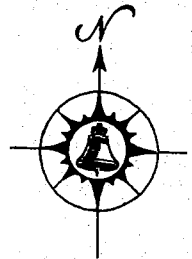


california state park rangers association

REPORTER

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News For
All Points

Jack Welch, President, 2050 Alisandro Trail, Vista, CA 92083
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Membership Drive Under Way

Editor's Note: Vice President Herman Schlerf has begun a membership drive aimed at getting the maintenance classes in the Association. He has distributed the following letters.

Dear non-CSPRA Maintenance Men:

This year the Constitution of the State Park Rangers Association (CSPRA) was changed to include all maintenance classes in the Department eligible for membership as active members. Active membership offers all privileges including holding office and voting.

I'm sure the first question you will ask is what does CSPRA offer me? The answer depends on what it is you are looking for. Perhaps the best way to answer would be to take a look at the objectives of the organization as stated in Article II of the CSPRA Constitution:

Objectives

"The objectives of this Association shall be to represent, advance and to promote the interests and standards of the profession of California State Park Rangers and to provide a medium of exchange of professional thought, and to promote sound judgement, high quality and economy in the planning, development, operation and maintenance of facilities and services offered the public by the Department of Parks and Recreation."

If you are interested in your work as a "professional" State Park Maintenance Man and are looking for an opportunity to express your opinions and ideas and to contribute to the improving and upgrading of your job, then CSPRA can provide you with the means to do so. CSPRA can pro-

Cont'd on Page 8

Reagan Cuts and Signs the Budget

School Aid, Pay Raises Reduced

Governor Ronald Reagan signed into law a record \$7.7 billion State budget for fiscal 1972-73 after slashing \$257.9 million with vetoes.

Major cuts included a \$73 million deletion of school support money and a cutback of State worker raises by \$46.2 million.

This left pay increases of 5 per cent for most State employees and 7.5 per cent pay boosts for State college and university faculty members.

It was the first time in four years that a state budget was signed before the statutory deadline of June 30.

Reagan stressed that despite the \$73 million school cut and \$46.2 million paring of raises the budget contains \$190 million in additional state money for schools and a total money for pay raises of \$164.8 million.

However, Wes Cater, CSPRA Salary Studies Committee Chairman, has notified all Regional Directors that the \$38 million surplus that was disclosed earlier has been left in the budget.

Cater has asked everyone to get in touch with your respective Senator again. Our only hope for more increase in pay is to get some of that surplus, he said.

WHY SHOULD I JOIN YOUR ASSOCIATION?

WHAT WILL I GET OUT OF IT?

You and I have heard these questions so many times. My answer is belligerent. I reply, "not a damn thing more than you put into it." Unless the abruptness of that answer terminates the conversation, and it usually does not, there is opened an opportunity for some down-to-earth discussion of the whys and wherefores of any civil service employees organization. I express my conviction that membership in an organization such as ours is an opportunity to advance and promote the interests and standards of our chosen profession as California State Park Rangers and the services we offer the public. As the discussion proceeds, agreement is usually reached that the individual owes a great deal more to his opportunity to work in the State Park Service than the Service owes to him.

Having won that round, the next one begins with a feint by my opponent who advances the statement:

"YES, BUT I CANNOT AFFORD TO PAY DUES IN MORE THAN ONE ORGANIZATION."

I come back in this fashion, "My friend, your income and your disposition of it are none of my business, but have you ever stopped to figure out what percentage of your income you return in the form of dues to the California State Park Rangers Association and have you ever contrasted that with the annual

Cont'd on Page 8

ON THE ALASKAN PIPELINE

by Jim Hart

Chairman, E.I.C.

The contention is made that the U.S. can't afford to depend on oil from the Middle East; therefore, the need for Alaskan oil (Prudhoe Bay Oil) is imperative. According to a nine volume environmental impact statement on the proposed trans-Alaska pipeline, prepared at the request of the Secretary of Interior, "The North Slope oil would supply only 9% of our projected oil needs in 1980. We would still need 5-6 million barrels of oil a day from the Middle East."

"...Conservationists were ridiculed by the President of Alyeska (the oil companies which stand to gain the most) and officials of the Interior Dept. when they suggested that some of the Prudhoe Bay oil, needed for national security, would end up in Japan." The economic analysis of the impact statement reveals the admission that some of the oil would indeed go to Japan and that British Petroleum (which owns about 50% of the Prudhoe Bay oil reserves) has already signed the agreement with Japanese oil companies for marketing Prudhoe Bay crude oil in Japan. What is more, our Interior Dept. with its professed interest in national security has not deigned even to note in the impact statement how much North Slope oil is already committed to Japan. Oil economics and profit to the consumer were other contentions for the North Slope oil.

