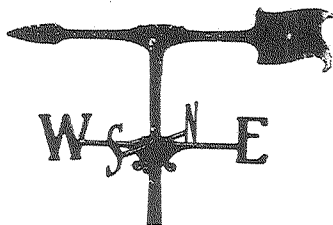




california state park rangers association

1108 O STREET • SACRAMENTO, CALIF. 95814 • PHONE (916) 444-8134



VOLUME 2
NUMBER 5
July 29, 1969

REPORTER

News from North, East, South, and West.

ELECTION RESULTS

The results on the election to carry firearms was, YES 82 and NO 87. Counting a few late votes the final count was YES 86 and NO 90.

A brief summary of the comments received with the ballots were:

Several suggested using the State Police where necessary.
Some suggested firearms in hot spots only.
Many thought that we should use everything short of firearms first.
Others thought that we should have proper training first before the firearms. (Training was proposed before any use of firearms.)

The end results, if we carry arms or not, may rest with a decision by management. At least, they know how we feel.

REPORT FROM THE JUNIOR PAST PRESIDENT

The 1970 General Executive Council will be held next spring at the SENATOR HOTEL in Sacramento on March 13, 14 and 15. Undoubtedly, most of you know, the Senator is located across the street from the beautiful State Capitol and grounds. The State legislature will be in session at that time, which should prove of much interest to those members and families who have never seen the legislative bodies in action. So mark your calendar now, and plan to attend the 1970 G.E.C. We know it will be the biggest and most successful yet.

I wonder how many of our members subscribe to "Cry California". It is the journal of CALIFORNIA TOMORROW, which is a non-profit educational organization dedicated to bringing to the public a greater awareness of the problems we must face to maintain a beautiful and productive California. Contributors to Cry California and other California Tomorrow publications are chosen for their ability to illuminate those problems, and to discover possible solutions to them. Membership in California Tomorrow includes a subscription to the quarterly "Cry California". Dues are \$9.00 per year. To apply for membership, enclose dues with your name and address to: California Tomorrow - Monadnock Building - 681 Market St., San Francisco, 94105. The summer 1969 edition is a terrific special issue devoted to "The Poison-Free Garden". It's MUST reading for all State Park Rangers.

Our "HATS OFF" to all the "Better Rangers" recently promoted which include the Big Swede from the tall timber, Carl Anderson (timber? I mean redwoods) The High Sierra Kid, Milt Frincke; our own Executive Secretary, Doug Bryce; The Cigar Chewer (Smoker?) Herb Heinze; The man atop the Big C, Wes Cater; The quiet one from The Lakes Area, Ted Wilson; The man that powers (an E.P.H. quip) em all, Curt Mitchell; and our staunch CSPRA supporter who will be giving support to Curt (as well as CSPRA) Chuck Lyden. Hope I never overlooked any Better Rangers, if so, my humble apologies.

Al Salzgeber

How about it, Rangers, isn't Neil Power doing a terrific job as editor of The Reporter. Let's all show our appreciation by sending him material to publish.. APS

Thanks NP.

AB 407 (Chappie)...This measure, which provides for the identification and registration of snowmobiles, has passed the Assembly and will soon be heard by the Senate Transportation Committee.

AB 379 (Chappie).....Authorizes the Department of Parks and Recreation with the advice of the Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee to stimulate and coordinate efforts of various local government entities and private organizations for the preservation and restoration of the physical and written history of the gold rush era in the Counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Madera, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, Sierra, Tuolumne, and Yuba and adjacent counties with related gold historical areas.

AB 1213 (Chappie)....This bill revises qualifications for members of the Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, to be effectuated according to a specified schedule, provides for 4 year terms of office instead of serving at pleasure of Governor, and authorizes the committee to maintain a comprehensive record from appropriate sources. Authorizes Department of Parks and Recreation to publish related materials. It further authorizes the California Bicentennial Celebration Commission to sell commemorative medallions, booklets, and artifacts and appropriates the proceeds for the purposes of the Commission. This proposal has passed the Assembly and is now before the Senate Finance Committee.

AB 1949 (Chappie)....Introduced at the request of many state employees, this bill provides for the termination of social security coverage for all State and university employees. The measure has been assigned to committee for interim study with a report due in early 1970.

