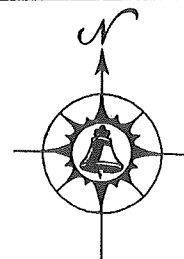


california state park rangers association

REPORTER

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News For
All Points

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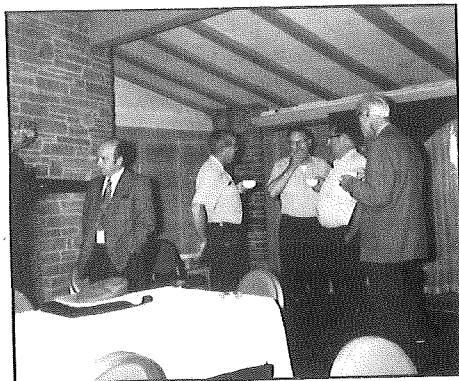
BOARD MEETING SHOWS MEMBERS INTERESTED

THE WAY I SEE IT

President's Message

I am extremely heartened by the results of our recent Board of Directors meeting in Sacramento, not because of member attendance but because of the Demonstrated interest and real participation of the officers and directors. The regional and committee reports were excellent and proof of both activity and thoughtful preparation. Everyone entered into the day's business with what seemed to be a renewed interest.

Ed Williamson of Folsom Lake SRA was present with some very good suggestions for our REPORTER and G.E.C. advertising campaign. Dick Menefee contributed as did former President Dick Brock. These



MEMBER PARTICIPATION—That's the name of the game as a Board Meeting discussion carries over to coffee time. From left: President Jack, Ed Williamson, Dick Brock, Mel Badger, and Earl Hanson. Jack isn't bashful, the other group didn't fit on the picture.

Board meetings are not sacrosanct and I want all of you to know our Officers and Directors appreciate member participation at all times. The root of the system is your individual expression.

Region III Director Fred Spicer did a good job on arranging. He even brought along Steno II Pat Cloney who took the minutes. Thanks, Fred and Pat!

The minutes will come to you individually so there's no real purpose in repeating them for you here. I'll just say I considered it an excellent meeting, one in which several constructive matters were resolved. One important thing: Election time for certain offices is here again and now is the time to show your interest. Your Regional Directors have each been instructed to have their nominations committee select their people for November elections of Regional Directors and Alternate Directors for I, III, V, and VII, and delegates from all Regions.

Here's your opportunity and I urge you to contact your Regional Director.

I would like to have all of you begin now to look forward to our G.E.C. in Morro Bay next March. Start thinking about resolutions now. Start thinking of projects and goals worthy of the organization. Try them on for size with your Regional Director and have them ready when we meet in March, 1973.

/s/Jack Welch
President

TRAILER, CAMPER-TRUCK BAN ASKED FOR NATIONAL PARKS

A report on the future of the National Parks has recommended that trailers and camper trucks be banned from the parks, that automobile use be phased out and that camping be restricted to rustic areas under primitive conditions.

In addition, the report said efforts should be made to get more black persons—and poor people generally—to use the parks. It suggested all road building be halted immediately and that, overall, the preserves be returned to their natural state, without golf courses, cocktail lounges or drug stores to spoil the scenery.

The 254-page report was issued by the respected Conservation Foundation, a non-profit research organization which undertook a year-long study of the 30 million acres of national parks. The study was contracted by the National Parks Service and the National Parks Centennial Commission—the organization coordinating this year's 100th anniversary of the parks.

Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton said he was disturbed about the report because it seemed to be suggesting the exclusive mission of the Park Service should be "one of set aside and conservation and protection of the wilderness."

"The Park Service has grown up with a much broader mission concept than that," he said.

"The concern I have about the report is this...that we're going to begin to discriminate against the elderly, the traveling families who have only a very limited time and modest budgets to visit the parks, and probably narrow the constituency of the parks to only those such as back packers and others who are able to spend the time and have the inclination to camp in the wilderness."

The report said the Park Service
CONT'D on Page 4

THE BIG SUR FIRE

Sept. Maintenance Assignment
by Roy Mealy, Region III

What's to say about a wild-fire? They are destructive, frightening, and unpredictable. The Big Sur fire was all of this and more too.