On the economics of this project Congressman Aspin, a former member of the Staff of the Council of Economic Advisors, has called the study "pseudo-economics, a sham and a hoax."

"The study fails to account for the most obvious economy of all: constructing the gas and the oil line in the same corridor instead of separate corridors."

On profit to the consumer it was shown in the study that this oil would save approximately \$800 million a year if delivered by tanker or approximately 400 million dollars a year if delivered to Chicago by pipeline. A terrific savings to the consumer except for one catch that the report itself points out, "The oil import quota system would keep supply and demand at the current price, so there would be no consumer savings. Who then gets the profit? The answer is not difficult to figure out and this is why they

want that pipeline so badly.

With all of its bulk (9 volumes 3,550 pages) "the impact statement does not give deserved emphasis to the wildlife values of Alaska and the menaces posed by the pipeline project. Most of statement consists of advocacy of, rather than alternatives that are open." "77% of the first five volumes are devoted to the environmental impact of granting the permit. Fewer than five pages (.2%) dealt with the alternative of deferring the project." Deference would allow time for critically needed studies on:

1. pipeline technology
2. ballast treatment
3. large scale hot oil pipeline experiments
4. leak detection research
5. definitive studies of marine and arctic ecosystems

These and other studies were noted in the five pages of the statement concerning the alternative of deferring the project.

The Alaskan Environmental impact statement confirms most of the environmental dangers pointed out by conservationists all along. (Write to Jim Hart, EIC, if you are not aware of these environmental dangers.)

Despite harmful and irrevocable dangers "the Interior Dept. engineering stipulations fail to require Alyeska to submit its contingency plans to the government before the construction permit is granted."

There is another alternative to the proposed system. "The Canadian government has reiterated its long-standing interest in having the oil pipeline go through Canada rather than having tankers carrying oil from Valdez past and through Canadian coastal waters to the west coast of the U.S." The impact report notes that the Canadian routes avoid the maximum earthquake threats, eliminates impacts and hazards to west coast marine areas and have no greater terrestrial impact in spite of their greater overland length. A gas line is already being considered to cross through MacKenzie Valley of Canada and obviously if a gasoline and oil line were palced through the same corridor the MacKenzie alternative would not be equally but more efficient."

Les Aspin of Wisconsin points out why the Interior Dept. hasn't received an application for an Alaska-Canada pipeline. "The same companies which dominate the trans-Alaska consortium also dominate the MacKenzie Valley Pipeline Co. and

they are hardly likely to submit an application in competition with themselves."

"Two years ago these oil companies were shocked and outraged that conservationists could force the government to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act. Last year they were offended by the adverse public reaction to the first abortive environmental impact statement, which had been submitted to them for editing before it was released to the public."

"And now, though the new impact statement reveals strong reasons for building the pipeline through Canada rather than south to the Alaskan part of Valdez, they are anxiously awaiting a permit to go ahead with their original plans using the pipe and equipment already placed presumptuously along the proposed route."

Is it any wonder that private citizens and concerned conservation groups such as the Wilderness Society, National Parks and Conservation Assoc., Audubon Society, Sierra Club, National Rifle Assoc., Boy Scouts of America and many, many others are getting involved and asking to have a voice in a public hearing on the trans-Alaska pipeline?

Nevertheless, as it now stands Secretary Morton could ask the federal court to lift the pipeline injunction and issue the permits to Alyeska, and you and I can do nothing now unless a public hearing is held-which is unlikely.

As the Secretary of Interior made only seven copies of the trans-Alaska Environmental Impact statement available to the lower 48 states, excerpts in this report were taken from a pamphlet put out by the Wilderness Society, Washington, D.C. titled "The Alaska Pipeline Reading Lesson."

trees

... are friends to wildlife.
Nuts, fruits, seeds, buds and
tender bark are wildlife staples.
Trees give shade, shelter, and
protection to nature's creatures.

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

MEMBERS MAILBOX

Dear Editor:

Enclosed is a letter that I just received from Mr. Richard Camilli of the California State Personnel Board.

Check out the fourth paragraph where he states, "The remaining 15% of State employees are in classes recommended for 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ % based on a staff evaluation that they had substantually greater support."

This statement could be interesting. I wonder if it means if all Rangers had written to Mr. Camilli that we would have received a 12% raise?

Maybe letter-writing does help?
/s/Bill Krumbein
Region IV

Dear Mr. Krumbein:

I can appreciate your concern with our salary recommendations for the State Park Ranger series as well as the general lag of State Park Rangers salaries behind those of employees in the National Park Service.

