



REPORTER



VOLUME VI - NUMBER 5

OROVILLE, CALIFORNIA

MAY, 1974

The Rookie's View

By

Steve O'Brien

It was suggested that the rangers might enjoy hearing how ranger trainees felt about law enforcement. What follows is a summary of discussions with my fellow trainees at Dyerville. The most surprising aspects of the discussions to me was the amount of agreement among ourselves, and the amount of agreement between ourselves and most Department policies. Warren Douglas must be doing a good job of instilling "Park Culture" in all of us.

Dyerville trainees do not feel that our primary job is hard core law enforcement and that a low profile in this area is best if we wish to keep away from the PIG COP image. We are finding, as the old timers said we would, that almost all enforcement contacts can be handled through interpretation and the correct approach. It amazes us how many enforcement contacts can be traced to confusion on the part of the public. In our situation it is even difficult for people to know whether they are in or out of the park. Better public information procedures are definitely needed. Roadside information stations, rather than routed name signs, were only one of the suggested remedies.

Although we feel that a low law enforcement profile is best in our contact with the public we have the opposite belief in the area of training, equipment, and benefits. If we are required to perform the duties of a peace officer then we should be entitled to the same pay and retirement benefits as other peace officers. We were surprised at the lack of any psychological testing before being hired concerning our attitude towards guns. It is felt that "gun happy" people should be kept out of our profession. We would also like to see more courses at Asilomar taught by park personnel, and be trained under more life like conditions.

Dyerville trainees also believe

Continued on page 8, col. 3.

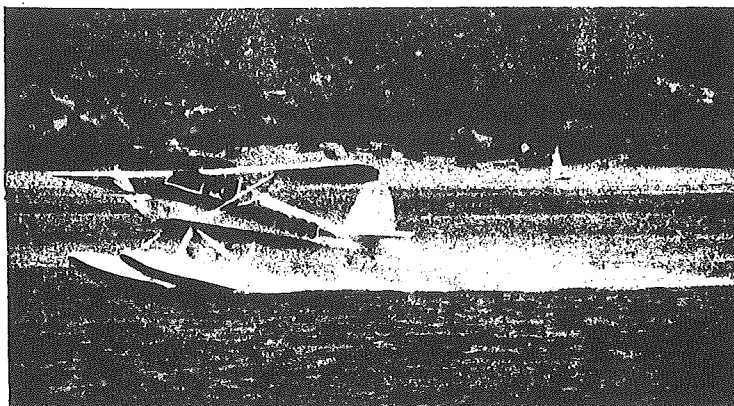


Photo by Bill Royer, Staff Reporter Oroville Mercury

Seaplane Invasion!

In the early hours of Sunday May 5th amphibious aircraft became airborne from points throughout the west. Destination: Lake Oroville State Recreation Area. Mission: Seek out designated landing sites then land, cruise the water surface, mix with boaters, take off, then land again and so on.

TRIAL PROGRAM

This "invasion" was the introductory phase of a program being developed by the Department of Parks and Recreation in conjunction with the Division of Aeronautics to provide seaplane landing areas in selected units of the State Park System.

ANSWERS SOUGHT

What is necessary to make an area safe for seaplane operations? What is necessary in the way of beaching, mooring and tie-down facilities? What types of recreation facilities are most desired by seaplane operators? What will the reaction of boaters be?

Although all of these questions, and many others, have not yet been answered, the initial fly-in was considered a great success. So much so that Director Mott has opened Lake Oroville for seaplane landing through September.

Meanwhile Ross Henry, Supervisor Technical Reports Section, who has been heading up the program will be gathering data for a final recommendation which could lead to year around seaplane landing designation.

BOATER REACTION

Although the seaplanes will compete with boaters for the water surface, initial boater reaction was good. Most boaters were delighted to watch the landings and take offs and expressed amazement at the lack of wake made by the aircraft.

