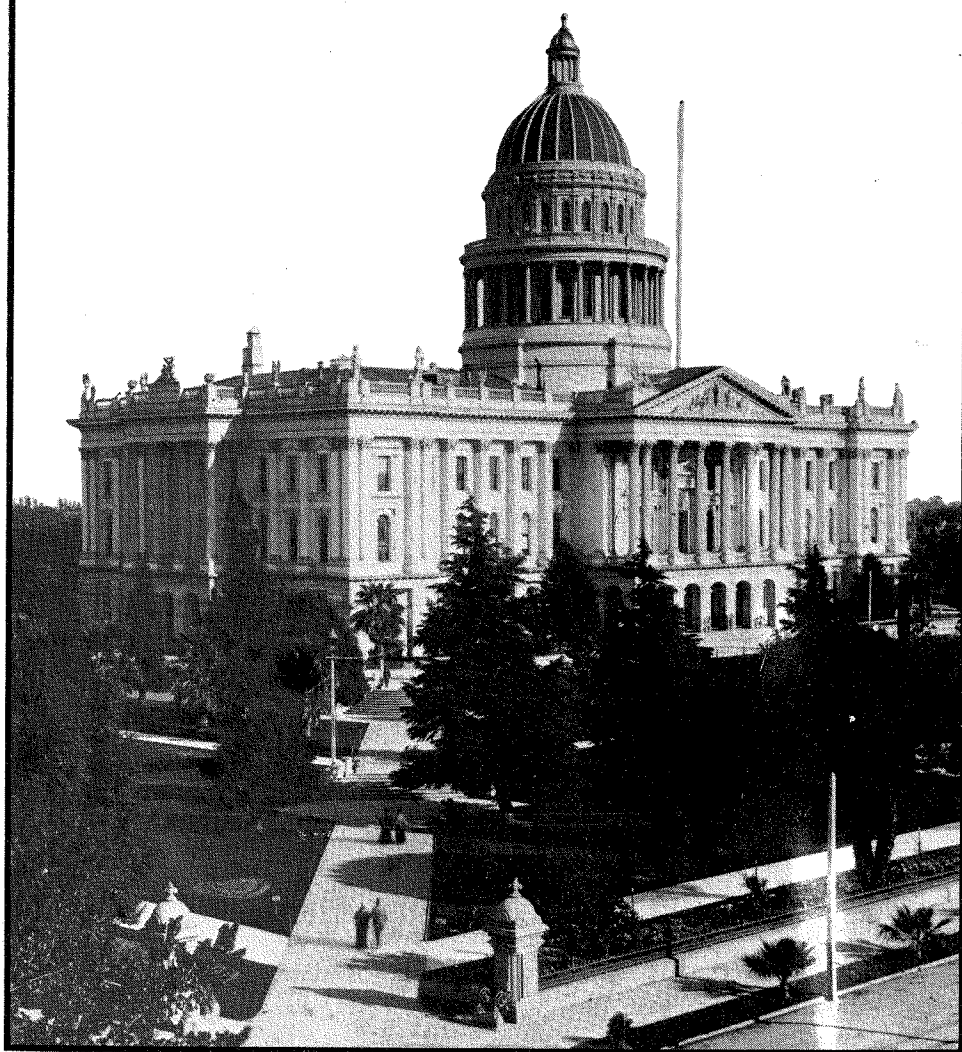
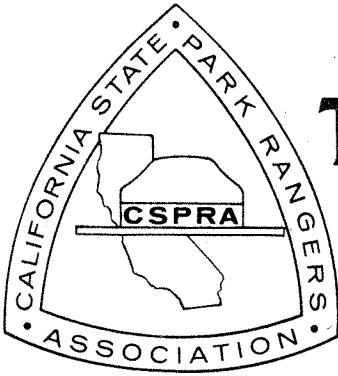


The California Ranger



Best Wishes for the
Holiday Season!



The California Ranger

VOLUME II NUMBER 1

OCTOBER – DECEMBER, 1980

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*Official publication for the CALIFORNIA STATE PARK RANGERS ASSOCIATION. THE CALIFORNIA RANGER replaces the REPORTER and will be published quarterly.
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ABOUT THE COVER: *When the visitors to the Capitol Museum are in the re-created offices, they will actually be in the building that appears as it does here. This picture of the Capitol's exterior was taken between 1893 and 1907. Story page 2.*

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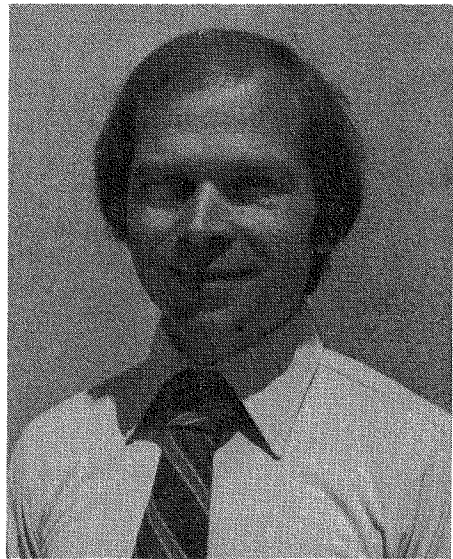
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President's Message:

"The (State Lands Commission) has exclusive jurisdiction over all ungranted tidelands and submerged lands owned by the State...The commission shall exclusively administer and control all such lands, as provided by law, upon such terms and for such consideration, if any, as are determined by it."

