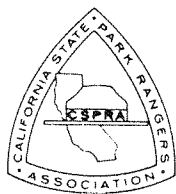


The California Ranger

A JOURNAL FOR PARK PROFESSIONALS



Summer 1986

FROM THE EDITORS DESK:

Well its been two years to-date since the *California Ranger* has gone on hiatus. With this issue we intend to focus on several of the key speakers at this years CSPRA/PRAC Conference in Concord. The concept is not a new one. The last issue of Cal Ranger, in the Summer of 1984 was addressed to this very matter.

"Managing Resources for the Future", was the theme of the 1986 conference. In the following pages you will find the view-points and out-looks of some of those that manage and guide the direction of our parks, both at the state and national level. We have also included a few insights from those working outside the Department in the private sector. As Mr. William Penn Mott puts it "some of the best ideas, and most stimulating thoughts for improved management and development of parks have come from an interested and involved public."

I would like to commend assistant, editor Mimi Guiney for the hours she spent transcribing Dave Foremans wonderful presentation "No compromise in defense of Mother-Earth". For those of you that missed the conference, I think you'll find Dave's presentation both moving and worthy of your consideration.

I would like to extend thanks to John Mott for his insights and support in developing this issue of the *California Ranger*. I would also like to extend a special word of thanks to Rick Parmer. Without Rick's support and encouragement, this issue could have and most likely would have died in the conference hall at Concord.

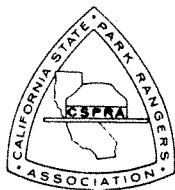
In the future, it is my intent to use the *California Ranger* to focus on single issues, providing both pro and con viewpoints of those involved in the complexities of the subject matter at hand. Hopefully this will provide useful insights to help make both value and management decisions. The staff at *California Ranger* is soliciting suggestions for future focus editions. Please forward any recommendations to me at the address listed below.

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The California Ranger

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**HIGHLIGHTS OF KEYNOTE ADDRESS
MR. WILLIAM PENN MOTT JR.
DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

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As you know, the government is facing a period of belt-tightening and, while the budget of the National Park Service is less than one-tenth of one percent of the over-all federal budget, the American public pays close attention to any proposed cuts in park visitor services. This close scrutiny of our budget is not surprising when you consider that almost 400 million visits were recorded to the National Park System in 1985.

This week I testified before appropriations committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. The hearings went smoothly and they were productive. My message was clear : we can adapt to Gramm-Rudman cuts in our 337 National Parks by creative distribution of funds through re-programming during 1986 and by developing additional sources of funds -- but if relief does not come next year, budget reduction in 1988 could create the worst-case scenario--forcing some of our National Parks to close. We have devised a program to handle the 4.3% reduction mandated for this fiscal year without any detrimental effect, and we will get through next year with Congressional passage of increased entrance fees. But in 1988 -- and the public has a right to know -- the cuts could be so severe that we might have to "Put a lock on the gate" of some of our parks. There is no other way to express forthrightly the desperate need to pass the Administration's 1987 budget before Congress.

Passing the entrance fees legislation would mean a great difference in operation of the National Park System. Similar legislation died in the Congress in recent years, but we worked hard this year to convince the Office of Management and Budget that the fee revenues passed back to the National Park Service would boost the Legislation's chances on the Hill and also assure the Vitality of park budgets. I believe that the American public will support these modest increases, and we are getting support, as well, from national conservation and private sector groups. The continued quality of our interpretation and visitor services programs are at stake, in deliberations of this proposed legislation, as well as operations and maintenance.

Interpretation and citizen involvement are among my top priorities. They are at the heart of the service's 12 point plan. For too long, we have not realized the power of interpretation in helping us achieve the mission of the service. Every point of public contact represents a tremendous opportunity for us to build public support for the National Park System and to educate our now - predominantly urban population on the natural and cultural values found in the National Park System, and how the public can best appreciate these priceless assets and protect them for future generations to enjoy.

"For too long, we have not realized the power of interpretation in helping us achieve the mission of the (park) service"

I feel we must emphasize the broader context within which the units of the National Park System are managed. We must weave into this a focus of understanding of how parks contribute to the quality of life and productivity in our country and the world. Interpretation and Visitor Services functions must be infused with new ideas and broader vision of parks. Music and puppetry can be used more extensively. Your own Carl Burger's songs and music, even the satire about rangers, is a good example of interpretation that will market the State Park System.