The State Personnel Board staff recognizes a 21.6% lag for the State Park Ranger series based on our comparison of the key class of State Park Ranger II to the Federal GS-9 level. The staff also found that salaries for other State classes lag the salaries of their counterparts in private employment and other public jurisdictions by 7.5% to 36.0% based on similar key class comparisons.

While we have supported a substantial reduction of existing salary lags, our current recommendations take into consideration a general expectation that sufficient funds will not be available for such a salary program. The recent staff recommendations to the State Personnel Board are designed to apply the expected funding to existing salary lags in the most equitable manner possible. These recommendations were made after consideration of many factors relating to salary needs of State employees, the most important of which are outlined in the attached memorandum. Should additional funds be granted, these recommendations will be revised.

The staff recommendation of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ % increases for State Park Rangers is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % greater than that recommended for approximately 50%

of the 106,478 State employees. About 35% of State employees including State Park Rangers are in classes recommended for 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. The average salary lag of the classes in this group is 19.2%. The remaining 15% of State employees are in classes recommended for 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ % based on a staff evaluation that they had substantially greater support. As you can see, our recommendation for State Park Rangers reflects a recognition of a salary lag that is greater than that of many State classes.

I hope that this information and the attached memorandum have answered your questions about the salary recommendations. You may be sure that your Department and the California State Park Rangers' Association are representing your interests in discussions with the Board's staff and that we are fully aware of your position regarding State Park Ranger salaries.

/s/Richard L. Camilli
Executive Officer
State Personnel Board

Dear Editor:

Since some of our rangers work in areas where there are thunder storms, I have prepared a short article.

Ranger Danger

A recent item in the Washington Post told of a Shenandoah National Park Ranger (R.C. Sullivan) who has been struck by lightning 4 times in his 60 years. Three of the instances occurred while he was on duty. He's been a ranger since 1936.

An accompanying article told how to avoid being struck. Get inside a substantial building, or in a car and roll the windows up. If outside, stay away from trees and fences etc. that conduct electricity, and avoid high ground and streams or other bodies of water. A Johns Hopkins physician says that most people who are killed by lightning would have lived if they had received first aid within the first half hour. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and a doctor's examination is recommended for the victim.

/s/Art Morley
Region VI

Dear Editor:

You will gain the impression that I am ANTI-DOG for State Parks after reading this letter and I am glad, for I am definitely ANTI-DOG. I want to take a crack at Judge Heeb's (see Santa Rosa Press Democrat and CSPRA REPORTER edition of May 20, 1972) logic in dismissing a "dog off-leash" case.

First of all the Park Regulations say, "Dogs must be on leash". It doesn't say, dogs must be on leash, except when no other person is around. The line of reasoning shown by the good judge is the same as saying there is a speed limit on highways and city streets EXCEPT you may drive as fast as you please if you are alone on the roadway.

How can anyone say when another person may wish to appear on a beach where a dog is running loose? In fact many people are so timid that the mere sight of a dog running loose will keep them away. Is this the way it should be, Judge?

For years I have been sick and tired, and fed up to the ears with some one else's lack of responsibility encroaching upon my freedom to move about without fear of being bitten by a dog and I am currently in the process of working with an attorney on the matter.

People who do not own dogs are fed up with tracking dog manure into their abodes, having themselves and their children threatened by bellicose dogs and having their possessions urinated upon.

People who own dogs are never going to keep them under control until and unless they arrive at the conclusion it is to their advantage to do so. The actions of Judge Heeb and other Judges like him will never contribute to this notion.

/s/Ken Legg
Region III

The stars are mansions built by nature's hand, and, haply, there the spirits of the blest dwell, clothed in radiance, their immortal rest.—Wordworth.

FOR SALE

Uniform Jacket—Wool Elastique 48", \$30.00; Uniform Trousers, Waist 40, Length 26, \$16.00; Hat, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ regular \$10.00; Belt \$3.00.

Contact: Mrs. Francis Fisher
630 34th Ave.
Santa Cruz 95060
(408) 475-8935

MAJOR 1972 ENVIRONMENTAL BILLSAir Pollution

ACA 16 (FORAN) Allows gas taxes to be used for mass transit and air pollution research in addition to highway construction. On Senate Floor.

SB 136 (GARRELL) Creates South Coast and Southeast Desert Air Pollution Control Districts to begin function July 1, 1973. In Senate Finance Committee.

SB 396 (PETRIS) Prohibits the operation of motor vehicles between 7 A.M. and 7 P.M. within central business districts of a city having a population of 100,000 or more. In Senate Transportation Committee.

