1924 when the laboriously prepared manuscript had been consumed in the Berkeley fire of that year.

As a background for his travelogue, Aubrey had written advertising copy for the Southern Pacific Railroad and out of the brochures he had prepared, much of the poetry of California evolved; that which brought myriads of travelers and new citizens to the State. It eventually resulted in another, though smaller tome, authored by Aubrey, How to Retire to California.

Aubrey Drury made history while writing. As President of the California Historical Society and also as Chairman of the Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, he was responsible for, with many others, the preservation and interpretation of much of California's colorful past.

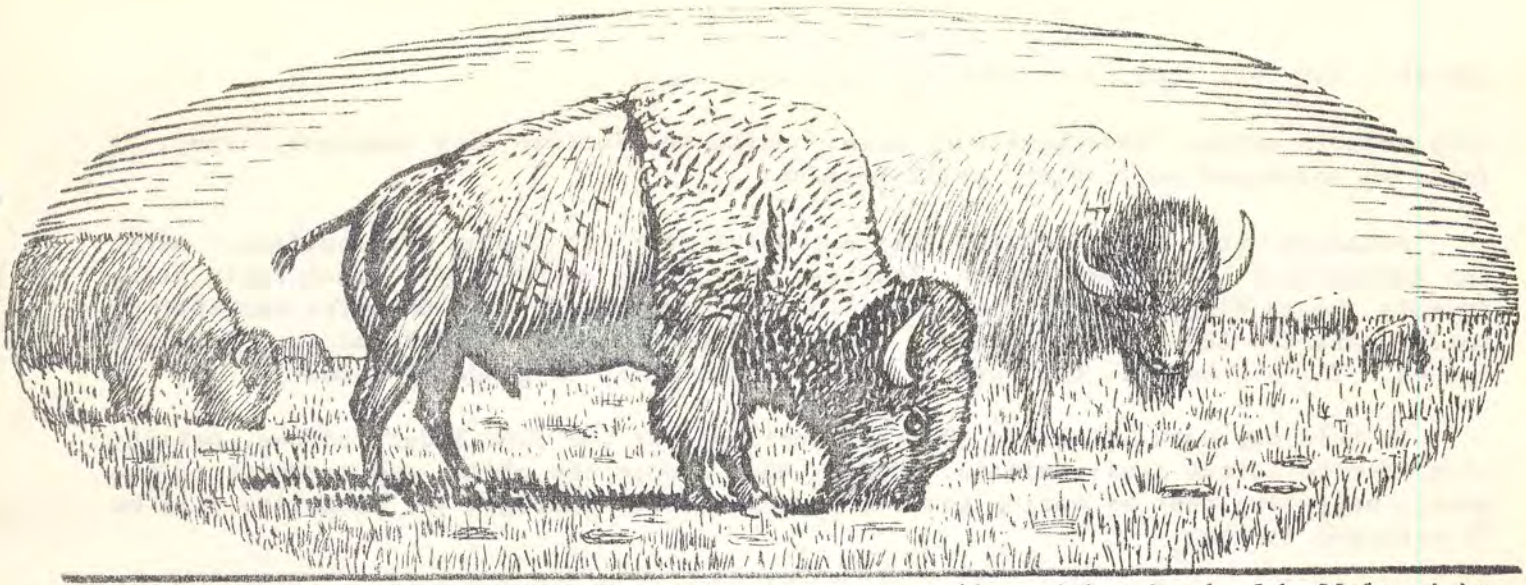
His contributions to the field of conservation of natural resources are well known. He was at one time president of the California Conservation Council and edited a volume, published by the State Printing Office, on the preservation of the natural values of Point Lobos Reserve State Park.

Aubrey Drury's outstanding contribution to the field of conservation was performed in his capacity of Administrative Secretary of the Save-the-Redwoods League, completing programs started by his brother Newton prior to the latter's appointment to the position of Director of the National Park Service in 1940. The magnificent Mill Creek Redwoods preservation program, for which many thousands of dollars had to be raised, through the League, was completed through Aubrey's efforts. Today the area is known as Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park and includes the National Tribute Grove, in memory of fallen heros of World War Two, contributions for which were raised through the League.

During the nearly 20 years of promotional work, Aubrey's familiar appearances at monthly meetings of the State Park Commission resulted in millions of dollars, raised through the Save-the-Redwoods League, being made available for the purchase of additional Redwoods State Park areas and the marking of scores of groves in honor of the donors or persons of their selection. Outstanding examples among these groves are: James Irvine Trails and the Madison Grant Forest and Elk Refuge of Prairie Creek Redwoods, and the National Tribute Grove.

Truly, Aubrey Drury's passing leaves "an empty space against the sky!" along the "Avenue of Giants."

EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations



CUSTER STATE PARK, SOUTH DAKOTA--Roaming personally with a herd of buffalo might seem to be a pastime practically as prehistoric as with so many dinosaurs, yet it is quite feasible here today, feasible, actually, by jeep. For, at this 50,000 acre park in the old Sioux country, that is just what goes on under the supervision of a small group of modern buffalo-men.

For anyone interested, this experience must wait until next season since Custer State Park facilities closed for tourists on October 31, not to open until next May. The park will be here, in its eternal way, of course, all winter, and so will the South Dakota towns and settlements roundabout, with their normal tourist conveniences. But the special buffalo-roaming jeep service also ended October 31, not to start again until late spring.

Buffalo-visiting by jeep is no ordinary sight-seeing excursion. For these jeeps, with their four-wheel drives, head across rough terrain, negotiate small mountain-sides, cross dry-creek beds, or any other obstacle, to track down the buffalo herd and take passengers into the very heart of it. It is a unique, and rather terrifying experience to chase a herd of buffalo up a steep hillside in an open jeep, then stop only to be surrounded by hundreds of the enormous, shaggy animals. This feeling is especially prevalent after one has been told that the awkward-appearing lumbering, creatures are fleet enough to run with a horse.

The trained jeep drivers know their buffalo. They can get their jeeps close enough so passengers can peer directly into the eyes of wicked-looking bulls. They can observe cows nursing their young; and (if they can hold their cameras still) they can get some sensational pictures.

The trip is comparatively safe, since these buffalo are accustomed to jeeps and, unless stirred to anger, usually ignore them. "Whenever I see a buffalo sticking its tail in the air and pawing the ground, then I know it's time to get out of there," said one jeep driver, respectfully. Drivers are always exceptionally cautious during the August mating season, and a hard and fast rule is never to cut a mother from her young.

The Custer buffalo herd, one of the largest in the United States (1200 adults and 400 calves) grazes on acreage which looks much the same as it did when Indians chased the herds across it and the outlaw "Lame Johnny" hid in its valleys and carried on his horse-thieving operations. It is now known as "Lame Johnny country."

BUFFALO PARK

SOUTH DAKOTA SHOWS OFF ITS HERDS

The terrain is vast and rolling and so genuinely typical of wagon-train days that

(continued on the following page)

CUSTER STATE PARK (continued from the following page)

many western movies have been made here, using the buffalo for numerous scenes. A fort, an abandoned movie prop, still remains.

Actually, the Sioux Indians are responsible for the Custer Park buffalo. After the Indian wars, the reservation Indians, becoming apprehensive that their prize animals would disappear entirely from the plains demanded of the white man that he would guarantee the Indians forever their annual supply of buffalo meat. This was agreed. The big herd in the park is the result of this long-ago agreement.

To this day park officials butcher buffalo for the Pine Ridge Indians, permitting them to select their animals. Oddly, they choose the oldest and toughest of the herd, believing that by eating their meat some of its strength and longevity will be transferred to them.

Les Price, Superintendent of Custer State Park, who plays herdsman to the buffalo, claims they are the easiest animals in the world to raise. Being normally healthy, they are not susceptible to diseases common to cattle and other domestic stock. The cows calve easily in nine months and ten days; the young arriving sometime in May or June. Quarrels do occur. There is a violent display of temper when the bulls fight for supremacy. Disgraced bulls are evicted from the herd and doomed to live alone the rest of their lives. An interesting sidelight is that it is not at all unusual to find cows heading groups.

The idea for the jeep rides to the buffalo was conceived a year ago and instigated this year. They have been highly successful, providing tourists with the unusual thrill of seeing close up, in its natural environment, what once was the most important animal of our Western plains.

The trip usually covers between 20 and 25 miles, depending on where the buffalo are grazing, and costs $2. for adults, $1. for children. It is the only trip of its kind in the world.

The entrance to the State-owned Tule Elk Reserve State Park will be approximately nine miles from Buttonwillow and seven miles closer to Bakersfield when units now under construction are completed. A total of $87,893 is being spent.

A site comprising 500 square feet of the park's 953.12 acres was chosen for the buildings fronting on Station Road. Construction is 80% complete. The area will be landscaped and fenced. The Mobilhome Corporation of Bakersfield submitted the low bid for the buildings which was $45,151. The sub-contractors are the Midway Electric Company and Stigall Plumbing Company both of Taft, and Kern Fence Company of Bakersfield.

Additional rangeland for the elk will be provided by fencing 300 acres on the east boundary of the Buena Vista canal and north and south boundaries of the Miller canal. The contract for $16,667 includes installation of gates and wire shoots across the canal bridge.

The Station Road entrance is on the north end of the reserve which is an elongated tract touching the Tupman Road on the south. With the completion of the new administrative unit, the gate on the Tupman Road will be closed to the public.

The construction is part of a master plan that has been proposed for the park. Future additions have been suggested to include a viewing platform in the administration area where visitors can be in a more advantageous position to see the elk. According to the master plan, roughly one-third of the reserve will be developed as a wildlife area. This will be at the southern end of the park, remote from administrative buildings and pasture lands.

The reserve as a wildlife sanctuary has long been envisioned by park officials and others interested in restoring the land to a "typical segment of the Great Valley as it may have appeared 150 or 200 years ago."

The Paso Robles Audubon Society visited the park in February in quest of an area of sufficient scientific and popular interest to warrant preservation in its natural state. In a report to their membership, the Committee pointed out that within the park has been found each of the features "we hope to preserve or restore--alkali sink, alkali

(continued on the following page)

TULE ELK

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE ELK RESERVE

TULE ELK RESERVE STATE PARK (continued from the previous page)

plain, freshwater sloughs and marshes, small ponds and valley grassland."

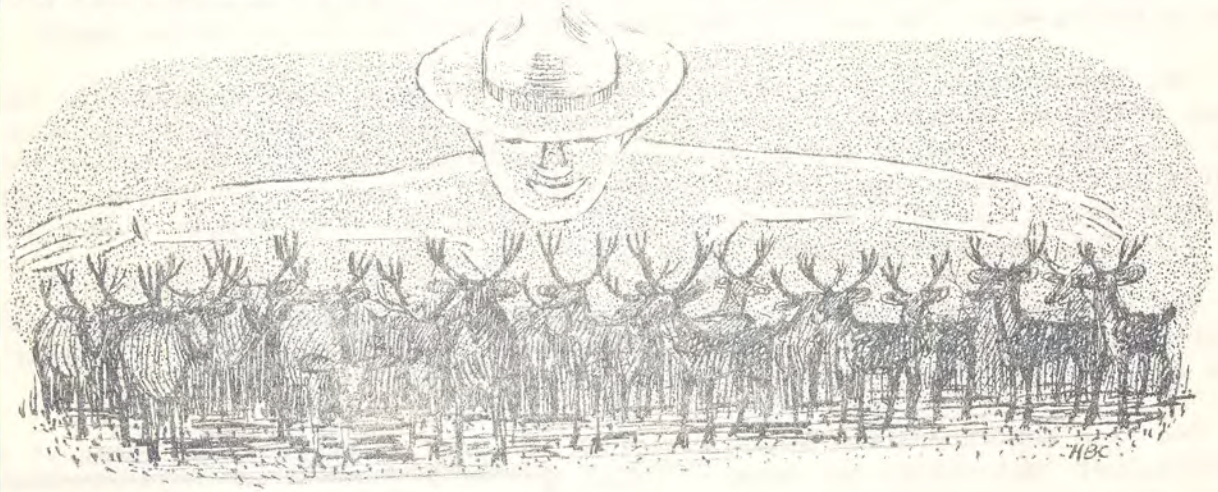
The park could become a virtual storehouse of natural history and could well become nationally and even internationally known, society members said. They added that they had discussed the subject informally with acquaintances at the University of California and the California Academy of Sciences, whose enthusiasm exceeded their own. Eben McMillan, Chairman of the Committee for the PRAS, said, "Although the geosyncline that forms the San Joaquin is one of the oldest geophysical features on earth, dating at least to Jurassic time, some 165 million years ago, the plant and animal life of the region is recent. For until fairly recently, as geological time goes, the area was under water as seas and embayments, and more recently, as a vast freshwater lake that received the drainage of the melting glaciers of Pleistocene time. Thus the drying of this region after the surrounding areas were well established gave rise to new species and forms of plant and animal life. Thus, numerous plants and animals are found here that are known nowhere else on earth."

At the turn of the century, McMillan pointed out, the area contained such highly specialized forms of life as the Tule Elk; the San Joaquin prong-horned antelope (now extinct); a large water snake, the Buena Vista boa, long thought to be extinct but on the basis of recent reports possibly still surviving; the Bakersfield cactus, now in danger of extermination and the cotton-flowered buckwheat, one of California's most remarkable flowering plants.

The warm climate and the abundance of water makes the park a wintering place for migratory waterfowl. "There are few places where as many species can be seen" the PRAS report noted.

The society said that restoration and preservation of a wildlife area at the park would serve a scientific, educational, historical and commercial purpose as well as having certain intangible values.

The Tule Elk Reserve was acquired by the Division in 1932 through funds from the Bond Act of 1928. Fencing was provided by the Division of Fish and Game in 1933-34, and buildings and wells by the National Park Service.



There is at least one beauty spot about three miles north of Arcata that apparently attracts more tourists than it does residents of Humboldt County. While most Humboldters speed past the turnoff at the foot of Bella Vista hill on the Redwood highway, the eager tourist clutches his road map and carefully proceeds to the site designated by his guide as a "must see".

Just off the road is a 30-acre park, 15 of its acres resembling a giant frothy pink cake. These beautiful azaleas have been viewed by over 300,000 persons within the past five years. A myriad of lush flowers on large green shrubbery can be found here, set aside by the State of California to perpetuate a part of the natural beauty of this region. Winding diagonally through the Park is Raice Creek with banks covered with alder, cascara, fern, skunk cabbage, wild ginger and trillium.

The western azalea is known elsewhere but this stand is universally recognized for its vast size and splendor. The shrub can be seen in the coast ranges, the Sierra Nevada, and the mountains of Southern California. There is a considerable difference in the color of the flowers in the various geographical regions. Those along the north coast are of pink and peach with white stripes. In the Sierra they are white with apricot-colored stripes. Pure white azaleas predominate in the southwest region. All are alike in the spicy fragrance and all extend from the heath family of shrubs, related to the Rhododendron.

The Azalea Reserve came into being when the land, valued at $6,000 in 1943, was acquired by the State in that year. Records show that the descendents of Albert Hunt, a cattleman who settled here in the year 1884, gifted their portion of this northern California garden showplace to the State for a nominal fee of $10.00. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher Dixon contributed their land holdings for the same amount of money. The Save-The-Redwoods League raised additional funds to acquire the rest. It was through the vision and determination of Mrs. George (Iva) Parrish that this azalea reserve now belongs to the people of our State. Mr. and Mrs. Parrish built Bishop Pine Lodge near Trinidad, and "dug it out of a mass of azalea in 1928." Mrs. Parrish recalled in a letter to Newton B. Drury, former chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks, "It was Dr. Harry D. MacGinitie of Humboldt State College who first took me to this spot. We were doing some color slides for the Redwood Empire Association's exhibit at the 1939 World Fair at Treasure Island. From then on I got busy on it and such wonderful people as Mrs. Landsdale and Duncan McDuffie and many, many more came to help."

Iva Parrish set the stakes for the area purchased by the State, inspired the landowners to sell their property, and others to contribute to its purchase. She wrote: "Laura Mahan wanted a few acres saved so badly--but she never even dreamed of that gorgeous stand of them being preserved, and

(continued on Page 12)

AZALEA RESERVE

THE STATE'S AZALEAS

BRILLIANTLY DISPLAYED

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

STRAW TO SLOW RIVER'S FLOW? The Rangers of Lake Elsinore are being taught the art of water divining as an attempt to drill for water for dry Lake Elsinore. The instructor is a firm believer that at least four major underground streams converge 20 feet outside the park boundary on the north shore along the glen Ivy Fault. He hopes to stop this escaping water by putting lake mud and straw down the well shaft and as it meets the underground stream that is prevalent under Elsinore, it should dry the mixed mud and straw and plug the openings through which the water is being lost and force the water towards the surface. If the water divining is successful, it should be very beneficial towards restoring Lake Elsinore.
Lyle E. Watson, Supervisor, Lake Elsinore SP

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	Gr. per gallon
Sodium Chloride	19.91
Sodium Sulphate	12.02
Sodium Carbonate	34.10
Calcium Carbonate	6.38
Magnesium Carbonate	1.16
Iron and Alumina	0.32
Silica	0.82
Organic Matter	Trace
Total Mineral Matter	74.71

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WAR BETWEEN THE SCENTS The skunks from the North side of the river attempted to take over the rights in the picnic area from the South siders. The battle waged for several hours much to the discomfort of Ranger N. E. Allbright and his family. The next morning after the "smoke" cleared and the battlefield was checked, we found two bodies. It is still doubtful who is in the possession of the picnic ground but we certainly do hope that no more battles will be fought there. The air is normally so sweet and clear.
N. E. Allbright, Supervisor, Curry-Bidwell Bar SP

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This is the analysis of the water at Grover Hot Springs State Park as analyzed by Mr. Laird J. Stabler, Professor of Chemistry, University of Southern California. We cannot vouch for this, but we have heard that this water is guaranteed to cure anything from dandruff to fallen arches.
William D. White, Supervisor, Grover Hot Springs SP

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NO FREE LOAD AT HEARST ABODE A Mr. Otto Zaff, who claims to have gone around the world on $100, inquired at the ticket office if he might obtain a complimentary ticket. He was informed he could not, which undoubtedly increased the cost of this trip.
James Whitehead, Supervisor, Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument

YES DEER, BUTT---

A pet buck deer was turned loose by some local people. The game warden suggested that the park would be a safe home for the pet.