The above paragraph, Section 6301 of the Public Resources Code, vests in the State Lands Commission jurisdiction over land below the high water mark, where the authority of the Department of Parks & Recreation ends. Through the years the Department's jurisdictional limitations on the coastline have caused problems. From a resource protection standpoint, any impact below the high water mark can theoretically not be dealt with by the DPR, and yet it is ironically that very area where much of the public spends its time on State Beaches. From a public protection view, I am certainly not sure what the ramifications are of enforcement or safety activities below the high water mark should anyone challenge our authori-



ty in those areas. In 1978, former Director Russell Cahill recognized and acknowledged the problem (letter reprinted below), but was unsuccessful in introducing corrective legislation. Thus, the problem continued. It is the opinion of the CSPRA Board that the jurisdictional problems now need to be addressed and corrected. We are

Continued on page 13.

Dear Mr. Verardo:

Thank you for your letter of October 4 concerning the need for this Department to gain jurisdiction over lands beyond the mean high tide, in areas seaward from our coastal units.

Our lack of adequate jurisdiction in these areas is a source of many problems, ranging from resource management to law enforcement. As our Advisory Board on Underwater Parks and Reserves has pointed out, our authority is inadequate even in those few offshore areas we lease from the State Lands Commission.

Past attempts to negotiate better terms from the Commission have not proven fruitful. You will be pleased to know that we are seriously considering the introduction of corrective legislation in the next session. Should we do this, the experience and advice of CSPRA will be of value to our effort.

Sincerely yours,
Russell W. Cahill, Director
California Department of Parks and Recreation

The State Capitol's New Museum

By Robert M. Wood*

Today, scaffolding obscures the front of the State Capitol building. In the not too distant future, the restoration will be finished and the scaffolding taken down. The building will, once again, be opened to the public. When it does open, the Capitol will contain a museum developed by the Department of Parks and Recreation.

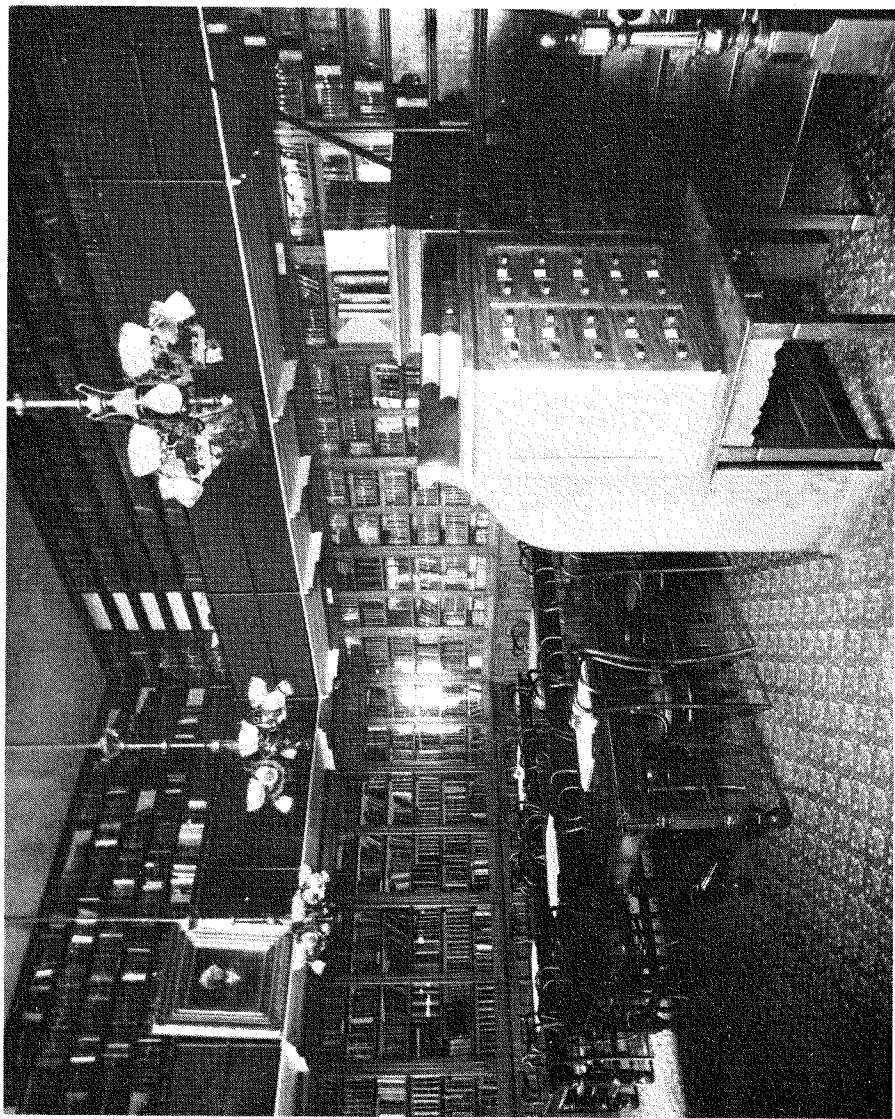
The museum, originally suggested as part of a 1975 feasibility study, will be completed under a contract with the Joint Rules Committee of the State Legislature. Preliminary planning for the museum was begun by the Parks Department in 1977, and a concentrated research effort was instituted in 1979. Currently a staff of fourteen is working to have exhibit rooms and historical rooms depicting Capitol offices of the 1900 to 1910 era, furnished for the first visitors to enter the restored building in January 1982.