Senate Bill 1430 as authored by Senator John Nedjedly is on the Senate floor. This bill calls for a ban on the use of DDT in California by December 31, 1971. However, the State Director of Agriculture could push the ban to December 31, 1972.

Board of Directors
California State Employees Association
1108 "O" Street
Sacramento, California 95814

July 3, 1969

Dear Chairman:

The California State SPark Rangers Association Board of Directors, in a regularly called Directors' Meeting on June 28, 1969, in Sacramento, California, passed the following Resolution:

Whereas, It is a policy of the State of California to pay competitive salaries, and

Whereas, The salary for Rangers is based in part upon Federal comparison, and

Whereas, Federal employees received a substantial increase effective July 1969, and

Whereas This creates a substantial salary inequality for the State Park Ranger classes, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the California State Park Rangers Association request that the California State Employees Association take appropriate action to correct this inequality, and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Department of Parks and Recreation

I am sure that you have a new Federal pay scale available for review, particularly, the GS Grades 5 through 15.

Your immediate attention to this request will be appreciated by the officers and members of the Rangers Association. Thank you.

Sincerely,
s/ Richard L. Brock
Richard L. Brock, President CSPRA

*Ranging HIGH &
by Bob Rye WIDE*

ON MORALE:

1-Non-compensated Overtime

Health -- whether of an individual or a group -- has many components. One of these -- on the mental side -- is recognized reality. One aspect of this, in turn, is "taking the bitter with the sweet." I've seen and heard a lot of claims over the past few years about "the best District there is," and "the greatest Park System in the nation," and so on. These may well have been true at the time and place claimed, and they may still be true. But there always remains the possibility of improvement. The Whole Man isn't content with patting himself on the back; in addition, he examines shortcomings, and makes some effort to overcome them, whether they appear in his own makeup or in that of an organization, such as CSPRA or DPR. Thus my efforts to express not simply what I see as needing improvement, but what I hear others say they see. Further, I try to offer constructive criticism, and to maintain an essentially optimistic outlook. So much for the background on what I hope is the beginning of a series on low field morale.

For years, many of us have been contributing "other overtime" above and beyond the 8-hour day, the 40-hour week. Countless -- and I use the word "countless" because I am sure that a great deal of such time has gone unrecorded -- hours have added significantly to the productive record of the field. Altho not by nature a "betting man," I might risk a small wager that the annual recorded total runs in the tens of thousands. (for the math-minded, each 1840 hours represents a man-year.)

What is the impetus for such added work? Interest or Desire, to begin with: We love the work, and Love Watches No Clocks Conscience, for another: A job needs doing, or finishing -- for safety's or for efficiency's sake Schedule rigors: The available manpower simply won't stretch, by normal scheduling, over the needed man-hours of coverage Service: Those winter evenings addressing the PTA, or out on the "rubber chicken circuit." and, of course, there are Emergencies: When even minor disaster strikes, we're there with a will!

In Voluntary Overtime, the contributing employee is just plain interested, either by reason of innate beliefs, or as a result of external circumstances, such as especially good working conditions or enlightened supervisory practices, for example.

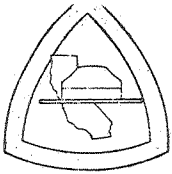
Emergency Overtime has a moral aspect: a certain duty to the victim, the resource, the employer, the public, oneself.

By contrast, Scheduled Overtime is amoral at best, and perhaps even immoral. When it occurs on a routine basis, it may signify faulty planning, imbalanced use of the manpower resource, disinterest, or a combination of such factors.

For a while, there was a recurring light on the budget horizon; a promise that these hours might help justify the additional positions that were obviously indicated by the amount of time spent. Lately, that light seems to have dimmed perceptibly.

Has that dimming affected field performance? Have the various positive approaches to our past contributions been eroded by repeated yearly seasons of overtime on the schedule, or by other negative factors? I think so. My travels and correspondence and conversations haven't blanketed the State, by any means, but my fairly numerous contacts, plus similar conclusions informally reported to me by other observers, indicate that the overtime question is one element that is contributing to a continuing reduction of field morale.