The deer knocked down Ranger Jones' son, and then it pinned him against the side of his home and butted him. The next morning an excited camper complained that a crazy deer was in their camp. It ate a pack of cigarettes and a loaf of bread then began butting their tent down. A little later in the day three men upon seeing the deer decided to take some close-up pictures--as soon as they were close to the deer, it charged them and chased them back into the pickup truck and then butted the truck. In another camp the couple thought it was a tame deer but when the deer charged, the man grabbed it by the ears and hollered for help. After talking to the game warden, he gave permission for one of the resort owners to take the deer and pen it up. The resort owner wanted a nice tame deer to show his guests!
Edward A. Griggs, Supervisor, Clear Lake SP

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NATIVES DON'T SLEEP TO THE BONGO BEAT

We had a large group at one campsite, they doubled up in number according to the camp limit and made a real full house. The natives in the other campsites were restless, so we had to issue a proclamation in the wee small hours of the night that the "Bongo Drums" must be silenced. The answer we received was that we just didn't understand art. I told them they didn't understand the meaning of "Silence is Golden," and that if they didn't quickly learn the meaning thereof and observe the golden rule between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. that their art class would have to find quarters elsewhere.
Eugene W. Schall, Assistant Supervisor, Doheny Beach SP

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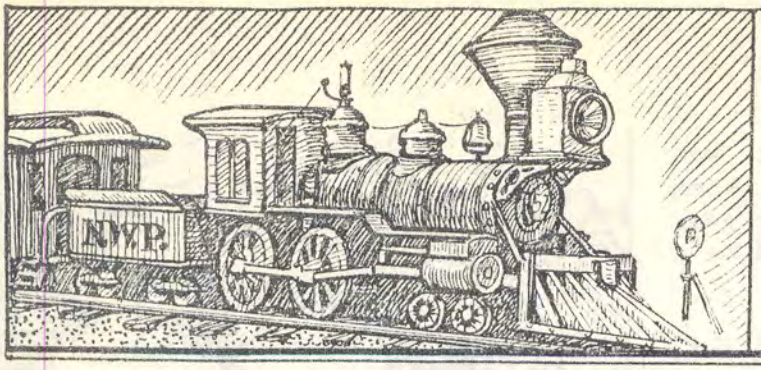
BOTTLE PROVES BEST, JAIL IS NO JEST

Piracy reared its ugly head and upset our tranquil scene. Two campers went fishing on a party boat. One had instructions from his spouse not to return without some evidence of his prowess with his newly acquired, expensive fishing gear. He had more luck with a bottle of spirits than with his fish-tackle, and came into port empty handed. Either by intent or error he slipped off the boat with the other camper's gear and his sack of fish. We had a very unhappy camper but finally convinced him to call the Sheriff as the incident happened outside park boundaries.
Elmer L. Lindstrom, Assistant Supervisor, Sonoma Coast SP.



EARLY TRAINS TO BE STATE PARK EXHIBIT

A unique collection of early-day railroad locomotives and cars stored by Western Pacific will go on display in the projected Museum of Western Transportation at the San Francisco Maritime State Historical Monument, Vice President Gilbert Kneiss of the railroad said.

The historic exhibit now in Western Pacific yards in Oakland, includes wood-burning locomotives, antique coaches, four early-day streetcars and four old-time cable cars, including inventory Hallidie's original cable car. Haslett Warehouse will house the transportation display.

Mayor George Christopher went carefully through the collection recently. After viewing the antique railroad rolling stock, he declared that putting such historical objects on display was very important in building and protecting "our vital tourist industry." Kneiss said the State Park Commission's Project will enable the rail collection to go on permanent display there.

Another part of the historical project is development by the State of a gas-lighted Victorian Park. A third element in the ten-year development plan is re-creation of the Hyde Street pier as a typical, turn-of-the-century San Francisco wharf, where historic West Coast vessels will be on display.

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AZALEA RESERVE STATE PARK (Continued from Page 9)

she didn't live to see it. Two weeks before she died she begged me--"please, please, don't give up. You know what it means." Laura Mahan left $200. to be used to save some of the flowers.

Two men directly responsible for maintaining the magnificence of the local reserve of azaleas are John Summerly, District 1 Forest Technician, and C. D. "Tommy" Thompson, Ranger at Fort Humboldt State Historical Monument. Summerly said: "Nature will not maintain the azaleas." He explained that seedling fir and spruce growth in the park indicates the reserve was once heavily forested. Other vegetation constantly competes with the flowering shrub, which itself is a phase of Mother Nature's growth cycle--a step in the direction of the re-appearance of the typical forest. Excess plant growth must be halted as timber would ultimately shade out the ornate shrubbery if the land was not managed as it is now."

A three-man crew has worked almost two months this season as part of the yearly plan to remove competing vegetation. Some plant species other than azalea are carefully pruned and left to offset the flowering bush. During May, June and July when the blooms are on display, two man-days a week are expended in cleanup operations.

Within the past ten years some of the competition growth has taken a permanent place in much of the area. Azaleas tower ten to 15 feet high in come places and produce a colorful tunnel effect. Delighted children following the park's pathways have been known to call it "the pink jungle."

The debt of gratitude which the sovereign State of California and its 15,000,000 inhabitants of 1959 owe to Aubrey Drury is so immense that it is not fair that this space should attempt in any way to detail what the record of history so manifestly shows. He was a man of devotion and of integrity, of high intellectual purpose and of keen mind. He died last month and he will be missed. The void that he leaves is beyond the comprehension of us all.

One can only hope that the work which he and his older brother have knitted through two score years on behalf of every single one of us will not now begin to disintegrate. One must rest confident that the remaining member of the noble Drury clan will take hold and continue to rally the forces of mankind in one of the greatest and most successful projects ever undertaken to retain unviolated a gift of God to man.

The death of Aubrey Drury came at a time when the State of California again turned its attention to the Drury Brothers. Only a day or two before he died, Aubrey Drury had made sure that some persons of some import might view the alarming situation which is detailed elsewhere in this issue--the devastation of the Bull Creek Flat brought about by the depredations of man. He was about to roll up his sleeves and in his own way seek funds so that the watershed might be returned to a semblance of sanity.

Newton Drury and Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul and others, of course, continue the Save-the-Redwoods-League, that community of citizens who through the years have stood firm in the dedication that man shall not pass the saw beneath the greatest living things in the world. But in raising more than $14,000,000 over a 40-year span, the Drury Brothers have worked all sides of the street and each in his own way. Newton Drury is the first to acknowledge that he never could figure how his brother Aubrey did it, but the result was always evident.

There are those among us, call us sentimentalists or believers as you may prefer or also believe, who hold the feeling that possibly Aubrey Drury now can do more for us as he roams the true Avenue of the Giants than he could in this single and infinitesimal section of the universe. Is there any among us who will disagree that the Sequoias, Sempervirens and Gigantea, are favored friends of the Master of the Universe. They are the tallest trees, the biggest trees, not subject to cancerous rot, magnificent in beauty, regal in bearing, sublime in effect on all men who walk beneath their finest.

Those of us charged here on earth with their protection indeed are in need of an advocate before the High Court, especially in the case of Nature vs. the Humboldt Redwoods State Park, Bull Creek Flats, the Worlds Tallest Tree, etc. The actual evidence, the 350 foot trees which remain along the banks of Bull Creek, are about to be wiped away by the plaintiff, Nature. No court on earth would ever permit either the plaintiff or the defense such a flagrant usurpation of the other's rights. Aubrey Drury can appeal to the Chief Justice to stay Nature through whatever injunctive procedures might be issued in the land beyond so that the roaring fury of the elements are held in check another year or two to allow the slow moving processes of man to get at it and repair the damages so that peace and beauty may reign again at Bull Creek.

BEST OF THE FIFTY (Continued from the previous page)

It is to be hoped that all will take the time to read the Supplement in this issue which relates the catastrophe that California faces there. Had the same practices occured in that watershed as did at Canoe Creek, the majesty of the Rockefeller Forest would still be supreme. Instead we find eroded banks, fallen trees, gravel and silt spreading over the land which, according to the University of California, is slowly strangling the trees. In this defense of the finest specimens of Sequoia Sempervirens there can be no compromise. Compromise is merely the fine art of giving some to gain some. We can give no more, lest we lose everything.

The California press, including the press in Eureka, believe in the proposals to purchase the watershed. The Hearst newspapers, the McClatchy newspapers, the O'Kane newspapers, the Chandler newspapers, the Ridder newspapers, the Palo Alto Times, the Bakersfield Californian, all have editorially called upon the Division to push the project. Some of these editorials are reprinted within the supplement. We know that Aubrey Drury would be most pleased. Special note might be taken of the last paragraph of the Hearst editorial:

> "It seems to us that you (the public) has a perfect right to ask, too, when man's reckless despoilations will be curbed so that it will not be necessary to save these priceless groves twice."

It was first Newton Drury and then Aubrey Drury along with Robert Sproul and many others who gave so much of their energy and time and their ability to save them first. Now Aubrey Drury is gone as the second round begins. We anticipate his efforts in the Forest of Stars will assist those he left behind to pursue the cause even more enthusiastically.

His name will be retained forever within a grove of trees at Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, as will the name of his brother. A very distinguished Californian, C. M. Goethe, has promised to see to this. Aubrey Drury's death at 69 was premature.

Aubrey Drury was a good man. He deserves no less!

.....AMC

THE BULL CREEK FLAT

HUMBOLDT REDWOODS STATE PARK

Prepared by:
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Carl A. Anderson, Park Supervisor
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The report was prepared with the cooperation of the following agencies:
Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers
Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
State of California, Department of Water Resources
State of California, Division of Forestry
The University of California

This month's supplement relates the situation as it exists in the Humboldt Redwoods State Park. The citizens of California are very close to losing one of their most proud possessions--the magnificent Redwood trees on the Bull Creek Flat, among which is the world's tallest.

News and Views Supplement

November 1959

California is in danger of losing one of its priceless resources, the giant Redwood trees of the Humboldt Redwoods State Park, specifically the Rockefeller Grove that contains the world's tallest trees.

In a recent news release Governor Edmund G. Brown pointed this out and called for public support for a drive to save the irreplaceable trees from rapidly advancing erosion. He also urged development of the adjacent land as a vast new recreational area.

Chief Charles A. DeTurk said erosion along Bull Creek caused by improper logging practices has placed "hundreds of 300 feet Redwoods within inches of destruction."

The Rockefeller Forest is a stand of approximately 8,000 acres on the watershed of Bull Creek. It includes the "tallest of the tallest" and is the largest body of giant Redwoods within the largest of the Redwood parks. It was acquired in 1931 for $3,212,226 by the State with money contributed by the Rockefeller family through the Save-The-Redwoods League and matching State funds.

The erosion problem began in 1947 when logging was started on 18,000 acres of the Bull Creek watershed area still in private hands. The logging, not done by old line companies, stripped the hills and opened the way for devastating erosion during the rainy season from October through May. The average rainfall in the upper reaches of the watershed is 85 inches a year. In one 48-hour period last February a total of 17 inches of rain poured down.

With the natural protection of the trees and undergrowth gone, Bull Creek has burst out of its normal channel and cut away considerable bankage. The creek runs through the heart of the Rockefeller Grove. This year 25 virgin Redwood trees ranging from 310 feet to 340 feet in height were destroyed.

Bull Creek was formerly a placid creek approximately 50 feet in width, but now:

WIDTH OF BULL CREEK

Before Logging (1947).....40' - 60'

After Logging (1959).....300' in places, 200' average, and not less than 100'

Although we have maintained a continuing program of bank control and stream clearance within the park, it is to no avail. The ravage to the park cannot be stopped unless the State gains control of the rest of the watershed now in private hands.

Governor Brown outlined the following program to save the centuries old giants.

First, purchase at an estimated cost of $1,500,000 the 18,000 acres of the watershed still in private hands and then reforest the stripped area and build small dams to eliminate the disastrous floods. Then develop the "immense potential" of the newly acquired land as a recreational center.

Chief DeTurk said that preliminary plans call for 1515 family camping units, 330 trailer camping units, group camps to accommodate 900 persons, picnic facilities for

1,300 and a restored beach area along Bull Creek. "When completed, it will be an area affording high yield steelhead and salmon fishing, splendid hiking trails, and horseback riding facilities, among other features. We anticipate we could handle easily and comfortably 14,000 visitors at one time. As quickly as the area can be acquired, we will move ahead with its development."

The restoration work to save the trees will require a large labor force. This could be drawn from an expanded conservation camp made up of Department of Correction inmates.

Chief DeTurk said there is presently $230,000 available in State funds, but additional money, some to come from private contributions, must be found. The Save-The-Redwoods League, which has been the source of millions of dollars in private funds used to buy land for State park use, promised to match the State money to preserve the Bull Creek Flat and Rockefeller Forest.

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BULL CREEK BASIN FACTS

1. LOCATED IN SOUTHERN HUMBOLDT COUNTY, APPROXIMATELY 40 MILES SOUTH OF EUREKA.

2. ENTIRE DRAINAGE CONTAINS 26,460 ACRES, APPROXIMATELY 41 SQUARE MILES.

3. OF THIS, 8100 ACRES LOCATED IN HUMBOLDT REDWOODS STATE PARK.

4. SURROUNDED BY STEEP RIDGES, THE BASIN RANGES FROM A MAXIMUM ELEVATION OF 3100 FEET ON THE WEST SIDE, A RIDGELINE AVERAGING 2500 FEET.

5. BULL CREEK, THE MAIN STREAM THROUGH THE AREA, IS 13 MILES LONG. HEADING AT AN ELEVATION OF 2000 FEET, THE STREAM DROPS THROUGH THE BASIN TO JOIN WITH THE SOUTH FORK OF THE EEL RIVER AT AN ELEVATION OF 130 FEET.

6. THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 30 MILES OF STREAMS SUITABLE FOR FISHING IN THE BASIN.

7. AVERAGE RAINFALL OVER THIS AREA IS 65 - 85 INCHES.

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TAX EVALUATION

Book 211	$193,750.00
Tax rate $7.48/100	14,412.50
59-60 tax	
Book 107	32,820.00
Tax rate $5.40/100	
59-60 tax	
Total tax evaluation	$226,570.00
Total tax to Humboldt County	16,184.78
59-60	

THE CHARACTERISTICS FOUND TODAY WITHIN THE BULL CREEK BASIN ARE:

1. UNSTABLE TERRAIN

   a. The Franciscan formation of sedimentary origin found in this basin is composed of a complex series of shale, sandstone and clay.

   b. Subjected to accelerated surface runoff, this weak structure is rapidly eroding.

   c. Allowing alluvial material to be removed from the upper slopes and to be deposited in the valleys below is common.

2. TOPOGRAPHY

   a. This 26,000 acre basin varies in elevation from 130 feet to 3,381 feet.

   b. With only a limited amount of flat land, the area is interlaced with ridges and drainages.

   c. The broken terrain composed of slopes as steep as 60° and 45° slopes being commonly found.

3. RAINFALL

   a. A Basin of 41 square miles. The area is subject to an average annual rainfall of 65 inches in the lower reaches and 85 inches in the upper reaches.

   b. This rainfall is distinctly seasonal, being concentrated from October through May.

   c. An indication of the intensity of rain in this area:

FEBRUARY 1959

24 hour period.....9.5 inches
48 hour period.....17 inches
72 hour period.....21 inches

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(A fourth natural characteristic not now evident was the extensive stands of timber in the upper Bull Creek Basin. They held check on the destructive potential of the natural factors described above until about 1947. In 1947 logging operations were underway and have continued. Evidence of the impact of this logging on the Upper Bull Creek watershed is adequately described in the photographs following. The watershed has been denuded by logging and by fire.)

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Bull Creek and its tributaries within the Bull Creek Basin were for years the ideal fishing streams within Humboldt County for salmon and steelhead.

Since the erosion has become heavy there are NO salmon in Bull Creek and a very minimum of steelhead. Bull Creek was the best spawning ground on the South Fork of the Eel River drainage. This area can be returned to a top flight fishing area.

TODAY'S EDITORIAL

11/4/59
San Rafael Independent

Aubrey Drury Fund Could Help Save The Redwoods

It was unfortunate that a battle over withholding of news concerning a major threat to some of California's most historic redwood trees should temporarily eclipse the fact itself.

There is great danger to some of the Redwood Empire's famous attractions. Hundreds of cathedral-like groves in Humboldt County are threatened by flood water from streams which formerly were only a fraction of their present size.

The world's tallest tree, 17 feet in diameter and 350 feet high, is threatened by Bull Creek. Once only 50 feet wide at its widest point, the creek has slashed itself into a 350-foot rocky bed and edged only 40 feet from the historic tree. A stormy winter could destroy the tree as easily as the 1955-56 winter uprooted more than 300 of its giant neighbors.

Cause of all this is imprudent logging practices which have stripped the Bull Creek watershed. Waters which were retained in the soil when caught by the roots and the foliage of a redwood forest, now race over cleared hillsides and down the creek toward the ocean, scooping out new paths and leaping over the creek's banks as they go.

Unhappily, just at this time, the redwoods have lost one of their most effective defenders. Aubrey Drury, noted write and conservationist of Berkeley, and well known in Marin, died just 10 days ago. His brother is Newton R. Drury, former chief of the State Division of Beaches. and Parks. Aubrey Drury's name was practically synonymous with the Save-The-Redwoods League, the California Conservation Council and with the California Historical Society.

Yet even without Drury's leadership, a battle is being organized to save the famous Rockefeller forest and other Humboldt redwood groves. Charles A. DeTurk, Newton Drury's successor as beaches and parks chief, has proposed a program which calls for state acquisition of 18,000 acres of the Bull Creek watershed, installation of check dams to stop undue erosion, and development of a huge recreational area.

Some state money is available, $230,000 at the present time, for the project. But DeTurk has warned that more money will be needed and that some of it must come from private contributors.

We can think of no better tribute than the establishment of an Aubrey Drury Fund to aid the state in its proposed project of saving the redwoods

11/3/59

Santa Barbara News Press

A Ruthless Program Threatens Redwoods

California park chief Charles DeTurk, who was in Santa Barbara last week, is deeply involved in a project that deserves all the public support he can muster. At stake is a magnificent stand of redwood trees, the Rockefeller Grove in Humboldt county.

It took centuries for nature to bring these trees to their present stage of impressive beauty. But ironically enough, man has put them in jeopardy in only about a dozen years. The irreplaceable giants will be gone forever if drastic action is not taken to halt the rapidly advancing erosion caused by ruthless logging practices of greedy timber operators.

Gov. Brown has thrown his backing behind a program which not only would save the trees but also create a vast new recreational area. The first step is the purchase of 18,000 acres adjoining the Rockefeller Grove. This is necessary to control the sources of the erosion.

