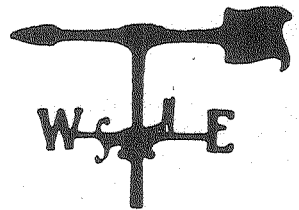




california state park rangers association

1108 O STREET · SACRAMENTO CALIF 95814 · PHONE (916) 444 8134



Volume 4
Number 3
June 1, 1971

REPORTER

News from North, East, South & West

Dear Wes:

I'm a trainee at Big Basin. Unfortunately, my wife and I can't attend the G.E.C. However, we have read the resolutions to be presented and support all of them. We feel particularly strong about #7,10,11,12,13,14, and 15. Many Rangers have told me that C.S.P.R.A. is nothing but a social club for old timers (some old timers told me this). These resolutions certainly don't reflect that kind of an attitude. I understand we trainees have gotten a reputation of being radicals, activists, malcontents, ad infinitum. Please don't misunderstand our apparent impatience with the status quo. Most of us are very proud to be Rangers and are eager to become more professional and to provide even better service to the people. I would guess that all Rangers are radicals. We just happened to get the spotlight because trainees are a new thing.

Sincerely, Jerry E. Henderson

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Editors note. The last two issues of the REPORTER have been off schedule and I wish to explain. The March issue was delayed to receive the minutes from the G.E.C. and everything went wrong that could slow it up. The minutes were long in getting typed, got lost in the mail, and things like that. This issue has been delayed waiting for the minutes from a Directors meeting.

I will try to get back on schedule now. NOW, keep sending me your thoughts, comments, and suggestions, like Jerry did above. Use a good black ribbon and type single space on soft white paper. But, don't let that stop you if you have something to say, just write. I can get it typed.

Neil Power, Editor

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Dear Directors;

At our Board Meeting you will remember that each Director was appointed to a committee to solicit candidates for the Audubon Camp Scholarship.

A deadline of July 15, 1971 was set for you to have obtained a candidate's name. Selection was to be made by drawing a name from those members who indicated their interest in going to the Audubon Camp.

The seven successful candidates would have their names submitted to the Board of Directors and the Board would then draw the name of the winner of the Scholarship.

Please get this information out to each and every member so that all persons interested would have equal opportunity to compete for the scholarship.

Thank you for your participation in this program. Please be sure everyone is aware that this will be for the 1972 session of Audubon Camp.

Sincerely,

/s/ Wesley E. Cater, President.

THE "REPORTER", official publication of the California State Park Rangers Association. Published monthly. Mr. Wes Cater, Pres. C.S.P.R.A., 2870 Ironwood Ave., Morro Bay, Calif. 93442. Address material to be published to, P.O. Box 151, Columbia, CA. 95310.

COMMENT

Perhaps this month's Comment is about a picky subject. We believe that the whole professional image of the park man is being downgraded by the indiscriminate use of the word "park."

Where cars are involved, the correct word is parking. Let's keep it that way on directional signs and on signs on the parking facility. A flagrant misuse of the carefully built up image of the park which we know as open space for recreational use is the term industrial park. In most cases this merely means land set aside for the use of industry. Wise zoning should include a green belt buffer zone around the industrial area adjacent to land zoned for other uses.

If we want to criticize other developments, let's request that residential areas refrain from the use of the word park in their names unless there is, in fact, a portion devoted to park use.

It is difficult enough to live in the age of euphemism where a garbage collector is called a sanitary engineer, but let's call a spade a spade and a park a park. It means something to the man who works in a park system when he says he works for the park department. He is involved in ecology, environment, a better life and a satisfying occupation. The man who runs the system is a park professional. Let's keep it that way.

Erik Madisen, Jr.
Editor



OUT ON
A LINE BY TED HASKELL

WHY AREN'T WE SMARTER?

If you listen to the rumble of all the distant drums, and try to interpret the message of the drummers you will probably draw the same conclusions that I have. We are faced with an increasing need for services: more trees to trim, more trees to plant, better disease and insect protection for the trees we have now. At the same time we are being pressed by tighter budgets. Since our time is limited—for some by a 40-hour week and for others, higher on the administrative ladder, by those childhood habits of eating and sleeping—we must meet these challenges by working smarter, not longer.