If this is so, certain potential corrective measurers must be crystal clear.



california state park rangers association

1108 O STREET • SACRAMENTO, CALIF. 95814 • PHONE (916) 444-8134

TO: Director William Penn Mott, Jr.
FROM: California State Park Rangers Association
SUBJECT: Law Enforcement Recommendations

The California State Park Rangers Association, aware that the Department is preparing a law enforcement program, submits the following recommendations for the Department's consideration:

- That peace officer powers be expanded to include violations of any nature occurring on State Park premises (i.e., traffic violations, narcotic violations, minors possession of alcohol, etc.) and in addition that those rangers having not less than 200 hours of formal law enforcement training be given full peace officer status as designated in Section 830.3 paragraphs "I" and "O" of the California Penal Code.
- To provide a minimum of 80 hours of peace officer training for all State Park Rangers accorded peace officer powers followed by a 200 hours P.O.S.T. approved course given by a recognized police academy. Training program priority is to be given to those rangers in parks having an acute enforcement problem.
- That the Department establish a training academy as soon as funds permit. That the program of instruction will include law enforcement and park philosophy.
- That the above law enforcement training conform to or meet minimum P.O.S.T. standards.
- That the Department budget for radio communication equipment for each unit in the State Park system.
- That the Department seek authorization and budget for red lights and sirens for law enforcement vehicles.
- That the Department urge the Legislature to authorize State Park Rangers, with police officer powers, to carry and use MACE.
- That the Department budget for and provide the following items to State Park Rangers:
 - handcuffs
 - baton
 - other defensive equipment as deemed necessary

Where such equipment is already possessed by personnel meeting minimum qualifications (80 hours law enforcement training) authorization may be granted for their immediate use.

Concerning the use of firearms, all members of the California State Park Rangers Association were given an opportunity by way of a ballot to express their opinions on "whether or not State Park Rangers should be authorized to carry firearms while on duty."

Statistics:

- 312 ballots mailed
- 169 ballots returned (55%)
 - 87 opposed
 - 82 favored

Although the majority opposed the authorization, it is significant to note the small margin over those favoring the question.

As a result of the above, the California State Park Rangers Association recommends that State Park Rangers not be authorized to carry firearms. However, in the event that the Department deems it appropriate and necessary that certain Rangers be authorized to carry firearms, the following are the recommended regulations, reporting and investigated procedures governing the discharge of firearms by Departmental Peace Officers.

I. Regulations

- a. No employee will carry firearms in the course of his employment except those specifically authorized by the Director. (Such employees shall have either a card, in addition to Peace Officer's card; a Peace Officer's card with appropriate notation or placement on an approved list.) No employee will be authorized unless he has first had at least 200 hours of police training plus full training in the use of firearms at an approved range and has achieved satisfactory scores in marksmanship. Regualification at an approved range will be necessary on a yearly basis.
- b. Peace Officers shall exhaust every other means of apprehension before resorting to the use of firearms.
- c. Firearms may be discharged in the performance of a Peace Officer's duties only under the following circumstances:
 1. At an approved range.
 2. When killing seriously injured or dangerous animals where other disposition is impractical.
 3. When necessary in the defense of their own lives when all other available means have failed.
 4. When necessary in the defense of another person's life when all other available means have failed.
 5. When necessary to effect the capture of or prevent the escape of or rescue of a person whom the employee has reasonable cause to believe has committed a felony, except for felony violations of the Vehicle Code, when all other available means have failed.
 6. As a sound signal to attract rescuers to himself or others in a situation of a lost person search or injury, or to answer; the recognized signal of three short groups may be used.
- d. Firearms shall not be discharged under the following circumstances:
 1. As a warning.
 2. At a moving or fleeing vehicles in violation of the Vehicle Code (including felony violations) unless necessary in the defense of the officer's life or another person's life when all other reasonable means have failed.
 3. In all misdemeanor cases.

II. Reporting an investigation of firearms discharging.

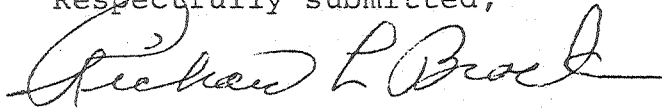
- a. Whenever an officer discharges his firearm either accident or officially, except at an approved range, he shall notify an on-duty supervisor of his organizational area as soon as possible. If a supervisor is not on duty in his organizational area at the time, the employee shall notify either his district superintendent or assistant superintendent.
 1. The employee shall submit a detailed written report along with a crime and incident report (DPR 342) of the circumstances through channels to the Chief of the Operations Division.