Although its goals and content are different, the latest will not be the first museum in the Capitol. The 1870 *Sacramento City Directory*, in describing a building still four years away from completion, stated that the rooms on the third floor were to be used as committee rooms "with the exception of the south-west room, which will be a Cabinet and Museum." On August 10, 1872, John Bruener appeared before the Board of State Capitol Commissioners. He

convinced its members that he was qualified to "construct cases, shelving, drawers, etc. for the Cabinet Department of the State Library..." The previous April the legislature approved an appropriation to buy the contents of the "Cabinet". J.M. Frey of Sacramento was to be paid \$13,000 for "Minerals, precious metals, mineralogical, geological, and fossiliferous specimens and precious stones ..." After it was purchased, the collection remained in the Capitol until 1888 when it was given to the Crocker Art Gallery. It eventually left the Crocker, but its final destination is still not known.

The California State Indian Museum also began in the State Capitol. An item appearing in the April 1928 issue of *News Notes of California Libraries*, stated, "An interesting exhibit of early California material is still maintained in the rotunda of the Capitol." This may have been the nucleus of the Indian Museum's Collection. In any case, the museum was housed on the building's fourth floor by at least 1936. Four years later the Indian Museum was moved to the building on the grounds of Sutter's Fort, where it is today.

While past museums exhibited the State's natural and cultural history, the new museum will feature the Capitol. There will be two exhibit rooms and a small theater in the basement and nine



One of the library reading rooms appears in this 1904 photograph. Using it and other historical pictures of the library, one of the rooms on the Capitol's first floor will be furnished to interpret the history of the State Library.

historical rooms on the ground floor. One exhibit room will orient its visitors to the building and its history, while the other room will interpret the Capitol's owner, the State Legislature. Museum guests should have the opportunity to see the exhibits and the audio-visual program, planned for the theater, before embarking on a tour of the first floor.

In the Governor's complex they will see three offices that were occupied by the Governor and his staff. Museum visitors moving through his Anteroom, Main Office and Private Chamber, will see rooms that look as they did between 1903 and 1907. The focus of the interpretation is to be the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire which occurred during the administration of George Pardee. The offices became the state headquarters for the relief of the devastated city.

Next on the tour is the Secretary of State's Main Office. It will be set as it was in 1902. Secretary Charles Forrest Curry's duties as the state's chief elections officer, the keeper of the State Archives, and his duties as the constitutional officer entrusted with the care of the Capitol building are among the topics to be discussed by the tour guide. After leaving the Secretary of State's Office, the tour will be lead into the offices of the state's banker.

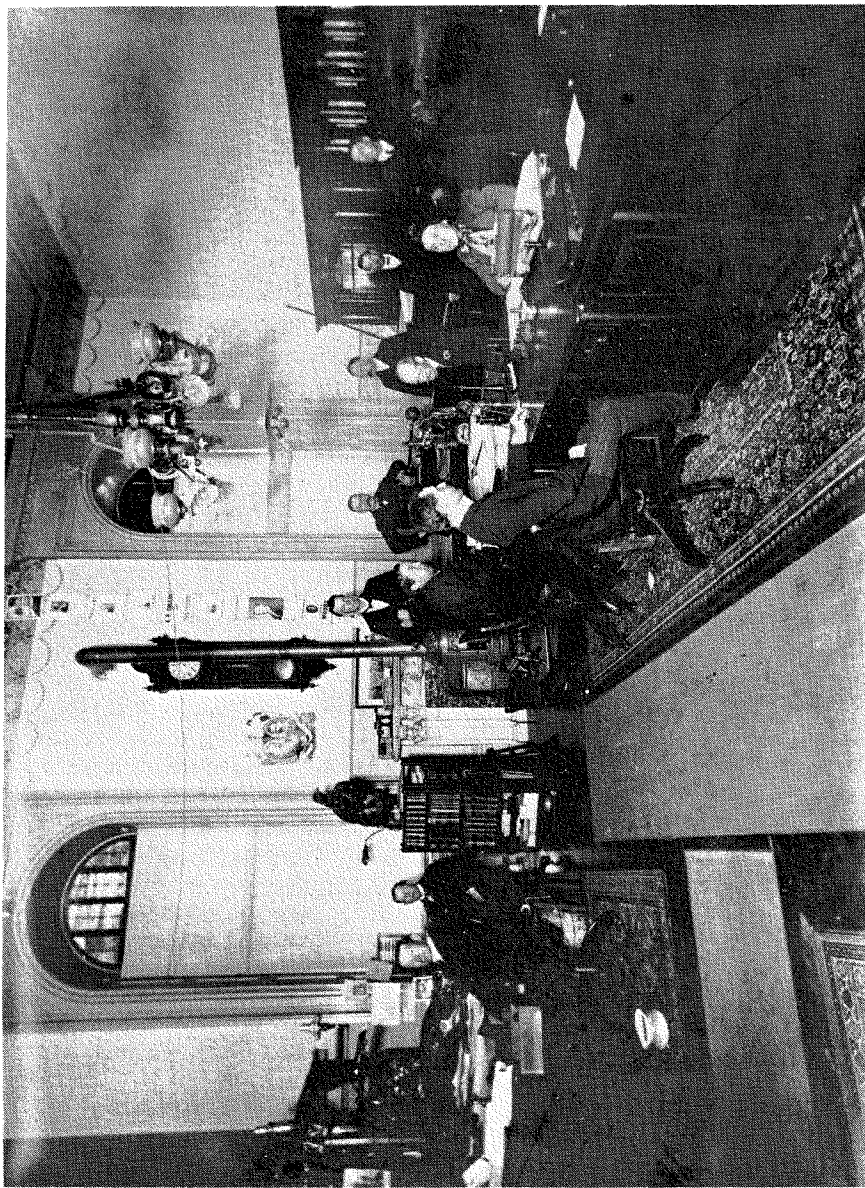
Two of the Treasurer's Offices will be used to illustrate the escalation of the Treasurer's responsibilities. A century will literally lapse into the next as visitors are taken through an office furnished to its 1900 appearance and into another looking as it did between 1928 and 1933. The tour ends in the Attorney General's Office where opinions were written concerning laws that affected the actions of state government and the lives of its constituents at the turn of the century.