The main reason that we aren't smarter is that we don't spend enough time talking with people who are smarter than we are! "Being smarter" doesn't necessarily relate to years of school, college degrees, or years of experience (remember that there is a difference between "ten years experience," and "one year's experience ten times".) Instead, it has to do with knowledge—the ability to use information. This is becoming so important that William R. Ewald talks about the "new wealth" based on what we have in our heads rather than in our pockets. It is the difference between "knowing" instead of just "knowing about".

Above reprinted with permission from "PARK MAINTENANCE".

Dear Mr. Power:

Thank you for your letter concerning the proposal to add portions of the Tuolumne River to the national wild and scenic rivers system.

As you may know, there are three possible protective designations that the river could receive. As a strictly wild river there would be virtually no development near the river. Recreational facilities, as well as roads, would be banned. Under a scenic river designation some recreational usage would be allowed, but it would be carefully controlled. Under a recreational river designation such facilities as boathouses, landings, and campgrounds would be allowed. Summer homes and roads could be build, but the natural state of the river and its surroundings would be preserved as much as possible.

The U.S. Forest Service, as required by law, will recommend which status would be best for the Tuolumne. I will keep your letter in mind pending their report and pending subsequent action in Congress.

Sincerely yours,


HAROLD T. (BIZZ) JOHNSON
Member of Congress

To waste, to destroy our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed.

Theodore Roosevelt
Message to Congress
December 3, 1907

Professional Rangers Organization

ROUTE 3, BOX 480
PORT ANGELES, WASH. 98362

The P.R.O. is an informal group formed to preserve a high standard of field work in protection of our National Parks. This is not a labor union, but rather a professional organization. The founders of the group feel that being a ranger is a worthy profession in itself rather than just a starting position in the management field. We feel that field skills required are great and take time to acquire. We also feel that the judgment required in working in isolated places preserving life and property, as well as irreplaceable natural and historic objects, requires a versatile and highly qualified person. We feel that the training required and provided should emphasize field skills more than office skills. Education is important for a general background and for some specific jobs. Physical ability and condition are very important, also. Rangers should then be given time to acquire knowledge of the area and job by working experience free from excessive office and management duty and pressure to transfer into other work. Rangers with skill and in-depth knowledge of the park and the operation can be of great value to management by providing information and advice. This value is lost if they are forced into offices too soon or too often.

Some positions taken on specific issues include:

New positions - Managers and Technicians: We feel that protection is a key job in park operations. Management is necessary but should be provided for without converting men away from protection. Rangers should be generally directed by managers and, if needed, assisted and supported by technicians, but not replaced by a combination of the two!

Education and grade: A college education is not always required to make a good field ranger. However, this background is of great value to field rangers in many complex field situations and should be encouraged by the Service. Education plus aptitude and ability in field work as well as good physical condition produce the top caliber men needed to protect our parks. Grade levels for field rangers should be such as to attract and hold good college trained men at field level jobs.

The title "Ranger:" Names have limited value, but we feel that the core of men working at field level with the park and the visitors in protection should be called "Rangers" and not the second line managers.

Training: Field skill training should be the main training rangers have. Physical ability and conditioning are of first importance. Scientific training can be of value as a general background in many areas. Social science and other fields are valuable in some areas. Special fields such as police science of forestry are also needed. Men with an in-depth knowledge of the area, when passing this information on to visitors, create better public relations than people trained in "public relations skills" trying to bluff along on limited knowledge of the park! We feel that the Service has fallen behind on skills training in recent years. More training is needed in such areas as mountaineering

and rescue, medical first aid, law enforcement, wilderness travel and survival, ecology, boating and many more. Area and regional schools should be encouraged since training centers are limited and geared to classroom training. Urban area training is very valuable for men working in that environment. However, training men in urban area skills only to protect the people and wilderness from each other will only add to our problems in natural areas. The role of the Service is not changing but expanding. We need to add new skills, but not replace all the old ones!

Some things we propose to do in order to achieve the above goals include:

Lobby for objectives with Service management. Help in this can be sought from friends of the National Parks in conservation, education, user groups such as mountaineers, other professions such as law enforcement associations, and if needed, with other levels of government.