In reviewing the Big Sur fire, it is hard to come up with only superlatives. Statistically it was not one of the real big ones, although it was expensive (as all wildfires are), and being the only one going at the time, it received nation-wide coverage, much of which was exaggerated. It is nice to say that no lives were lost and no serious damage to private property occurred.

One of the interesting results of the fire is the great "hoo-for-ra" among the private landowners on how to prevent the same thing from happening again; such as closing the State Park where the fire started, or putting a solid fence around it to keep the "hippies" out. Another is to make a toll road of our State Highway #1 from Carmel south. Now there is a dandy suggestion—they should charge \$3 or \$4 a car and really fix those hippies! The idea might catch on and they could start charging on Interstate 80 and Highway 50. They had a pretty good fire at Donner one time. Then they could cordon off the Sespes and install road blocks and toll booths and it would go on and on.—This, of course, is not very good thinking.

One wonders if keeping people out is the answer. The Big Sur fire started, as far as we can determine, in a spot on the Big Sur River, long popular for the casual traveler—probably for generation—but now protected against this type of use. Let's think seriously about what might have happened, or possibly would not have happened, if we had had a minimum of development and a few more people around. The odds are very good that the fire would not have gotten out of control. As far as I know, we have not had many serious fires in our camp and picnic areas. I don't believe fencing people out is the answer to preventing wildfires. Some things that might help are:

1. A permanent, well-trained Ecology crew encampment.
2. Diligent patrol coverage. This would include private citizens manned look-out stations.
3. First class fire-fighting equipment—for the park crews—and

not the cast-off junk from other agencies. Generally speaking, the first attack is the important one and that is the one we make. In other words, a \$500 pump might have saved \$1,000,000 and a lot of scenery.

4. Most important of all in this case along the Big Sur River, and we have to face the fact, we have these people. Why not give them some areas of minimum development where they can build their little fires without breaking the law and where they are not treated like criminals and hauled off to jail for doing something man has always done when in the outdoors.

I would like to end with a few words of praise for everyone that was involved in the fire, particularly those seasonal employees who had their first experience in a very dangerous business. I believe the whole situation was handled well except that it got away from us at the start.

AUDUBON CAMP OF THE WEST 1972

Sept. Ranger Writing Assignment
by Joe Hood, Region I

My thanks to the California State Park Rangers Association for the opportunity of attending this years Audubon Camp! I had always thought Audubon was for the birds. I found it much, much more than that. It is very good environmental relationship experience! A terrific outdoor training camp for the preservation of our environment movement. The facility is an old rustic dude ranch situated in the upper end of Torrey Valley, near Dubois Wyoming. Dubois is where the wild west lives again; they have a rodeo every Friday night and a wild time any night in the saloons.

The elements that make up our environment are skillfully taught by an excellent staff. The classroom is a glaciated valley on the eastern slope of the Rockies. The elevation is about 7500 feet. One professor taught ecology in general, one the plants, the geology, the vertebrates and one the invertebrates. Each class was taught on a first year level with emphasis on relationships rather than taxonomy. Appreciation of the total environmental relationships was the theme. It was brought home to all the participants just how important our appreciation was, and how vital for all living and non-living elements of our world. Every class and every day brought examples of these rela-

tionships. One example was that part we all played in the food chain of the mosquitos! I must have swatted 3 zillion and the staff kept saying the mosquitos were not bad (during the 3rd session).

Living with nature was a new experience for most of the campers, and even I learned from the experience. I was especially grateful that I do not live in an urban area. We should all cherish and protect our native and wild areas.

Torrey Valley abounds with wildlife and we saw most of the species—moose, big horn sheep, badger, coyote, beaver, marmot, squirrels and rabbits, hawks and eagles, and a side variety of birds and insects. Spring had just passed in Torrey Valley in late July, but we made a field trip to a higher elevation where we found spring at its peak. As Charley Beck, an old time resident put it, we have 11 months of winter and 1 month of late Fall. Summer in Torrey Valley occurred during the 3rd session and lasted about four days. The geology is as clear and evident as the fresh clean air. The glaciers and the uplifting of the mountains make an unsurpassed classroom.