Coastal Protection

AB 200 (STEROTY) Enacts the California Coastal Zone Conservation Act of 1972. On Assembly Floor.

AB 542 (STULL) Declares legislative intent for the preservation of the coastline. In Assembly Government Administration Committee.

SB 2 (WEDWORTH) Enacts the California Coastal Resources Controls Act. Taken under submission in Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife Committee.

SB 100 (GRUNSKY) Enacts the California Coastal Zone Act of 1972. Killed in Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife Committee.

SB 173 (CARPENTER) Enacts the California Coastal Zone Act of 1972. Now in Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife Committee.

SB 467 (BURGNER) Declares legislative intent for the preservation of the coastline. Now in Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife Committee.

SB 860 (CARPENTER) Enacts the California Coastal Resources Act of 1972. In Senate Finance Committee.

SB 861 (CARPENTER) Enacts the California Coastal Resources Bond Act of 1972. In Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife Committee.

Environmental Quality

AB 681 (Z'BERG) Creates the State Environmental Quality Board and regional environmental quality boards. In Assembly Natural Resources and Conservation Committee.

ACA 48 (Z'BERG) Declares state policy of preserving and protecting the state's natural resources and scenic beauty. On Assembly Floor.

SB 289 (PETRIC) Creates the State Planning and Development Commission with specified duties and functions related to the preservation of the environment. In Senate Governmental Organization Committee.

SB 1176 (BEHR) Creates Depart-

ment of Environmental Protection in the Resources Agency. In Senate Governmental Organization Committee.

SCA 19 (COOMBS) Declares that it is the policy of the state to conserve and protect the natural and scenic resources of the state. In Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife Committee.

Pesticides

AB 67 (MILLER) Establishes Deputy in Charge of Environmental Conservation within the Department of Agriculture to enforce and regulate sale and use of pesticides. Taken under submission in Assembly Environmental Quality Committee.

AB 1008 (FONG) Encourages widespread use of biological pest control techniques. In Assembly Environmental Quality Committee.

Powerplant Siting

AB 1323 (BADHAM) Creates the State Power Plant Siting Board to review and evaluate proposed sites for the location of thermal power supply facilities. In Assembly Planning and Lands Use Committee.

AB 1559 (Z'BERG) Creates the State Power Facilities Siting Council to review and regulate the siting of designated thermal powerplants. In Assembly Planning and Use Committee.

SB 1189 (NEJEDLY) Creates a Power Plant Siting Council in the Resources Agency. In Senate Governmental Organization Committee.

SB 1195 (NEJEDLY) Declares legislative intent for siting of thermal power supply facilities within the state. In Senate Governmental Organization Committee.

SB 1310 (ALQUIST) Creates Electric Power Facilities Siting Council. In Senate Public Utilities and Corporations Committee.

Solid Waste

AB 1136 (Z'BERG) Creates State Solid Waste Management Board within the Resources Agency. In Assembly Natural Resources and Conservation Committee.

SB 5 (NEJEDLY) Establishes a statewide, comprehensive solid waste management system. In Assembly Natural Resources and Conservation Committee.

SB 393 (GRUNSKY) Requires the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt a state policy for solid waste management resource recovery. In Senate Governmental Organization Committee.

SCR 9 (DILLS) Directs the Resources Agency to conduct a study of measures to promote recycling of solid waste materials. In Senate Finance Committee.

Wild Rivers

AB 410 (BELOTTI) Prohibits commencement of construction of any dam on the Smith, Trinity, Klamath, and Eel Rivers pending a waterway management plan. In Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife Committee.

SB 4 (COLLIER) Establishes protected waterways system consisting of Klamath, Trinity, Smith, and Eel Rivers. In Senate Finance Committee.

SB 107 (BEHR) Establishes the California Wild and Scenic Rivers System, consisting of the Klamath, Trinity, Smith, Eel and portions of the American Rivers. In Senate Finance Committee.

Miscellaneous

AB 392 (Z'BERG) Enacts the State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1972. In Senate.

AB 1563 (Z'BERG) Establishes the California Local Recreation Fund to be administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation. In Assembly Natural Resources and Conservation Committee.

-Jim Hart

E.I.C. Chairman

It isn't the thing you do;

It's the thing you leave undone,

Which gives you a bit of heartache

At the setting of the sun.

The tender word forgotten,

The letter you did not write,

The flower you might have sent,

Are your haunting ghosts tonight.