-Editor

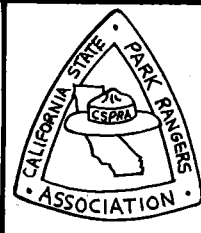
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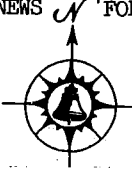
california state park rangers association

REPORTER

Volume VI - Number 5
May, 1974



NEWS FOR



ALL POINTS

PRESIDENT:
Jack Welch, 2050 Alessandro Trail, Vista, CA 92083

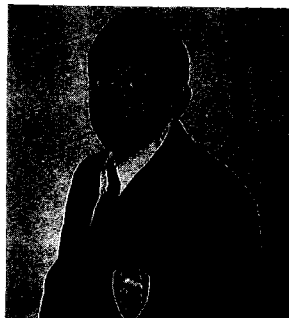
VICE PRESIDENT:
Herman Schlerf, 245 Arnold Way, Fortuna, CA 95540

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:
Doug Bryce, 8665 Florin Rd. #45, Sacramento, CA 95820

President's Message

HOW DO YOU ACCOMPLISH GREAT THINGS?

BY DOING A LOT OF LITTLE THINGS!



By the time you receive this issue of the REPORTER we may know the outcome of the vote on the State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974. Jerry Henderson and his 1974 Bond Act Committee have done a great job of putting a program together to get information out to the voters. Many thanks to Jerry and crew.

Perhaps you thought that the little you might have been able to contribute to help the Bond Program along would never be missed if you never got around to doing it. Take another look at the sage advice at the top of this column. If the Bond Act passes I'm sure it will be because a lot of people did a lot of little things.

Activities resulting from Resolutions passed at the 1974 GEC are moving along. Chief Knight's response to Resolution 74-1 was seen in last month's issue of the REPORTER when the first list of position vacancies was published. Members are again urged to study the Department Administrative Manual to understand procedures available to them regarding transfer opportunities.

* * *

Resolution 74-6 Senate Bill 1679 authorizing use of Mace by State Park Peace Officers has passed the Senate and is now in the Assembly. Several letters from legislators in response to our correspondence have indicated their support for SB 1679.

* * *

Resolution 74-19 Department Uniform Task Force will poll the field regarding the change to a jean type trouser for the field uniform. While the poll is being taken the Task Force will investigate availability, sources, cost, etc. of the jean type item.

* * *

Resolution 74-20 Received a letter from Director Mott indicating that the Department and the State Park and Recreation Commission is moving toward total acquisition and protection of the Pescadero Marsh.

* * *

Resolution 74-26 Chief Knight responded to request for issuance of "Kell Light" flashlights to personnel (See copy of Chief Knight's letter elsewhere in this issue)

(continued on page

Region VII Reports -

WHY A MAINTENANCE PROGRAM??

Why a maintenance program for the Department of Parks and Recreation? One good reason was that it broke away from the traditional approach to maintenance—the Off Season Work Program; the Winter Work Program of a few years ago. These were little more than a list of projects. When pet construction projects (boot-leg) were substituted all too often, a Deferred Maintenance Program faced the Department. Finally with the reorganization of the late sixties came the recognition of maintenance as a 12 month program and new maintenance positions were created within the organizational concept of the Area-District-Headquarters. From this also came a 12 month, planned, systematic approach based on an accurate definition of work. Its goal to keep park facilities in a condition that allowed maximum use for its intended purpose for the longest possible time. By-products of this program were (1.) a satisfied public enjoying clean and well maintained facilities, (2) a reduction of costly repairs saving both time and money, (3) a maintenance program unaffected by personnel changes and (4) a maintenance budget easily justified allowing equitable distribution.

Facilities Computerized

Today this program is still more sophisticated. The inventory of facilities is computerized; maintenance histories soon will be. Our \$750,000+ maintenance budget is readily compiled and equitably distributed. Preventive and recurring maintenance (those items occurring annually or on a 2 to 5 year cycle) are funded 100%. Non-recurring items are placed in priority order and the balance of funds are used to accomplish as many of these items as possible.

To insure that the planned program can proceed with as few interruptions as possible, damage from vandalism and unforeseen repairs are funded separately. Each Superintendent has an annual fund of \$5000 to accomplish miscellaneous minor improvements.

A satisfactory park experience depends upon well maintained facilities; a good maintenance program depends upon adequate planning and conscientious execution—our Department should not settle for less.

/s/Dick Johnston

MEMBERS MAILBOX

The other day while I was trying to sell Prop. #1 to a local resident, I ran into the same argument I have heard from some field Rangers, and I myself have wondered about even though I know the reasoning of our Dept. policy. The question is one you probably have heard too if you are from No. Calif. "Why spend all the Park money on So. Calif. when they are getting all our water and tax money already?"