I think Audubon should be on the agenda for all of California's Rangers. Maybe such a camp and facility can be developed, say at Salt Point State Park. Audubon is teaching the concepts that our Park System stands for, and it is so refreshing to know that we are not fighting the battle alone.

I also found that after the two week session there are many things about our world and nature that I did not know, but I am learning that the more I learn, the more there is to learn. Audubon is for the birds. It is also for the animals, plants, insects, in fact for the total environment. Audubon is for the preservation of the earth for all of the living and non-living elements. Mother Nature has worked out a very good life pattern for this planet and all the forms aboard, if only we all would learn those principles and live by them.

"I wholly disapprove of what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it."

—Voltaire

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

HOW GOLDEN IS THE GOLDEN STATE?

What do California businessmen think about the quality of life in the state and their communities? Plenty, judging by results of a survey by the California Chamber of Commerce.

The stereotype of the businessmen as a profit-hungry, let-the-environment-be-damned fat-cat obviously deserves a hasty interment. Attitudes vary from place to place and person to person, but most of those surveyed see a definite need for improvements in critical areas.

They want cleaner air and water, quieter cities, safer communities, better vocational education, improved transportation systems, more job opportunities.

They are troubled over urban expansion and the problems that go along with rapid growth.

They are dissatisfied with progress so far in combating these problems and believe concern for the environment is here to stay. They are willing to pay higher prices for a better quality of life.

At the same time, an overwhelming majority considers California a good place to live. Few have become so discouraged with conditions here that they would prefer to live elsewhere.

Surveys do not solve problems. They only help to define them and to establish priorities. If another questionnaire 10 years from now is to produce more positive results, the findings of this survey must be translated into a positive plan of action.

The survey covered all segments of the business community, from the leaders of blue chip corporations to the family that runs the corner grocery store. It also took in all regions of the Golden State.

Respondents noted a wide range of troublesome areas. However, several key issues consistently rank near the top of the list. Those mentioned most often as principal problems regionally and statewide are air pollution, law enforcement, transportation, taxes and unemployment. These five categories combined account for 45 percent or more of the total responses.

Air pollution, singled out as the number one problem regionally and statewide, looms much larger than water pollution, noise or litter in the minds of those responding. When responses are regrouped under broader headings,

concern over the environment remains paramount, but it is rivaled by economic problems, including taxes, property taxes, inflation, cost of government, unemployment and welfare.

-Clipped from a study by the California State Chamber of Commerce

JUNIOR RANGER PROGRAM AT MORRO BAY

Sept. Trainee Assignment
by: George Gray

The new Junior Ranger program at Morro Bay State Park is a notable success.

In the past, youngsters wishing to become Junior Rangers would collect their quota of litter and exchange it at the park office for their Junior Ranges patches.

Under the new program, youngsters meet together on Sunday morning. After a list of names is taken, the ranger discusses the responsibilities of becoming a Junior Ranger, emphasizing park protection and the art of being observant. A short walk then provides an opportunity to demonstrate these goals. During the walk everyone participates in a conservation project which ranges from litter pick-up to the watering of young trees. The program concludes with the awarding of Junior Ranger patches to all who attend.

Recent Junior Ranger sessions have been highlighted by the discovery of stuffed animals planted along the path of our walk and a surprise visit by a great blue heron. The youngsters are particularly encouraged to find things and try to explain them. By the end of the hour, they are picking up anything they can get their hands on.

Response has been tremendous. We literally empty the campground of youngsters for our walks. During the summer we graduated more than 500 Junior Rangers from Morro Bay State Park. But even more satisfying than the young response is the proud looks of the faces of parents standing in the background.

Here is an opportunity to expose youngsters to park philosophy and conservation at a time when they are ripe for it. Hopefully, the youngster with a Junior Ranger patch pinned to his shoulder will become a more responsible camper in the future. All it takes is a group of youngsters and one hour of a ranger's time.



... are for people.
They help supply oxygen, provide
lumber and other forest products.
We can climb them, play under them,
camp by them. Trees are our friends.