- b. The District Superintendent and the District Safety and Enforcement Specialist shall personally investigate the report of the firearm discharge. The Superintendent shall submit a detailed written report of the results of the investigation to the Chief of the Operations Division. The report shall also contain his observations and conclusions regarding the incident.

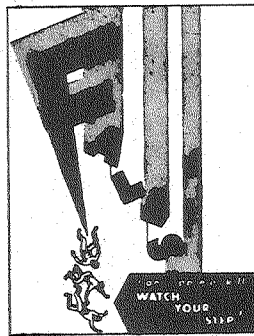
III. Board of Review

- a. A board of review shall review the circumstances attending each discharge of firearms by Departmental Peace Officers. This review shall also include contributing causes of the incident to determine if the officer's actions brought about the need to fire.
1. Each firearm discharge shall be ruled "justifiable" or "non-justifiable". When the circumstances at the time of the firing are justifiable but the firing was the result of the officer's poor judgment or departure from good police procedures, the discharge shall be ruled non-justifiable.
 2. The board shall recommend appropriate disciplinary action be taken when needed and shall recommend training programs when needed.
 3. When a discharge has been ruled "non-justifiable" a copy of the board's findings shall be forwarded to the Director and a copy to the Personnel section for filing in the officer's personnel file.
- b. The board of review shall consist of the following members.
1. Chief of the Operations Division.
 2. The Park Safety and Enforcement Supervisor
 3. The District Superintendent.
 4. The District Safety and Enforcement Specialist.
 5. Two members of the same rank as the employee who discharged his weapon.
 6. Any others designated by the Chief of the Operations Division.
- c. The Chairman shall call a meeting of the board of review within a reasonable time after he receives a report of a firearms discharge.
1. In those cases where the discharge was for the purpose of killing injured or dangerous animals, or as a sound signal during a lost person search, and there was no property damage or personal injury, the Chairman may approve the report of the investigating Superintendent without holding a meeting of the board of review.

Respectfully submitted,



Richard L. Brock, President
California State Park Rangers Association



For about twelve years, during the camping season, in addition to taking care of the three parks, I conducted a nature hike each morning and a campfire program in the evening. Frequently the Save-The-Redwoods League would direct prospective "buyers" of Memorial Groves to Prairie Creek. I would show them available groves and do my best to "sell" them. Among them were the Huntington sisters, Wm. Garland family, Edson Adams, the Honeywell family, Mr. & Mrs. Lyons, and others. They donated many thousands of dollars for Memorial Groves in Prairie Creek and Del Norte. We erected large redwood plaques to identify their groves.

After sixteen years at Prairie Creek I transferred to Morro Bay State Park. There, in addition to Morro Bay Park, I supervised Morro Bay Beach, Cayucas Beach and Pier, and Leffingwell and San Simeon State Beaches. Here are some of the rangers who began their park service or worked with me at Prairie Creek and Morro Bay:

Earl Hanson
Dick Brock
Gordon Kishbaugh
Franklin Brown
Ray Nelson

Robert Carlson
Otis Lyons
Robert Wing
Gordon Cooley
Paul Minton

Roy Gohlson
Merle Eidson
Willard Moore
Al Whittington
and many others

While on vacation in 1949 we purchased ten acres on a rounded hill overlooking Spring Valley in San Diego County, and started an avocado grove. I retired on December 31, 1954, and built a small home on the top of our hill and became an avocado grower. In 1959 we started subdividing and now have sold all but three acres. Still have about a hundred trees. To keep alert I have taken night classes in Creative Writing, Black and White and Advanced Color Photography.

Marian and I have traveled thousands of miles in our GMC truck and camper in the U.S., Canada and Mexico. We have camped in many National Parks, Monuments, and private parks, including Yellowstone, Grand Tetons, Olympic Peninsula, Bryce, Zion, Rushmore, Luray Caverns, Mammoth Cave, Niagara Falls, Mesa Verde, Grand Mesa, Colorado Springs, Banff and Jasper in Canada and Alamos in Mexico.

As president and wagonmaster of the Rainbow Ranglers Trailer Club, we take many weekend trips in southern California and across the border in Mexico and Arizona. We usually camp in County or private parks or in the primitive areas of Anza Borrego State Park. We avoid Class A and B State Parks because the fees are too high, especially for retired state park rangers on small pensions based on 1954 salaries.