Publish a news letter. Rangers are a scattered group and should have a medium to exchange ideas and new ways of doing things. We propose that by spring 1971 we start with as many areas as possible doing a page about the past winter's activities in protection plus any new ideas about protection problems or methods. Some space for policy ideas can be used, too. The prepared sheets can be combined, printed and sent out to provide an exchange of protection information all over the Park Service. After summer, we should have another issue.

If interested in the above new group, please send in the enclosed application with \$1.00 to help cover expenses and postage. We will form a board soon with representatives from all regions, if possible. Jack Hughes, Olympic National Park, one of the founders, will begin as group chairman.

I wish to join the Professional Rangers Organization:

Name: _____ Position: _____

Address: _____ Zip: _____

Support membership welcome from former rangers and friends of the NPS!

Dear Mr. Cater:

The Sacramento Union is running a "Stateline" column and has asked CSEA to help supply information on state employee activities.

You can help by writing Rod Beaudry of the Union with timely information on your group - meeting dates, speakers, outings, drives, anecdotes, etc., - IF THEY INVOLVE SACRAMENTO AREA PEOPLE OR EVENTS.

For the Union's purposes the Sacramento area is defined as Stockton, DeWitt, Marysville, Davis, Folsom and anything in between, including, of course, Sacramento.

If you have a publication, send it to Rod with items of interest checked.

Let's take advantage of the Union's interest in state employees and help them get this column off the ground. It will be running Fridays.

Try to submit announcements two weeks in advance.

Send them to: Rod Beaudry
Sacramento Union, Capitol Bureau
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

With your help, state employee activities will be brought to the public's attention.

Sincerely,

J. Curtis Hopkins
Publications

SHORT COURSE IN HUMAN RELATIONS:

The six most important words are; I ADMIT I MADE A MISTAKE.
The five most important words : YOU DID A FINE JOB.
The four most important words are: WHAT IS YOUR OPINION?
The three most important words are: IF YOU PLEASE.
The two most important words are: THANK YOU.
The one most important word is: WE.
The least important word is: I.

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It is ironic that we used to be financed by oil royalties, now we are being polluted by them.

XXXXXX XXX XXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

HE WHO HAS HEALTH HAS HOPE, AND HE WHO HAS HOPE HAS EVERYTHING. Arabian Proverb.

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Dear Don Ritchie:

May 9, 1971

As a ranger with 31 years experience may I make my voice heard with regard to the petition of "nearly 99 percent" in Ranger Trainee Group "B" graduates at Asilomar that our department liberalize our grooming regulations.

Fads and varying "life styles" have come and gone during my many years as a ranger but I have always found the public expects our high standards of dress and clean cut appearance to be maintained. They want to be able to recognize us as apart from some of the "hippie" and seedy looking bushy haired ones who loudly protest their civil liberties are being violated when they insist they should be allowed to go in our pool with long hair, camp free because they have no money (when they are discovered trying to beat the State out of fees set for one and all, etc.

When they set up as their standards the new "mores," including sexual freedom, "grass," mooching, interfering physically with employees commuting to their jobs, I say the old standards are good enough for me and my house. As far as I'm concerned the pledge to our flag which states "one nation under God" still applies and I'm proud to say that in our park at Bothe-Napa Valley State Park many of our campers have complimented us on our neat appearance, clean park and state they feel really safe here. Let's keep it that way!

I am quite willing to adapt, as changes become necessary for progress, but we are constantly being reminded we are professionals and I fail to see how excessively long sideburns and hair maintain the correct image of one who is responsible for maintaining these high standards of a family style park, where necessary rules and regulations are enforced so that no one's free agency and "civil liberties" are violated.

Yours truly,

Franklyn Brown

Possession Tax Dispute Moves Toward Trial

(Sonora Union Democrat)

A ruling handed down yesterday by Superior Judge Ross A. Carkeet has set the stage for a trial on the county's right to levy possessory interest taxes against U. S. Forest service employees.

The judge denied a motion for a summary judgment in favor of the federal government which is protesting levies against 12 forest service employees. In essence, the judge indicated there are issues which need to be resolved in court.

It is up to the government to ask for a trial date, according to Assistant Dist. Atty. Tom Marovich who is representing the county.