I went into my spiel about putting the parks where the people are and where the tax monies come from and that each county will get at least \$200,000. He then said, "But look at all the big spacious parks we could have up here with the money spent on a few little So. Calif. beaches."

All this we have probably heard before and probably have defended, but then he hit me with one I had not thought to much about. He said "Why do you want to create all those crowded areas where people tend to think the same way and act the same way as they do when they are home, with all their crime and violence?" "With the large build up of people close to large metropolitan areas they are subject to be preyed upon from the surrounding area also. Get the people away from all that so they can really enjoy their outdoor experience."

I told him that most of these people couldn't afford to travel to where we could build parks to get them out of their home environment. Then he said that was not our Dept.'s problem to get people to the parks. He said our objective should be to provide a recreation experience for the people once they got there so they could really enjoy themselves and that some other agency should see to how they get there. He said the State would spend less money fighting crimes and tax money could be spent on transportation.

Well it is another point a view and maybe in some places it might work.

/s/Bob Allen
Burney Falls

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

NEED MONEY ???

INTERPRETIVE PROJECT MONEY???


Some people may be wondering what ever happened to the requests turned in to the Interpretive Needs Committee for funds. After several delays, the matter should be decided at the Executive Board Meeting on June 1. This should allow some units to receive money in time for summer plans. For those projects not selected, encourage your Regional Director to push for a similar use of funds after July 1. The field of ideas for the Committee's role is wide open and suggestions are welcomed!!

/s/John Kolb, Chairman
Interpretive Needs Committee

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(The following letter was submitted for publication by CSPRA President Schlerf)

Dear Herman:

This is in reply to your memorandum of April 7, 1974 and CSPRA Resolution 74-26 concerning the issuance of flashlights to State Park Peace Officers by Operations Division Headquarters.

Flashlight issuance, and specifically the Kell light, has previously been considered. It was determined that: 1) flashlight issuance to any employee for necessary illumination at night varies between units and determination of flashlight needs should be accomplished by the concerned area and district; 2) flashlight purchase will be funded from available area and district operating expense funds; 3) the flashlight is not an approved defensive tool in lieu of the baton specified in Section 0622 H. of the Operations Manual.

Sincerely,
Wm. J. Haussler, for
John H. Knight, Chief
Operations Division

E.I.C. REPORTS

BY BILL KRUMBEIN

From Environment Action Bulletin

"Deduct your solar heating units from your income tax? That's the plan of Rep. Robert McClory of Illinois, known as H.R. 13203, now in the House Ways and Means Committee. The bill would allow the taxpayer to deduct 50 percent of his yearly expenses for installation and maintenance of solar heating or cooling equipment."

From Conservation Call

"Ike Eatvold, a consultant to BLM on petroglyph inventory and protection, has said, 'Some of the damage may have been accidental, but a lot was deliberate. Even in the most remote and inaccessible sites, vehicles have gone in and spun deep "brody" cuts into the figures to add their touch. We are probably the only modern society that relates to its ancient history by driving over it, or shooting it, as is the case with petroglyphs.' At the present rate of destruction, almost all of it may be literally wiped out in a very few years."

From Environment

"General Motors played a leading role in destroying more than 100 electric rail transit systems in 45 cities, according to a study by Bradford C. Snell for the Stern Fund. New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and St. Louis were among the cities affected by GM's 'motorization' program, which consisted of buying up rail systems, converting them to bus systems and selling them back to operators under contracts which prohibited the use of any vehicles but buses. Rail system were bought up between 1932 and 1950 by holding companies set up by GM with Standard Oil of California and Firestone. The largest system destroyed in this way was southern California's Pacific Electric, which once carried 80 million passengers per year on interurban electric commuter railroads. (San Francisco Chronicle, February 25.) The Snell study was presented to a Senate antitrust committee February 26; during several days of hearings the Snell allegations were supported by several local government officials from the southern California area. Snell concluded that the destruction of rail transit was not aimed at increasing bus sales, of which GM has for many years had a near monopoly, but simply at boosting auto sales: 'The Continued on page 6, col. 3.

RESTORATION AND REPAIR OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AT FORT ROSS STATE HISTORIC PARK

Early in October of 1973 the Canyon Construction Company under the supervision of Mr. David Lynn began the project of repairing the Commander's House and restoring the Chapel of Ross. The Chapel of Ross was completely destroyed by a fire in October 1970 and the Commander's House suffered severe fire damage to the roof and walls in July 1971.