Next would come development of camping, hiking and picnicking areas among the mammoth trees. One of the side benefits of the plan would be preservation of one of the most productive areas in the state for spawning salmon and steelhead.

The project is not inexpensive. All we can say is that it is less expensive now than it is likely to be at any time in the future. Purchase of the land probably would cost about $1,500,000. The state now has $230,000 available and the Save the Redwoods League has agreed to match whatever state money is spent.

Here is an opportunity for Californians to join public and private efforts in a project that will benefit generations to come.

10/21/59
Humboldt Times

R F D

★ By Andrew Genzoli ★

A WELCOME DEVELOPMENT — Plans to acquire 18,000 acres of the Bull Creek watershed, first to prevent its harmful effects on existing features of the Humboldt State Park, and then to develop the area into a major tourist features is, I believe, to be warmly welcomed.

Humboldt County has long been the home of fine redwood parks . . . but with insufficient facilities to handle all of those who would like to visit and camp in them. Since the great flood of 1955, the Bull Creek country has turned itself inside-out as the result of a heavy run-off of water and there little left to hold it intact. . . The result is that Bull Creek is a stream without a bed, wandering and threatening to take what is left. . . In doing so, it has struck at important Redwood Park features, among them the Rockefeller park. . . Famous old landmark trees are threatened . . . the whole wife of a fabulous park endangered. . .

We know the Division of Beaches and Parks realizes the size of the proposed undertaking. . . They plan to develop the big area, after it is properly controlled with contouring, replanting, and other work, into a recreational area with lakes, campsites, and other features. . . It will be possible, when the work is completed, to accomodate a peak of 14,000 visitors on any one day. . .

Take a moment and think what 14,000 additional people, visiting and vacationing in this Humboldt of ours can mean. . . If you are a merchant or a supplier, or a service-station operator, or operating some other business feature . . . you are in direct line to benefit. . .

While in Southern Humboldt county, the impact of 14,000 visitors can shake the area, economically favorably, of course, all during the summer season, from the heart of the parks in a wide area . . . the benefits will be like a ripple from a pebble dropped into a pond of water. . . We all benefit. . .

We should fully encourage the Division of Beaches and Parks in its work . . . for this is the thing Humboldt . . . and other Redwood counties need. . . Major development, opening of facilities to those who will travel this country. . .

New highways are removing the traffic from the redwoods, and the old routes will become parkways . . . making it safer to view the redwood giants without being pinioned against them by a passing vehicle. . . Safety will encourage a greater appreciation of our natural features. . .

One cannot help but be greatly enthused and encouraged by the announcement that steps would begin immediately toward the acquisition of the needed area. . . The estimated cost — while it sounds large — will actually be unimportant, when one realizes the benefits there are to be derived from the proposed program.

Recreation and tourism needs its due share of attention . . . they too make dollars, and help a country grow. . .

10/21/59
Humboldt Times

'White Man Crazy

Emerging from the impressive figures and scientific formulae that were produced last week when state and county officials viewed the horrible results of erosion in the Humboldt Redwoods State Park less than 50 miles south of this city, there came a solution. It was obviously a return to fundamental truth in acquiring the Bull Creek watershed. Only by this method will it be possible to halt erosion, reforest the stricken area and build a beautiful recreation playgrounds for the millions of visitors who would come here.

The return to fundamental truth, we believe, is eloquently described by Bennett Cerf, the distinguished publisher of books, reconteur and collector of Americana. Mr. Cerf tells of an Indian who responded to a magazine appeal for an essay on a photograph. The picture showed a deserted farmhouse in a desolate vista of waste.

The Indian, a comparatively young man, won the magazine award with this:

"Picture show why white man crazy. Cut down trees. Make too big tepee. Plow hill, water wash. Wind blow soil. Grass gone. Squaw gone. Whole place gone to hell. No pig. No corn. No pony.

"Indian no cut down tree. No plow land. Keep grass. Buffalo eat grass. Indian eat buffalo. Hide make plenty big tepee. Make moccasin. All time eat. Indian no hunt job. No work. No hitchhike. No ask relief. No build dam. No give dam.

"White man heap crazy."

10/21/59

Madera News Tribune

Northern Redwoods In Danger

A worthwhile program has been proposed in Rockefeller State Forest in Humboldt County.

Division of Beaches and Parks seeks to save hundreds of 300-foot trees on Bull Creek by:

1. Purchase of the full watershed covering more than 18,000 acres, almost all of it denuded by logging operations and fires; and

2. Installation of check structures to arrest alluvial flow; reforestation with encouragement of natural propagation and supplemental planting; and development of recreational and land management practices to preclude further serious erosion.

Total of 25 redwoods, 320 feet or taller, were lost last year in spite of very light rainfall conditions.

"We have worked hard within the park and will continue to do so." Charles DeTurk, parks chief, reports, "but the problem is in the area beyond the park boundary in the 18,000 acres watershed above the 8,000-acre park area.

It would seem that the already existing forest must be protected against more future loss. Such stands of trees are few and far between and must be protected. We have a similar section set aside in national preserves in the Sierra. We certainly would want these given the same protection.

10/16/59

Californian, Bakersfield

Move to Save Forest Has Merit

There should be immediate and effective action to save one of the most impressive stands of Sequoia Sempervirens in the famed Redwood Belt of the north coastal area. The grove, known as the Rockefeller Forest, is in Humboldt County. The trees are in danger of collapsing because of loss of soil around their bases and the destructive erosion caused by careless logging and fires in surrounding areas.

The trees line the banks of Bull Creek, in the heart of some of the finest stands of redwoods in the state. A plan to save the trees has been proposed by Charles DeTurk, chief of the state division of beaches and parks, that would also improve considerably the recreation possibilities in the area and conservation along the stream and watershed.

DeTurk has suggested the purchase of the 18,000 acre tract that is causing the trouble and installing check structures to arrest alluvial flow. The area would be reforested by planting as well as encouraging of natural growth and development. The development of land management and recreation practices would be predicted on measures to stop further serious erosion.

The plan suggested by the chief of the division of beaches and parks is practical, and its objectives should win the support of all outdoor and conservation organizations, as well as private individuals interested in the preservation of these beautiful and impressive trees.

The division plan would include the development within the 18,000 acre area of an excellent recreation area at moderate cost that would accomodate 14,000 persons at one time. Anyone who knows the crowded state of parks in the redwood area will realize at once that this development would be highly desirable.

The Rockefeller Forest is a stand of approximately 8,000 acres of Coast Redwoods on the watershed of Bull Creek. The bulk of the forest was acquired in 1931, with Rockefeller funds made available through the Save the Redwoods League and state funds.

As the report well states: "In preserving this forest, and making it available to the public, we are dealing with values that are fundamental and basic. The division of beaches and parks propose that the state of California through its own resources and through the resources of its public spirited citizens and the public-spirited citizens of the United States, purchase the entire watershed of the Bull Creek Flats. Without ownership of this particular watershed, it is only a matter of time before all the giant trees are washed away and their beauty erased from the face of the earth.

The trees are some of tallest and best stands in the entire redwood belt. To loose them would be a tragic thing.

10/27/59

Times, Palo Alto ☆

Save that tree

AN ALL too familiar California cry, "Save the Redwoods," is in the air again.

This time the grove in danger is on Bull Creek in Rockefeller forest of Humboldt Redwoods State Park, near Dyerville. Fire and 12 years of private logging operations upstream have denuded the watershed. Erosion is toppling the magnificent trees at the rate of 25 a year; 300 fell during the 1955 floods.

To protect the park it already owns, the state government proposes to buy 18,000 acres on the watershed. Reforestation and other erosion control measures would save the grove. And a fine new state park would be developed. Moreover, the creek could again become a productive spawning ground for steelhead and salmon.

The land may cost about 1½ million dollars. The state now has $230,000 available, and the Save the Redwoods League has offered to match whatever the state spends.

Governor Brown deserves full public support in this campaign. We Californians, as proud stewards of these inspiring trees, must pass them on in all their grandeur to tomorrow's people. And we should insist that timbering is regulated so as not to bring other state-owned redwood stands to the verge of destruction.

10/21/59

Sacramento Bee

Plan To Save Priceless Redwoods Must Succeed

It is ironic that the magnificent redwood trees in the Rockefeller Grove of Humboldt County have stood for centuries unharmed by the worst ravages of nature but now in a period of 12 years modern man has brought these priceless giants within inches of destruction.

The irreplaceable redwoods, including the tallest tree in the world, will be gone forever if drastic action is not taken to halt the rapidly advancing erosion caused by ruthless logging practices of greedy timber operators.

Governor Edmund G. Brown has called for public support of a program which not only would save the trees but also create a vast new recreational area. He deserves the strongest possible backing in this effort.

The first step is the purchase of the portion of Bull Creek watershed still in private hands, some 18,000 acres adjacent to the Rockefeller Grove. This is essential to control the sources of the devastating erosion.

Then a unique playground for camping, hiking and picnicking can be developed among the mammoth redwood spires. Park Chief Charles DeTurk estimates 14,000 persons could enjoy the facilities at one time.

And for the benefit of fishermen DeTurk pointed out that Bull Creek had been one of the most productive areas in the state for spawning salmon and steelhead. This will be true again if Governor Brown's program is carried out.

But the purchase of the protective land will be expensive, probably around $1,500,000. The state now has $230,000 available and the Save The Redwoods League generously has agreed to match whatever state money is spent to preserve Bull Creek Flats and the Rockefeller Grove.

10/16/59

Mercury, San Jose

Editorials

Big Trees Endangered

The many residents of Santa Clara County who fought the good fight to save the Butano redwoods from being logged to death can appreciate what is facing the residents of Humboldt County to the north.

Upland logging—and forest fires—have denuded the watershed of Bull Creek in Humboldt State Park, with the result that Bull Creek, which had an average width of 40 feet before logging began in 1947, now averages 200 feet in width. California's largest grove of giant redwoods is located along Bull Creek, and the giants, some more than 300 feet tall, are beginning to topple. (Story on Page 8.)

The State Division of Beaches and Parks can repair the creek banks until doomsday, but there will be no lasting remedy, and no real safety for the giant redwoods, until the State buys about 18,000 acres at the headwaters of Bull Creek and adds this land to the park proper.

Such an addition would not only protect the largest grove of the tallest trees in the world, it would provide vacation and week end recreation room for an estimated 14,000 Californians at one time. The Division of Beaches and Parks has about $230,000 available to begin acquisition, and the Save-the-Redwoods League has promised assistance.

This is a good start, but it is obviously not enough to do the whole job. The Legislature, when it convenes in budget session early next year, should give top priority to the plight of the Humboldt redwoods.

This is an unusual opportunity to join public and private efforts for the enrichment of future generations. Action should be prompt for already in the brief span of 12 years man's carelessness has scarred these masterpieces of nature that required centuries to bring to fruition.

10/24/59

Los Angeles Examiner

10/20/59

San Francisco Examiner

Another Plea for Redwoods

ONCE AGAIN The Examiner joins with others in raising a battle cry to which Californians have always responded: "Save the Redwoods!" A magnificent stand of sequoia sempervirens in the northern rain forests is in genuine peril. But to be quite accurate about it we must add sorrowfully that the battle cry this time should be: "Save the Redwoods Over Again."

The endangered grove is on Bull Creek in Rockefeller State Park, a 7000-acre preserve in Humboldt County. These stately giants were saved, presumably for all time, when the area was acquired from private owners many years ago and turned into a park.

It develops, however, that Nature's inflexible rules have again been ignored by man. Logging by private interests, together with fires, destroyed the protective ground covering on private properties upstream from the park. Erosion in all its ugliness was thereby invited to take over, and, of course, did.

Bull Creek was once a small, clear mountain stream. Erosion turned it into a broad, dirty, destructive torrent by the time it reached the park. In a single flood during 1955, 300 of the grove's finest redwoods were felled. The creek is undermining and toppling others at the rate of 25 a year.

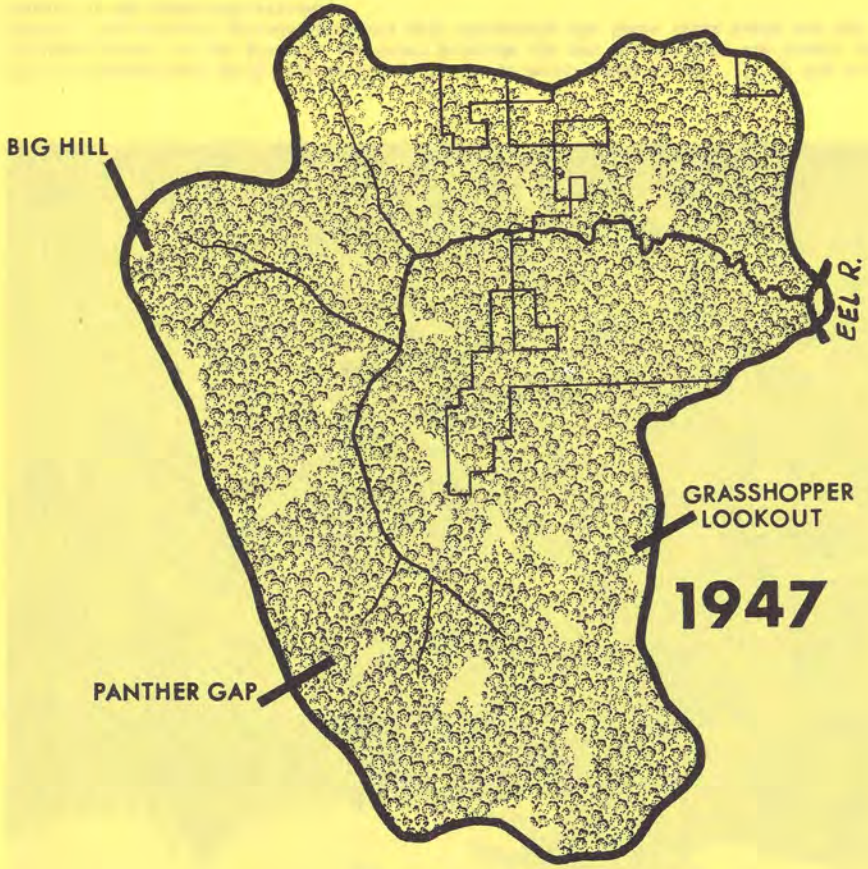
The State Division of Beaches and Parks proposes to save the redwoods by acquiring the entire Bull Creek watershed of 18,000 acres, then reforesting and taking other protective measures to stop erosion in the denuded area. Later this area will be developed for camping and recreational use.

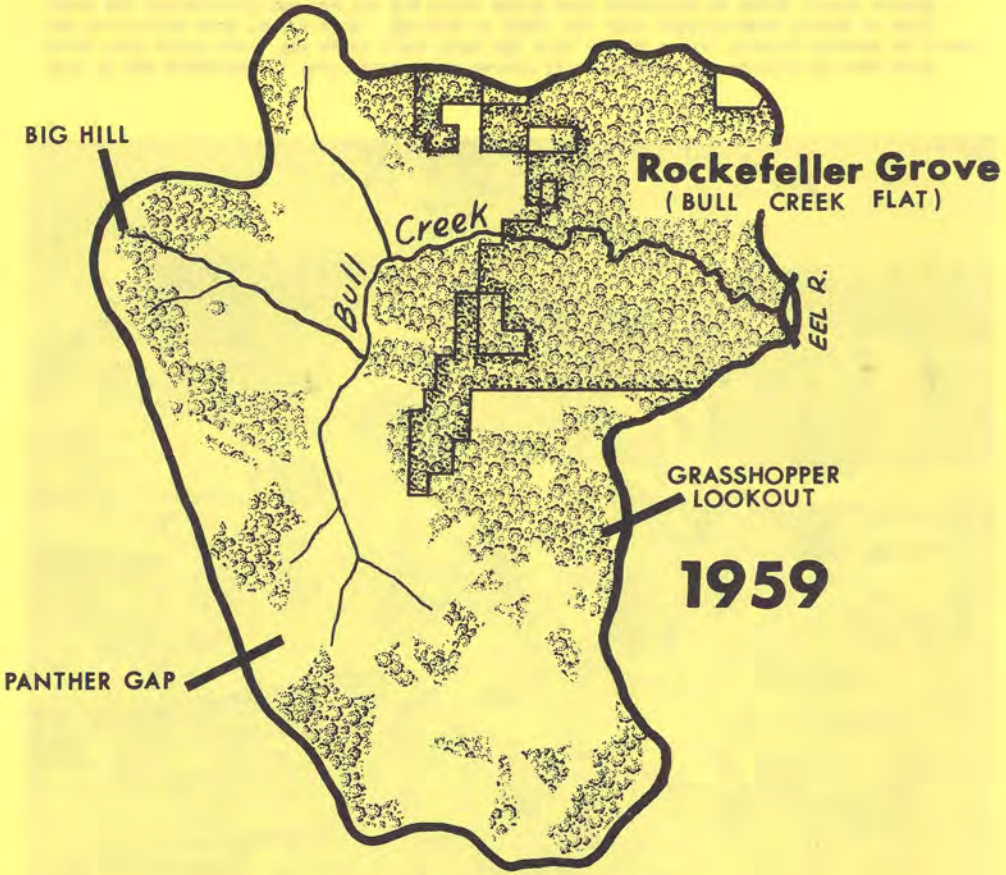
This must be done. Our generation is trustee for these ancient trees; we have an obligation to pass them on in all their majesty to succeeding generations. It so happens, too, that the State's population growth requires more recreational areas of the kind that will be created.

The State has some funds for the job but not enough. Public contributions will be needed. If you can help, please do.

It seems to us that you have a perfect right to ask, too, when man's reckless despoliations will be curbed so that it will not be necessary to save these priceless groves twice.

The Threat to Bull Creek Flat





The above drawings to scale indicate the extent to which logging has been accomplished within the Bull Creek watershed and graphically illustrate the danger to the Rockefeller Forest in the Bull Creek section of the Humboldt Redwoods State Park.