Two other rooms on the first floor are to be opened for visitors to examine on their own. One room will illustrate the role of the State Archives, including its responsibility as the guardian of California's founding documents. One of those documents, the 1849 State Constitution, may be one of the artifacts displayed in the room. The second room will interpret the history of the California State Library in the surroundings of a Capitol reading room of about 1904. The State Library was in the Capitol until 1928 when it was moved to its current home in the Library and Courts Building. The Library was originally in the Capitol's Apse, a semi-circular portion of the building that was originally on its eastern side. The apse was removed for the 1952 addition that now houses the offices of the State Legislature, as well as those of the Governor and the Lt. Governor.

The axis of the museum program is the historical rooms. Each room is being re-created from documentary and photographic evidence. Invoices were obtained from the State Archives revealing some of the furniture, office machinery and other items that were used in the offices during the period. Inventories of the Secretary of State's office from 1900 to 1911 were also available at the Archives. Interior descriptions from governmental reports, newspapers, and magazines were used. Photographs were discovered in public and private repositories, and donated by the family members of people that actually worked in the rooms. The evidence was analyzed, distilled, and carefully fitted into a furnishing plan that provided the foundation of the acquisition program that is now underway.

As this is being read, members of the museum staff are searching

Continued on page 6.



The political posters on the wall behind Secretary of State C.F. Curry reveal that this picture of the Secretary of State's Main Office was taken just prior to the election of 1902. This photograph was one of the most pivotal documents in planning the historical furnishings for this office. See story on page 2.

statewide and nationally for the furnishings that will enable the rooms to relive their pasts. Hundreds of "Search Lists", with drawings of the things that are needed, have been sent to antique dealers around the country, and the staff is canvassing regions within the state that are most likely to yield artifacts for the historical rooms. Objects have been acquired from state agencies including State Parks, antique dealers, and private individuals. On-

ly a fraction of the over 10,000 items have been found. However, all of the furnishings will be in place on what will undoubtedly be a typically chilling January day, when the Capitol Museum invites its first guests to take their step back into time. Pens and paper clips, and desks strewn with the work of eighty years ago will be there to contribute to the story of a government much different from the one we know today. We hope to see you there.

**Robert Wood is a State Park Interpreter I in the Interpretive Collections Section, Department of Parks and Recreation. Mr. Wood is presently assigned to the Capitol Restoration Museum Project as Furnishings Historian.*

State Enlists Volunteer Peace Officers

Protecting this State's fish and wildlife population, especially from million dollar black market poaching operations, is an impossible task for only 250 regular Fish and Game Wardens.

So what is the Department of Fish and Game's new approach to the task? Hire volunteers.

Retired law enforcement officers, businessmen, teachers and factory workers with a dedication to community service and wildlife conservation are on the Department's most wanted list. The goal: 250 reserve wardens — one for every regular warden in the state.

The concept is not without opponents. CSEA fears the loss of full time jobs for state workers. The Legislative Analyst's office contends that the programs support money could well be spent for additional regular wardens.

However, one of the programs strongest proponents, Capt. Phillip R. Nelms, program coordinator, sees it as, "an appropriate, positive response to Proposition 13. It provides more service for less money." Nelms feels a key to the program is the recruitment of persons of good reputation with an interest in fish and game and a knowledge of the area to which they will be assigned. He indicated the reserves will receive 40 hours of peace officer training plus specialized training in fish and game work. The reserve peace officer protective equipment will be comparable to that of regular wardens.

Editor's Note: The regular wardens I spoke with feel a reserve will offer them additional back up, security and company during long hours of stakeout duty. The California Ranger will keep you informed on this aggressive state government program of public participation.

The Civil Rights Act of 1871 and Civil Liability of Peace Officers

"Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the

deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the constitution and Laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceedings for redress."

—Section 1 & 2 U.S.C. 1983.

Denzil R. Verardo

More and more, peace officers are subject not only to criminal actions, but also to civil liability with regards to the use of excessive force (or a charge of the use of excessive force), the use of deadly force, illegal confinement, failure to protect, and negligent training. Many such civil actions are brought about under the charge that the officer has violated the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1871. This article is meant to explore how such actions historically came about, and also to enumerate some of the recent court cases which have clarified and legitimized the use of that law in civil proceedings.