Will
your

Vote

Be COUNTED

ON

November 7th



CAMPER BAN...cont'd from Page 1

vice should reassert its original mission—"the preservation and interpretation of natural landscapes and ecosystems"—and added, "The American public and its political leaders must reject the notion that the parks can be all things to all people."

Among the report's major recommendations:

—"We do not believe the Park Service is obliged to provide camp sites equipped with electric outlets, running water or toilet hook-ups. Moreover, completely modern homes on wheels are contrary to the park ethic and those who wish to use them should be asked to leave them at the park boundary and visit the park on its terms rather than theirs."

—"In-park automobile use should be phased out by "an immediate moratorium on road building, parking lots and other auto-oriented improvements." The Secretary of the Interior should appoint "a special commission to study the entire question of private automobiles in the parks and alternative methods of intro-park transportation."

—"...In-park campgrounds should be limited to rustic structures and provide for camping only in tents, with tents and equipment facilities available; other facilities which degrade the park experience and are inappropriate to an egalitarian policy—luxury hotels, golf courses, plus bars and the like—should be prohibited inside park boundaries."

—"Park use by minority groups should be promoted through special outreach efforts...what is basically at issue here is whether or not the parks are, or can be, truly responsive to the needs of all Americans, not just the suburban, white middle-class visitors who currently fit the 'average visitor' profile."

—"The operation and policy-making of the Park Service should be opened to the purview and participation of the general public, to head off a "crisis of confidence among some groups in our society who could be loyal friends and supporters."

—"Concessions in the park should be operated by non-profit quasi-public corporations "whose primary allegiance is to parks." Private concessionaires should be phased out.

The report suggested that trains or buses be used to get people through the parks if auto-

mobiles are banned, and said cheap rail excursions from urban areas might be one way to get people from the big cities to the park boundaries without cars.

—Clipped from San Luis Obispo Telegram-Tribune

GEOTHERMAL ENERGY: A POWER CRISIS REMEDY?

Interest is growing in many quarters over the possibilities of geothermal energy—generating electricity by tapping natural sources of underground steam—as an answer to the energy crisis.

Senator Mike Gravel (D-Alaska) laments that only \$2.5 million has been budgeted for geothermal energy in fiscal 1973.

"This is absurd," he said, "since our geothermal hot-water resources might offer a quick way to produce a lot of electricity. Geothermal hot-water plants can be built in a year or two, and they are safe."

Up to now, installations of this type have been restricted to locations where underground reservoirs of water heated by molten rock exist naturally, and research is continuing to try to improve the capacity of the process, bringing it into line with economic needs. Two engineers in York, Pa., J. Hilbert Anderson and his son, are convinced that "they have already solved both the economic and the environmental challenge of this technology," according to Gravel.

"For instance," he said, "their capital-cost estimates on a vapor-cycle plant are lower than other estimates, their kilowatts-per-pound-water-used are better, their new air-cooled condensers require no cooling water, and the underground water is returned underground in a closed cycle."

But scientists at the Los Alamos laboratories in New Mexico feel they have found a way to expand the potential of the process.

By drilling into hot, dry underground regions, pumping cold water in and letting the heat of the inner earth take over, they say, sufficient boiling water and resulting steam should be produced to power electric-producing turbines. If they're right, geothermal energy plants could be placed anywhere that hot dry rock is available within 25,000 feet of the surface of the earth.

In a recent request to the federal government for further research funding, the Los Alamos scientists concluded that "the development of shallow, dry geothermal reservoirs appears to offer the real possibility of very large amounts of clean, cheap power for a very long time." They further estimated that the continental United States contains enough dry, geothermal reserves "to satisfy this country's electrical energy requirements for several thousands of years."

To establish a geothermal energy production plant, a hole would be drilled to the appropriate level and a steel pipe inserted, perforated several hundred feet above the bottom. A high pressure pump would force water into the well at pressure of about 7,000 pounds per square inch through the perforations, and crack the surrounding rock.

A second hole would be drilled about 20 to 30 feet from the first, also connecting with the cracks formed by the initial hole. The water pumped through the first hole would circulate through the cracks, be heated, and then be forced through the second hole to a generating plant at the surface.