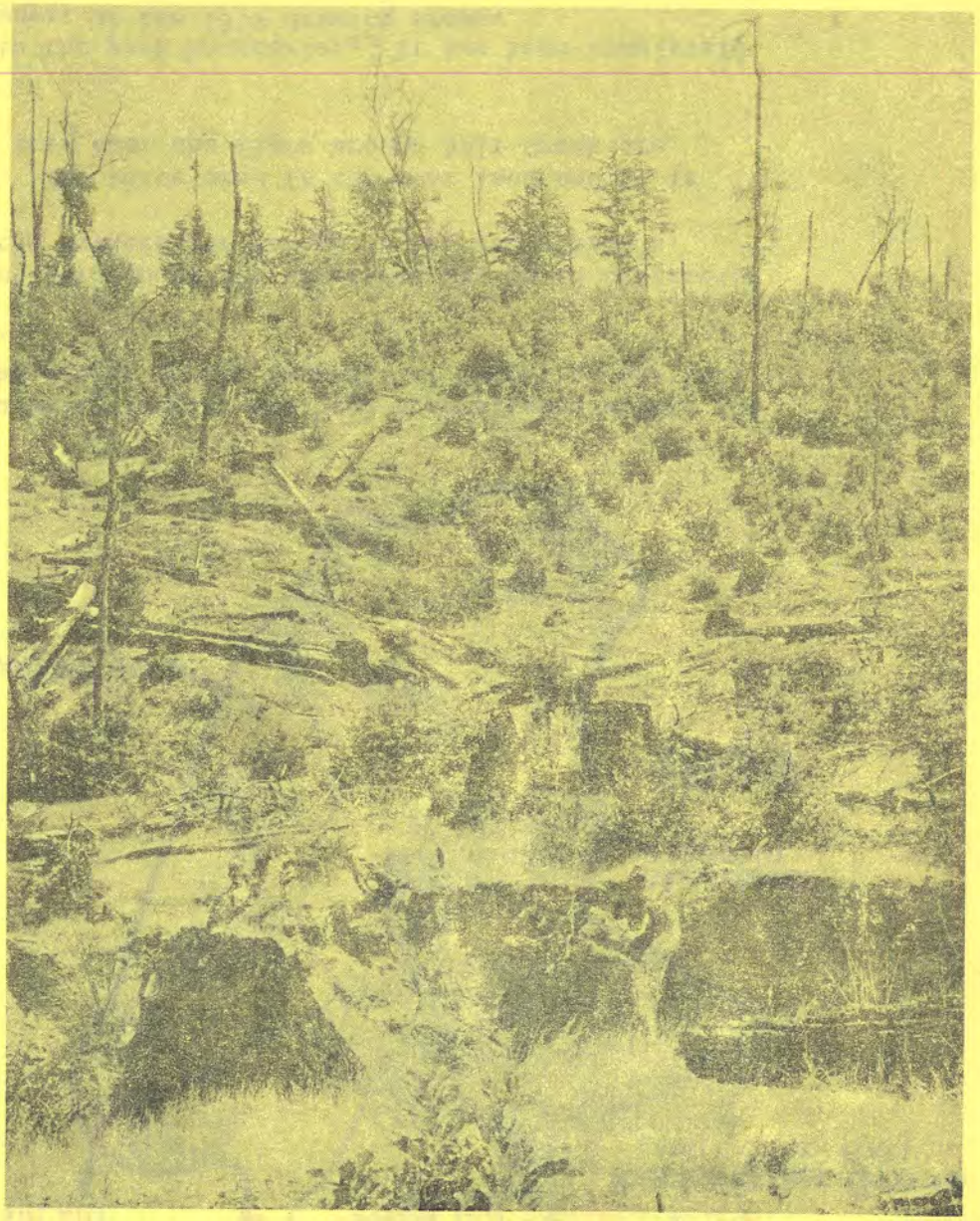
The forested area in 1947 was extensive and the cut throughout the watershed was on an extremely limited basis. The State of California acquired the Rockefeller Forest in the early 1930's.

The drawing on the right shows the 1959 situation. The white area is cut-over land and it is because of a lack of vegetation within this white area that the flats around Bull Creek are threatened.

One will note the 1947 and 1959 white spaces within the park boundaries. It has been completely healed over through Nature being left to its own ways, as the 1959 drawing shows.

These drawings were made from aerial photographs of the areas in the representative years.

This is a watershed which remains almost in its primeval magnificence. It is the watershed of Canoe Creek, in the heart of the Coast Redwoods and not too far from the Giants at Bull Creek. Its majestic splendor protects most adequately the Canoe Creek basin and the banks and beauty of the beautiful stream.



This is the watershed at Bull Creek. Its beauty is no longer, its ability to cope with heavy rain wiped out. The water roars down the side of the hills, eroding streams en route and destroying much in its path. Because of this, the once unbelievable beauty of Bull Creek has disappeared and now the Big Trees which were protected by heavy forest growth along its bank are threatened as the eroding waters eat the banks of Bull Creek away bit by bit.

NEWS AND VIEWS VOL.16 NO. 11

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COVER: CANADA GOOSE, Branta canadensis

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SUPPLEMENT:

BULL CREEK FLAT, HUMBOLDT REDWOODS STATE PARK

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

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

NEWS and VIEWS

Chiefly Speaking

I can think of no better time of the year than now to tell you how gratifying it has been to meet you, talk with you and see the high caliber of employees in the Division of which I am fortunate to be Chief. Of course, in the six months just past, it hasn't been possible for me to meet each and every one of you in the field as I would prefer. California has a great park system, one of which we all must feel proud. As your Chief, I wish you and yours on this Yule, our first together, a most Blessed and Happy Christmas.

Charles
A.
De Turk

During the past six months, my initial six months in California, I have had a most pleasant welcome extended by all hands. It has been a very, very busy six months, as well as a rewarding one. I have learned a great deal about your parks, your state, your attitudes, your ambitions, your dedication, your immense capacities for work, your abilities. I think it time that I drop the word "your" for "our". It is now my state as well as yours and together I am confident we can continue to maintain the integrity of the California State Park System while at the same time build and expand so that it becomes more usable by and accessible to a growing population.

As most of us are keenly aware, we have made a concerted effort during the past few months to inform the public of our need for funds, a need brought about by failure in revenues and not by any indulgence or grandiose proposals on our part. There just isn't any money, yet our expenses continue to increase with expansion as our revenues continue to diminish. We are hopeful that the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly and the Senate Finance Committee will come up with some answers on funding. This article is being written early in December, prior to an initial hearing on funding before the Assembly group. Possibly as you read this, the newspapers already have carried a story or two on the Assembly answer to our dilemma.

I am certain we can all be sure that the Legislators will not forget us, leave us high and dry. The Administration has stressed on several occasions its intent relative to this Division and our contributions to the good of California. We are recognized, as are similar agencies in other states, as being essential. The recreational, physical and cultural well-being of our citizens is as important to their social and economic life as is their labor. We contribute distinctly and generously

(continued on the following page)

to those recreational, physical and cultural needs.

That is one reason I believe it so important that we all work together--all sections, districts, units. Scenic splendor, riding and hiking trails, camping parks, recreational areas, beaches, museums, history and natural history interpretation, conservation information and public information, boating ramps and clamming areas are all part of the overall contribution. 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 connotation. But basically insofar as we are concerned, it means enjoying in many ways the outdoors.

In this regard I believe you may be interested in what happened in New York last month. The voters decided on a Constitutional Amendment which would allow non-park use of a 230 acre bit of land in a corner of a 2,200,000 acre Forest Preserve. The New Yorkers said yes to the land use, but by a very close margin. It came only after a split among conservation groups who in the past have always stood together, a vigorous and somewhat expensive advertising program and the exhortations of four New York Governors, Democrats Lehman and Harriman and Republicans Dewey and Rockefeller, who campaigned for the use of this park land for a highway.

The city dwellers of the boroughs of New York gave only a reluctant majority of 70,000 votes out of about 1,200,000 cast. Statewide, the election carried by about 250,000 out of a vote of 2,500,000. The point I wish to bring out is here was a proposal for a long-sought super highway from Albany to the Canadian border, supported strongly by the Governors, urged by much of the press, with a split conservation bloc at odds, and with money behind the proposal. Its showing was revealing, even though victorious. The proponents have admitted that if the acreage had been as much as ten acres more, the vote would have been adverse to the highway in this particular location. A proposal four years ago to allocate 1,300 of the 2,200,000 acres for adverse use went down to a crushing defeat, 1,622,000 to 614,000.

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 despoilation. 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 to ponder our problems and to ease our tensions. 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.

CHARLES A. DE TURK, Chief

Seasons Greetings

May your Christmas Season be a Blessed One.

"COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS"

The passing year has been a most colorful milestone in the California State Park System. It marks the start of the Fourth Decade of the System, the Commission, the Department and the Division.

"UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT"

The 1959 Legislature declared it an urgency that the Governor be authorized to appoint the Chief of the Division. The urgency: Chief of the Division to reach statutory retirement age! After a nationwide canvass, the Governor appointed the candidate recommended by the Commission and the Director. Three significant "firsts"!

The same Legislature authorized the Commission to establish general policies for the guidance of the Director and the Chief in the administration of the System. It also provided that the Division prepare development and land use plans in advance of acquisition appropriations.

"RESHUFFLING THE DECK"

Three administrative functions of the Sacramento headquarters office are designated as Field Operations, Technical Services and Administrative Services, each in charge of a deputy chief. The Project Investigation Section was dissolved and its function transferred to the Section of Planning and Development. The Chief assumed the function of Secretary upon retirement of the Executive Secretary to the Commission. The Concessions function was transferred to Field Operations and an assistant position was established in the Operations Office.

BETTER RANGER (continued from the previous page)

"SHIFTING THE LOAD"

Planning services, including personnel and equipment, were decentralized to the six district offices. Responsibility for planning programs and approval remain with the Technical Services staff, but field work and planning details are the functions of the districts. Naturalist services were also placed under district administration.

"A NEW DEAL"

Redelineation of district boundaries and reassignment of corresponding park units were completed in midyear. The newly constructed district office and service area at Goleta replaced the San Francisco headquarters. Thus one district office staff is operating in a completely different area. Each district now administers a nearly equal number of park units from a more nearly central headquarters.

"NEVER STOP GROWING"

A number of major park areas were added to the System. Noteworthy among these are the Torrey Pines Reserve, Plumas Eureka, Henry W. Coe Ranch, Benbow Lake, Grover Hot Springs, Frank's Tract and Benicia Beach. New parks of historical prominence include San Francisco Maritime area, including three historic vessels, Jack London Home area, Los Coches Inn and an adobe of the Santa Cruz Mission.

Muchly needed developments were placed in operation at Silver Strand, including concession facilities, campgrounds in Humboldt Redwoods and El Capitan Beach, boating facilities at Folsom Lake and Brannan Island, and a vital access road between North Grove and the Stanislaus River, including a bridge at Calaveras Big Trees.

State-owned beaches in San Diego County passed from County to Division administration. 22 roadside rest stops were established in State park areas to increase the number administered by the Division to 32. New concession services were added at Silver Strand, Benbow Lake, Folsom Lake, Millerton Lake and Twin Lakes.

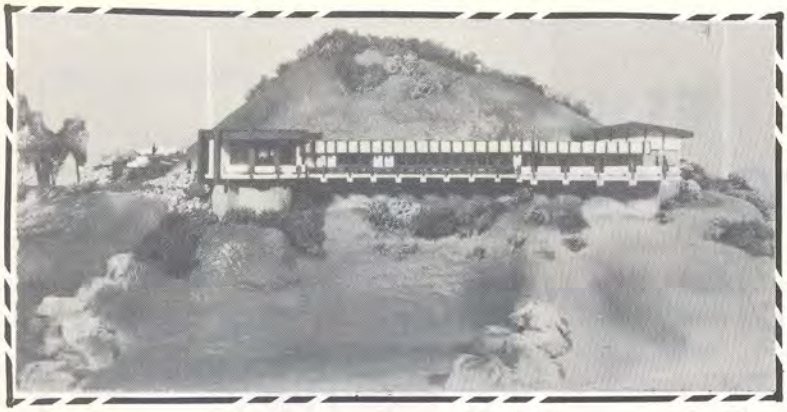
In all, the passing year has been rewarding, not so much with material things as with the joys that come from having performed a service. To all of you who have reason to feel so rewarded, you may wish to add that to your blessings.

So to all, "MERRY CHRISTMAS"!

Earl P. Hanson
EARL P. HANSON,
Deputy Chief, Operations

PS---Names have been purposely omitted from this article as "milestones" only are noted. The "drama" performed by the "actors" has been and will continue to be noted on the pages of News and Views.

EPH



NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM IS SET FOR FINAL O.K.

During the 1957 session of the Legislature, Senator A. A. Erhart introduced Senate Bill 1451 which authorized the Division of Beaches and Parks to establish and operate a museum of natural history at Morro Bay State Park. The Legislature subsequently approved this bill and now what once was a hope and a dream is now about to become reality.

The first step in the long and intricate maze of channels and paths toward ultimate realization was to develop a prospectus, an overall word plan which considers site, construction, development, exhibits, visitor flow, use, and many other ramifications of a museum. With the help of the Morro Bay Museum Association, a group of interested citizens from San Luis Obispo County, the Division was able to develop such a word plan. The Natural History and Conservation Section described the objectives, conditions and effects, exhibits and facility needs.

As a result of several meetings on the ground between district and staff personnel, a site was selected and this information became part of the prospectus. From the prospectus, the Development Section was able to develop a museum plan which met with approval of the Division staff, the district, and the Morro Bay Museum Association. The plan is considered by many to be outstanding.

To demonstrate how the museum building fits the particular site, an exact replica of the building and building site was developed in the exhibit laboratory. Leonard Penhale and Ron Folsom labored many hours so that the model would be correct in every detail and would be self explanatory.

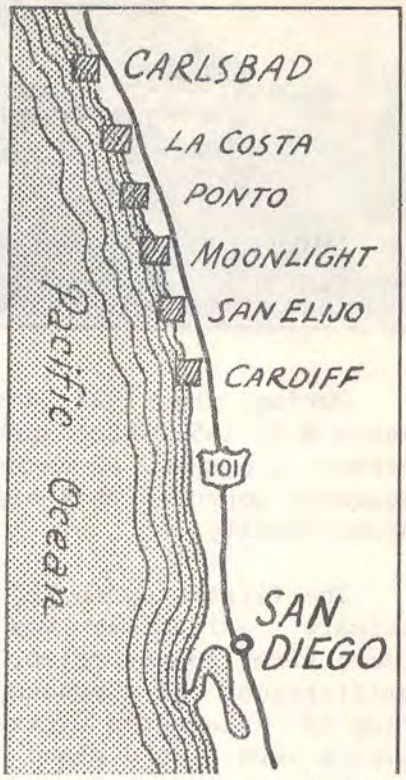
The Morro Bay interpretive center will feature primarily natural history exhibits. It is intended that the exhibits will tell a complete story; and movement through the museum will not be physically controlled, but controlled by motivation. In other words, each exhibit panel or diorama will tell a complete story in itself, but will be part of a larger and more involved story. In this way visitors passing each exhibit will be "motivated" to move to the next exhibit somewhat like a serial story. The proposed exhibit sequence will be geology, oceanography, marine biology, ornithology, mammalogy, terrestrial botany and history.

The exhibit will feature an orientation center at the entrance through which the public will flow to the exhibit room and into an audio-visual installation. The audio-visual room will have slide and movie presentations as well as space for lectures and discussions. The front face of the building will be almost completely glassed so visitors may view the seascape from the most advantageous point in Morro Bay State Park. It is intended that the interpretive center will be a tool to interpret the main exhibit--the park itself.

MORRO BAY

Architect's work given preview

SAN DIEGO: FIVE BEACHES RETURN TO STATE



The State Division of Beaches and Parks has assumed operation of five Southern California beaches, all in San Diego County: La Costa Beach, Ponto Beach, Moonlight Beach, San Elijo Beach, and Cardiff Beach. The combined beach frontage is approximately 6 miles, and all are adjacent to Highway 101, located between the city of Carlsbad and the community of Solano Beach.

Since June, 1949 the County of San Diego had operated the beaches under terms of a 50-year lease agreement with the State Park Commission. The lease was terminated by mutual agreement on October of this year.

This chain of beaches is now known administratively in the Division as the San Diego County Beaches State Park, but each beach will maintain its own character.

About three miles south of the City of Carlsbad along Highway 101, is La Costa Beach which has about 3,200 feet of ocean frontage. It is a narrow beach of cobble stones except during low tide, when there is a damp, gently sloping beach seaward. The beach is backed up by high, sandy cliffs. There are two access ways to the beach, an unpaved trail and a wooden stairway. La Costa has developed into a popular camping and trailer park. At present no camping or trailer facilities of State Park standards are provided but up to 250 trailers have been permitted in the campground area at one time. Plans are to continue overnight camping with these limited facilities until funds are available to adequately develop the area. Lack of sanitary facilities will be the only precluding factor against camping. At the present time a charge of $1.00 per night is being made.

Next in the chain is Ponto Beach, located about one mile south of La Costa Beach and within the town of Leucadia. It has a narrow strip of beach, about 4,380 feet long, below high tide. Access to the beach is from a small upland parking area for approximately 20 cars, adjacent to a paved city street. From this parking area an old wooden stairway leads to the beach which is used extensively by local residents.

Moonlight Beach, located in the unincorporated City of Encinitas has, approximately 1,420 feet of ocean frontage, about half below high tide line. The natural beach is mostly cobblestones. It has been the practice in the past to conserve the sand by dozing it up and away from the action of high tides during the Winter months and dozing it back again in the Spring. There are some developments, including a ball field, tennis court and playground equipment. There is one picnic ramada, concrete block construction and a lifeguard tower constructed in the main of concrete blocks. There is a wood frame concession building with attached rest rooms, a small picnic area with some portable picnic tables (about 8), and two fireplaces.