Prior to the establishment of the Constitution of the United States in 1789 the Articles of Confederation served as the binding force between the states. The articles were drafted in an effort to preserve the political sovereignty of state government, while offering a strong economic central government. However, the individual interests of the states were ironically undermined because the articles did not allow enough centralized control to efficiently manage the governmental interests of those original

states. When the Articles of Confederation were dispensed with and the Federal Constitution drafted in its place, a Bill of Rights was necessary to limit the central government's authority over the states, an objective jealously protected by the founding fathers. The 10th Amendment specifically limited the authority of the central government to that enumerated in the Constitution. All other rights were granted to the individual states. The early years of our country's political history dwelt at great length over these state's rights issues. During, and after, the Civil War several laws posed serious problems for the Federal Government with relation to the historic precedent of state sovereignty. Two items in particular brought about constitutional conflict and debate. The first was the famous (or infamous) Dred Scott decision which denied Blacks the right to citizenship. The decision in effect stated that Dred Scott had no right to sue in a Federal Court because Blacks could not be a citizens of the United States. The second item was the Black Codes.

Continued on page 10.

California Department of Parks And Recreation



Statement Of Purpose "Mission 1990" Goals

Three major factors are tending to influence the direction and the future of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. The Department must respond positively to these influencing situations in order to continue in the immediate future, the level and quality of our public service. These three factors are:

1. Economics:

A paramount influence on the future direction of the Department is the uncertainty of funding for all of our programs, from land acquisition through development and operations. State Government faces major funding difficulties because its level of spending is greater than its revenue. The surplus levels of a few years ago have disappeared. The Department's dependable and continuing sources of capital improvement funds are in doubt, even though the Energy Resources Fund now looms as a partial answer. Future operation funds, through normal state sources and through park receipts, are adversely affected by the condition of the State's overall financial condition. Moreover, the general public senses the need for government to be more responsive to economic concerns, including control over inflation and control of its budgets (as exemplified by the passage of Proposition 4 in 1979).

2. Visitation Growth and Use Pattern Shifts:

This factor deals with the continuing growth of park system visitation, amounting to approximately 1.8 million visitor-days of use per year. The matter of annual visitor increase is compounded by the fact that park use is shifting, principally from rural areas to locations near and within metropolitan centers. Much of this shifting is due to the high cost and uncertainty of fuel supply. Types of recreation useage in the system is also gradually changing and this change may have implications for our development program. Accommodating growth through the supply of new facilities, while at the same time avoiding the overuse of existing areas and facilities, will require outstanding data, skillful planning and wise decision-making.

3. Stewardship Responsibilities:

The third major factor shaping the future of the Department rests with our stewardship commitment to care for the existing State Park System. It is essential that the tremendous beauty of the system be protected, the cultural resources be cared for, and the natural landscapes be skillfully managed. The very quality and beauty of the existing system will strongly influence future decisions. The need to rehabilitate and/or relocate worn-out facilities and to provide enriching park visitor experiences has never been greater. Fifty years of investment in the State's most prized land and water resources now represents a superb legacy, which must be honored and protected.

These three influencing factors on our future directions call for responses through a variety of strategies and, where possible, these strategies should blend together to represent unified actions and solutions for a ten-year period.

Goals

Goal Number 1

Evaluate and make recommendations to improve our present planning program, taking into consideration recent suggestions by the Legislature, toward making our planning more effective, responsive to need, and directional in nature.

Goal Number 2

Examine and make recommendations to improve our existing parks system with an eye toward improved resource management, restoration of natural systems, and rehabilitation of worn-out facilities.

Goal Number 3

Reevaluate the Department's priorities for acquiring new properties and developing existing holdings and prepare a 10-year program of future projects. The following considerations should be incorporated into the development of this program:

- ☆ An annual attendance increase in the State Park System at the 1.8 million visitor-day level. This approximates a 3% gain in system usage per year. This annual attendance increase should be accommodated in a balanced program of historic preservations, natural systems protection and recreation. Projects in and near metropolitan centers should be emphasized to allow a response to the shift in use patterns brought about by energy shortages and costs.

- ☆ Give higher priority to new development and rehabilitation at existing units than to the acquisition of new sites. Give higher priority to acquisition of recreation sites in or near metropolitan centers than to recreation sites in outlying areas.

- ☆ Evaluate existing undeveloped system acreage for serving public needs through new development prior to the acquisition of new lands.

- ☆ Purchase prime natural areas regardless of location.

- ☆ Consider innovative demonstration projects of renewable resource concepts, innovative history projects within urban areas and a State, or series of regional Indian Museums.

Civil Liability — Continued

These codes denied blacks property and voting rights. The Federal Government had great trouble abolishing the codes because they were enacted under the traditional sovereignty of the states. The Civil Rights Act of 1866 was an attempt by the Federal Government to change and regulate state actions, such as the Black Codes, but a problem arose over whether the Act was constitutional under the premise of state sovereignty. Because he believed the Federal Government could not legally affect this area of state sovereignty, President Andrew Johnson vetoed the Civil Rights Act of 1866. In 1868, because of the general outrage created by the Dred Scott decision, Congress passed the 14th Amendment to the Constitution which paved the way for overruling the veto of the Civil Rights Act.

The 14th Amendment states, in part, that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law." In 1871, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act as enabling legislation of the 14th Amendment. Section 42 U.S.C. 1983 of the Act created a civil course of action for civil rights violations (see opening paragraph). It was to be 90 years, however, before a civil action was brought about under Section 42 U.S.C. 1983 of the Civil Rights Act! The reasons for inaction are complex, but basically very few "privileges or immunities" were

recognized as stipulated in 42 U.S.C. 1983. For instance, searches and seizures, right to an attorney, etc. were NOT deemed rights under the Constitution if actions were made by a state officer.