We have a number of new programs that are exciting and innovative and will involve a large segment of the American public:

- CENTENNIAL OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY
- BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION
- TRAIL MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS WITH GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION
- LITTER CAMPAIGN TO ERASE ANNUAL COST OF \$10 MILLION
- A COLLABORATIVE INTERPRETIVE VENTURE WITH DISNEY WORLD

There is no doubt in my mind that the public support generated by a sound and creative interpretive program is the only long term protection we can count on to guarantee the preservation of both the National Park System and the National Park Service.

In my experience, some of the best ideas and most stimulating thoughts for improved management and development of parks have come from an interested and involved public. We need these groups and individuals to be involved in meaningful ways. They tend to recognize problems as opportunities. They see the world from a different perspective. In an era of accountability, the close involvement of citizen groups to provide constructive criticism, support, and a different way of thinking can be invaluable.

These two points -- interpretation and citizen involvement -- are important to the future of the National Park System and, for that matter, all park systems. In the past the National Park Service has met its challenges with direction and commitment. However times are changing rapidly and with these changes we need to sharpen our skills, dedication, and ability to meet complexities of the future.

"Interpretation and citizen involvement -- are important to the future of the National Park System and, for that matter all park systems. -- some of the best and most stimulating thoughts for improved management and development of parks have come from an interested and involved public --"

I firmly believe the future is bright and that we can pass on to future generations for their enjoyment and use, a park system in better condition than it was made available to us. We will improve the environmental quality of the parks. We will increase our interpretive training, and we will increase our research and resource management capability to achieve this goal.

I would like to discuss a few measures that are designed to enhance the quality of the professional life among our field employees -- programs that should be of immediate interest to you;

Specialization of National Park Rangers:

We have had considerable discussion on this subject. It is my feeling that rangers should come into the system as generalists and after working a year or so they can decide whether to....

specialize in law enforcement, search and rescue, resource management, fire suppression, interpretation, etc. In each of these categories I expect to increase the training to approach the training now given to those who chose to follow law enforcement. A special committee has been formed to develop their ideas into a program.

-- Ranger Exchange Program with State Park Systems:

I hope to re-establish this program. I feel it would benefit both agencies and provide not only a change but new experiences and inspiration.

-- Horace Albright Fund:

This fund is being established to provide our personnel an opportunity to take sabbatical leave. Our goal is to raise 5,000,000 dollars and use the interest for the support of the sabbatical leave that would be available to all personnel within the bureau.

-- Build and enhance the morale, creativity, accountability and decision-making ability of the service:

The federal government has what is known as the decision making process. That can last 20 years. I am asking our people to make calculated risk decisions. In other words when all the facts are available make a decision. Sometimes we will make the wrong decision, but we will not penalize anyone for making the wrong decision so long as they don't make the wrong decision twice. To think creatively one must make calculated decisions.

-- Review the ranger classification and salary structure in relationship to similar positions in the Federal government:

As I mentioned before, we have a special committee looking into this matter. As generalists, our rangers appear to be placed in a lower salary range than if they were specialists. If this is true it must be corrected.

-- Improve the service's communication within and outside the bureau:

We have a number of new ideas to carry out this objective. Our 12...

point plan is bringing together our constituent groups. We will be publishing an annual report for the first time. It will include a financial statement. I believe the public needs to know how we have spent their money.

We intend to develop support for the establishing of new units not found in the National Park System. We will utilize budgeted seed money and other than fee acquisition such as land transfer, outside funding, and easements. At this time we are considering:

TALL GRASS PRAIRIE IN OKLAHOMA

We will not just buy property in fee but we will also be using some of the not for fee land protection opportunities. We expect to acquire about 50,000 acres in fee and 50,000 acres of protected land by easement and covenants. We do not have an example of the tall grass prairie in the National Park Service. Securing such a unit will enable us to tell not only the story of the botanical significance of the tall grass prairie, but its cultural significance to those who first crossed the Mississippi River and traveled through this unique section of the U.S.

GREAT BASIN IN NEVADA:

This unit is being discussed in Congress and will relate to the Lehman Caves National Monument, and provide us with a unit representative of the high desert of Nevada.

NATIONAL WILD RIVER:

I suggest this as a possible unit, nowhere do we have preserved, in the lower 48 states, a natural wild river system from beginning to its end including its total water shed. To my surprise we have identified 300 such river systems. In June, we will have selected about 20 names of which we will release to the public for comment. I believe it is important to have such a unit in the system so that future generations can visit a Wild Natural River System National Park.

During my first year as Director of the National Park Service, I have visited 79 sites, and I have found how the National Parks offer the public inspiration in many ways. From this inspiration, we can gain by walking in the invisible footprints of both the great and ordinary people who have been in these same places, walked the fields, climbed the stairs, and seen the sights just as we can today.