However, our club did decide to spend a weekend in the So. Carlsbad State Beach late in October. On the day you called on me a fellow club member and I made the reservations at the park office on Carlsbad Avenue. Mr. Morgan, the Park Supervisor, was at his desk in the inner office. I asked the girl who took our money to tell him that a retired park supervisor would like to meet him. She did, but said he was too busy to come to the gate! Have "law and order" and big business replaced the old ranger spirit of friendliness and courtesy in the California State Parks?

Here is something else for retired rangers to think about. Most retirees on small inflation-dwindling pensions can ill afford the high camping fees in California State Parks, but still would like to revisit the sites where they worked so many years. Don't you think they should be issued a pass just as retired railroad employees are given a pass on the railroads?

Sincerely,

C.L. Milne
C.L. (Ted) Milne

Editor's note. This is what you might call a vacation special. Sorry it is a little late. Next month I hope to have the results of Renie Laret's questionnaire, and more comments from the field.

Neil Power

Mr. Eugene Velzy
34752 Doheny Place
Capistrano Beach, California 92672

2165 Helix St.
Spring Valley, Calif. 92077
July 11, 1969

Dear Gene:

Very sorry we missed you. Here is the information you requested. Use all or any part of it. Have started a book about my park life. Will send you a copy if I ever finish it.

Seven of my 26 years of Civil Service was with the City of Los Angeles and 19 with the Division of Beaches and Parks. My State Park work began at Richardson Grove in the spring of 1936. (Earl Hanson started there as Nature Guide the same week) I was quartered in a vacant C.C.C. building. Since there were no locks on the doors, campers wandered in and out. Cold water for shaving was available at a campground faucet near the "Chic Sale." Fred Canham, the Warden, and his family had just been transferred from Big Basin. His wife cried as he tried in vain to squeeze their furniture into a two-room shanty on the bank of the Eel River.

The C.C.C. boys from the large camp at Prairie Creek were building trails and a campground. When the campground was finished, I was assigned as the first State Park Ranger to take charge of Prairie Creek, Del Norte, and Mill Creek (Jedediah Smith)-redwood parks. My wife and I lived in a new rustic park structure, built entirely of redwood lumber, split, surfaced, and put together by the C.C.C. boys.

1936 was a terrible year for forest fires. Beginning on the 30th of September, fire burned over the north half of Prairie Creek Park. Then there were large fires in Del Norte, Mill Creek, Patricks Point and in the parks south of Eureka. The C.C.C. boys had been moved to other camps for the summer, so I was all alone when the fires started, but soon got help from the State Forestry and from other C.C.C. camps. I requested aid from the park headquarters at Dyerville, and Earl Hanson was sent up to help me for a few weeks. He was my first assistant. We fought fires until late in December.

Our new home was very cold and damp in winter and unpleasant when the wind blew. One night a six-inch limb from the 372 ft. tree behind the house fell through the roof and floor of our bedroom closet five feet from our bed, and a twelve-inch limb dropped through the back steps, blocking the doorway. After that, when the wind blew hard we slept in an old trailer in the meadow 300 ft from the nearest tree. We worked twelve or more hours a day and seven days a week during the camping season. My wife ran the park concession, (12 rustic cabins and a campstore). She also took care of the park office "without pay" and registered campers when I was busy in the campground.

In 1936 there were supposed to be a few Roosevelt elk in the park area that had survived the native poachers. Newton Drury, Secretary of the Save-The-Redwoods League, asked me to stalk them and try to get a picture of one. During the winter of 1937, using apples for bait, I coaxed three bull elk onto Elk Prairie. Being very scary, they would tear into the forest whenever a car appeared on the highway. In the following years more elk came into the meadow, and by careful patrolling and protection the herd grew until 25 or more could be seen in Elk Prairie. Several of them would come across the field and take apples from my hand when I called them by name.

Prairie Creek, Del Norte and Mill Creek being new state parks, much patrolling over more than fifty miles of highway and park roads was necessary to protect them from commercial fern pickers, cascara bark peelers, burl cutters, wood and timber cutters, forest fires, and illegal hunters. More than forty miles of trails and park roads had to be kept free of fallen limbs and trees. Before power saws, bucking a fallen three-foot hemlock or spruce with a five-foot trail saw was work. Construction and repair of park facilities and cutting firewood for house and campground were other winter jobs.