The government filed suit Feb. 12, 1968, after the board of supervisors upheld the right of Assessor Art Ronten to levy taxes against the dozen employees who were living in government-owned housing.

Ronten contended that since employees are given exclusive right to occupy government housing as a condition of employment a taxable interest exists.

On March 1, 1967, he levied taxes amounting to a total of \$805 against the 12 employees. The levy was based on a \$1,920 assessed value of land and a \$10,450 assessed value on the homes.

Ronten testified three years later six of the employees were still occupying their government-owned homes and land.

Ronten said he has assessed similar levies against state department of fish and game employees and employees of the City and County of San Francisco, Columbia State Historic park, state division of highways, Oakdale Irrigation district and division of forestry.

In denying the motion for summary judgment Judge Carkeet said a forest service employee "has the exclusive use and occupation of said premises against the whole world, save and except for reasonable inspection by government."

"There is not one iota of evidence that the government has the right to enter for any other reason," he added. "It is extremely dubious that the government claims, because it has a key to the lock, the district ranger or supervisor can enter an employee's rented house at will and make use of his refrigerator, or cook a meal on his stove, or sleep in the unoccupied bedroom or use the bathroom or do anything else except inspect."

The exclusiveness of the use which is the basis for the levy is not destroyed by the government's "power of cancellation" when an employee is transferred, fired or resigns, another employee could make better use of the residence or an emergency dictates a move.

The judge also stated "triable issues of fact remain as to whether the assessment was excessive, arbitrary or discriminatory."

TO: Tom Fogarty
Park Safety and Enforcement Specialist

SUBJECT: Asilomar Training
Visitor Protection

I know you are aware of many philosophies used by many areas, however we hope this will provoke some thought.

As you indicated, visitor protection means many things to many people; protecting parks from people, people from parks, and people from each other.

Good interpretation creates a better appreciation and understanding which, in turn, creates a protective attitude on the part of the visitor. This reduces enforcement situations, gives public support for your program. Public support for or against a program is emphasized by the public through their legislatures.

Good interpretation and public relations, not only with the visiting public but with people in local communities, is an important key to effective visitor protection. An employee becoming part of the community can do more to enhance protection of people and parks than most people realize. For instance, here in an area where logging was the only industry and a park comes along and slowly consumes the remaining timber and land around the communities. Eight years ago park people were despised by most locals, however, now good relations exist with many of these loggers looking to the park for jobs for themselves and their children.

The park people are integrated into community activities and acceptance by the communities has been improved fantastically. Once the park has the whole-hearted support of the community we have everything going for us. New employees to an area will naturally have somewhat of a stand-offish attitude toward local communities. They gain a slow, natural attachment to communities after a period of time and suddenly realize they are dealing with "real" people, down-to-earth, trying to make a living in an area they enjoy or were raised in. Personnel frequently hesitate to set roots because they know they will eventually transfer or promote and that will mean breaking close ties and uprooting school children from their friends, and changing their life all over again.

Educational contacts on enforcement, courteously and thoughtfully presented by a carefully selected, well dressed, neat appearing patrolman with the right approach and attitude, can do more to promote visitor protection than anything else. We realize, of course, there are exceptions and situations that require a different approach.

Training on attitudes, public relations, and first approaches can be most effective. We have seen local youths harass one patrolman because of his attitude and flock around another Ranger because he could communicate. We are hosts to our visitors making enforcement easier.

R. E. WESTBERG, CHIEF RANGER

WASTE MOTION WORTH 2 LOCOMOTIVES

(From Santa Ana Register-week of 4/25/71)

RAILROAD'S PAPER DRIVE PAYS OFF

Thanks to LEWIS MYER

ROANOKE, Va. (UPI)-The Norfolk & Western Railway now has an extra \$520,000-the price of a pair of new locomotives - in its coffers, thanks to "Operation Wastebasket."

The savings come from money, time and material rescued during the five months of a crusade against needless paperwork, President John P. Fishwick said Sunday.

Convinced that snarls of paperwork slowed the line's operation, frayed tempers and cost \$2.5 million in 1969 - half what the N&W paid that year for new rail, Fishwick gathered all of his executives and ordered them to examine the use of every report and form in their departments.