The first question to be answered concerned the objectives of this project. Was it to be a restoration project or just a replacement of old buildings with new structures? It was decided that this should be a restoration with every effort being made to produce structures which were as nearly like the originals as research and architectural planning could produce.

Work was begun on the Commander's House first. After the fire damaged timbers were removed it was found that the original walls were severely damaged in the upper wall logs and a good many of the original ceiling boards were beyond retrieving. Some of the window and door frames were also damaged.

The principal features to be restored in the Commander's House then were: the top of the log walls and partitions, the ceiling and the great high hip roof. In this case an almost identical project had been done on this building in the restorations of 1945 and 1948. Records of this work indicated that considerable research had been done and these notes were of great assistance in the most recent work. During this latest work, plans were made to install security systems and a fire protection system which were not included in the earlier repairs. The present completed program has resulted in a building which is practically indistinguishable from the building as restored in 1948.

Historical Discovery

It has long been said that this building should be designated as "The New Commander's House" but the date of its original construction was in doubt. However, during the recent repairs a strong vertical tie rod was discovered between two logs. It bore numbers and letters worked into the side. The rod was removed for study and a date of 183 - has come to light along with a mark which maybe a guild mark. Further study may reveal the complete date but it surely places the building here in the 1830's. The repair project was completed about February 21, 1974.

Restoration of the Chapel of Ross, originally built about 1824, was begun about January 20, 1974. This project was a complete restoration with nothing of the original Chapel structure available for reference. It was essential that every research source be studied before final decisions could be made. Archaeological work was done on this site. A study was made from the architectural details as shown in a WPA study of the 1940's to get the framing details of the original roof and towers which had survived the collapse of the walls in the 1906 earthquake, (The San Francisco Earthquake of April 18, 1906). This framing had remained through two rather complete repair programs, the first in 1916-17 and the second in 1954-1956 and retained much of the original Russian set timbers. Useful as this study was, it was not authoritative in all the features of the building.

Early Drawings From Russian Times

Drawings made by visitors to the Fort in Russian times, 1812 thru 1842 were tantalizingly vague showing in several features which would have helped greatly in answering questions. But they were consistent on several details which were in question. It was curious to see that several early drawings suggested a rather large doorway with a heavy door on the northeast side of the Chapel, but never a suggestion of a porch or stairway, even though there was a drop of about five feet to ground level. Such a door could have conceivably nullified the security of 40 cannons by providing easy access to the fort by an attacking enemy. The use of such a door has not been established.

The dimensions of the Chapel and its floor plan were determined by a careful study of existing early descriptions of the Fort from 1844 to as late as 1954. These established that the building was not square and no two sides were of equal length. It also indicated that the height of the building varied with each of the several repair programs of the past. The earliest photographs prior to 1906 helped determine the proper level for the floor and elevation of the ceiling. They also helped in spacing the three windows on the west side. It was found that in the 1917 work the ceiling had been lowered too much. Then in the 1954 repairs the ceiling had been elevated to its proper height but the floor was also elevated a foot or so higher than it should have been and so on. (Continued on page 6.)

Uniform Committee

Report No. 1

By KEN JONES

The Uniform Task Force met in late March and discussed several important issues concerning uniform recommendations and the uniform allowance. I would like to begin writing a series of articles for the Reporter each month relating the developments and facts behind each of the key Task Force recommendations. It seems only fair that the field employees wearing uniforms are kept apprised and understand all information available concerning changes and recommendations made by the Force. I'll attempt to explain two issues in this month's Reporter: The Uniform Task Force and the uniform allowance.

The Uniform Task Force was established last year and as of April 26, 1974, the Chief of Operations has appointed the Force Members as follows:

1. Chairman (Manpower Utilization)
Dick Brock, Sacramento
2. Ranger Representative
Denzil Verardo, Santa Cruz Mountains
3. Maintenance Representative
Kermit Fish, Channel Coast
4. CSPRA Representative
Ken Jones, Center for Continuous Learning
5. Female Representative
Marty Kaniz, San Diego Coast
6. Guide Representative
(To be announced)

In addition to the six assigned members, this year, a subcommittee was formed for the purpose of making recommendations to the Task Force regarding female Ranger uniforms. The Subcommittee members include Paula Peterson, Mike Bartoo, and Pat Wiese.