The waters deluge man with rain, oppress him with hail, and drown him with inundations; the air rushes in storms, prepares the tempest, or lights up the volcano; but the earth, gentle and indulgent, ever subservient to the wants of man, spreads his walks with flowers, and his table with plenty; returns, with interest, every good committed to her care; and though she produces the poison, she still supplies the antidote; though constantly teased more to furnish the luxuries of man than his necessities, yet even to the last she continues her kind indulgence, and, when life is over, she piously covers his remains in her bosom.—Pliny.

Where is the dust that has not been alive?—The spade and the plough disturb our ancestors.—From hum mold we reap our daily bread.—Young

A PROPOSAL TO CONSERVE MARINE LIFE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

by Dennis Graver

Editor's Note:

Mr. Graver is a part-time SCUBA instructor in the Santa Barbara area. He began diving in 1959 and became Nationally Certified in 1968. He is active in all levels of diving instruction and has written articles for diving magazines.

Mr. Graver states that the affected areas are essentially all easy access areas from Morro Bay to San Diego. He cites studies made by Dr. Gordon L. Chan, Marine Sciences, College of Marin, Kentfield and informational sources from Marine Biologists at Santa Ana College, Scripps Institute, and University of California Santa Barbara.

THE PROPOSAL

After watching at least four large, choice diving areas in the Santa Barbara area become terribly depleted by scores of divers, I contacted persons, prominent in the field of diving, and found similar observations throughout Southern California. It becomes apparent that something must be done—NOW! The decreasing of legal limits and increasing of sizes will not preserve our dwindling supply for the future, nor will the public allow a complete ban on the taking of game. I would like to propose that a new regulation be added to the Fish & Game Laws stating that no form of marine life can be taken while diving with SCUBA equipment. Let's now begin to discuss the reasoning behind this proposal.

CONSERVATION

Limited beach access has caused much of our depletion problem along the coastline by funneling hordes of divers into small diving areas. New areas to be opened will soon be stripped of game to an extent limited only to the range of the SCUBA diver. Allowing only breath-holding divers to take game will prevent stripping and allow denuded areas to repopulate.

SCUBA divers are fairly efficient hunters for stationary life such as abalone and scallops. Working along a ledge or reef, SCUBA divers can make a clean sweep with ease. A snorkel diver, however, works more on a hit-and-miss basis. While the breath-holding diver may possibly collect as much game, he removes it more randomly, and over a wider area.

It is fact that the majority of divers will take most game sighted,

even when utilization is never intended! Sprotdiving places a heavy emphasis on game-taking, and divers always attempt to return with something to show for their efforts. After diving, many divers try to give away the catch, fling it overboard or into the surf where it dies, or bury it in their backyard. WASTE! Divers actually shoot fish and take game which they find distasteful! Making seafood more difficult to obtain will hopefully cause better utilization.

The neophyte presents another problem in conservation. Not being knowledgeable on where and how to find and take game, he many times takes anything that can be found. Then, after locating a particular animal may mutilate it and possibly leave it to die. Experience and interest are required to become a proficient breath-holding diver. An additional asset is usually acquired with this experience—a respect for the ocean. A person who remains in diving long enough to attain the ability to make a catch while snorkel diving will be more aware of our dwindling resources. Many excellent breath-holding divers typically take only what they need—usually less than the legal limit.

Most of the game taken comes from a band contouring the islands and the mainland of depth between 10 and 60 feet. With more protection afforded by this proposal, life can again begin to flourish in this choice region, where light and food abound. Within a few years there will be game available in shallow water for the snorkel diver, where now there is little or none for the SCUBA diver.

SAFETY

As a nationally certified diving instructor interested in diving safety, this proposal stimulates several thoughts from a safety standpoint. Believing that the game-taking problem lies largely with relatively inexperienced divers, the safety aspects are directed more toward them.

The buddy system is taught and encouraged throughout diving and yet is poorly executed—if at all. It is my belief that one of the prime reasons behind the separation of divers is game-taking. Buddies disagree on where to find game; one grows impatient while another takes or sacks a catch; each partner seeks a different form of marine life; etc. Divers would tend to stick together if not pulled apart by these types of forces.

Most basic SCUBA divers are typically poor navigators and many times end their dive long distances from the boat or shore, or are down current from their destination. This situation is a problem before being compounded by placing a heavy game sack in the hands of a tired, cold diver—or worse yet—attaching that heavy sack to the diver's weight belt. A number of divers have been in hazardous—and fatal—situations when reluctant to ditch a game sack. Prohibiting the taking of any game with SCUBA equipment will remove the game sacks from hands to better stabilize him in surge and surf. Breath-holding divers are usually aware of their location, utilize a nearby surface float, take less game, and are less encumbered when swimming over kelp.