When I visited Bandelier National Monument, I was constantly aware of the Anasazi who had lived, died, worked, and played in the very places where I hiked, stood, and chatted with park employees and visitors. I was following the invisible footprints of the original settlers of our great country.

Everywhere we go in the National Park System we can share in the experiences and inspiring moments of those that preceded us - they are not just "gone" - they have opened the way for us, as we open the way for those that come after us.

How can anyone fail to be inspired knowing that we walk the invisible foot prints of the father of our Country when we visit George Washingtons Brithplace National Monument? or come to Gettysburg National Military Park and Cemetery and walk where Lincoln walked when he came to deliver the Gettysburg address. Visit Yellowstone and follow the footprints of John Colter who described that vast, wild place as "The place where Hell bubbled up." Think of Joseph Walker, overwhelmed by the unexpected grandeur when he became the first known European man to view the splendor of the Yosemite Valley after a rugged trek over the mountians from the east.

At Yorktown, we can feel the immediacy of opposing battlelines so close to each other that a modern freeway could not fit between them.

Go to Mount City Group National Monument and follow the in visible moccasin footprints of the indians whose planning design skills, as well as their manual labor went into the construction of the mound structures that have outlasted not only generations but entire civilizations.

Footprints are the human side of life as it was and is. By following the footprints of Martin Luther King Jr., we can renew our understanding of events of our own lifetimes. At Independence Hall, we can walk the familiar steps of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson as they were creating and refining the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States with their fellow members of the Continental Congress or the Constitutional Convention.

We have a dual purpose here. We are responsible for assuring that future generations, too, can follow in the footprints that have inspired us so that may share that experience and gain their own inspiration. We must also create new footprints, the footprints of those comitted to the preservation, protection, and interpretation so that those historic invisible footprints can be more easily followed and understood.

For future visitors, we, too, will one day be "those who have gone before." We have an obligation to make certain that our efforts lead ever forward and our passage assures opportunity unimpaired for the future experiences of those visitors.

I would like each of you to gain this kind of inspiration - indeed, commitment, as you carry out your daily duties in the fine areas of the California State Park and Recreation System. If you follow the invisible footprints of the past, you will always be moving forward. That must be our motto: "Ever Forward."

"If you follow the invisible footprints of the past, you will always be moving forward"

Parks, after all - be they national, state, or local - are among the most important of "Nature's" physicians in maintaining the health and welfare of our citizens, and more than that they represent stability. They are our roots. Cities will be rebuilt, people will move back and forth across this country in ever restless waves but units of the National Park System will be there for their children, their grandchildren and their great grandchildren.

WE HAVE SOME PLUSES:

President Regan appointed a new commission on Americans outdoors. Under the direction of Tennessee Governor Lamar Alexander, the commission has announced it will research two basic questions:

- What will Americans want to do outdoors over the next generation?
- How can the public and private sectors insure that there will be appropriate places to do it?

Three committees on supply, demand and new ideas have been appointed and are going about their work.

This commission is regarded as an ORRRC II, to continue and build upon the 1962 foundations and frame work. I feel the new commission offers much promise for the next 14 years to 2000, and beyond.

Along the same lines, the National Park Service will soon publish a National Recreation Survey. It provides another "bench mark" on where parks and recreation have been and where they are going. Based upon studies done in 1983, it should assist the president's commission, as well as providing data for use in federal, state, local and private programs.

A third major program, which has our full support and we need yours, began in 1985 is "Take Pride in America," an initiative by Interior Secretary Don Hodel. The Secretary is seeking to enlist the support of individual Americans, government agencies, and private organizations at all levels in the protection and proper use of our public lands.