"I don't want anyone to leave here until we get the job done," Fishwick told them. "The railroad will run even if we have to stay in this room all day." They stayed two days.

At the time, 3,624 reports were regularly used. Now 829 have been eliminated and another 209 cut in size or quantity of distribution.

Among the savings announced by Fishwick:

- About 78,485 man hours required to prepare reports. That time is estimated to be worth \$400,000.

- About \$69,000 a year in paper consumed by computerized reports.

- An estimated \$10,000 annually in paper used for manually prepared reports.

- And \$40,000 annually in computer printing capacity.

Neil;

During the New Congressional year, our representatives will be facing another environmental crisis. Some Congressmen will again try to push through a legislative bill, allowing as much as \$290 million, to be spent on the construction of two Supersonic Transport prototypes.

In President Nixon's news conference on December 10, 1970, his only favorable points for passing the issue were that if the 1,800 mile per hour SST is not built, the United States will lose its place as number one in the world of commercial aviation, and billions of dollars in foreign exchange would be lost.

The first place in commercial aviation and the old excuse that it's good for the economy are poor excuses for possibly ruining our environment.

The President's Council on Environmental Quality said that more research is needed in the temperature increases that would be caused by water vapor and exhaust from the SST.

A conservation group said that the SST will pour out vast amounts of carbon dioxide and water vapor (vapor trails) into the atmosphere above the level of effective wind circulation. The possible effects of this are not yet certain, but some scientists are predicting that the vapor will reflect some of the sun's heat and cool the planet to such an extent that there will be a possible ice age in the future. Some scientists predict a heating of the atmosphere and some predict a cooling. Nobody really knows! Lake Erie went through a 20,000 year life cycle in the last 70 years, due to man's technology. We could unwittingly do the same thing to the entire earth!

A report to the Interior Department said that the SST program is proceeding on the assumption that supersonic flight over populated areas would not be allowed.

It would therefore appear that such flights would tend to be channeled over park, wilderness and recreational areas which are generally considered havens of rest from the stresses, including noise, that accompany life in more densely populated areas. To make these regions the focus of disturbances from the sonic boom would essentially negate the purpose for which they were set aside. In government tests SST booms were found to crack and shatter glass windows, to crack plaster, masonry, tiles, building foundations and fragile antiques and art objects. They have also triggered rock slides. In 1966 a boom from an Air Force plane caused 80,000 tons of rock to fall on ancient cliff-dwellings in the Canyon de Chelly National Monument in Arizona, causing irreparable damage.

The zone where the sonic boom will be heard (and felt) will be everywhere along the whole supersonic flight path -- from 50 to 70 miles wide and as far as the plane flies at that speed -- perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 miles long.

Scientists have told the United States government that up to 40 million Americans could be bombarded as often as 50 times a day during the next decade by sonic booms created by SST's.

A sonic boom from the SST would be equivalent to the noise from a diesel tractor-trailer truck roaring by at 60 miles an hour, only 30 feet away. Add to this the unexpected nature of the thunderous clap characteristic of the sonic boom and we can see that a problem will be consistently with us.

An expert in acoustics says that the sonic boom is something much worse than noise. Experiencing it is like living inside a drum beaten by an idiot at insane intervals.

Prolonged exposure to sonic booms can result in harmful cardiovascular, glandular, and respiratory effects. Light sleepers would be continually awakened by them.

The fact that the SST will carry less than 300 passengers compared to the 747's 400 passengers shows that we will make no progress in uncrowding our air lanes, overburdened air traffic control systems, delays in passenger processing, and excessive noise around airports.

By renouncing the intention of building an SST, the U.S. could make it clear to the world that we value the need of everyone for a quiet and peaceful environment. Will we do it?

Write to your United States Congressman and voice your objection to the Supersonic Transport.

by Eldon G. Bowman

WHILE visiting Grand Canyon some months ago, I noticed a green ranger car pull to the side of the road and stop. The ranger, dressed in the Park Service's green and gray uniform, and wearing the distinctive, flat-brimmed Smokey Bear hat, got out, went to the rear of the car, and waited for the "hippie type" who walked toward him. As the hiker looked up and saw the ranger, his expression changed and hardened. "Hmm, a bad egg," I thought to myself as the hippie walked up to the car and stopped. The ranger must have come to the same conclusion for his stance and gestures were worthy of a veteran highway patrolman. His cool, unsmiling attitude was unmistakable from where I watched across the way.