A breath-holding diver striving to increase his proficiency and skills in the water is a much improved SCUBA diver. He is in better physical condition and has more love and respect for the ocean. He knows his limitations and is not nearly as overconfident as the SCUBA diver. In the event of an air supply failure while SCUBA diving, a skilled snorkel diver is better prepared to execute an emergency swimming ascent. An incentive for divers to improve their watermanship is a benefit derived from this proposal.

Speargun-toting SCUBA divers rarely only spear fish, but attempt to undertake several activities on a single dive. Typically this type of diver will negotiate the entire dive with a cocked gun—poking about in holes, laying the gun on the bottom, etc. This hazard would be removed.

SUMMARY

This regulation could be easily enforced, since the SCUBA diver should not carry any game-taking equipment. There would be violations to the regulation, but the overall amount of marine life taken would be drastically reduced.

Soon the sport diver will be denied some or all game. That is not the answer. Let's just make that which remains harder to obtain. It is far better to take less for a longer period of time than to face the possibility that tomorrow there may be no game. Divers will be reluctant to accept this proposal, but will adapt, become better divers, and discover how aesthetically pleasing it is to make a catch while holding one's breath. Here's hoping that the Fish & Game regulations of March 1973 will include this proposal.

SAVING WATER IS UP TO EVERYONE

The exploding growth rate in this nation and the ever increasing consumption of water are warnings that water shortages, already plaguing many, can become more common place without proper planning and attention.

At the present rate of consumption, the average American will have used 26 million tons of water by the time he is 70 years old, and the per capita demand for water is increasing. At the same time, the water supply is diminishing and the quality of our water is declining. Many lakes, big and small, are contaminated. Rivers have become open sewers in many places. Increasingly, the nation's beaches are being closed and fishing is being curtailed as the result of man's abuse.

But there are ways to help reverse this trend; ways in which each individual can play a vital role.

Use the minimum amount of water possible. For example, take showers which require about 10 gallons of water compared with baths that average 36 gallons. Turn water off when not directly using it, such as while lathering or brushing teeth. Check all faucets and pipes for leaks.

Keep a pitcher of cold water in the refrigerator for drinking rather than running the tap waiting for the water to come cold.

Use vegetable water for making soups and sauces. It not only helps conserve water, but is more nutritional and tastes better.

Water flowing from property eventually travels one way or another into rivers and streams, carrying tons of topsoil. This soil plays a major part in contributing to the 500 million tons of sediment washed into streams each year. Removal of that sediment from channels and rivers costs the taxpayers about \$250 million a year. Trees, shrubs, plants and grass, which beautify property, will protect it from this kind of erosion—and help protect and clarify priceless water resources.

Clipped from San Luis Obispo
Telegram Tribune

The earth's a stage which God
and nature do with actors fill.—
Heywood.

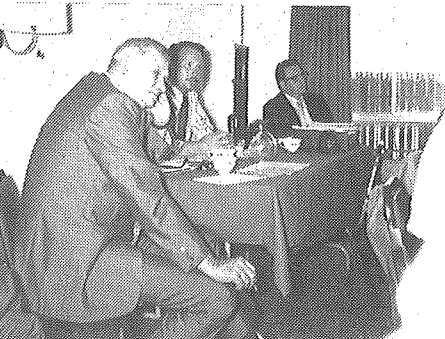
The earth, that is nature's
mother, is her tomb.—Shakespeare.



Doug Bryce invites all to some refreshment during a break at the Arcata Board of Directors meeting. Photo by Cliff Wade.



We understand that Lou Wakefield's duties at Fort Tejon are very tiring and require him to siesta. Here he catches some ZZZs at the Board meeting. Mel Badger doesn't believe it either. Photo by Cliff Wade.



From left: Lou Wakefield, Rodger Kellogg, and Jack Schlotter listen during the Board of Directors session at Arcata. Photo by Cliff Wade.

ENVIRONMENTAL BOOKSHELF

"Science and Survival", by Barry Commoner, Viking Press Inc., New York, \$1.35.

"The Last Landscape", by William Whyte, Anchor Books, Doubleday and Co., New York, 1970, \$1.95.

"The Challenge of Man's Future", by Harrison Brown, Viking Press Inc., New York, \$1.65.

"Our Plundered Planet", by Fairfield Osborn, Little Brown & Co., Boston, \$1.95.

"The Web of Life", by John Storer, New American Library Inc., New York, \$.95.

"Forest and the Sea", by Marston Bates, New American Library Inc., New York, \$.75.

"Controlling Pollution", by Marshall I. Glodman, Prentice-Hall Inc., New Jersey, \$1.95.

"Unclean Sky", by Louis J. Battan, Anchor Books, New York, \$1.25.