The Uniform Task Force plans to meet each year in March primarily to discuss and prepare recommendations. Continued on page 5, col. 3.

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NPS-DPR EXCHANGE

CHAPTER FIVE by JOHN KOLB

Imagine working in a park that is 110 years old, whose 1200 square miles are known all over the world! Caught up in the dramatics of Yosemite it is easy to forget to ask the same basic questions all parks must ask. What is this park, really? Why do people come? What is the "right" way to manage?

For Yosemite the answer is difficult but to be an effective interpreter here requires some kind of response. To the first-time visitor the Valley is an attraction kind of like a side show. It is a topographic maveric—a curiosity. It may be just that "everyone should see Yosemite." Why then do people return for twenty years and still enjoy themselves? Is it the scenery, the water, the recreation? Or is it that the variety of visitor tastes is matched by the tremendous variety of the park. Whatever the reason, there is something that captures people and then never fully releases them.

Historically, management of Yosemite can be divided into before and after the riot of July 1970. There are some differences. Before the freaks and the straights had it out in Stoneman meadow, the park was run along pretty traditional lines, much like other parks had always been run (federal and state). Enforcement was low key and preservationist oriented. Interpretation was classic with "moving lectures" (walks) and campfires.

After the riot, the entire top management of the park was replaced. The new team had a 6 month carte blanche to try any program, to make any moves that they thought might work. The object was to solve the reason for the riot in a failure-free environment. Oh yes, for those 6 months, the park had a nearly limitless bank account.

During the first year, most of the park's visitor service money went to law enforcement. Rangers got a new look with concealed weapons, new equipment, long hair and attempts to communicate with visitors they had lost touch with. At the same time, enforcement activity was increased with drugs a primary target. An undercover unit was added, follow-up investigation was increased and more convictions resulted.

After that first year, preventive law enforcement through interpretation was tried. Several programs were aimed at catching the interest of the kids and, frankly,

keeping them occupied. One of the features was a teenage only light and picture show with an eco-theme. Other programs tried to get kids and straights together at campfires, craft centers and street square dances.

Out of this post-riot era came the present Yosemite organization. The Protection Division and Interpretive Division are critical to solve the problems. One tries preventive measures, the other takes over when reason fails. Although comparisons are difficult, here is a small look at where the two divisions are now. Protection which includes law enforcement and search and rescue has a budget of about \$1 million. Most of this is spent in the Valley where there are about 15 permanent staff and patrol rangers assigned. Most of the old methods are continuing with less money. The post-riot style of operation is somewhat like a city police force. There is quite a bit of training and high motivation. A majority of the rangers are on call and live in Valley housing.

The Interpretive Division has a budget of about \$500,000 ($\frac{1}{2}$ as much). There are about 6 permanent people assigned to the Valley but most interpretive programs are done by summer or long-term seasonals. The Division has tried to offer "something for everyone" and considering the budget, may be spread too thin. The salvation is in an extremely active Natural History Association which supports many programs. Volunteer help is also used to carry programs. Because of commitments to programs, the information desks and constant outside requests there is little time for training and personal growth. Although many Valley interpreters work split shifts, a majority of the Division must live outside the Valley in less attractive housing.

Still, in many ways, the park has superior interpretive services. There is a research library with a full time librarian plus a complete film library and librarian. There is a full time AV technician, an environmental education specialist and a cultural programs supervisor. Information receptionists are being hired to run the information desks this summer and free the interpreters. The receptionists offer the visitor almost any foreign language desired (except for badly needed Japanese!) To list the programs offered during

Continued on page 8, col. 2.

Uniforms, cont. from page 4.

for change in the allowance list to the State Board of Control. The Chairman of the Force may call for a general meeting at any time during the year.

Should you have specific questions or recommendations, write to any Task Force member. Should you have specific questions regarding jeans or jackets, please hold on to them until these subjects are discussed in forthcoming issues of the Reporter.

The Uniform Allowance seems to be one of the most misunderstood uniform matters. I would like to pass along a few generalizations concerning the Allowance as I understand them:

1. The DOM Manual, Chapter 5, sets the guidelines for uniform we must own and wear in the course of our duty. The number of each required item is completely up to you as long as you meet "appearance standards".