ON THE CHANGING RANGER IMAGE

The present emphasis on law enforcement -- whether in Ranger duties or society as a whole -- will prove to have been a passing phase, I believe, albeit a lengthy one. The "true" Ranger image remains that of the "Smokey Bear" interpreter, fundamentally speaking. A recent letterwriter to the Christian Science Monitor touched on a closely-related point when he suggested using "'law compliance'" rather than "the irritating term 'law enforcement.'" Somehow, "compliance" seems to me to fit the interpreter image better than "enforcement."

There are those Rangers whose orientation is toward maintenance. Historically, they have made a major contribution in building the State Park Service and System. (Incidentally, there are those Park Attendants whose main experience is in maintenance, but who are nonetheless Ranger-oriented. But that is a different subject!) Presumably, such Rangers will have the opportunity to move into the newly-proposed maintenance series.

In somewhat parallel fashion, I think that those Rangers who happen to be compliance- (or, more accurately, perhaps, enforcement-) oriented should be encouraged and permitted to move in that direction. One way to accomplish this would be the creation of a special class of State Park Patrolman or State Park Policeman. This would enable the pursuit of full police powers for this class, thus avoiding the (as I see it) trap of changing the Ranger image for perhaps the next few years, and then having the task of changing it back again.

I believe that, as a society, we have set the trap ourselves by paying lip service to such things as equality of opportunity in education, housing, and vocational choice, and by practicing hypocrisy in the application of these principles. This hypocrisy is the root cause of Watts and San Francisco State and Oak Park, in my opinion, and leads to lawlessness in parks as elsewhere. If we can address ourselves to the practical implementation of our theoretical protestations, we can make a start toward springing the trap without getting caught in it -- any more than we already are. The best way to do this, as always, is to start with ourselves. It is perhaps a bit late this year in the field of summer job opportunities for minority group members, but, cliché or not, it is never too late. We can take stands for true freedom of choice for all in housing, for example. We can take steps to insure that qualified minority candidates will be welcomed to next summer's applicant roster. We can positively encourage promising young people, no matter what their background (since minority is not based merely on color), to consider Ranging as their career choice.

In so doing, we will not only be helping to bring closer the day that the traditional Ranger image will be fully restored. We will also be contributing our mites toward solution of a grave domestic problem -- and, in fact, one of global scope. And, in the long run, we may be hastening the day when the Department -- and humanity -- can invest totally in the constructive enjoyment of learning to live with Nature, rather than the all-too-often repressive activity of keeping Man from his inhumanities to Man.

Bob Pugh

Worried about our forests?

"On the 13th of May, 1834, a dispatch from San Francisco was read in the assembly at Monterey, stating that a number of foreigners were occupied within the jurisdiction destroying the forests, the jefe recommended measures to preserve the woods and a change in the reglamento of August 17, 1830, imposing a tax on lumber." As a result, Governor Figueroa published a decree, November 3, 1834, intended to accomplish preservation of the forests "as set forth in the Spanish Court Decree of June 23, 1813." Exportation of lumber and timber from California was forbidden. Quotations from California Government and Forestry (Clar, quoting Bancroft).

California SP Rangers Assn.
Box 151
Columbia, California 95310

July 9, 1969

Gentlemen:

Pio Pico SHM, located in Whittier, is in the center of a high crime rate area. Stabbings, beatings, murders, thefts and vandalism are daily and nightly occurrences.

The staff here consists of a Resident Ranger and a Groundsman. The grounds contain approximately three acres with an adobe house, residence with garage, restroom, trees and shrubs. It is impossible to view everything from the residence doors and windows. Therefore, it has been necessary to nightly patrol the grounds to conform with my duties as Resident Ranger.

For the protection of SP Property as well as my life and personal belongings, I feel that it is necessary to carry a sidearm.

During the short period that I have been stationed here, there have been several people on the grounds at night after closing hours (5 pm). At 11 pm, one evening, a man jumped out of the bushes by the restroom, took off like a deer through the trees and cleared our four foot fence in a single bound.

It is a good question to consider just what he may have done to me had he not observed my pulling back the slide on my 45 automatic and set the safety as I left the residence.

Since this incident, I have been ordered by the Area Manager to cease all night patrol.

I believe that it would be well to investigate the National Park Rangers Regulations concerning the carrying of sidearms.

Stanley R. Carson

Stanley R. Carson
Ranger

cc: R. L. Allen

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