But what if that "hippie type" wasn't a "bad egg" at all? What if he was doing as so many of these kids do, just playing the role? My own experience as a ranger told me that most of the "hippie types" were pretty decent kids who were really anxious to follow the park rules. What had caused this hiker to tighten up? I wondered, and then looked again across the road. With its lights flashing, a top rack full of red and amber lights, siren and bull horn, the ranger car looked like a well-equipped police vehicle. Looking below his Smokey Bear hat, I saw the ranger's gun belt full of equipment. There was a can of mace, a pair of handcuffs, keys, a small leather box, and a pouch. I couldn't see whether or not he had a pistol, because of the way he was

standing, but it was obvious to me that he should have been on his way to a riot, not talking with this long-haired hiker. Why, he carried more stuff around his waist than I had ever found necessary to carry while in the infantry! No wonder the "hippie type" froze up; he didn't see a ranger; he saw a cop!

I watched as the conversation concluded and the long-hair moved around the car, with its lights still flashing. He gave the ranger a sour look and went on up the road. It all left me with the distinct impression that whatever else had happened, the ranger got this message across: I'm a law officer, and you better believe it! That was a poor visitor contact, I thought. Worse, it unnecessarily displayed an attitude and a show of force that must have embarrassed and alienated that kid as he stood there along the roadside.

Compliance or Enforcement?

It is obvious to everyone working in park and recreation areas that law enforcement is now the big demand. Probably there isn't an area remote enough to escape the problems of hippies, drugs, vandalism, stealing, and a dreary list of violent crimes. These things don't happen just in Yosemite, at Lake Mead, or in the canyons around Palm Springs. They occur wherever the highly mobile public goes, and the public goes everywhere. This demand for law enforcement has brought a response aimed at giving rangers and specialists the training and equipment they need to cope

with the problems they face.

I recall when I first worked road patrol in Glacier National Park in 1963, I was equipped with an under-powered six-cylinder station wagon devoid of any equipment except a radio and red light. I went to the warehouse, checked out a couple of blankets, a first aid kit, an axe and a snow shovel (with which to chase bears out of the campgrounds), and that was it. Today, the high-powered patrol car carries a whole list of sophisticated equipment to aid the patrolman; equipment unavailable to me some seven years ago.

Law enforcement demands have grown in back-country regions too, as more and more people use these areas. Some six seasons in Glacier's wilderness as a ranger have shown me the increasing need to patrol and police the trails. Here the emphasis has traditionally been on seeking compliance with park regulations rather than stressing strict enforcement. In fact, this is the park's general philosophy, and it's the right one. Over the years the image of the ranger has been that of a guide and friend to the visiting public, not a cop. As such, the educative function of the ranger to inform, explain, and seek voluntary compliance has been stressed.

Enforcement Limitations

The need for enforcement is undeniable in increasing instances throughout our park and recreation areas. But this approach does have its limitations and drawbacks, which if not properly appreciated and

Are park rangers acting and looking more like policemen every day?

counteracted, can worsen enforcement problems rather than decrease them. Much depends on the attitude and approach of the ranger to law enforcement. By way of illustration, it's a joke of long standing in Glacier Park for rangers to ask each other how many little old ladies in sneakers were caught picking flowers. It is an impossible enforcement situation, and certainly one which hardly calls for a ticket or violation notice. But there are times when one lapses into the "you violated the regulations and you're going to see the judge" attitude. Such was the mood of a ranger friend of mine one morning as he wheeled around a bend and saw a hippie walking down the edge of the road with a large bouquet of fresh wildflowers. Screeching to a stop, my friend recounted that he emerged from his car, pad in hand, stern-faced and thinking to himself, "This guy has had it." "Picking flowers is against the park regulations," he said in his best doomsday voice. "Don't you know that?"

"No man," the hippie replied, "I'm just going along and saving the flowers."