The difference between the temperature of the water being inserted and that being withdrawn would be sufficient to maintain circulation by natural convection, the scientists say. Additional pumping would be used only when necessary.

The heat being removed from the rocks will cause them to shrink which is expected to cause new cracks and expand the capacity of the installation.

The scientists' expectations of success are based on computerized mathematical models of the project.

The cost of energy produced in this manner had been estimated at somewhat less than that from a modern coal, oil, or nuclear installation. Overhead—maintenance and labor—would be significantly lower, according to the Los Alamos group.

But, as Barry Commoner has said, in environment there is no such thing as a free lunch, and possible problems are being investigated. Research is underway into whether the cracking of the underground rock could touch off earthquake activity, or whether depleted wells could cause the collapse of

IC REPORTS

Ed. Note: Jim Hart was in Louisiana at Board Meeting time so he sent this report to President Jack.

Jack:

I certainly appreciate your listing EIC on your itinerary and asking me to be present at the September, Region 3, Board of Directors Meeting, as I would most certainly like to attend the meeting. The location is excellent—being an old Sacramento boy it's one of the few big towns I don't get lost in. Unfortunately, my vacation is from August 28 to September 28, and my plans are to visit relations in New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, so I will have to miss this meeting. I hope I will be included in all future CSPRA Board of Directors meetings and I will certainly make every effort to come.

There are so many Environmental Issues throughout the country that our committee is trying now to focus more generally on our own state. There are so many bills this year that need to be passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor that I hardly know where to start. I should certainly hope all the Regional Directors have looked into the more important 1972 bills which I listed in the June edition of the REPORTER, and I hope they lent their support to those which stimulated their interests.

As Park Rangers we must be aware of the environmental priorities of our state and we must not be afraid to talk about them with others, and above all we must not be afraid to write to our legislators as professional and dedicated men. This is the only way we can reflect our own interest and help provide to the public the legislation it needs to save wild rivers, free gasoline tax, save the Santa Monica Mountains, tax stationary air polluters...and the list goes on.

A quick synopsis of the bills EIC is the most interested in.

—ACA 15 (Foran) allows the use of gasoline tax revenue for rapid transit facilities and air pollution research.

—SB 1368 (Stevens) provides for preservation of the Santa Monica Mountains.

—SB 4 and SB 107 (Collier and Mehr) provide for the protection of the last remaining wild rivers in California. (This bill is of significant importance to us as Park

Rangers as it could effect everything from the spawning of salmon and steelhead to the amount of sand on the beaches in Southern California.

I hope everyone is aware of Assemblyman Z'berg's negotiations with the Reagan Admin. on major legislation to establish a statewide board of control over air and water pollution and solid waste management.

I have not yet been able to get a copy of the Environmental Goals and Policy Report which was recently issued by the Governor, but perhaps someone in the Sacramento area could get several copies of this report for each region. It is supposed to attempt to define key environmental issues and identify statewide goals. As chairman of EIC, I would be most happy if someone could get me a copy.

AB 200 (Sieroty) enacts the California Coastal Zone Conservation Act of 1972.

AB 392 (Z'Berg) enacts the State Beach, Park, Recreation, and Historical Facilities Bond Act.

The above bills are ones which I hope all members of CSPRA are aware of as they pose to effect us the most environmentally.

I also hope that all regional directors have now read Bill Krumbein's report on paper recycling in our department. I received a letter from Director Mott congratulating CSPRA on taking a lead in this matter and also in praise of Bill's work. I also received a letter from the Director which was addressed to the Honorable Lawrence R. Robinson, Jr., Director of the Department of General Services, in which Director Mott advocated that the Department consider the initiative prescribed in Bill Krumbein's report. I received a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Knight's office dealing with our committee's initiative at salvaging and recycling park trash. The outcome of this letter was that a committee would be appointed by Mr. Knight to make a study of this problem.

Our committee also received a letter from Harry W. Bedding, Supervisor, Business Mgmt. Section. Mr. Bedding advised that the questions raised by EIC would be brought to the attention of the Governor's Cabinet.