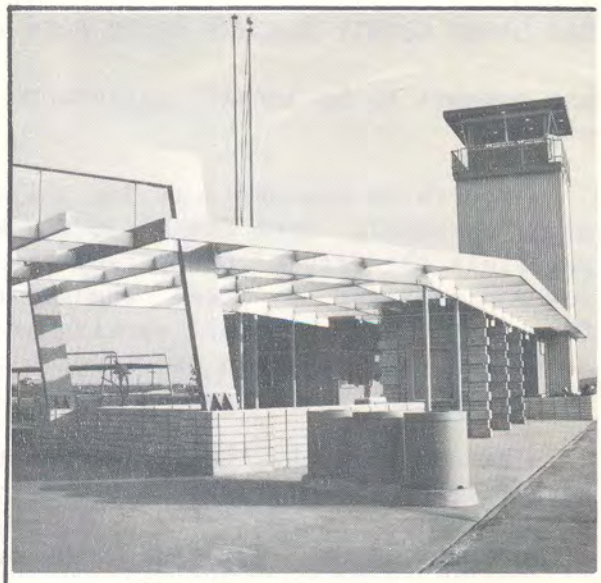
S D BEACHES

6 ocean miles added to system

Moonlight Beach is for day use only. Some people come to Moonlight Beach from inland, from several counties, but the main

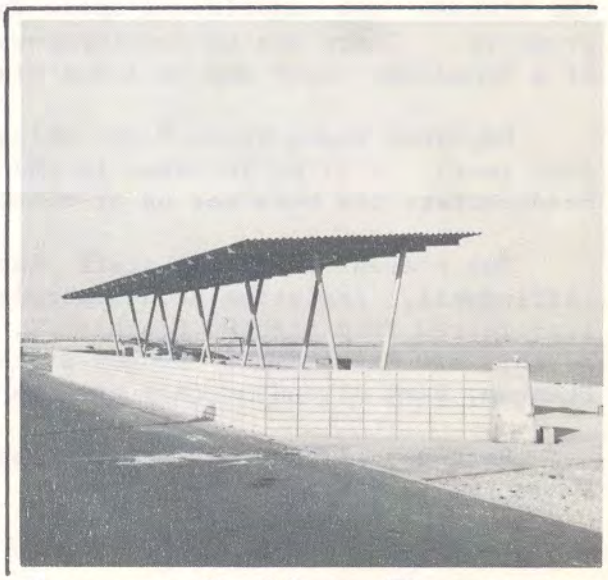
(continued on Page 8)

Lifeguard Stand



Park Center

Crown Cove Center



One of the Ramadas

Construction on major facilities at Silver Strand Beach State Park has been completed and the State of California now has at this splendid stretch of beach near Coronado an outstanding example of services which can be afforded the visiting public at a day-use, beach-type facility.

Some $1,000,000 has gone into the project over the past few years, the biggest contract being the one recently completed--concession buildings, comfort stations and dressing rooms, park center, promenades and ramadas.

Appropriation has been made for two additional comfort stations and dressing room buildings, as well as relocation of existing park residences and utility buildings. Construction will get under way next year.

It is anticipated that the park will

(continued on page 14)

SILVER STRAND

Park is finest development

use appears to be local. Attendance of over 350,000 visitors has been reported for a season.

Fourth in the chain is San Elijo Beach. It has 8,830 feet of ocean frontage running northerly from San Elijo Creek, between U.S. Highway 101 and the ocean, and parallels the City of Cardiff-by-the-Sea. Except at the south end, the beach is narrow and isolated by steep sandstone embankments. At the south end, at San Elijo Creek, there is a small parking area for not over 30 cars. Additional parking for about 100 cars has been provided on the upland area, but because of lack of access to the beach, few people use the upland.

At one time the County of San Diego maintained a campground and trailer area here (without facilities), but due to complaints of Cardiff-by-the-Sea residents, the campground was discontinued. Recreation is now confined to day use only. Visitor attendance has been reported to be over 96,000 for a season.

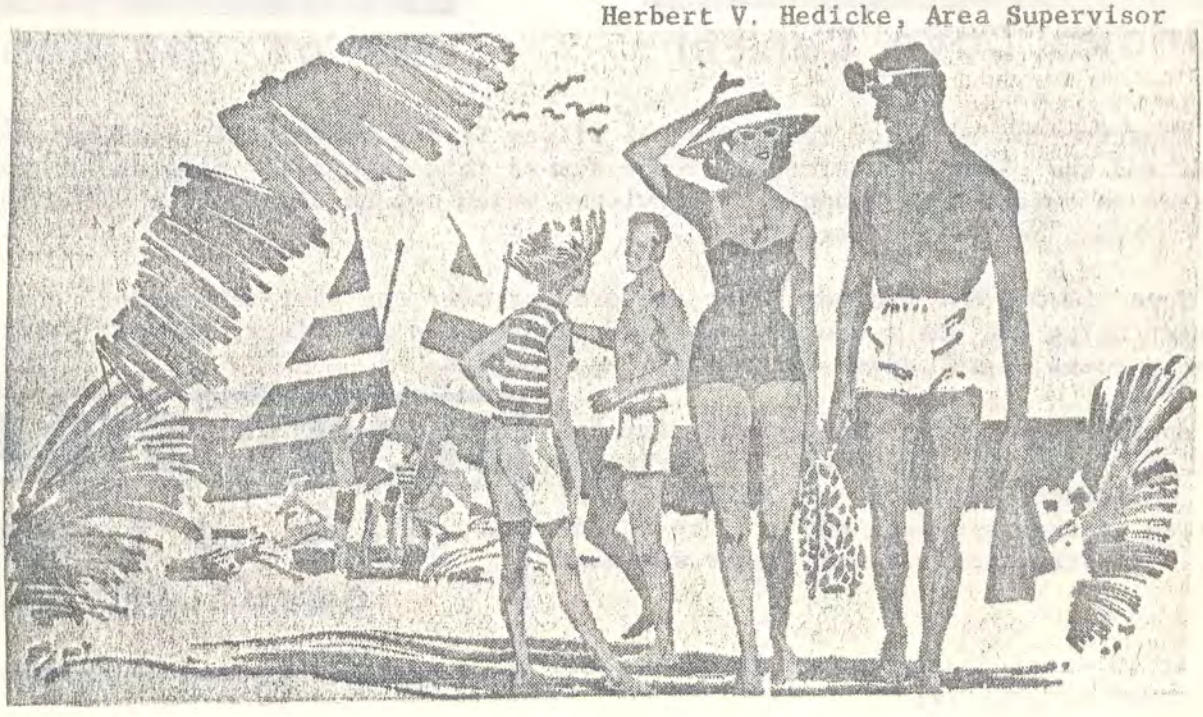
Last in the chain is Cardiff Beach adjacent to U.S. Highway 101, between the cities of Encinitas and Solano Beach. It has approximately 1,376 feet of ocean frontage but has practically no beach at high tide. There is limited parking paralleling the highway and additional space for 30 or 40 cars at the south end of the park property. There are no developments. The area is often used by the public as sort of a "roadside rest" and by a few fishermen.

Carlsbad Beach State Park which has been operated by the Division for the past four years, will be included in the area operation of the San Diego County Beaches. Headquarters has been set up at Moonlight Beach State Park.

The present operating staff includes Herbert V. Hedicke, Area Supervisor; Eric Leffingwell, Assistant Area Supervisor (Eric was recently promoted to Ranger II and transferred from Stinson Beach); K. W. Miramontes remains the Supervisor at Carlsbad Beach; Jim Richardson, Ranger I (recently transferred from Torrey Pines); Raymond Shannon, Park Attendant (Ray came to us from the Division of Forestry).

Seasonal Lifeguards will be assigned to three of the beaches: Moonlight, San Elijo and La Costa.

Herbert V. Hedicke, Area Supervisor



Elizabeth, New Jersey--An important step forward in the activities of New Jersey's Park Commission was taken recently when the Trailside Museum, a focus of Union County's Watchung Reservation--a 2,000-acre natural wilderness--was opened formally for winter use.

This means that thousands of New Jersey school children, as well as increasing numbers of other visitors, will be able to inspect the contents of the museum all winter long, for the first time. The museum includes not only mounted and preserved specimens of animal life, mostly from the region, but live collections, also.

Further study of natural history will be available through the acquisition of a collection of Indian artifacts in cooperation with the Archeological Society of New Jersey. A campaign is being launched to raise $100,000 for a planetarium and observatory, the first unit in an already planned science center. This, according to the museum's director, Dr. Harold N. Moldenke, will bring astronomy and meteorology into the educational and recreational scope of the museum.

WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING

The museum and the Watchung Reservation, where it lies, run on funds supplied from county sources, and are sponsored not only by the county but by many local garden clubs, bird clubs, a mineralogical society and naturalist groups.

The reservation lies in central New Jersey, accessible to many towns and cities, making it available for students in a wide area. Since it is only 20 miles from mid-Manhattan, it is also convenient for visitors from there. The reservation lies just off U.S. 22 between Scotch Plain and New Providence, a four-mile stretch in the first range of the Watchung Mountains. It is one of the few remaining natural wilderness areas close to New York.

The museum's outdoor animal cages are being winterized as well as the interior, and a macadam parking lot is under construction for winter use. The museum has been visited by more than a million people since it opened in 1941. So far this year the visitors have numbered 100,000. Officials expect the totals will rise considerably with the new improvements.

Besides the live and mounted animals and birds, there are collections of birds' nests, minerals and seashells. Among the live creatures on view is a rare Central American coatimundi which has playful manners of a friendly racoon. Among the other creatures are an albino porcupine, monkeys, rabbits, foxes, owls, guinea pigs and crows.

NEW JERSEY

Wilderness park open all year

The museum's live animal room has snakes, birds, chipmunks, chinchillas and other small creatures. More than 4,000

(continued on the following page)

mounted or preserved animals, birds and other specimens line the museum's three large exhibit areas.

One of the largest collections of birds eggs in the East is maintained by Trailside with some 300 eggs ranging from a large ostrich egg to a tiny ruby throated hummingbird egg. Many of these collections were assembled and donated by Union County residents and businesses.

With the new winter schedule Trailside Museum will be open from 3 to 5 p.m. on weekdays except Fridays, and on Saturday and Sunday from 1 to 5 p.m. There is no charge for admission or parking. Special events include an art show and an adult hobby show.

Nature talks are given each Monday through Thursday at 4 p.m. and the museum has marked out a series of nature trails through 500 acres of the reservation. On Sundays special demonstrations and lectures are scheduled and informal nature walks, popular during the fall foliage season, are organized. An adult nature study course is also conducted.

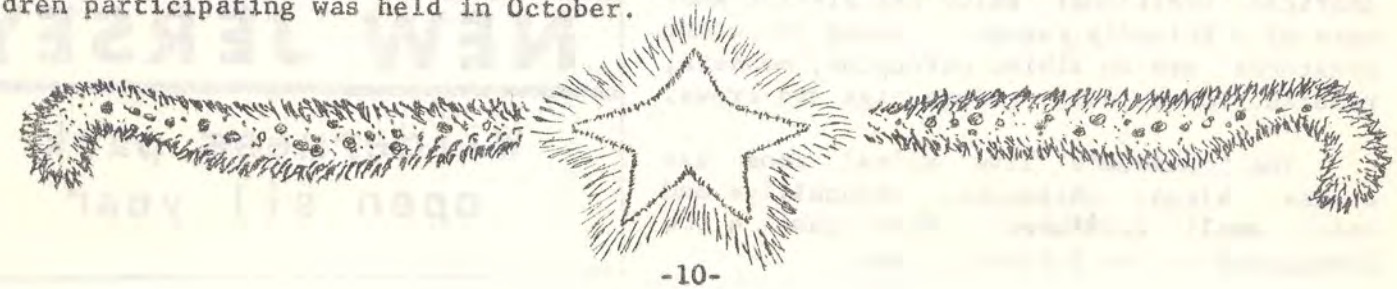
While the museum is of great interest to both children and adults, the reservation provides many other attractions. There are miles of walking paths and trails for exploring and enjoying the woods, grassy plains and an abandoned quarry. Two large lakes provide fishing and boating. Boats, for fishing or pleasure rowing, can be rented at Lake Surprise, a mile-long body of water hidden in the valley. The lakes are also favorite skating spots in winter.

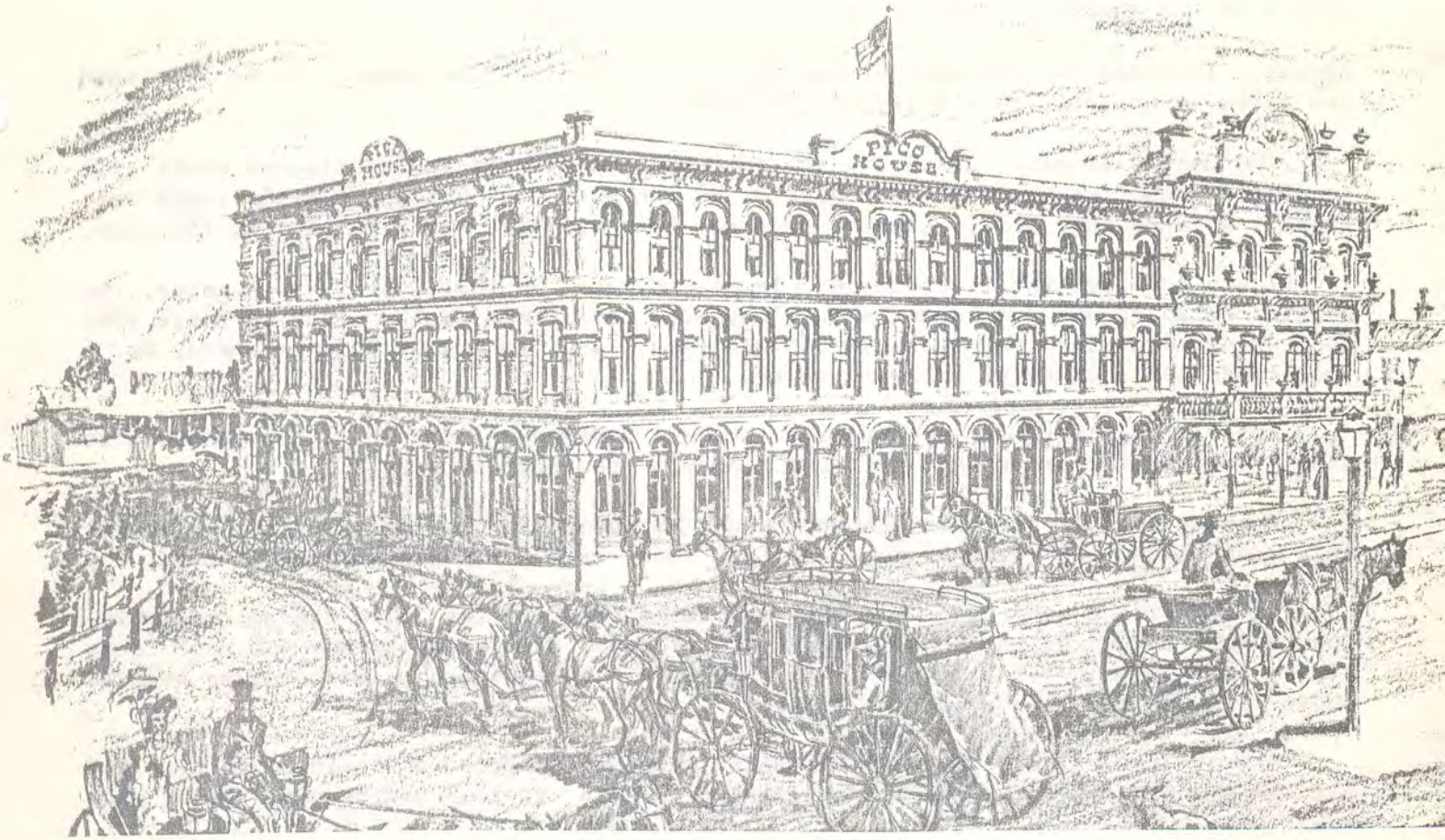
Picnickers find numerous tables, benches and fireplaces. Favored are the picnic areas at Seeley's Pond and at Prospect. Picnic spots are on a first-come, first-served basis or can be reserved in advance for group parties. The entire area is open until 11 p.m., and many visitors take advantage of the late closing for week-day evening picnics.

A steel observation tower, near the eastern end of the reservation, gives hardy visitors a good view of northern New Jersey and New York City on clear days. Local naturalists use the tower for birdwatching, as the reservation is astride one of the major migratory flyways. More than 100 birds have been identified from the tower in a half day.

Horseback riding is one of the most popular spots here and 32 miles of bridle paths are available. The Watchung Stables, in the reservation, conducts the largest children's riding program in the nation with more than 800 youngsters between 8 and 18 participating. Horses can be leased by visitors on weekdays from 8 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. and all day Sunday, but are reserved for the exclusive use of the children on Saturday.

An adult riding group was formed to ride Wednesday evenings, and often moonlight rides are organized, followed by refreshments around a bondfire. The stables hold an annual hunt show for working-class horses, and a troop show with more than 600 children participating was held in October.





After several years of planning the restoration of the Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historical Monument, and many, many discussions by the State, the City and the County of Los Angeles, the El Pueblo de Los Angeles Corporation, civic groups and others, actual work was begun on the project in May, 1959.

A master plan has been approved for the entire area to re-create a part of early Los Angeles in the heart of the City. This includes the Pico Block, Olvera Street, the Plaza and adjacent area.

It is intended to tell the story of early California, the Mexican period, and the beginning of Los Angeles in the completed project.

Olvera Street--nationally famous--gracefully depicts the spirit of early California before and following statehood, and is perhaps, the most "real" monument to early America in existence. This has been accomplished through the determination, tender care and guiding hand of Mrs. Christine Sterling, affectionately referred to as the Mother of Olvera Street.

Secretary Mario Valadez and others of the El Pueblo de Los Angeles Corporation helped to make Olvera Street, not an imitation or water color picture, but a real "color in oils" that will not fade with the using.

The same spirit is to prevail in the Pico Block across the Plaza from Olvera

(continued on the following page)

THE PUEBLO

Restoration
is underway

PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES (Continued from the previous page)

Street. Included in this part of the project is the old Pico Hotel, to be furnished and actually operated as a hotel of the 1870's.

The Merced Theatre, with all the pomp and splendor of vaudeville, no doubt will re-create memories of noted show people of the period. "If these walls could only talk!" Perhaps they will. Listen...you may hear and live again moments of the past.

There are also the first Masonic Temple erected in the City of Los Angeles, the Garnier Building and one known as Building 425. And there is the old Fire House that sheltered the horses and horse-drawn vehicles, and members of Engine Company No. 4 who lived there, on duty, 24 hours a day.

This is the largest restoration project undertaken by the State--unusual in scope, yet not in purpose and problems common to restoration work.

A great deal of research has been done. However, in digging into the old buildings many things are revealed that were not found during the preliminary studies.

At the Fire House, for example, the foundation for the fire engine turntable, the drain troughs for the horse stalls, the original partition, window and door locations, and the kind of floor that was used have been revealed. Discoveries such as these will be made throughout the project.