"What do you mean, 'saving the flowers'? Who do you think you are saving them for?" my friend

asked as he slipped the carbon papers between the blanks of his book of tickets.

"Well man," the hippie said, "the roadside mower just went by and cut all these flowers down and I'm savin' 'em. Anything wrong with that?"

"Keep the flowers," my friend mumbled as he got back into the car and drove off.

Forcing compliance upon the park visitor often results in a belligerent attitude which shows itself later on when the ranger is not around. All park and recreation areas rely heavily on willing compliance and a sense of public responsibility toward the use and preservation of those areas. An enforcement policy which portrays the ranger as a police officer, dresses him up and outfits him with all the visible trappings of a highway patrolman or city policeman, is going to aggravate and alienate many young people and a surprising number of adults. This image makes the ranger's job tougher and less satisfactory.

Avoiding the Image

From my own experience I know the park ranger is not yet generally looked upon as a policeman, even

though people realize he has those responsibilities and must act as a law officer at times. There is a significant difference between these two views, one that favors the ranger and makes his law enforcement work much easier and far more effective than otherwise. What holds true here for the park ranger is also valid for those in other federal and state recreation agencies.

In our drive to meet the needs for law enforcement, we must be careful not to lose this advantage of the ranger image, abandoning it for that of the police. Effective and efficient enforcement does not require the ranger to be outfitted for battle, with the crash helmet and dark sun glasses, when he deals with the public. His patrol vehicle does not have to light up like a Christmas tree. Bull horns, sirens, and other accessories can be hidden or inconspicuously mounted. And, most important, the ranger does not need to act like an old-time western sheriff to do his job well. What he does need is the ranger image from the public's point of view, an image which allows him to do his work and supports him in his enforcement duties but doesn't tag him as a cop.

PARKS STIRS THE POT...

Civil Service (?)

Here is a quotation from the San Jose News of 2-27-71. "They're balancing the budget with our salary," said Loren Smith, general manager of the 113,000-member California State Employees Association. "They're saying give us \$500 of your money so we can balance the budget. That's not quite fair." Dear Mr. Smith, I don't think it's quite fair that you would let the taxpayers make up the budget shortage.

I think there is a practical solution to the high cost of government. I think we need to recognize that the people in civil service do not have any right to their jobs. I think we need to adopt the following plan to insure that the taxpayers will get the best service for their tax dollars.

Here is what I think we should do:

- 1) We should publish a list of all state and city employees, their job titles, their general duties, and their salary.

- 2) We should then declare these jobs are open to anyone who is reasonably qualified and is willing to sign a one year contract to do the job for 10% or more less than the current salary for that job. If no one that is qualified requests the job, then the person holding that job gets to sign a one year contract for his job with a reasonable salary increase. Decisions about the qualifications of applicants would be made by the first level of management above the job in question.

I think this plan has several advantages over our present civil service system:

- 1) Hold cost down, 2) In times of high employment the civil service jobs would be good training, 3) In times of high unemployment the civil service jobs would go to better trained persons who had been laid off from their jobs in private industry, 4) Civil service employees in the lower echelons would have the opportunity to move up faster, 5) No employees would stagnate in high echelon jobs, and 6) minority groups would be free to compete.

How about it, those of you that are not working?

Would you like a crack at serving the public?

Donald P. Parks

Candidate for the office of Mayor of San Jose.
5345 Cottle Road, San Jose, California 95111
Tel. 225-5612

600,000 Coupons Needed To Help Linotype Operator

An appeal for Betty Crocker coupons has been made by the "Danny Baker" Committee, formed by fellow workers of State Printing Plant linotype operator Dan Baker.

For 600,000 coupons, General Mills will donate an artificial kidney machine to the hospital where Baker is hospitalized, Gerry Vermilion, a co-worker of Baker's, said.

"Because of diabetes, a kidney transplant is impossible; Dan will be permanently dependent on an artificial kidney machine, according to Vermilion, chairman of CSEA Graphic Arts Chapter 143's insurance committee.

Baker, 39, has been with the Printing Plant for 6 years. He and his wife, Doris, have 5 children, ages 7 to 16.

Coupons may be sent to the "Danny Baker" Committee, 1117 Alhambra Blvd., Sacramento 95816. General Mills has set a May 30 deadline, Vermilion said. The committee should receive the coupons by May 10, for processing.