Your Editor would like to "dress up" your REPORTER with photographs. Can you help?

2. The uniform allowance list was established for the purpose of meeting State Board of Control requirements concerning reimbursement for an employee's replacement expenses; not to compel employees to spend a lot of money.
3. You as an individual, do not have to own every item listed on the allowance list—HOWEVER—don't expect to be certified if you choose not to purchase all items. (Certification by your District Superintendent each year is required before you receive a check for your allowance.)
4. Because the uniform allowance is a replacement reimbursement and has nothing to do with initial cost outlay, each item listed on the allowance list must be assigned a reasonable wearout period. This is a key factor in computing our allowance total.)

Continued on page 8, col. 1.

More Vacancies

Dear Lloyd:

Listed below are the current vacant positions in the field force of the Operations Division (5-15-74).

San Francisco Area	(1) Groundsman
Marin Area	(1) Park Maintenance Assistant
Gabilan Mts. Area	(1) Park Maintenance Man I
Hearst San Simeon SHM	(2) Custodian, Historical Monument
" " "	(1) Park Maintenance Man I
La Purisima Area	(1) Park Maintenance Man I
Silverwood Lake Area	(1) Lifeguard
Channel Coast Area	(1) Park Maintenance Man I
San Diego Coast Area	(1) Park Maintenance Man I
Frontera Area	(1) Custodian, Historical Monument
Pendleton Coast Area	(1) Groundsman
Salton Sea Area	(1) Park Maintenance Man I

I have not included the State Park Ranger I/Trainee position vacancies, as there has been no material change since the last report. We have "body" vacancies but no position vacancies.

The above information is forwarded per the request from the Park Rangers Association.

/s/Wm. Haussler
for John H. Knight, Chief
Operations Division

Fort Ross, continued-

The most vexing problem was to find suitable redwood lumber for both of these jobs. Where can one find eight by ten inch timbers of clear redwood, thirty-two feet long, or boards one and a half inches thick by 12 inches wide and 30 feet long in clear redwood? An how do you persuade a lumber mill to put out four inch floor boards eighteen to 45 inches wide and 32 feet long? Where do you find men skilled in the use of the adz, the slick and froe to shape and finish such timbers?

It was soon found that existing sawmills of this area were incapable of providing these great timbers. So, the Canyon Construction Company secured "Alaska Saw Mills" or chain saws adapted to the cutting of dimension lumbers. Some of these mills have a 15 hp engine at both ends of the saw bar. This solved one problem. But where to find suitable logs? Mr. Donald R. Richardson of Stewarts Point not only offered to sell logs of redwood, but made it possible for the crew to pick and choose the size and length of the logs they would process. The result is that magnificent timbers of great size and length are to be found in the restored Commander's House and the Chapel.

To get the proper finish and effect of hand work on these timbers the men of the crew obtained the pioneer tools such as the Russians and others once used. By study and careful practice these men became skilled in the use of these tools and now there will be no trace of the use of a modern sawmill, joiner or hand saw in the readily inspected timbers of the buildings which have been repaired or restored at Fort Ross State Historic Park.

Feeling of Authenticity

Thus it is that the work at Fort Ross will be completed by the end of May 1974. The only concessions to authenticity have been made to insure the stability, durability and security of the buildings which were restored. All modern methods of securing foundations and log joining have been hidden. Electrical outlets and switches will not be evident and the features of security from fire or theft may not be seen. But the feeling of an authentic structure of long ago will surely be felt. Both buildings will invite the study and visits of all our visitors for many years to come.

Dedication

The successful completion of these two projects will be observed in a program at the Fort on June 8, 1974 to which everyone is invited. The Russian people of San Francisco and elsewhere in California will help with the traditional program. It will all start about 10:00 a.m. and last into the afternoon.

/s/John C. McKenzie



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E.I.C. Reports, Cont. From Pg. 3..

noisy, foul-smelling buses turned earlier patrons of the high-speed rail system away from public transit and, in effect, sold millions of private automobiles', the Chronicle quoted Snell as saying."

From NRPA: Washington Action Report

H.R. 13861, a bill to make State and local public recreation agencies eligible recipients for Federal surplus supplies and equipment, has been introduced by Congressman Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson, (D, CA.). The bill would allow the Sect. of the Interior to designate property as usable and necessary for public recreation purposes or research following certifications by a state agency.