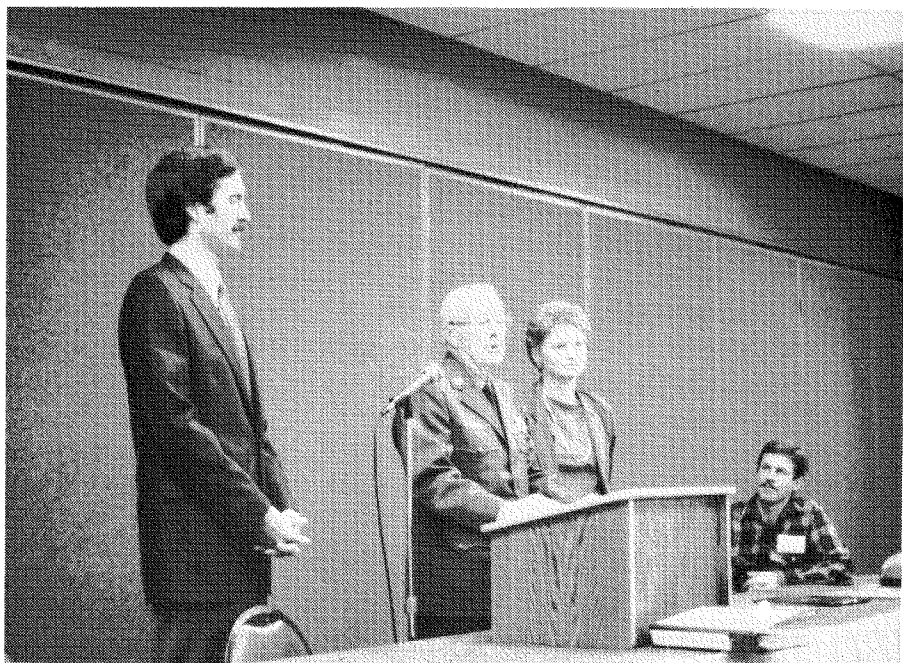
Sometimes people seem to feel that public lands belong to everyone, so they belong to one. Actually, public lands are a responsibility for all.

"We must take pride in our parks. We must treat them with respect. We must make them better for our having been here"

Applied to parks, the Secretary's goals are to anticipate conflicts, to avoid conflicts, and to resolve conflicts.

The Secretary says, we must take pride in our parks. We must treat them with respect. We must make them better for our having been here. You'll be hearing more about this citizen awareness program in the spring of this year and look for the National Park Service to be on the forefront.

These initiatives and goals which I've outlined, hopefully, give you a broad brush idea of where we are and where we intend to move within the National Park Service. I announced the 12 - point plan one year ago, and very soon we will announce -- and share with each one of you -- the Service's 31 specific action projects to implement this plan. These actions are only a beginning. Additional actions will be added to the nationwide plan in the months and years ahead. Regions and parks will also develop action plans as their part of the 12-point program. I will make sure that the 12 point plan is implemented and that the action program produces results at all levels of the service.



Left to right: Rick Farmer, President CSPRA, William Penn Mott Jr., Director National Park Service, Liza Mc Gimsey, Trust for Public Land, John Mott, CSPRA -

William Penn Mott Jr., Director of the National Park Service, has had a zest for parks and conservation for most of his 50+ year career. He is new to the ways of Washington, having been appointed less than a year and a half ago. However he does have some excellent connections. He served 8 years under Governor Ronald Reagan as Director of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. He assumed that job after 6 years as General Manager of the East Bay Regional Park District and 17 previous years of administering the Oakland city parks. He is an alumni of Michigan State University and received his M.A. in Landscape Architecture from U.C. Berkley.

At 76, his positive, energetic and enthusiastic style is often contagious. He once said to President Reagan, " Lets forget about what we don't agree on. Let's do the things we can agree on, and let's get on with it and get things done. Time is running out on us."

NO COMPROMISE IN DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH

DAVID FOREMAN

Founder Earth First

(transcribed from tape recording)

I'm doing something like twenty speeches this spring all around the country, but this one is the one I looked most forward to. You people are extremely important, and you should never forget that. I've enjoyed talking to many of you this weekend, talking about some of the different pressures on you from a lot of different directions, both outside and internal. There is a mixed mandate you have with your job, and many conflicts that go with it.

There are a lot of conflicts with the managing of our national resources, with dealing with nature. I think those conflicts were really brought home to me several years ago when some of us did a float trip down the Grand Canyon. You know the Grand Canyon is the wild river experience in this country, even though that block of concrete called Glen Canyon Dam is constipating it up stream. It's not the old Grand Canyon that a lot of people older than I got to enjoy, but the Grand Canyon is still one hell of a place.

We managed to get through Grand Canyon pretty well... our greatest problem was getting my raft with forty cases of beer on it through Crystal Rapid, but we managed that one. We finally got down stream to the really big rapid of the Grand Canyon, Lava Falls: El Humongo, Old 50/50....if you do everything right, have perfect conditions, and the best of equipment, you have a 50% chance of getting through. So at Lava Falls you have to pull in and go look at those twenty foot waves and those twenty-five mile per hour currents and figure out how you are going to commit suicide going through it. We decide that the raft was too heavy and we'd better lighten it up by drinking a little bit of beer. While we were sitting down in the sand and drinking our beers, and getting all worked up to run it, a National Park Service float trip came along. It was an official float trip. They pulled in like everyone else, and the boatman got off to go scout Lava Falls. There was this one wierd character on their float trip. He was wearing a suit. And he had Gucci shoes on, and he looked like he'd never been off the sidewalk before. He obviously wasn't having a good time. He was bald, and had big glasses and was sort of strange looking.