Our committee has kept busy writing articles to the REPORTER on such articles as Ranger Pack Rats, Department's responsibility

in recycled paper use, Environmental Protection Agency, bills before the Legislature, Alaska Pipeline, etc. We hope to have articles in upcoming editions on such things as wilderness areas in state parks, controlled burns in state parks, state population and park impact problems, oil spills, atomic generator sites, California water plan...and the list goes on.

—Jim Hart

EIC Chairman



What we are looking for is not people who agree with us but people who think well of us and know how to express it. We cherish such people though they disagree with us.

—Eric Hoffer

When people do us good our exhilaration is due not merely to the good we receive. In addition we feel that we are on the right path, that we have chosen well to be where we are. We see the good that happens to us as a good omen.

—Eric Hoffer

the surface. Soluble minerals with drawn with the heated water also may become a problem, corroding the system.

If no serious drawbacks are discovered, however, the system could be in operation within 10 to 15 years. And the United States could have a good, clean source of electrical energy.

—Bill Krumbein

EIC Committee

Clipped from Environment Action Bulletin

THE ULTIMATE VALUE OF NATURAL PARKS

by Ian McMillan

Calif. State Park Commissioner

From what appears to be the general, world-wide situation, the human species has, in recent generations, rapidly overpopulated its world habitat and continues to do so at an accelerating rate. This exponential population growth together with an equally burgeoning technology has produced a corresponding rise in depletion of the land resource and pollution of the world ecosystem.

With this ecological world problem in mind, if I were to measure the true resourcefulness and capacity for survival of any modern industrial society, my first, main criteria would be areas of land deliberately withdrawn from economic use where natural conditions would be left alone unmanaged and undisturbed. Of essential consideration in this evaluation would be the act of preservation itself, as a cultural practice, more so than the specific areas or objects involved. I would appraise the use of these wild sanctuaries to impress the respective society with its ecological relationships and the need to avoid total use of all its environment. I would evaluate these unmanaged areas by the extent to which they would be administered as philosophical and cultural training grounds for a society of the future—a society brought to understand, appreciate, and protect its habitat, as different from the present cultures of economic conquest and ecological destruction.

It is my view that our public parks, both state and federal, should function primarily as places of such cultural development. They should be administered to work as centers of an ecological revolution to develop the social strength and ability needed to protect and preserve all of our environment as livable human habitat. As a member of the California State Park and Recreation Commission, it will be my main endeavor to have these vital functions of the parks made clear and fully advanced in all matters of park acquisition, development, and administration.

It is a sign of a creeping inner death when we no longer can praise the living.

—Eric Hoffer

WHY I'M OPPOSED TO HUNTING IN PARKS

by Ian McMillan

Calif. State Park Commissioner

In recent years there has been a persistent movement to break down the traditional restriction against hunting in parks. Though I am a lifelong hunter I am firmly opposed to this movement and its purpose. I do not believe it represents the view or objectives of the majority of hunters. The sportsmen's movement in this country was founded to protect game species that were threatened by excessive shooting and commercial exploitation. Theodore Roosevelt and Aldo Leopold were typical of the hunters that founded and led those early conservation efforts. Roosevelt was a leader in the establishment of our National Park System and in the protection of various species of big game. Leopold worked in the same way to preserve wilderness areas and endangered species of wildlife. His classic essays on "The Ecological Conscience" and "The Land Ethic" are now basic guides in matters of conservation policy and support my reasons for opposing hunting in parks.

It has been my consistent observation that parks function as needed refuges and sanctuaries for all wildlife including migratory species. They serve to protect and carry over basic breeding stocks of game species, some or even all of which may move into outside areas to supplement and replenish depleted populations. Thus higher general numbers are maintained than would occur if hunting was allowed in parks.

Our public hunting grounds are generally overcrowded and hunting pressure exceeds game supplies. It therefore seems of direct benefit to the sportsmen that parks be administered so as to direct and guide potential hunters into other wildlife pursuits, such as various forms of nature observation and study. A prime function of parks is to encourage and facilitate those non-hunting forms of outdoor recreation. This function would be seriously weakened and impaired if park wildlife was to be subjected to shooting.