"Water is Everybody's Business", by A.I. Behrman, Doubleday Anchor, New York, \$1.45.

"Destruction of California", by Raymond F. Desmann, Collier Books, New York, \$1.50.

"The Squeeze", by Edward Higbee, William Morrow & Co., New York, \$1.85.

"The Immense Journey", by Loren Eisley, Vintage Books, New York, \$1.45.

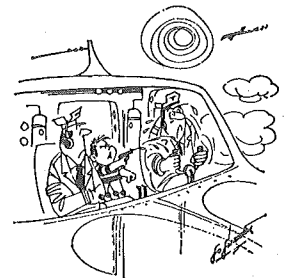
"Wildlife Management & Conservation", by James B. Trefethen, D.C. Heath & Co., Boston, \$2.00.

"The American Environment", by Roderick Nash, Addison-Wesley Publ. Co., Massachusetts, \$1.95.

"Population, Evolution and Birth Control", by Garrett Hardin, W.H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, \$2.95.

"Wilderness and the American Mind", by Roderick Nash, Yale University Press, \$1.95.

—Clipped from Planning and
Conservation League Booklet



"You heard me! Disneyland!!"

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

CSEA'S INITIATIVE WILL BE ON BALLOT

CSEA's fair-pay constitutional amendment qualified for the November election ballot with more than 600,000 valid petition signatures.

The Association filed nearly one million signatures with 58 counties on May 8. Reports from the Secretary of State's office show 614,842 signatures have been declared valid, said CSEA General Manager Walter W. Taylor.

Only 520,806 valid voter signatures were needed for CSEA to place the fair-salary initiative before the voters in November. "A supplemental filing period is available to circulate our petition, but it will not be needed," Taylor said.

"We are very pleased that we qualified in the initial filing period. It shows how determined state employees are to place the initiative before the voters and let them decide. If you have not registered to vote, be sure you do so before the November 7 election," Taylor said. September 14 is the deadline for registering.

This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks, bearded with moss and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight, stand like Druids of old, with voices sad and prophetic, stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms.—Longfellow.



Some of the Board of Directors as they contemplate during the Arcata meeting in May. Clock-wise: Mel Badger, (back to the camera) Oren Welch, Doug Bryce, Kirk Wallace, Jack Welch, Dan Goswick, Fred Spicer, Ron McCall. Wes Cater hid himself at the far end of the table. Photo by Cliff Wade.

THE WOMEN IN BLUE

Family quarrels are a recurring nightmare for policemen, who frequently end up on the receiving end of a warring couple's wrath. In an effort to be more effective at peace-making, an increasing number of police departments are now trying a new strategy. They are sending policewomen to do what was once strictly a male cop's job. The reason: women seem to calm these disputes far better than men. "Some of these families will call you back two or three times a night," observes a battle-tested Indianapolis patrolman, "but I've noticed that when the women go, that's the last time we hear from that family."

Women are also being assigned to other police duties traditionally reserved for men. In at least seven cities, lady cops are driving squad cars, responding to radio calls and investigating crimes. Their experience to date indicates that their sex does not handicap them on the job. Indeed, for the service calls that account for 80% to 90% of police activity, it may be an asset.

In the family quarrel, for example, male officers "feed the fire through their own aggressive, provocative behavior," says Lewis J. Sherman, a University of Missouri-St. Louis psychologist who studied the activities of security guards in eight St. Louis housing projects last summer. Women, on the other hand stepped in "with greater tact and subtlety. They tended to stay longer and seemed much more concerned about getting to the root causes of the conflict." The women had another advantage: a built-in "calming effect", "discovered during psychodramas that were part of the guards' training. Enraged men, Sherman found, "simply could not respond as angrily or violently to the women as to the men."

This feminine capacity to dispel male anger (also observed in studies of aides in mental wards) may be due to the value system of male criminals: assaults on male authority figures are ranked high. Policemen are often attacked "because it is heroic," says Ronald G. Talney of the Multnomah County, Ore., sheriff's department. But policewomen might avoid such assaults simply because "it is cowardly to attack a woman, even though she is a police officer." Actual incidents seem to support Talney's view: a child-beating suspect who had twice resisted arrest surrendered

peacefully when Private Mary Ellen Abrecht and two Washington patrolmen came to his door.