The first civil action under the Civil Rights law was *Monroe v. Pape* in 1961. Several Chicago police officers allegedly conducted an illegal search and seizure. Even though the State of Illinois had a statute prohibiting illegal search and seizure, the Federal court said that the claimant had a federal right to sue in Federal court. This landmark decision was made by the Supreme Court because the States had failed to pass remedies to insure adequate protection guaranteed under the 14th Amendment. *Monroe v. Pape* allowed for suits of individuals only, and not of agencies, but in 1978 with the case of *Monell v. Department of Social Services* the court stated that local government as well as local governmental officials may be sued if the suit was based on a direct policy or act by the agency.

Basically, any person or organization may be a plaintiff based on the Civil Rights Act if they are entitled to a constitutional civil right (almost everyone) and these rights, privileges and immunities, have been violated. The following are some of those protected rights: (1) 1st Amendment Rights (2) 4th Amendment Rights (search; arrest) (3) 5th Amendment Rights (4) 6th Amendment Rights (counsel) (5) 8th Amendment Rights (cruel and unusual punishment) (6) 14th Amendment Rights (excessive force; failure to protect; negligent training; illegal imprisonment).

Continued on page 11.

Civil Liabilities — Continued

However, legislators, judges and prosecutors are immune from prosecution if an injury is caused while they are engaged in the ordinary performance of their duties. State Agencies cannot be sued in a Federal court due to guarantees afforded states under the 11th Amendment.

It is important to also note that police officers may not recover from a private citizen for injuries caused by the citizen's conduct. *Hubbard v. Boelt* (1980) reversed the *Holden* ruling, but was picked up by the California Supreme Court so that *Holden* is still law.

Summary: The pendulum has swung full sway. Abuses to individuals protected under the Constitution led to enactment of a Civil Rights Act and civil litigations

under that Act. Now, police are in a situation similar to the individuals whose rights were once abridged. A personal opinion by Elliott E. Alhadeff, Los Angeles County Deputy District Attorney, in the (August 1980) *Law Enforcement Legal Reporter*, perhaps summarizes the current frustration felt by many police officers. Alhadeff wrote that, "the lowest piece of filth, the scum of the earth, even the common criminals can bring a cause of action against you (police) for his foreseeable injuries sustained due to your negligence and that somehow, is given the protection and encouragement by the court. Those actions are important enough to litigate, but yours are apparently so insignificant that the courts don't even want to be bothered..."



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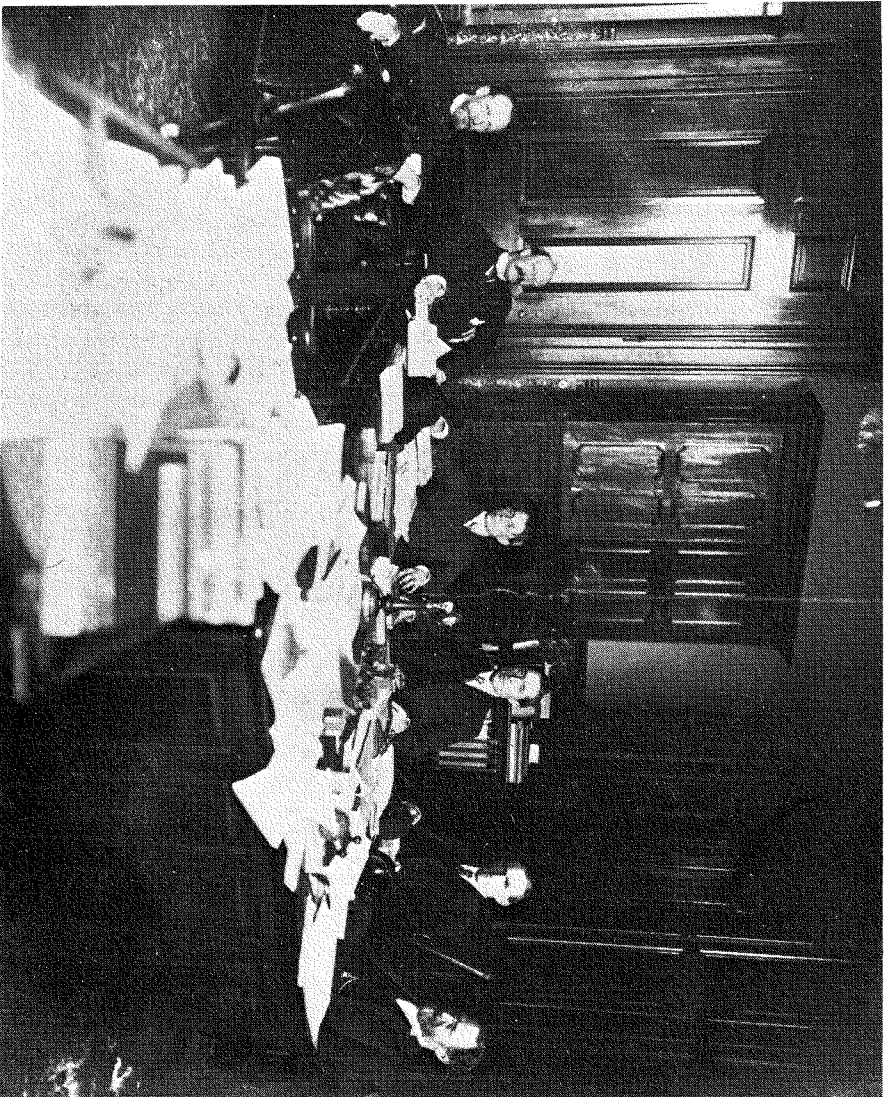
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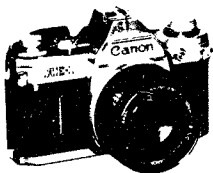
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Governor Pardee, seated at the far right, was on several commissions, some of which met in his office. This particular photograph was taken between 1903 and 1907, and shows the kind of detail that will be required in refurnishing the Governor's Anteroom.