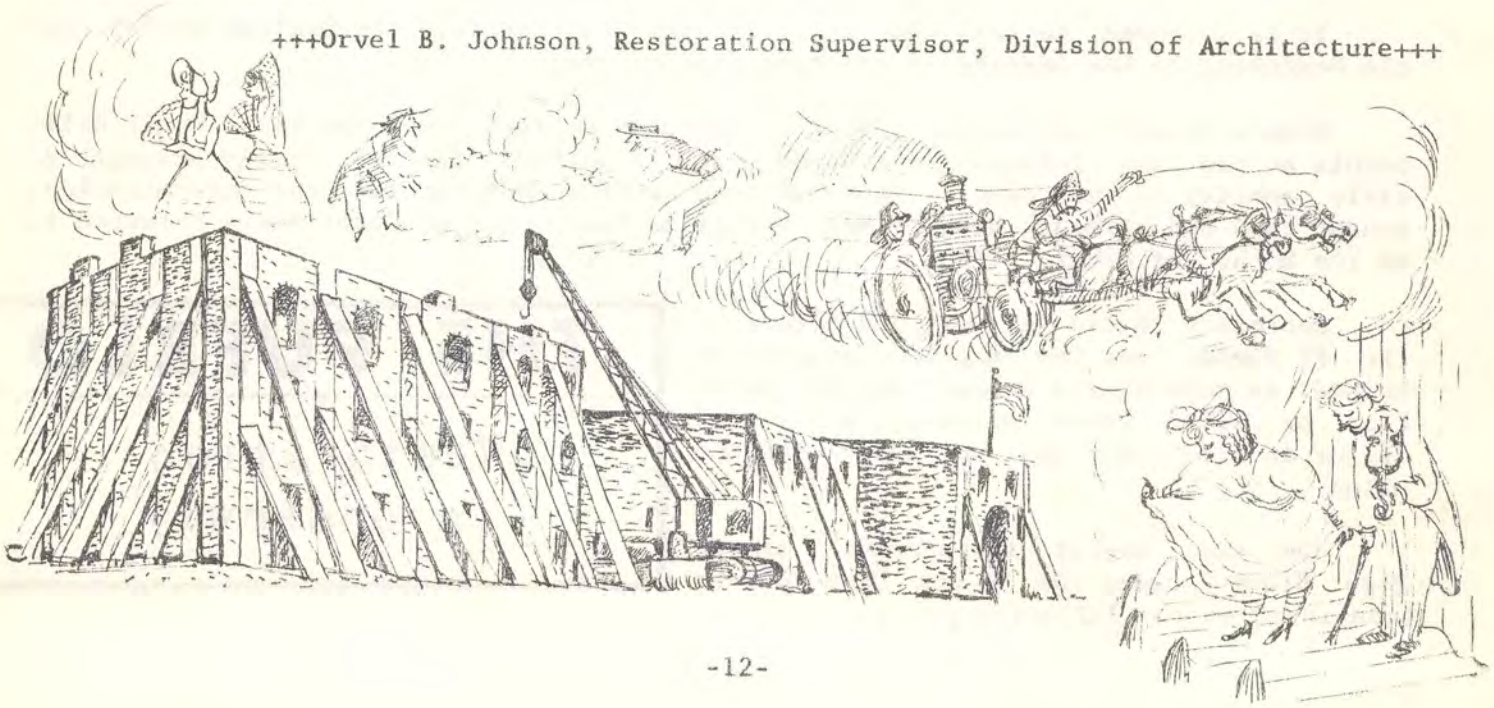
A protective fence has been installed around the area and painted in blue and gold California colors. Signs are printed in both English and Spanish, using old-fashioned lettering.

Buildings not of historical value have been removed and the brick cleaned and stacked for use during the restoration. Structural work is well under way at the Fire House.

Research continues at an unending pace. Cooperation between the various groups concerned with the project is a valuable asset in obtaining the desired result.

We can say the same for this project as we have of others: "The 'gold' is there, yet in different form." With this in mind, we can go forward in saving another bit of the Golden West.

+++Orvel B. Johnson, Restoration Supervisor, Division of Architecture+++



CONCESSIONS OFFICER DUTIES DETAILED

The basic purpose of the California State Park System is to conserve outstanding scenic areas of the State for public use, enjoyment and education; acquire, restore and preserve significant historical sites and buildings; and, develop and make available for public use recreational areas of outstanding quality. It also has been found that many of the demands by the public often can best be served by commercial operations within those areas.

The Public Resources Code of the State mentions that concessions may be granted to persons or firms for the safety and the convenience of the visiting public. In order to provide the public with the best possible type of operation, it was decided to secure the services of a person basically qualified in commercial leasing practices and who was able to write contracts for concession services. In the fiscal year 1956-57 the position of Concessions Officer was officially set up in the budget and at that time I joined the Division of Beaches and Parks.

I would like to mention some background on this position.

We have 153 State park units situated in various geographical locations--some sparsely populated, some heavily populated, some on the outskirts of cities, others many miles from nowhere. It is necessary to determine the needs of each location and to then find a qualified operator to serve the public--be it food, beverage, cabin rentals, boat rentals, gift shops and even a theatre--The California First Theatre. The first step is to gain the park supervisor's recommendations concerning the facility needed, the most advantageous hours of operation, the number of people frequenting the area, the heavy attendance season, the weather conditions, etc. After the district superintendent adds his recommendation and forwards it to the Deputy Chief of Operations, to whom the Concessions Officer reports, it becomes the function of the Concessions Officer to personally check the area and seek a competent operation. This is done by bid or through direct negotiation. Each contract presents different problems because of the diversity of the concessions--from sandwich wagons and hot dog stands to lodges and restaurants, etc.

For the first 10 months of 1959, 18 new agreements were entered into and 26 were renegotiated and renewed. The Concessions Officer also processes permits issued to various motion picture companies to use State parks for short periods of time. For the same 10 month period, there were 34 such permits issued. The number of concession agreements in effect on October 31, 1959, excluding motion picture permits, was 95.

The Concessions Officer is also responsible for the agreements under which city and county governments operate some State parks. There are presently 28 such agreements. The cities and counties have the privilege of allowing concessions to operate in these parks and any concession agreements must first be submitted to this Division for review and approval. There

(continued on Page 18)

CONCESSIONS

95 agreements
now in effect

SILVER STRAND BEACH STATE PARK (Continued from Page 7)

be complete by February, 1960 with the exception of these buildings. The concessioner's equipment was delayed a considerable period by the strike in the steel industry, but the installation is expected to be complete in the very immediate future. Otherwise the park would be at its best today. The concessioner will operate two centers, one at the Park Center and the other at Crown Cove. Pictures of both structures are shown on Page 7.

Following is a brief resume of what we have constructed at Silver Strand:

Lifeguard supervision will be administered from the fourth floor of the control tower at Park Center, with telephone service to each of the dozen lifeguard stands. To further assist in this operation, FM radios will be mounted in mobile vehicles with open contact to the administration center at all times.

Two major first aid stations, one at the Park Center serving the ocean beach and the other centrally located on the San Diego Bay side, provide complete facilities for emergency service. Each life guard stand will serve as a minor first aid station.

The first floor of the administration building houses an information and clerical office, the park supervisor's office, first aid room, lifeguard office, toilets and dressing room with showers and lockers for lifeguards. The four story control tower affords space for a main telephone panel, storage and toilet facilities for the occupant of the control tower.

A covered canopy protects an outside exhibit and informational center at the administration building. Six panels giving park information and educational data on the park are being prepared by the Natural History and Conservation Section to be ready for the coming summer season.

Also in the Park Center group is a concession building for vending packaged-type food. Seven window stations are included to handle the expected heavy demand for this type of service.

To complete the unit, a public comfort station and covered ramada have been incorporated in the plaza. The area is completely landscaped with numerous concrete benches, drinking fountains, plantings and colorful trash containers. All facilities are lighted for night operation. Park visitors will find the facilities more than adequate with the two new comfort station and dressing room buildings and the remodeling of three existing comfort station buildings.

Eight promenade ramadas have been constructed with each having seating capacity for approximately 50 visitors These will not only give service to the beach users, but will provide for the non-beach users a protected area to sit and watch the activity without venturing onto the sand. Each of the units is lighted for night use and each has drinking fountains.

The major concession facilities have been constructed on the San Diego Bay side at the Crown Cove swimming area. These structures, in addition to the typical concession service, comprise a 140' long covered ramada with benches, landscaping, wind screen, a first aid facility and public comfort station.

Robert F. Uhte

Robert F. Uhte,
Associate Architect

The State of California has acquired the initial 25 per cent of some 450 acres along the Sacramento River in Tehama County which it anticipates will become one of the most popular of State parks. It is the Woodson Bridge State Park at Squaw Hill, six miles east of Corning and three miles west of Vina.

The park is an almost unspoiled example of river bottom lands along the Sacramento River. The lowlands and upland areas are covered with Oak, the flood plain is densely wooded and there are many barren sand bars. The park will encompass 15,000 feet of river front along the Sacramento and another 8,000 feet on Kopta Slough. The broad Sacramento bisects the park and combined with the slough forms an island within park boundaries. Kopta Slough is the 1899 river channel and forms an excellent boat basin and harbor. Boating will play an important part in the park's development.

In addition to present facilities (these include a small picnic and playground development as well as a concessions building) which will be part of the State park, according to agreements reached several months ago between the Tehama Supervisors and the State--development will include picnicking, swimming, and boating at five or six other areas within the park. Just when construction can proceed depends upon acquisition as well as appropriations by the Legislature.

To be ready, the Division has plans to assign a Ranger to the area. He will maintain the area in its present form, making it available and usable to the public. As new parcels are added, he will open them to public use. In all, the Division plans purchase of some 11 parcels.

The initial purchase was from V. Strange, about 130 acres of which 35 acres is an island. It is covered with Valley Oak and is suitable to camping and picnicking developments.

Woodson Bridge State Park may be reached from U.S. 99W by Hoag Road to Dale Road to Gardiner Ferry Road, which traverses the park. From U.S. 99E visitors may turn at Mullers Corner to Vina then over Rowels Road to the Gardiner Ferry Road. All routes are maintained county routes.
(continued on Page 18)

WOODSON BR

Tehama County gains new park

YIELD FROM THE FIELD

SELL A PARK FOR A LARK! A real estate salesman was in today showing a prospective buyer some land adjoining the park on the east boundary. The customer was very interested in the land because of the potential for home building sites. When he described the land to me, I thought something sounded strange so I went with him to look at the land and found he was looking at park land. The land which was for sale by the real estate firm was a steep rocky hillside.

Edward A. Griggs, Supervisor, Clear Lake State Park.

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THRILL RIDE ALMOST SUICIDE A 15-foot shark towed two fishermen a half hour in their inflated life raft before the monster snapped the fishing line. The incident took place at 2 p.m. off Seal Rock at Fort Ross. The men, Dan Shuster, 27, Sebastapol, and Ray McDermott, 34, Bodega Bay, were fishing for cod in a five-man life raft, using an 80-pound test nylon line and gigs. Mr. McDermott was reeling in a 20-25 pound cod when a three-foot dorsal fin suddenly cut the surface and the shark seized the cod when it was only three feet from the raft. The shark carried the line its full 100 yards length, then towed the raft in circles, Mr. Shuster said. The men had hoped to get it on the beach, but it eventually snapped the line with its teeth. Mr. Shuster said he was so upset, he couldn't sleep all night.

John C. McKenzie, Supervisor, Fort Ross State Historical Monument.

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HELP, HELP---- RANGER, OH RANGER Ranger John E. Walstrom reported that while making the camp contacts one morning in Paso Picacho, he heard a feminine voice call out for help. She threw the keys out a vent window and Ranger Walstrom unlocked the door. It seems that the door became locked from the outside and she and her daughter had been imprisoned in the trailer since the previous afternoon.

Clyde W. Ray, Assistant Supervisor, Cuyamaca Rancho State Park

A DUCK'S LUCK — We discovered a small duck injured slightly in the parking lot. It was dark brown with a gold tinge, no wing lining distinction, a black bill, olive colored legs and feet, three toes forward and one back. After searching extensively in Peterson's and the new Audubon text on birds, we were not able to identify this little fellow. My children, not concerned with this problem, enjoyed him to the fullest. He tamed very quickly and, having the run of the house, bathtub and laundry trays, became sassier by the day--and incidently ate very well. My wife, Faye, and I finally took him to the quiet waters of the Santa Ana River, a short distance from our residence at the south boundary, and he swam happily away. Needless to say, the children miss him.
Maurice P. Oller, Assistant Supervisor, Huntington Beach State Park

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FOLSOM BIRDS USE HOOKS AND LINE — Upon entering the Mormon Island Dam area, one of our park visitors hailed me and pointed out a seagull sitting on the water that was tangled up in something. After watching the bird for a couple of minutes I hailed a boat that had just launched and asked him to go out to see what was wrong. A few minutes later the boat returned and asked for help--he had two birds. On one end of a fishing line about 2'in length with a fish hook in his beak was the seagull and on the other end was a helldiver in the same fix. In a few minutes both hooks were removed with a few pinches by the gull's beak. Both birds left without even a thank you for the operation.
R. E. Gehr, Park Attendant, Folsom Lake State Park

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OLYMPIC SUGGESTION — Over the Thanksgiving holiday there were swimmers and water skiers here. Some of the more rugged sports fans suggested that the skiers at Squaw Valley could just use water skis if there is no snow.
R. V. Hiller, Supervisor, Brannan Island State Park

SEASONS GREETINGS

HOME ARRIVES FOR CHRISTMAS — At noon on Friday a 54' long molasses-colored box came to town. It was two weeks overdue. The William White family was overjoyed to receive the mobile home assigned to Grover Hot Springs. It is the first of its type in the Division.
William D. White, Supervisor, Grover Hot Springs State Park

CONCESSIONS OFFICER (continued from Page 13)

are presently 42 such agreements, generally referred to as subconcessions.

The responsibility for seeing that insurance and performance bonds are in force on rights-of-way and easement agreements prepared by the Land Section rests with the Concessions Officer. There are now 391 agreements in effect.

The State Park Commission at its meeting held on September 21, 1959, adopted as part of its statement of policy, the following:

> "The use of concessions in those State units in which they are proper is to be encouraged commensurate with the designated use of the area. Experienced concessioners should be sought out and actively solicited. Concessioners should be encouraged to introduce services which will enhance the designated use of the area."

The Commission also made a statement that one way to provide more public service would be to grant long-term agreements and to allow the concessioner to invest his own capital in the construction of facilities. Close coordination between the Concessions Officer and other sections of the Division engaged in planning and development should make it possible to secure necessary structures and services in those locations where no funds are presently available due to budgetary restructions.

JOHN I. NOLL, Concessions Officer

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WOODSON BRIDGE STATE PARK (Continued from Page 15)

At present properties within the park are used for grazing, growing of grain, alfalfa and olives, and as the County Park. It is within this County park that the Department of Fish and Game through the Wildlife Conservation Program constructed an excellent boat ramp. There is a concession building on the park property, operated every summer and on many weekends.

The area is excellent for fishing, affording probably the best of fishing opportunities on the upper Sacramento River. A favorite spot is the mouth of Deer Creek, just a few hundred feet north of the project. Steelhead, king salmon, bass and trout may be taken in season. Catfish and some bass are found in Kopta Slough. Inadequate access to these areas exists, but plans call for opening them to the public as funds become available.

Adjacent to the present County park is a trailer facility for campers, including a small store, boat launching facility, dock and boat and motor rental service.

The scenic value of the park is ideal. It includes oak, willow, cottonwood and sycamore. The water level is maintained constant, with an occassional exception when extra water is released from Shasta Dam. A portion of the park will be submerged when the extra outfall occurs, but this is not a detriment. There is plenty of high ground and those facilities which might be inundated can be constructed to withstand the minor flooding.

CONSERVING AND USING OUR OPEN SPACES

BY

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

"Mankind is dependent upon the living resources of the earth and must do his part to conserve them" was the theme of a recent letter published by the Royal Bank of Canada. News and Views is privileged to reproduce it.

News and Views Supplement
December, 1959

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News and Views Supplement
December, 1959

Everyone has a life interest in conservation. For some, the stake is financial: farmers, commercial fishermen and trappers depend upon conservation of their resources for their livelihood. For others, the reward is health and recreation. Both sorts of people are concerned about preservation of our open spaces, our parks, our woodlands, our mountains and our streams.

Preservation of these is preservation of the basic resources of the earth which men and animals must have in order to live. Our physical environment governs our lives to an extent that demands thinking about.

It is time to think more earnestly than we have in the past. The tendency of our machine civilization is to wipe out every trace of what once was primitive wilderness. Joseph Wood Krutch, well known writer about nature, says in his book The Great Chain of Life: "If the earth is still livable and in many places still beautiful, that is chiefly because man's power to lay it waste has been limited. Up until now nature has been too large, too abundant and too resistant to be conquered." And there is more truth than poetry in the remark by Havelock Ellis: "The sun, moon and stars would have disappeared long ago if they had happened to be within reach of predatory human hands."

Though the history of exploiting natural resources on this Western Hemisphere has been relatively short, it contains many chapters of reckless waste and appalling destruction. Entire species of animals have been exterminated, or reduced to so small remnants that their survival is doubtful. Forests have been despoiled by uncontrolled cutting and by fire. Grasslands have been made desolate by over-grazing. Topsoil has been washed away.

Even in Audubon's times, in 1850, few birds or mammals were in danger of extinction and our land was still fertile. Then came what has been called the "terrible sixty years". Land was torn up by the plough without regard for its stability under cropping. Buffalo were exploited for their hides and tongues. Eggs of wild birds became objects of commerce, and bright-plumed birds were shot for the millinery trade. Fish were destroyed by removal of shade trees and the pollution of their waters by silt and refuse.

During recent years there has been a slight stirring toward good sense, but we are still full of inner contradictions. We set aside wild areas and then"improve" them out of all wildness. We spend in a profligate way to advance our comfort and convenience far more than people in other countries could ever afford, but we destroy in the process the very basis of comfort and life.

The wonders of the natural world, once destroyed, can never be replaced. It is our job as conservation-minded people looking to the future to maintain some sort of balance between nature and the appurtenances of our industrial age.

Conservation is the planned management and wise use of nature's resources. It aims, in co-operation with science and nature, to increase their quality, quantity and availability through the years. Conservation is not merely a subject for a school curriculum or for attention of game wardens and departments of the government; it is a way of life for all people.

Of course, the wise use of our limited resources means restraint of the few persons who through ignorance, folly, or greed try to satisfy their desires at the expense of all the others. The protection of the basis of physical life should not

require enforcement, but when enforcement is necessary we should have no compunction about applying it.

Ontario found this out at the turn of the century. As W. J. K. Harkness termed it in an article in the Canadian Geographical Journal, "some nick-of-time legislation" had been passed in 1821 to protect fish and wildlife, but it was not until 1890 that a Royal Commission was appointed to make a comprehensive survey.