As a hunter I am all the more convinced that parks can and must function toward changing our society from one that is now misusing and destroying its environment to one that will protect and preserve the same vital resources. This

will require a profound cultural change. The concept of preservation must be brought to bear on all matters of resource use. A protective attitude toward our total environment must be established against the forces of technology and economics that together are now rapidly producing a world condition of ecological and cultural ruin. With human survival the basic issue, and with the conservation movement offering the only promising approach, the traditional function of parks as centers for the development and activation of conservation attitudes and precepts is now crucial. With the general hunting program now characterized by excessive exploitation of the wildlife resource, and operating more as a commercial industry than as a form of outdoor recreation, I can't see how any form of hunting could be allowed in our public parks without violating and nullifying their essential and most vital purpose.

ENVIRONMENTAL BOOKSHELF

"Environment for Man", by William R. Ewald, Jr. Indiana University Press. \$2.95

"So Human an Animal", by Rene Dubos. Charles Scribner Sons, New York. \$1.45

"Ecology", by Eugend P. Odum, Holt Rinehard & Winston, New York. \$2.95

"Concepts of Ecology", by Edward J. Koromondy. Prentice-Hall, New Jersey. \$3.95

"The Frail Ocean", by Weseley Marx. Ballantine Books, New York. \$.95

"The Silent Spring", by Rachel Carson. Fawcett Publication, Connecticut. \$.95

"Heart of Our City", by Victor Gauren. Simon and Schuster, New York. \$3.75

"People of Plenty", by David M. Potter. University of Chicago Press, Illinois. \$1.50

"The Population Dilemma", by Phillip M. Hauser. Prentice-Hall, New Jersey. \$2.45

"Hungry Planet", by George Borgstrom. MacMillan Co., New York \$2.95

"Voices for the Wilderness," by William Schwartz. Ballantine Books, New York. \$1.25

MEMBERS MAILBOX

Oren,

Clerk typist Shirley Willard camp up with this little jingle sung to the tune of "Strolling through the Park One Day". It relates to "getting the situation in hand" after contacting two couples enjoying the sun in the all, at Montano De Oro State Park.

-Carl Chavez
Region V

He was patrolling through the Park one day,

In fact, it was yesterday,
When he saw a big surprise,
Before his unbelieving eyes,
While patrolling through the Park one day!

So, after getting the bare facts,
He summoned up a lot of tact,
And, then what did he do?
He said, "It was good to see you!"

Contact Ranger Chavez,
To find out what he says!

Oren,

The attached information from Ian McMillan is in response to a letter I sent him regarding the big horn sheep incident at Borrego.

I am sure the Rangers would be interested in his reply to me along with his philosophy of management of parks.

/s/Wes Cater
Region V

Dear Wes:

I want to thank you for sending the various clippings regarding further development of the Gary Swanson, Bighorn episode. In your note you expressed the hope that by now I would be "satisfied that no State Park Rangers were involved in any way with the incidents involving the killing of the Big Horn Sheep." Actually I have never considered either Swanson or his shooting exploits as anything but superficial aspects of the basic issue, which is the game-management philosophy of which both Swanson and his commercial shooting operations are typical products. A typically damaging product of this philosophy is the game-management, big-game-guzzler operations in Anza Borrego State Park, which Swanson claims to have organized and initiated. I understand he had the full collaboration in this of the responsible State Park Rangers. I consider this artificial management operation, which was evidently initiated for purposes of introducing commercial

game-management objectives into the park's administration, to be far more serious as a violation of park philosophy than a few incidents of illegal shooting. I am hoping that the State Park Rangers Association will take advantage of its lesson from Gary Swanson and give some serious thought to the game-management involvement that I understand is still going ahead at Anza Borrego.

/s/Ian McMillan
State Park Commissioner

Editor's Note: Elsewhere in this edition appear two other articles by Mr. McMillan concerning some of his views.

GENERAL SERVICES MUST APPROVE RECYCLED PAPER

Ed. Note: This letter from the Director was sent to the REPORTER by President Jack.

Dear Ranger Krumbein:

Please refer to your letter of April 24, 1972 transmitting a copy of your report entitled "Our Department's Responsibility to Use Recycled Paper—And Contribute to the Collection, Separation and Reuse of Its Paper." Thank you for sending me this report; it is well done and I enjoyed reading it.