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SKIP FORMALITIES

Falsely believing that the only approved way of doing things is the formal way, some people will draft a letter or a memo, have it typed, correct it, then have it retyped when all they really want to do is pass along some information or ask a simple question. But why waste all that time (yours and your secretary's) when you can pick up the telephone or settle matters face to face in a few moments? As in virtually everything else, common sense is a reliable guide here. Before choosing the bureaucratic, paper-producing path, see if you can't attain the results you want by simply using your voice.

President's Message— Continued

preparing for legislative action on this issue, and hope to have Departmental support in this regard. Any specific problems you have had in your units with regards to mean high water mark jurisdiction should be sent to Mr. John Mott, Chairman, Environmental Issues (c/o Henry Cowell Redwoods S.P. Felton) so that he can compile relevant statistics for our future preparations.

On another matter, I have noticed with great anxiety the escalating impact that external environmental forces are having on our parks. We used to have an "island unto ourselves" outlook on the park's resources, but suddenly we are all more aware, or should be, of the effects on park units of air pollution, water pollution, nuclear dumps, and offshore oil leases. Any of these factors could cause irreparable harm to units in the State Park System — perhaps more harm than the impact of unbridled visitation. These potential impacts only strengthen my belief that we must not be parochial about the Park System — we must get into the community doing our part to interpret the environment. We must be activists and fight for what we believe, and against that which we oppose. CSPRA will continue to have a broad commitment to actions which may seem beyond the realm of parks, but in reality may ultimately mean their continued preservation.

— Denzil R. Verardo, President

Non-Profit Money Management

Money Management for the Cooperating Association will be the subject of a workshop at GEC in March. Presented by Michele Stam, Account Executive of Kidder, Peabody and Co., this workshop will provide an opportunity to learn how cooperating associations and other non-profit organizations earn their money most efficiently.

CSPRA, especially under the leadership of President Verardo, has been instrumental in supporting the establishment of Cooperating Associations. In Verardo's words, "Cooperating Associations can provide the interpretive base from which needed equipment, facilities, and other support can be obtained. They provide a method of public volunteer input which allows that important interface between public employees and the public. One way to actively participate is through the establishment of an Association which will achieve long-term public participation."

For those of you interested in learning more about such associations, a current list of established groups follows:

ANGEL ISLAND FOUNDATION

Angel Island State Park
P.O. Box 318
Tiburon, CA 94920
415/435-1915

ANZA-BORREGO DESERT NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION

Anza-Borrego Desert State Park
Borrego Springs, CA 92004
714/767-5311

BIDWELL MANSION

COOPERATING ASSOCIATION
Bidwell Mansion State Historic Park
525 Esplanade
Chico, CA 95926
916/895-6144

CALAVERAS BIG TREES ASSN.

Calaveras Big Trees State Park
P.O. Box 120
Arnold, CA 95223
209/795-2334

CUYAMACA RANCHO STATE PARK INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION

Cuyamaca Rancho State Park
Route 1, Box 2700
Descanso, CA 92016
714/765-0755

EMPIRE MINE PARK ASSOCIATION

Gold Mines Area
State Department of Parks
and Recreation
338 Empire Street
Grass Valley, CA 95945
916/273-3884

FORT ROSS INTERPRETIVE ASSN.

Fort Ross State Historic Park
P.O. Box 123
Duncan Mills, CA 95430
707/865-2391

HUMBOLDT REDWOODS INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION

Humboldt Redwoods State Park
P.O. Box 100
Weott, CA 95571
707/946-2311

LAKE TAHOE BASIN STATE PARK ASSOCIATION

State Department of Parks
and Recreation
P.O. Drawer D
Tahoma, CA 95733
916/525-7232

MOUNT DIABLO INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION

State Department of Parks
and Recreation
2020 North Broadway
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
415/837-2525

MOUNT SAN JACINTO COOPERATING ASSOCIATION

Mount San Jacinto State Park
P.O. Box 308
Idyllwild, CA 92349
714/659-2607

**NAPA VALLEY
NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION**
Bothe-Napa Valley State Park
3601 St. Helena Highway, North
Calistoga, CA 94515
707/942-4775

**NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION
OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COAST**
San Luis Obispo Coast Area
20-A Higuera Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 95945
805/543-2161

**NORTH COAST REDWOOD
INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION**
State Department of Parks
and Recreation
3431 Fort Avenue
Eureka, CA 95501
707/443-4588

**NORTHERN COUNTIES LOGGING
AND RAILROAD HISTORICAL
INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION**
State Department of Parks and
Recreation
3431 Fort Avenue
Eureka, CA 95501
707/443-4588

**OLD MONTEREY
PRESERVATION SOCIETY**
State Department of Parks
and Recreation
2211 Garden Road
Monterey, CA 93940
408/649-2854

PINE RIDGE ASSOCIATION
San Juan Bautista State Historic Park
P.O. Box 746
Morgan Hill, CA 95037
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Mission 1990 — Goals —Continued

Goal Number 4

Responding to the 1980 State Park System Plan, we need to devise creative citizen involvement in a program to supplement and enrich our current activities in the State Park System. Citizen action that enriches our visitor programs can help demonstrate new concepts and bring alive both what the System now stands for, as well as its future. Citizen involvement can lead us into new areas of service, bring about stronger ties with the public and make some of our tasks more cost-effective.