Atlantic salmon once abounded in Lake Ontario and its rivers, the Don, the Humber and the Credit; after 1897 the salmon was not seen. The passenger pigeons, once counted in the millions, and the wild turkeys, were already on their way out, and could not recover even under complete protection. The last passenger pigeon died in 1914.

It is to our credit that during the past 35 years we have become increasingly aware of the threat to our welfare. Governments, industry and people have gained knowledge about the need for conservation. Associations on all levels--county, community, province and dominion--are dedicated to the protection and improvement of forest and soil; of water, animals, birds and fish; of natural areas ranging in extent from watersheds to roadside parks.

The least we can do is to become informed about the problems and needs. We may go further by associating ourselves with organizations dedicated to one or other of the conservation efforts.

What humans need for survival in a world containing powerful enemies, physical and mental, cannot be summed up in the food, shelter and clothing formula. They need to be linked together in society and to be able to break apart as individuals.

Open spaces provide fresh air and health, but they also provide the restful inspiration that nature gives to most of us. When we are in her domain nature has a way of soothing our fretfulness and easing our worries.

Hours in the woods or parks may write no exciting saga. They may be eventless. There is nothing to write home about except how the sunlight is green-filtered and cool with the breath of falling water; how the trail follows the stream up and up, over fallen logs, with the summons of the hidden waterfall luring you on. Or you may tell how, when you were thirsty, you drank from cupped hands at a spring bordered by trillium; and about the black bear that came begging as you ate your lunch at the broad rock table near the falls, and the chipmunks that gambolled in the pine needles at your feet. And yet such a letter home conveys the sense of a chain of life continuous and rich with the ages.

If we confine ourselves to our buildings--our homes, theatres, shops and offices--we are losing more than we know. The late Professor E. J. Urwick, head of the Department of Political Economy at the University of Toronto for ten years, wrote a book which he called <u>The Values of Life</u>. He said in it: "We are losing the capacity for wonder, the power to see and feel the miracles of life and beauty around us, without which our souls are half-empty and real fulness of life is denied us."

Canada's oldest natural resource is her wilderness. Some of it being preserved; much more should be set aside before it becomes over-run.

Visitors to older countries notice that they have a greater respect for natural features than we have hitherto shown. Perhaps it is because wilderness places abroad are wisely protected by folk tales and beliefs. In Ireland, for example, people do

not meddle with the "fairy rings" or "lone trees" that dot the landscape any more than they would breakdown the bounds of a fairy fort. Consequently, there is a haven on every good man's land for small wild creatures and gay wild flowers.

Perhaps it is not modern to believe in fairies and leprechauns, but if they and the little light elves that inhabit the grassy verges of fields and the marshy banks of streams persuade us by promise or threat to preserve their homes they are doing us and our children's children a good turn.

On a larger scale, we need the spirit of conservation in our forests and parks. This may mean that we cannot gratify all demands for their use. Many of the things we do to the open spaces to enjoy are endangered because the facilities we demand for our comfort are crowding out the scenery.

In too many instances a big job of landscape destruction is undertaken to make the place more accessible, or to change its character. Take the pond that Thoreau made famous through his book Walden, or Life in the Woods. The four families which once owned the surrounding property gave it to Massachusetts to preserve for posterity. Today, instead of the peaceful pool about which Thoreau wrote, there is a bathing beach, and across the road there are trailer camps and hot dog stands. It takes an effort of the imagination to picture the tranquil solitude of Walden.

Even in national parks, the pressures are great for roads and tourist developments. To the south of us, Yellowstone Park is an example. The original stipulation that the area should be kept in its "natural condition" has not prevented the construction of more and more roads, the building of more lodges, the provision of more parking space. Says a writer in Vital Issues: "There are places in Yellowstone that look as if they were trying to compete with an amusement park."

By contract, Canada Year Book says of Algonquin Park, one of Ontario's provincial parks: "the present administrative policy is to encourage the establishment of commercial recreation facilities on the park fringes and to return the park itself to its natural condition."

The more complicated our lives become, and the more elaborate the machinery of living is made, the more necessary it is to create the temporary retreat from reality which we call play. Recreation is a major need for old as well as young. As the German philosopher Nietzsche wrote: "In every man there is a child who wants to play."

Part of the standard of living of North America is the wilds of Canada. Gregory Clark went so far as to say in his booklet, With Rod and Reel in Canada: "Canada is fortunate in having considerable areas unfit for anything forever save recreation."

There is no ready-made vacation pattern into which people of all sizes and shapes must fit. Some may like the thrill of digging in the ages-old badlands of the Red Deer River Valley, where dinosaurs disported themselves in the shallow sea of the Mesozoic Age. Others prefer the Annapolis Valley, where Champlain raised his habitation and founded the Order of the Good Time only 350 years ago.

Snowy slopes, mineral springs, trout-filled streams, woods and hills peopled with game animals, mountain trails, sun-swept beaches: all these are to be found in Canada.

There is little difference, really, between the recreation needs of the businessman who gets away from his office to fish a Quebec stream and the housewife who, in sentimental moods, sits in Beacon Hill Park in Victoria when the moon is on the wane

and sees a ghostly company of Druids walking in solemn procession beneath the giant oaks. Both accumulate cherished memories of pleasant surroundings, the mental tonic of peaceful hours. For the time being they have escaped into another room of life.

Out of a vacation spent in one of Canada's parks or open spaces one may carry away, besides pleasant memories, an intellectual increment. He may have absorbed some knowledge of the ways of squirrels or men.

One does not need to study, but merely to take in. Even the greatest biologists stammer in the presence of nature. They do not know all the properties of living matter nor all of its astonishing possibilities. To lesser people it is enough to see the beauty in the simplicity of natural things; to note how the myriad colours of moss on a rock show to their best advantage after a rainfall; to detect the grace of movement in a bounding deer; to envy, perhaps, the charming poise of a listening bird.

Some knowledge of the natural world should be part of every child's education; not the knowledge that is gained from textbooks or through class-room microscopes or by dissection of dead beasts, but knowledge of acquaintance. In giving children the opportunity to absorb nature we acquaint them with the sense that life exists even in the lowliest form of animal and the smallest sort of plant.

Living in the open spaces will acquaint us, and our children, with the biological problems of human survival in a world where Nature will always have the last word. It will encourage us to overcome unwarranted fears, because we fear mostly what we do not know. It will give us the broad view that develops mental fitness and emotional stability.

The open spaces we need range from tracts that are thousands of square miles in area to little roadside picnic places with room for a couple of tables. The desirable feature is to have enough of them, preserved from invasion by predators of every sort, and located so that some of them are within reach of every Canadian.

Canada's national parks are areas of natural beauty and special interest that have been, in the words of a government handbook: "dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment." They are to be conserved "unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

It was the discovery of mineral hot springs on Sulphur Mountain, near Banff, that led to the establishment of Canada's first national park. From this small area of 10 square miles, set apart in 1885, the park system has been extended until it embraces 30 separate areas totalling more than 29,000 square miles. The latest addition is a wilderness area of 156 square miles on Bonavista Bay in Newfoundland, called Terra Nova Park.

Every park has its special features, from fishing to romance. Park hatcheries provided 756,000 grayling and 14,000 pounds of trout for park waters in the most recent year reported. For the romantic interest we may go to Prince Edward Island, where Green Gables, the farm house immortalized by Lucy Maud Montgomery in Anne of Green Gables is preserved amid beautiful surroundings; the Lake of Shining Waters, the Haunted Wood and Lovers' Lane.

Provincial parks, set aside and maintained by the provincial governments, total 59,516 square miles, and provincial forest reserves add up to 210,240 square miles. One of the best known is Algonquin Provincial Park in Ontario, only 175 miles from Toronto. In its 2,740 square miles there are countless wild birds and animals of many species living undisturbed by man, and anglers haunt its well-stocked lakes and streams.

The Federation of Ontario Naturalists has operated a summer camp at Algonquin for more than 20 years, giving guidance to persons interested in studying, photographing or just enjoying the life that abounds in open spaces and woodland.

Not everyone has an automobile or the time and money required to reach these national and provincial parks, so it is necessary to have municipal parks.

Much of the difference between towns in their general goodness of life for good people depends upon their energetic provision of open spaces.

Absurd it may be, but every new generation seems to come face to face with the problems of open spaces and parks as if it were something new; but we know of town planning with an eye to beauty and space in the Old World from very early times. Today, many communities are growing up without direction, one "development" jostling another without regard for anything beyond using the land for houses and apartments.

What, specifically, should be sought? Ideally, every family should have access to a park big enough for all-day excursions; a wooded area; a protected place where wild flowers grow; a clear stream and a pool. These are to be our contact with nature and are quite apart from school and other athletic grounds, tot lots and swimming places.

Some device of law should be found whereby these areas shall be kept for the people for all time. As things are now, by-laws of a few years ago can be removed from the books to allow use of park land for electric substations, filtration plants, parking lots or other accessories of our mechanization. Our plans need to be realistic and practical, yet we must make them with vision, knowledge and imagination if we are not to barter future health and happiness for an easy solution of some present problem.

As an example of planning of this sort, consider the programme of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Hamilton, Ontario. It includes science, recreation and education. It has a dozen areas, each with its own planned purpose; a picnic table, an autumn garden, a spring garden, a children's garden, a nature trail and wild-flower sanctuary, a sunken garden, a marsh waterfowl sanctuary, an arboretum, and a rock garden.

Why should we go to the expense and trouble of preserving open spaces and providing parks? Because life depends upon it.

The scampering of a squirrel, the ploughing of a worm, the flight of a bird, the honey-gathering of a bee--all these play their part in regulating the natural machinery of fertility and growth.

The protection of trees on our watersheds is essential to the collection, storage and distribution of water, without which we could not live.

We admire the wild flower for its beauty, painted by myriad artists, each with his own special skill, but the plant has a usefulness far more substantial than its aesthetic appeal. "When," said C. F. Kettering, Vice President of General Motors, "a man comes to me and says, 'All of the major problems of science have been solved'--I like to ask him the simple question, 'Why is grass green?'"

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1 December, 1959

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William R. Fairbanks, State Park Attendant

Van Damme Beach State Park, Little River, California

Lester M. Ransom, State Park Ranger III
Edward A. Earl, State Park Ranger II
Alva L. Clemons, State Park Ranger I

DISTRICT 3 HEADQUARTERS
929 North El Dorado Street
Stockton 3, California

Clyde L. Newlin, State Park Ranger VI
Melville M. Whittaker, State Park Ranger V
Donald E. Lawyer, State Park Ranger IV
Theodore Wilson, State Park Ranger III
Harmon Rowe, Associate Landscape Architect
Peter Gaidula, Assistant Landscape Architect
Bradley R. Mortensen, Junior Civil Engineer
Edward M. Morales, Highway Equipment Operator-Laborer
Clayton N. Howser, Highway Equipment Operator-Laborer
Robert H. Morris, Delineator
Lester P. Colborn, Carpenter Foreman
John C. Bhend, Carpenter
Yoshiko G. Takahashi, Accounting Technician II
Bernice Holck, Intermediate Account Clerk
Anna F. Keller, Intermediate Stenographer Clerk
Dorothy E. Adams, Intermediate Typist Clerk, Range B
Margaret Vasquez, Intermediate Stenographer Clerk
William R. O'Brien, Stock Clerk
Quintin D. Kenoly, Janitor

District 3 - Field Services

Brannan Island State Park, Star Route, Box 75-A, Rio Vista, California

Robert V. Hiller, State Park Ranger II
George C. Weldon, State Park Ranger I
Ira O. Standridge, State Park Attendant

Calaveras Big Trees State Park, Arnold, California

Anton J. Trigeiro, State Park Ranger III
Neil E. Power, State Park Ranger II
Renie A. Laret, State Park Ranger II
Edwin L. Hixson, State Park Ranger II
Robert W. Freese, State Park Ranger I
George Linden, State Park Ranger I
Kenneth W. Martin, State Park Ranger I
Paul A. Clark, State Park Attendant
Charles G. Williams, State Park Attendant
Faith L. Roberts, Intermediate Stenographer Clerk

Caswell Memorial State Park, Rt. 2, Box 564 B, Ripon, California

Ronald C. McCullough, State Park Ranger II
Carlton E. Nicholson, State Park Ranger I

Columbia Historic State Park, P. O. Box 265, Columbia, California

Wesley E. Cater, State Park Ranger III
Melvin E. Schneider, State Park Ranger II
Jack O. Perry, State Park Ranger I
William H. Olsen, State Park Ranger I
Silas J. Ector, State Park Ranger I
John W. Wills, State Park Attendant
Leonard F. Nelson, State Park Attendant
June D. Laughlin, Intermediate Stenographer Clerk
Don Armstrong, Plumber

Colusa-Sacramento River State Park, P. O. Box 207, Colusa, California

Kenneth T. Stanley, State Park Ranger II
Alva J. Murray, State Park Ranger I

Curry-Bidwell Bar State Park, Merrimac Star Route, Oroville, California

Nolan E. Albright, State Park Ranger II
James M. Doyle, State Park Ranger I

D. L. Bliss State Park, Homewood, Lake Tahoe, California

Keith N. Carpenter, State Park Ranger III
Kenneth J. Huddleston, State Park Ranger II

Donner Memorial State Park, P. O. Box 1206, Truckee, California

Jack P. Stowe, State Park Ranger II
Curtis B. Mitchell, State Park Ranger I
Theodore Alstad, State Park Attendant

Emerald Bay State Park, Homewood, Lake Tahoe, California

Russell McDonnell, State Park Ranger I
Delbert W. Williams, State Park Attendant

Folsom Lake State Park, Box 200, Star Route, Folsom, California

Richard L. Brock, State Park Ranger IV
Charles L. McMullen, State Park Ranger II
Fred D. Mitchell, State Park Ranger II
Chester J. Cowden, State Park Ranger I
Lee M. Johnson, State Park Ranger I
John A. Rowe, State Park Ranger I
Charles Wolfe, State Park Ranger I
Otis G. Lyons, State Park Ranger I
Richard K. Van Natta, State Park Ranger I
Walter H. Grows, State Park Ranger I
Arthur G. Swenson, State Park Ranger I
Selmer O. Nybo, State Park Ranger I
Leonard L. Layton, Beach Lifeguard Supervisor
Robert N. Nygren, State Park Attendant
George M. Marley, State Park Attendant

Vernon L. Reynolds, State Park Attendant
David L. Neasham, State Park Attendant
George E. Carlin, State Park Attendant
Leland C. Dyer, State Park Attendant
Robert E. Gehr, State Park Attendant
Raymond E. Garcia, State Park Attendant
Larry H. Khan, Automobile Mechanic
Betty J. Raab, Intermediate Stenographer Clerk
William L. Jacobs, Highway Eqipment Operator-Laborer

Frank's Tract State Park,

David W. Redding, State Park Ranger II

George J. Hatfield State Park, Star Route, Newman, California

Donald I. Rich, State Park Ranger II
Jack C. Sutton, State Park Ranger I

Grover Hot Springs State Park, P. O. Box 5A, Markleeville, California

William D. White, State Park Ranger II
John A. Laken, State Park Ranger I

Marshall Gold Discovery State Park, Coloma, California

John E. Dixon, State Park Ranger II
Harold H. Sederquist, State Park Ranger I
Robert A. Fischer, State Park Ranger I
Orsan B. Tallant, State Park Ranger I
Paul Olejnik, State Park Attendant

McConnell State Park, General Delivery, Delhi, California

Adolph F. Garrelts, State Park Ranger II
Robert M. Lettmann, State Park Ranger I

Plumas Eureka State Park, Graeagle, California

Morley J. Mason, State Park Ranger III
Robert F. Waggoner, State Park Ranger I
Robert Tardif, State Park Attendant

Squaw Valley, Tahoe City, California

James B. Chaffee, State Park Ranger IV

Sutter's Fort State Historical Museum, 2701 L Street, Sacramento, California

Carroll D. Hall, State Park Ranger III
Francis A. Riddell, State Park Ranger I
John H. Plimpton, State Park Ranger I
Don M. Stalter, State Park Attendant
Talton M. Cooper, Groundsman
Robert H. Space, Groundsman
Henry B. Collins, Curator I
Julian E. Mannen, Janitor
Ernest A. Boisvert, Janitor

Tahoe State Park, Tahoe City, California

John V. McKone, State Park Ranger II
Frank B. Bellinghausen, State Park Ranger I

Turlock Lake State Park, Star Route, La Grange, California

Ben M. Twight, State Park Ranger III
William O. Williams, State Park Ranger II
Gerald H. Ramsdell, State Park Ranger I
Hubert Howard, State Park Attendant

DISTRICT 4 HEADQUARTERS
210 Olivier Street
Monterey, California

Jess T. Chaffee, State Park Ranger VI
Wayne Cox, State Park Ranger V
Harry Dean, Jr., Associate Landscape Architect
William A. Lloyd, Assistant Landscape Architect
Arthur A. Mehas, Junior Landscape Architect
Norman A. Rial, Assistant Civil Engineer
Erwin J. Avery, Highway Equipment Operator Laborer
James B. Ford, Tractor Operator Laborer
Don E. McCarroll, Automobile Mechanic
Victor Riolo, Carpenter Foreman
William M. Kuromoto, Drafting Aid II
Colin K. Chambers, Accounting Technician II
Ida Maye Moore, Intermediate Account Clerk
Lillian F. Jameson, Intermediate Stenographer Clerk
Ruth E. Smith, Intermediate Stenographer Clerk
Alvina K. Gerdt, Intermediate Typist Clerk, Range B
Arthur A. Keithley, Stock Clerk

District 4 - Field Services

Asilomar Beach State Park, P. O. Box 537, Pacific Grove, California

George M. Heldt, State Park Ranger I

Big Basin Redwoods State Park, Big Basin, California

Alfred P. Salzgeber, State Park Ranger IV
Walter F. Martell, State Park Ranger II
James G. Davis, State Park Ranger II
Preston J. McVicar, State Park Ranger I
Ray S. Simpson, State Park Ranger I
Wesley H. Jones, State Park Ranger I
Stanley W. Jones, State Park Ranger I
Gerald O. Shaffer, State Park Attendant
Kirk M. Wallace, State Park Attendant
Harry M. Willson, State Park Attendant
Donald O. Renn, State Park Attendant
Festus C. Coleman, State Park Attendant
Albert H. Wittwer, State Park Attendant
Frances Furlong, Intermediate Typist Clerk

Butano State Park, P. O. Box 63, Pescadero, California

Benjamin F. Ries, State Park Ranger II

Capitola Beach State Park, c/o New Brighton Beach State Park, P. O. Box 36, Capitola, California

Frank R. Hayford, State Park Ranger I

Fremont Peak State Park, P. O. Box 116, San Juan Bautista, California

Lee G. Beavenue, State Park Ranger I
Elmer C. Jones, State Park Ranger I

Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park, P. O. Box 53, Felton, California

Leo W. Dennis, State Park Ranger II
Ralph D. Finch, State Park Attendant
Jack M. Adams, State Park Attendant
Frank W. Hart, State Park Attendant

San Francisco Maritime Monument, P. O. Box 4023 Bayshore Station, Pier 18, Oakland, California

Harrison J. Dring, Restoration & Maintenance Supervisor
Christopher T. Leggo, Restoration & Maintenance Specialist
Ivan L. Duncan, Shipwright Foreman
Robert W. Pugh, State Park Ranger I
Richard L. Easley, State Park Ranger I

Monterey State Historical Monument, 210 Olivier Street, Monterey, California

Alvin F. Whittington, Jr., State Park Ranger II
Albert N. Olinger, State Park Ranger I
Jack N. Costello, State Park Attendant
Irene Mezger, Guide, Historical Monument
Ray G. Peterson, Janitor

California First Theatre, Monterey S.H.M., Scott & Pacific Streets, Monterey, Calif.