Such experiences suggest that more women on the beat could mean less use of force by police, contends Catherine H. Milton, assistant director of the Police Foundation, an organization that promotes new methods of law enforcement. Her prodding is apparently winning some converts among police chiefs. About 45 women are currently pounding police beats across the U.S., and the first large-scale experiment in the use of patrolwomen is under way in Washington, D.C., where the metropolitan police force is hiring 100 women for regular patrol duty. Still resistance to the trend—mostly from officisals who think being a patrolman is too dangerous for the "weaker sex"—must be overcome before many more of the nation's 6,000 policewomen (Out of 400,000 police) are assigned to the streets.

Those who are there already have provided a devastating new weapon to the police crime-fighting arsenal, one that has helped women to get their men for centuries. It worked well for diminutive Patrolwoman Ina Sheperd after she collarred a muscular shoplifter in Miami last December and discovered that there were no other cops—or even a telephone—around. Unable to summon help, she burst into tears. "If I don't bring you in, I'll lose my job," she sobbed to her prisoner who chivalroulsy accompanied her until a squad car could be found.

—Bill Krumbein

Cropped from Time Magazine

Editorial

In anticipation of Vice President Herman Schler's membership drive success, extra copies of this edition of The REPORTER have been printed. If there is a new member at your unit who won't be on the mailing list until next month won't you please let me know. I have his copy here. O.E.W.

Regional Directors: I know you are holding meetings and that there are happenings going on in your Region. Why wait until the Board meetings to report? Appoint a news-correspondant" and have him send me a report of what happened at those meetings. O.E.W.

Why Should I...cont'd from Page 1
cost of whatever pleasures you indulge in?"

In the meagerness of the dues we pay to the CSPRA, do we not ourselves set our own value on our employees organization? If we do not value it any higher, why should we be surprised if the public places no higher value on our public service?

The final obstacle raised by many sincere persons may be stated in this manner, "Yes, I agree with all you say, but I have a great ~~many~~ many irons in the fire and I do not like to belong to any organization in whose affairs I cannot actively participate."

That statement deserves a softer answer. I say, "My friend, I understand and sympathize with that point of view, but I think it is fallacious. True, you and I cannot participate actively in every organization, we cannot spread ourselves too thin and still be effective, but some of us should support by our dues and by our votes the constructive programs of every organization striving to improve the public service of which you are a part."

If you cannot give your time and effort, you can give your name and your money to this work, and perhaps when you know more of what we are trying to do and see more clearly its importance, you will find time to actively give us a hand."

-Herman Schlerf

Author unknown—adapted from an article by James Farnham, "American Engineer", 1943

Someone once said that the membership of any organization is made up of four kinds of bones.

1. Wishbones, who spend their time wishing someone else would do the work.
2. Jawbones, who do all the talking but little else.
3. Knucklebones, who knock everything that the others try to do.

4. Backbones, who pick up the load and do the work.

-Wes Cater

Clipped from the Decatur Glue, Illinois

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Membership cont'd from page 1

vide you contacts with other professional organizations and also direct communication opportunities with the Department of Parks and Recreation not available through regular channels.

The present membership of CSPRA is interested in the maintenance and management of the maintenance of our units just as much as any other phase of park work. If CSPRA is to make a total contribution to our profession as park managers, then we need representation from all members of our park staffs.

To sum it all up, you will only receive as much from CSPRA as you care to contribute to it. If you wish to elevate yourself and your work to a professional level then you need CSPRA as a means to that end. If CSPRA is to make a meaningful contribution to public service in the State of California then CSPRA needs you!

Enclosed you will find a membership application. If you agree with the above fill it out and mail it today in the self-addressed, stamped envelope. If you still have questions contact a CSPRA member in your unit, the CSPRA Regional Director in your District or write to me direct.

Yours for a better California State Park System.

/s/Herman Schlerf
Chairman,
Membership Committee

Dear Regional Director:

Enclosed are copies of a letter that has been sent to all Maintenance Men in our Department who are not now members of CSPRA. The mailing list was composed from the September 1971 issue of the Department Roster and Directory. If you have any Maintenance Men in your

Region that were not listed in the 1971 Roster would you please send that a copy is made available to them and send me their names and assigned unit. We want to make sure that we do not leave anyone out.

Enclosed are CSPRA membership application forms to go along with copies of the letter. If you need more copies of the letter or form please let me know.

Also, would you please start a campaign to have a CSPRA member in each Area make a personal contact with all non-member Maintenance Men to encourage them to join. Too often a potential member may have good intentions to join but delays sending in an application until it is forgotten. There may be other potential members who have not quite made up their minds and a personal contact could make the difference.

/s/Herman Schlerf
Chairman,
Membership Committee



"You're everything I've dreamed of. Beautiful, intelligent, vivacious, employed..."

If the mind loves solitude, it has thereby acquired a loftier character, and it becomes still more noble when the taste is indulged in. W. Humboldt.

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