The National Parks and Conservation Magazine

Books on conservation and on nondestructive enjoyment of the wilderness. Catalog free from Doug and Linda Rhodes, Speleobooks, P.O. Box 12334, Albuquerque, NM 87105.

From Audubon

"The swallows have been coming back to San Juan Capistrano each March 19th, or thereabouts, but in smaller and smaller numbers. Not many years ago, more than 30,000 cliff swallows nested on the walls of the old Spanish mission and other buildings ... Last year the count was no more than 3000.

Mayor Roy L. Byrnes has said, according to the New York Times, 'I think the birds are frustrated. They resent our increasing lack of hospitality, the destruction of their nests, and the urban sprawl that has robbed them of nesting places and feeding grounds'. ... the birds have been flying on to other areas with fewer people and more open space.

The decline of the swallows of Capistrano illustrates some fundamental questions about the human predicament. Must man, in the proliferation of his own species and in what he calls progress, destroy nature? And if so, what is the fate of man?

[In a continuing effort to keep the membership well informed Executive Secretary Doug Bryce has submitted for print, CSPRA's 74-75 proposed budget. -Editor]

PROPOSED BUDGET 1974/75

ESTIMATED INCOME

MEMBERSHIP DUES

Active	471 @ \$36.00	\$16,956.00
Active Retired	21 @ 9.00	189.00
Associate	6 @ 12.00	72.00
		<u>17,217.00</u>

Less Controller Fees 264.00

16,953.00

GEC ADVERTISING

2,500.00

19,453.00

ESTIMATED RESERVE FROM 1973/74

2,500.00

\$21,953.00

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES

General Executive Council	\$ 5,000.00
Board Meetings	2,400.00
Board Of Directors	1,000.00
Executive Secretary	600.00
Committees	600.00
Staff Services and Support	2,000.00
Scholarship Fund	1,500.00
Reporter	2,400.00
Association Programs Fund*	2,500.00
Interpretive Needs Fund*	1,500.00

19,500.00

Reserve To 1975/76

2,453.00

\$21,953.00

*Expenditure of these funds require approval by 2/3 vote of Board Of Directors for each item or program.

Presidents' Message, cont.

* * *

I have received word that Director Mott has decided against POST certification for State Park Peace Officers at this time. I am preparing correspondence to request an official statement from him in this regard.

* * *

Saturday, June 1 will be the second meeting of your present Board of Directors and Committee Chairmen. The meeting will be held at the Host Airport Hotel, Sacramento Metro Airport. Between the stack of incoming correspondence to be reviewed, committee reports, and Regional Director reports it will be a very busy day. There is a lot of Association activity "in the hopper". You will hear more about these activities from Board Meeting reports in next month's edition of the REPORTER.

Have you been in touch with your Regional Director or one of his committeemen? I know there is a lot going on in the field, a lot of needs, a lot of good ideas are being tossed around. Your Regional Director can't put your ideas into action until you pass them on to him!

How do you accomplish great things?

/s/Herman E. Schlerf, President
CSPRA

Resource Management??

By Joe Hood

Resource protection is one of the primary functions of the Department, and one of the most important. Most of our Parks were chosen for their outstanding scenic values (resources). In most cases these resources are unique and irreplaceable. The preservation and protection of these resources is the primary reason for establishment of the system. Even our rules and regulations reflect this direction. These resources are in our trust. With today's pressures and demands for more resources, our trusteeship and vigilance is very important if we are to preserve these resources for future generations.

Protecting and preserving our resources should be a rather simple task. But is it, do we really understand all that is involved? Have we taken this task for granted? In many of our Parks the resource seems to be able to take care of itself, without much assistance from us. Nature can of course restore and/or maintain the balance in most cases and given enough time. Many of our Parks are feeling or will soon feel the pressure of the spread of urbanization. More and more people are "moving out to the country to get away from the city". In most cases they bring all the problems with them. Sometimes the changes that affect the Parks are very subtle. If we are not aware of some of the long range cause and effect relationships, we could be caught unaware. I feel we probably have enough experience to protect our resources as long as we do not get complacent.

Resource Management is another matter. Management is a part of our program, but we usually let Mother Nature do the work. I am not convinced that we should manage by not managing. We do have resources that should be managed by leaving nature alone. In such cases, we should eliminate non-natural influences to protect the resource.