Vera D. Stewart, Curator I
Forrest Denhart, Groundsman

Old Custom House, Monterey S.H.M., Alvarado & Scott Streets, Monterey, California

Maria Daly, Guide, Historical Monument
William L. Ratliff, Groundsman
Edna M. Neblett, Janitor

Pacific Building, Monterey S.H.M., Calle Principal & Scott Streets, Monterey, Calif.

Amelie Kneass, Curator I

Stevenson House, Monterey S.H.M., 530 Huston Street, Monterey, California

Hans C. Heidemann, Groundsman
Anne R. Issler, Curator I
Myfanwy Lloyd, Curator I
Evelyn M. Smith, Janitor

Thomas Oliver Larkin House, Monterey S.H.M., 510 Calle Principal, Monterey, Calif.

Barbara J. Burdick, Guide, Historical Monument
Anthony J. Flores, Groundsman
Robert R. Downing, Janitor

Mount Diablo State Park, P. O. Box 258, Diablo, California

Robert E. Stewart, State Park Ranger III
Franklyn Brown, State Park Ranger II
George E. Thornton, State Park Ranger I
Wilbert S. Frazier, State Park Ranger I
Leroy F. Kerr, State Park Ranger I
Marion Hanshew, State Park Attendant
Jack R. Wells, State Park Attendant
Emmett B. Leath, Jr., State Park Attendant

Natural Bridges Beach State Park, 2531 West Cliff Drive, Santa Cruz, California

Robert L. Perkins, State Park Ranger II
James A. Beck, State Park Ranger I

New Brighton Beach State Park, P. O. Box 36, Capitola, California

Thomas D. Spencer, State Park Ranger II
Dominic Barra, State Park Ranger I
Lawrence A. Cullom, State Park Attendant

Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park, Big Sur, California

Donald D. Royer, State Park Ranger III
Harry G. Kauffman, State Park Ranger II
Karl G. Moltzner, Jr., State Park Ranger I
Dale H. Buschke, State Park Ranger I
William E. Marshall, State Park Ranger I
Joe Fazio, State Park Attendant
Thomas W. Griffith, State Park Attendant
Kenneth V. Cortright, State Park Attendant
Martin L. Forster, State Park Attendant

Point Lobos Reserve State Park, Rt. 1, Box 131, Carmel, California

Milton M. Frincke, State Park Ranger III
Wesley M. King, State Park Ranger II
William J. Coleman, State Park Ranger I
Harold C. Terry, State Park Ranger I
Charles B. Maddock, State Park Attendant
Dick C. Lokey, State Park Attendant

Portola State Park, Star Route 2, La Honda, California

William P. Dougherty, State Park Ranger III
Floyd A. Lemley, State Park Ranger II
Walter M. Hohstadt, State Park Ranger I
Robert W. Jensen, State Park Attendant
Frederick A. Parson, State Park Attendant

Riding & Hiking Trails, Contra Costa, Alameda, and Santa Clara Counties

William Row, State Park Ranger I

Riding & Hiking Trails, San Mateo & Marin Counties

Thomas Grieco, State Park Ranger II

San Juan Bautista State Historical Monument, P. O. Box 116, San Juan Bautista, Calif.

Bassett A. Farber, State Park Ranger II
John Magure, State Park Attendant
Frank S. Schmitt, Groundsman
Saul E. Dotson, Janitor

San Mateo Beaches State Park, P. O. Box 638, Half Moon Bay, California

R. V. Lesley Sims, State Park Ranger III
Norman J. Cleaver, State Park Ranger II
William R. Epperly, State Park Ranger I
Frank E. Davis, State Park Attendant
Ben J. Underwood, State Park Attendant
Clarence E. Gilbert, Highway Equipment Operator-Laborer

Seacliff Beach State Park, P. O. Box 298, Aptos, California

Lewis P. Griffith, State Park Ranger IV
Evon G. Till, Jr., State Park Ranger II
Leonard O. Pearson, State Park Ranger I
Floyd C. Saddlemyre, State Park Ranger I
Weldon H. Cecil, State Park Attendant
David L. Stratton, State Park Attendant
Betty Jean Phelan, Intermediate Stenographer Clerk

Sunset Beach State Park, 201 Sunset Beach Road, Watsonville, California

Arthur Parvin, State Park Ranger II
Malcolm G. Bowman, State Park Ranger I
Auburn W. Rose, State Park Ranger I
Philip Voyne, State Park Attendant
John D. Johns, State Park Attendant

Twin Lakes Beach State Park, 2401 East Cliff Drive, Santa Cruz, California

Ernest L. Hunter, State Park Ranger II
Nils W. Bergman, State Park Ranger I

DISTRICT 5 HEADQUARTERS
111 La Patera Lane
Goleta, California

Lloyd Lively, State Park Ranger VI
Llewellyn P. Griffith, State Park Ranger V
Glenn A. Jackson, State Park Ranger III
Robert K. Crawford, State Park Ranger II
Irene F. Vyenielo, Intermediate Clerk
Joyce A. Lanford, Intermediate Stenographer Clerk
Kay L. McMichael, Intermediate Stenographer Clerk
Edward H. Nunes, Stock Clerk
Helen S. Ward, Accounting Technician II
Perry Poznanske, Delineator
Richard A. May, Associate Landscape Architect
David Lee Allan, Assistant Landscape Architect
Richard M. Paine, Assistant Landscape Architect
Glenn V. Walters, Assistant Civil Engineer
Warren C. Menges, Highway Equipment Operator-Laborer
Michael L. Plesha, Carpenter Foreman
Elvis M. Eidson, Automobile Mechanic

District 5 - Field Services

Carpinteria Beach State Park, P. O. Box 997, Carpinteria, California

George W. Lynn, State Park Ranger III
William C. Kaiser, State Park Ranger II
John P. Anderson, State Park Ranger I
Gerald A. Fialho, State Park Ranger I
George E. Johnson, State Park Attendant
Richard A. Naylor, State Park Attendant
Esther I. Burdick, Intermediate Typist Clerk

El Capitan Beach State Park, Rt. 1, Box 238, Goleta, California

Carl G. Lonnecker, State Park Ranger II
Lloyd B. Geissinger, State Park Ranger I
Luther O. Helm, State Park Attendant
Patrick B. Watkins, State Park Attendant

Emma K. Wood Beach State Park, c/o San Buenaventura Beach State Park, P. O. Box 1089, Ventura, California

Robert Robles, State Park Attendant

Fort Tejon State Historical Monument, General Delivery, Lebec, California

Louis C. Wakefield, State Park Ranger II
Robert Reese, State Park Ranger I

Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument, San Simeon, California

James Whitehead, State Park Ranger IV
Charles P. Lyden, State Park Ranger II

John B. Howie, State Park Attendant
Earle F. Hooven, State Park Attendant
Ira J. Brant, State Park Attendant
Elwin Lee Wood, State Park Attendant
Lawrence G. Hurd, State Park Attendant
Richard E. Denny, State Park Attendant
Chester C. Getty, State Park Attendant
Norman Rotanzi, Supervisor of Grounds & Maintenance
Alfred J. Curti, Groundsman
Stanley R. Carson, Groundsman
Wilburn E. Smith, Groundsman
Ruth W. DeVogel, Intermediate Stenographer Clerk
Louie M. Powell, Watchman
Gladys G. Yost, Janitor
Alfred N. Mewha, Janitor
Harold D. Gascoigne, Janitor
Ann B. Rotanzi, Supervising Housekeeper II
William H. Loke, Guide, Historical Monument
James N. Evans, Guide, Historical Monument
Jan K. Lubomirski, Guide, Historical Monument
Gerard Edwards, Guide, Historical Monument
Wilbur S. Mayer, Guide, Historical Monument
Neils E. Pedersen, Guide, Historical Monument
Barbara Sewell, Guide, Historical Monument
Laurens Anderson, Guide, Historical Monument
Lelon G. Shelton, Guide, Historical Monument
Thomas K. Powell, Carpenter Foreman

Joshua Trees State Park, P. O. Box 110, Lancaster, California

Philip D. Van Deusen, State Park Ranger I

LaPurisima Mission State Historical Monument, R.F.D. Box 102, Lompos, California

Arthur Sill, State Park Ranger III
Wayne A. Colwell, State Park Ranger II
Walter Vander Haar, State Park Ranger I
Kenneth T. Merrill, State Park Attendant
William R. Ledbetter, Groundsman
Henry C. Becerra, Groundsman
Frank L. Gutierrez, Curator I
Elmer H. Bolk, Janitor

Leo Carrillo Beach State Park, 35000 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu, California

Maurice E. Hayes, State Park Ranger II
John S. Duncan, State Park Ranger I
Noel E. Henry, State Park Attendant

Los Encinos State Historical Monument, P.O. Box 184, Encino, California

Paul W. Minton, State Park Ranger II
John Aquino, Groundsman

Millerton Lake State Park, Friant, California

Darrell A. Knoefler, State Park Ranger IV
Jack W. Hesemeyer, State Park Ranger II
Francis H. Wiget, State Park Ranger II
Oscar P. Noren, State Park Ranger I
Frederick R. Newbill, State Park Ranger I
Henry P. Sanderson, State Park Attendant
Ernest O. Howard, State Park Attendant
Fred A. Judkins, State Park Attendant
Walter C. Klinkle, State Park Attendant
Earl H. Rhoads, State Park Attendant
John W. Hass, State Park Attendant
James M. Markusen, State Park Attendant
Glen M. Shepherd, State Park Attendant
Jesse L. Burgin, State Park Attendant
Judith I. Loux, Intermediate Stenographer Clerk
Durwood W. Ingle, Highway Equipment Operator-Laborer

Morro Bay State Park, P. O. Box 488, Morro Bay, California

John R. Fleming, State Park Ranger III
Thomas L. McKnight, State Park Ranger II
John A. McGinnis, State Park Ranger I
Allan H. Smith, State Park Ranger I
Richard L. Menefee, State Park Ranger I
Howard D. Nelson, State Park Attendant
Roy Brown, State Park Attendant

Pio Pico State Historical Monument, 6003 Pioneer Blvd., Whittier, California

Benny C. Blanco, Groundsman
Martin G. Cole, Curator I

Pismo Beach State Park, Oceano, California

Raymond E. Westberg, State Park Ranger II
Raymond N. Brown, State Park Attendant

San Buenaventura Beach State Park, P. O. Box 1089, Ventura, California

William D. Markle, State Park Ranger II
George W. Jackson, State Park Ranger I
Frank W. Stockslager, State Park Attendant
Cleo E. Jackson, State Park Attendant
Art D. Morland, State Park Attendant

Tule Elk Reserve State Park, Box 126, Tupman, California

Jackson A. Rhodes, State Park Ranger I
Wilbur Eshelman, State Park Attendant

Will Rogers State Park, 14253 Sunset Blvd., Pacific Palisades, California

Wendell K. Davis, State Park Ranger III
George E. Kafka, State Park Ranger II
Ray B. Robison, State Park Ranger I

William W. Norton, Jr., State Park Ranger I
Zephere A. Beauregard, State Park Attendant
William W. Wratten, State Park Attendant
Willard E. Cruse, Groundsman
Bernard J. Mills, Groundsman
Ruth B. Hamersley, Curator I
Edward L. Allen, Janitor

DISTRICT 6 HEADQUARTERS
P. O. Box 1328
San Clemente, California

Alan D. Philbrook, State Park Ranger VI
William A. Weatherbee, State Park Ranger V
Eugene Velzy, State Park Ranger V
Roy M. Mathiesen, Associate Landscape Architect
George O. Rackelmann, Assistant Landscape Architect
Chester Janik, Assistant Civil Engineer
Milo L. Arneklev, Highway Equipment Operator-Laborer
Francis L. Fitzgerald, Highway Equipment Operator-Laborer
Patricia L. Gilmont, Delineator
Fred Laurie, Carpenter Foreman
Wallace M. Cavanaugh, Automobile Mechanic
Albert N. Pedersen, Accounting Technician II
Patricia M. Shelton, Intermediate Stenographer Clerk
Adelle George, Intermediate Typist Clerk, Range B
Louise M. Gallagher, Intermediate Typist Clerk, Range B
Juan Jose Luna, Stock Clerk
Robert J. Isenor, District Lifeguard Supervisor

District 6 - Field Services

Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, Borrego Springs, California

Clyde E. Strickler, State Park Ranger III
Roger M. Stinchfield, State Park Ranger II
William Flohr, State Park Ranger II
Dale B. Miller, State Park Ranger I
Ivan L. Childress, State Park Ranger I
Victor B. Blurton, State Park Ranger I
Guyvon M. Huston, State Park Ranger I
Douglas R. Bryce, State Park Ranger I
Emmet T. Crisp, State Park Ranger I
George W. Leetch, State Park Ranger I
Merle E. Beckman, State Park Ranger I
Lorin B. Forsyth, State Park Ranger I
Frank L. Fairchild, State Park Attendant
Dalton E. Merkel, State Park Naturalist

Bolsa Chica State Park, c/o P. O. Box 348, Huntington Beach, California

Jack P. Welch, State Park Ranger III

Carlsbad Beach State Park, P. O. Box 102, Carlsbad, California

Knowlton W. Miramontes, State Park Ranger II

Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, P. O. Box 505, Julian, California

Maurice Morgan, State Park Ranger IV
Clyde W. Ray, State Park Ranger II
Paul E. Jordan, State Park Ranger II
Robert A. Folmar, State Park Ranger II
Luke Vaught, State Park Ranger I
Herbert L. Heinze, State Park Ranger I
Roy A. Golson, State Park Ranger I
Hugo E. Hoy, State Park Ranger I
Robert B. Frenzel, State Park Ranger I
Thomas S. Miller, State Park Attendant
John E. Walstrom, State Park Attendant
Robert F. Frazier, State Park Attendant
Thomas M. Bryant, State Park Attendant
Maria L. Stille, Intermediate Typist Clerk

Doheny Beach State Park, P. O. Box A, Dana Point, California

Oroville G. Short, State Park Ranger III
Eugene W. Schaal, State Park Ranger II
William O. Woodworth, State Park Ranger I
James D. McDade, State Park Ranger I
Joseph E. Hall, State Park Attendant
Caleb B. Smith, State Park Attendant

Huntington Beach State Park, P. O. Box 348, Huntington Beach, California

William J. Reinhardt, State Park Ranger III
Maurice P. Oller, State Park Ranger II
Jack A. Genter, State Park Ranger I
John C. McManus, State Park Ranger I
Roy L. Stokes, State Park Attendant
Melvin E. Tubbs, Beach Lifeguard Supervisor

Lake Elsinore State Park, 32040 Riverside Street, Elsinore, California

Lyle E. Watson, State Park Ranger II
Kent Hartwell, State Park Ranger I

Mitchell Caverns State Park, P. O. Box 1, Essex, California

Eugene R. Junette, State Park Ranger II
Walter G. Palmer, State Park Ranger I
Sydney J. Jackson, State Park Attendant

Mount San Jacinto State Park, P. O. Box 1445, Idyllwild, California

Frank L. Davies, State Park Ranger II
Alfred Galli, State Park Ranger I
James W. Elliott, State Park Attendant
George O. Gillette, State Park Attendant

Palomar Mountain State Park, Palomar Mountain, California

Theodore M. Hansen, State Park Ranger II
James H. Morton, State Park Ranger I
Harry B. Shook, State Park Attendant

Riding & Hiking Trails, Riverside and Los Angeles Counties

Louis D. Juch, State Park Ranger II

Roadside Rests, Barstow, P. O. Box 116, Daggett, California

John W. Myers, State Park Attendant

Salton Sea State Park, P. O. Box 338, Mecca, California

Carl G. Whitefield, State Park Ranger II
James L. Caldwell, State Park Ranger I
Charles O. Potthast, State Park Attendant
James E. Neal, State Park Attendant
Marshall M. McGlothlin, State Park Attendant
Rodney A. Loeffler, State Park Attendant
Harold P. Hagge, State Park Attendant

San Clemente Beach State Park, 2800 S. El Camino Real, San Clemente, California

Rudolph E. Anderson, State Park Ranger III
Raymond F. Spicer, State Park Ranger II
Dana B. Long, State Park Ranger I
Daniel E. Rushing, State Park Ranger I
Alphons G. Schmitt, State Park Attendant
James L. Howe, State Park Attendant
Louis P. Hogan, State Park Attendant

San Diego County Beaches, P. O. Box 626, Encinitas, California

Herbert Hedicke, State Park Ranger IV
Eric Leffingwell, State Park Ranger II
James H. Richardson, State Park Ranger I
Raymond G. Shannon, State Park Attendant

Silver Strand Beach State Park, P. O. Box 507, Coronado, California

Charles S. Mosteller, State Park Ranger III
Lewis L. Myer, State Park Ranger II
Arthur F. Parker, State Park Ranger I
Arthur E. Legier, State Park Ranger I
Boris P. Jogoleff, State Park Attendant
Ivan W. Wright, State Park Attendant
Carter C. Klein, State Park Attendant
Lydia A. Sleppy, Intermediate Typist Clerk

Torrey Pines State Park, P. O. Box 685, Del Mar, California

James R. Avant, State Park Ranger II
Gene Falkenstern, State Park Attendant