Goal Number 5

Develop an overall economic plan for the Department with a variety of specific strategies. Examples for consideration include:

- ☆Methods and practices to achieve more efficient management of the State Park System through use of volunteers, part-time closures of facilities, concession-financed development and operation, and use of nonprofit corporations.
- ☆Designing and constructing park system units possessing features and uses of the type that lend themselves to revenue production, in keeping with the recreation interests of the public and appropriate uses of the system.
- ☆Determining public benefits versus capital outlays prior to the undertaking of projects.
- ☆Legislative and policy directions or changes that create atmosphere and authority for revenue production and for realizing economic efficiencies.

A separate task force will be created for each goal, in order to provide concentrated thinking and the development of specific recommendations in each area. These individual thoughts will then be meshed together into an overall unified goals and action plan ("Mission 1990").

A separate strategy for generating public and legislative support and the necessary funding to implement the plans must be devised.

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Sign of the Times

Charles England and John W. Hanna*

The current trend in park signing language is to positively approach visitors with pleas for cooperation. While this "positive" signing approach has proven worthwhile, a recent study at Texas A&M University's Department of Recreation and Parks may give pause to those making wholesale use of cooperative and appealing signs.

This research compared the effectiveness of positive language signing against the more traditional "negative" signing approach (i.e., commanding, threatening). An experiment was designed to investigate the control of litter in a recreational setting. The study was conducted at Pooh's Park Amusement Center in College Station, Texas, which features an indoor skating rink with adjoining concession area in a highly sensory-competitive arcade atmosphere. Direct observations of littering behavior with positive and negative signing were recorded and statistically compared.

Findings revealed a difference in the effectiveness of the two types of signs. When "positive" or cooperative signs were used, 20% of the persons observed littered. However, when "negative" or threatening signs were used, no littering was observed. In other words, the negative language signing proved 100% effective while the positively worded signs were only 80% effective, a significant difference.

While this was only a preliminary study, limited in scope, sample size, and range of recreation settings, the disparity in effectiveness of the two approaches to signs cannot be overlooked. Facility managers, park administrators or anyone wishing to influence behavior through signs should weigh the potential significance of these findings. The effectiveness of negative signing, especially in areas of heavy activity and intense message competition, suggests consideration.

**Graduate student and Assistant Professor, Department of Recreation and Parks, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843.*

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Chiefly Speaking

Twenty-nine Years Ago

To All In The California Division of Beaches and Parks:

Warm greetings for the Christmas season and for the turn of the New Year.

All of us, field and staff, can feel gratified at the progress of the Division in 1951.

An organization like ours is not a machine. It is made up of human beings. It is a team on which everyone plays an essential part. What we have accomplished during the past year has been due to the right kind of team play.

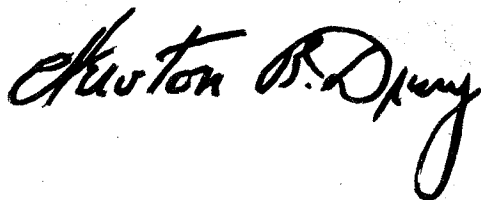
We have an organization chart, a manual of policies established by the Commission, a set of procedures approved by the Department of Natural Resources. All this is the necessary framework. But what makes our organization "tick" is the zest with which all do their day-to-day tasks, assured that what they are doing has a purpose.

When citizens testify, as they do in large numbers, to their enjoyment of our State Park System, its places of beauty and wonder, its areas for outdoor recreation, its sites of significant California history, the fact that our combined efforts contribute to this enjoyment makes the work worthwhile.

While I have more than half made the rounds, and have met many of you and learned of your efforts and your problems in the field areas and in the district offices, my resolution is to complete the circle before 1952 has gone too far.

Meanwhile,

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Houston B. Dwyer". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, prominent "H" and a long, sweeping tail on the "y".

Code of Ethics for The California State Park Rangers Association

Park professionals as members of the California State Park Rangers Association shall be dedicated to preserving of prime examples of California's natural and cultural heritage and to providing quality recreational experiences to the people of California. To exemplify this dedication, members shall be guided by the following principles:

- Constantly strive to identify and preserve current and future Park values.
- Respect people as individuals and willingly serve them impartially.
- Through self - discipline, develop individual competence in order to represent the park profession in a manner that brings credit to themselves and all other members of the profession.
- Accept the moral responsibility for the safety and well being of the park visitor.
- Promote the future of the Park and Recreation profession by inspiring promising young people to prepare for it.
- Establish close working relationships with allied professions & citizens groups to meet the recreation and park needs of the people of California and to strive to influence future improvement of our total environment.
- Actively promote the purpose and objectives of the Association.



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Official publication for the
CALIFORNIA STATE PARK RANGERS ASSOC.
The CALIFORNIA RANGER, published quarterly
Lloyd Geissinger, Editor
7561 Mirabel Road
Forestville, Calif. 95436

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