We have in some Parks endangered the natural resource by our own development. Many of our campgrounds have been established in the prime resource of the Park. We have even further modified the resource by trying to accommodate the latest camper conveyances. What happened? How come? Where is our resource protection? Where is our management plan?

Resource Management is provided for in the Operations Manual. I foresee that in the not to distant future, all units will have a resource management plan based on the purpose of the Park and the resources of that Park.

Uniforms, cont. from page 5.

The Task Force made the following recommendations to the Chief concerning the Ranger and Maintenance uniform allowance list: (Remember, the State Board of Control must also approve the recommendations.)

Rangers (Male)

1. Remove the Filson Crusier
2. Add the Lee-Prest Jacket
3. Remove the Straw Stetson
4. Reduce some wearout periods

Rangers (Female)

1. Remove skirts and culottes
2. Reduce the number of dress shirts
3. Reduce some wearout periods

Maintenance Men

1. Increase number of field shirts
2. Increase number of trousers
3. Remove Filson Crusier requirement
4. Add Lee-Prest Jacket
5. Reduce shirt and trouser wearout periods

These recommended changes might affect the total reimbursement. As a Task Force, we felt that practicability was a much more important consideration than getting the maximum reimbursement possible. In the case of the Rangers (male and female), the allowance will probably be somewhat reduced. (However, both allowances exceeded the \$150.00 last year so we may still reach the maximum.) The Maintenance Man allowance will most assuredly increase if approval is made by the State Board of Control.

I would like to leave you with three parting thoughts: 1. Apparently, from the eyes of the State Board of Control, major changes to the allowance list are not in keeping with the intent of the Government Code and rules regarding payment. 2. Technically, in order to be certified for this past year's reimbursement, you must own (or have on order), all items on the existing allowance list. The changes recommended to the Chief and if approved by the State Board of Control would not go into effect until August 16, 1974. (August 15 is the most common anniversary date.) And 3. Even though we may not all agree on what and how many items are presently on the list, we're still getting \$150.00 more per year than we ever have before.

Next month, I plan to submit an article on uniform jackets. Please feel free any time to write me regarding any uniform issue you think needs clarifying or rubs or grabs you the wrong way (no pun intended).

MONEY

Need some money? Turn to page 3.

NPS-DPR Exch., cont. from page 5.

take more room than the Reporter has. As an example, on Saturday August 25, 1973 there were 36 separate programs offered in the park, half of them in the Valley. Some of these, like the teenage light show, are special things continued from the riot days. Most, though are more traditional kinds of plant and geology walks, history and cultural walks, camera walks, sketch walks, ecology raft trips, and evening campfire and slide talks. There are additional Junior Ranger programs for ages from 4 years on up.

Despite the quantity of interpretation, a study has revealed that only about 7% of the visitors attend guided walks; 65% never see the Visitor Center. So even in Yosemite it is hard to know what the public really wants or why they come. An interpretive organization can never be satisfied with whatever its present product is. You may wake up one day and find a riot in your park!

/s/ John Kolb

NEXT MONTH:

Interpretive Programs Yosemite Style.

The Rookie's View, cont.

that if rangers are armed in any part of the state all are suspected of being armed. We believe that weapons should be available and that all rangers should be better trained and qualified in their use. Without this rangers cannot be expected to protect themselves nor fulfill their obligations for mutual aid with other law enforcement agencies. We also feel that openly worn weapons antagonize the public and that the option of concealed weapons should be made available.

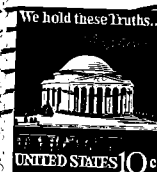
Trainees feel wholly inadequate to protect ourselves physically in anything but a one on one situation and then only if the element of surprise is on our side. A gun in a wrestling match is a liability. We would like to know more about possible mutagenic and carcinogenic properties of mace but definitely recommend its issuance for our self protection. Dealing with a group of antagonistic or hostile motor cycle enthusiasts alone, at night, in the back woods and with no radio contact and while armed with a stetson and the latest copy of New and Views just doesn't cut the mustard.

As can be seen by the above there are not too many new ideas or radical concepts among the trainees at Dyerville. Trainees view law enforcement as a necessary evil needed to protect the park and its visitors. We will do, like the rest of the department, the best job possible with the training, experience and equipment available.

/s/ Steve O'Brien, SPRT

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