Ranger Named

Addition of a chief ranger to the staff of the Don Pedro Recreation agency was announced today by director George James.

Roy (Duke) Foster comes to the agency from the Merced Irrigation district parks department where he has been employed as head ranger at Barrett Cove on Lake McClure.

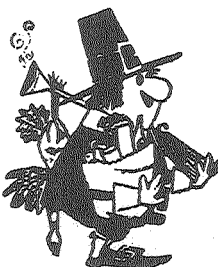
Foster is a graduate of Humboldt State college with a degree in recreation and natural resources. His past experience includes service as a research technician for the U. S. Forest service, research assistant in forest ecology and oceanography at Humboldt State college, and park ranger at Humboldt Redwood State park.

Foster is married and has three daughters.

The Fosters will make their home in the Don Pedro area when employee housing is completed for the recreation project.

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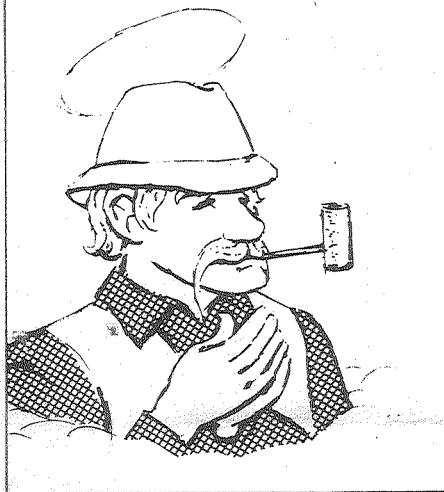
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Jim Burnett & IBL



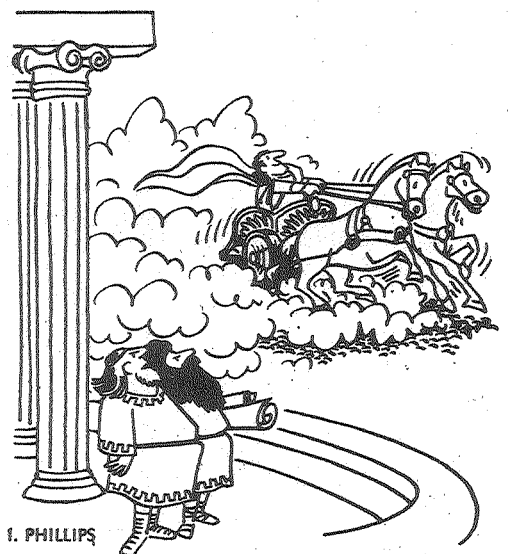
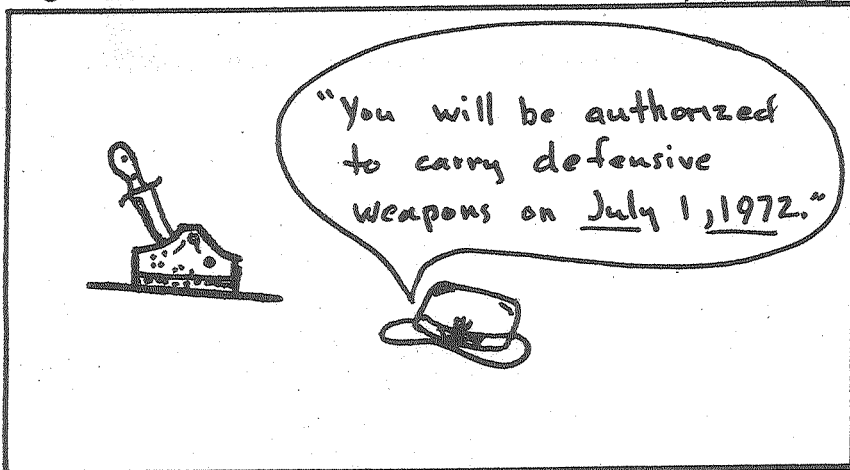
Is a Puzzlement—This fire box, on 12th Street next to Public Works, is made of cast iron, and the door is firmly locked. Let's see, now, in case of fire . . .



A. ISLER

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FEALING 5-5-71



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