It is true with the respect to the use of paper, the Department of Parks and Recreation is not a free agent in the selection of its materials. Under State procedures, we are required to use those paper supplies which are furnished to us by the Department of General Services. This fact limits our capability for taking unilateral action toward the use of recycling paper in the work of the Department.

I recognize the validity of the recommendations which you have made. Accordingly, at an appropriate time, I will broach this subject to the Governor's cabinet, urging an appropriate statewide action be taken to initiate the use of recycled papers in State government and to establish procedures for the recycling of paper supplies used in conducting State business.

You and CSPRA are to be congratulated in taking the lead in this important matter.

/s/William Penn Mott, Jr.
Director

RETIREMENT BADGES SUGGESTED

Ed. Note: The following letter was sent to Chief Knight, Operations Division. Any comments?

With the issuance of the new badges, we have determined a great reluctance on the part of many employees to part with their old badges for sentimental reasons.

This, of course, is unrealistic but it does bring up a point for consideration.

I suggest that employees who retire after an established tenure period, perhaps 15 to 20 years, be given a badge labeled "retired" as a portion of their retirement ceremony. I am sure funds could be raised by public subscription, through the Rangers Association if necessary to finance such a program if we could not officially establish and fund such a program. We are probably not talking about more than \$50 per year.

I further suggest this be started at once, with Lloyd Lively being the first candidate.

/s/Robert S. Hatch
Region II

To be excessively fearful the chief characteristic of power is its arbitrariness. Man had to gain enormously in confidence before he could conceive an all-powerful God who obeys his own laws.

-Eric Hoffer

BIKE THE BEACH CAMPAIGN

Pismo State Beach recently played host to Senator James R. Mills, President Pro Tem of the California Senate, and a group of 43 bicycling enthusiasts on an overnight stay at the Oceano campground on Monday, September 18.

The group, participants in a "Bike the Beach" campaign from San Francisco to La Jolla, is hoping to gain public support for Proposition 20 on the November ballot through their 600 mile, 11 day bicycle trip. Proposition 20 is a coastal conservation measure supported by Senator Mills.

The cyclists began their journey in San Francisco on Thursday, September 14, and ended their trip in La Jolla on Monday, September 25. Senator Mills joined the group intermittently during their trek along the Pacific.

-Martin Brown
Region V

NEW

STORIES COMING NEXT MONTH

-You Pick It Assignment, Region VII.

-Eric Hoffer

The capacity for identifying ourselves with others seems boundless. No matter how meagerly endowed, we yet find it easy to identify ourselves with persons of exceptional endowments and achievements. Can it be that even in the least of us there are crumbs of all abilities and potentialities so that we can comprehend greatness as if it were a part of us?

-Eric Hoffer



SACTO BOARD MEETING—Part of the
attendance at Sacramento. From
left: Exec. Sec. Doug Bryce, V.P.
Herman Schlerf, Pres. Jack Welch,
Cliff Wade, Pat Cloney, Fred Spicer,
Mel Badger, Earl Hanson, and Dick
Brook.

Regional Directors are going to have to go some to get ahead of Fred Spicer in III. Fred has sent his assigned article in one month ahead, and I understand has sent out the assignment list already to keep Region III ahead of the pack. Thanks Fred.

OEW

Don't forget the GEC program cover contest. Less than a month to go before the deadline.

OEW

Thanks to Pat Cloney who attended the last Board meeting and took the minutes. She did a bang-up job.

OFW

Those article assignments that might look very foreboding to you Regional Directors just maybe so now. Three were assigned this month and three very good ones came in. A 100% record fellas!!! With lots of quality!!!

Actually the editor was a big chicken and for beginners very timidly asked for just three to see how the tide was going to run.

OEWS

The REPORTER is now ready to sell advertisement. See the accompanying minutes of the Board of Directors meeting for the price schedule.

For a copy of the price schedule, write to the REPORTER.

41%	48%	45%	51%	53%	49%	
REGION						
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII

Top Number = Total Possible Members
Taken from the September, 1971
Departmental Directory.

Middle Number = Number of Members
Taken from mailing list as of
August, 1972.

Bottom Number = % of Total Possible

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