We were sitting there in the sand, drinking our beer and enjoying our wilderness experience, and this guy started walking up and down on the beach. "I don't like to paddle and I don't like to walk!, When are those helicopters going to come and get me out of Grand Canyon Park!?". He kept doing this. He was really raining on our wilderness parade. And he just kept going on, and on. I kept looking at him; I thought I'd seen him before. Finally I realized who he was: and I jumped to my feet and said, "You're Jim Watt!". And everybody with me jumped up, too, and I said, "sit where you are, leave him to me. He's MY MEAT". And I threw my hat off and said, "You lay there until the suffering's over with." And I threw my life jacket off and said, "You lay there until the chewing up is done."

"You're Jim Watt! - you lay there until sufferings over with - you lay there until the chawings done"

"WHEW! -I'm the original half-grizzly, half-wolf, half-rattlesnake corpse maker from the wilds of Wyoming. Why, I'm the man they call summer thunder and sundown lightning. **WHEW!**- Look at me: sired by a hurricane, dammed by an earthquake, half-brother to the Colorado, nearly related to smallpox. I eat 19 oil executives and a barrell of whiskey for breakfast when I'm in robust health, and a dead bulldozer and a bushel of dirt-bikers when I'm ailing. **WHEW!** - I cracked Glen Canyon Dam with my clasp and split the sides of oil rigs when I speak. The blood of the timber executives is my natural drink and the wail of the dying forest supervisors is music to my ears. Cast your eyes on me and pray, you half-human, anti-environmental, land-raping scum-bag, cause I'm going to eat YOU for lunch!. **WHEW!**-I'm the bloodiest son-of-a-wildcat- thats ever lived."

I thought Jim Watt would fly out of Grand Canyon without his helicopter. So you can imagine how surprised I was when he just calmly looked at me and went, **WHEW!**- Bow your neck and pray you environmental extremist, because the pashah of ecological calamity is upon you!. Hold me down to earth, sweet Jesus, for I fear my power is arising!. Sunglasses for all, don't attempt to look me in the naked eye. Why, when I'm in a playful mood I take the meridians of the longitude and parallels of the latitudes as a seine and -

drag the Pacific Ocean for whales. Oh, I've boiled San Francisco Bay with radioactive waste to make electricity and air-condition the deserts. I suck the Sacramento River dry when I'm thirsty. The devastation of endangered species is a past time of my idle moments and the destruction of whole ecosystems is serious business to my life. So bow your neck and spread your environmentalist cause- (because)- the king of the industrial dollars is about to **EAT YOU** for lunch!

Well, I learned something from that encounter: rhetoric is **NOT** enough. And there is an awful lot of rhetoric.

Editors note! - Tape recording broke at this point. Narrative resumes again after approx. three to four minute gap.

Three and a half billion years of evolution with everything else out there....we're all related! We're cousins to the redwoods, we're sisters to the grizzly bear. We're related to the stream and to the mountain and the ocean: it all fits together. We can't separate it. The earnest insight was that because of this connection, because of that family history, because we're children of the earth, of the wilderness, we have no divine right, no mandate, no charge, no permission as human beings to totally modify, occupy, pave, develop, and use every square inch of this planet. My friend Ed Abbey says, "Yes we have a right to be here. But not everywhere, all at once, at the same time.

Why preserve a wilderness? Why preserve the State Parks? Why preserve a beach or a desert or a mountain or a redwood grove? Cause it's nice to hike in? To escape from the hustle and the bustle of the city? Cause it makes pretty post cards? To attract tourists to California! I don't think so. I think we preserve natural diversity and we preserve wilderness because it IS. Because it's home. Because it has a right to exist for its own sake! EVERYTHING has inherent worth and intrinsic value. The life of the grizzly is just as important to her as yours is to you. The river has a right to flow for its own sake, whether anybody's going to fly-fish on it or run a kayak down it. That inherent value, that something doesn't have to have benefits to human beings to be valuable and have a right to exist; that philosophy of Deep Ecology, of biocentrism instead of anthropocentrism has to be at the heart of what we try to get across to the urban, suburban and even the rural public. I remember once at a meeting an ORY'er said, when we were talking about a nesting Black-Hawk in a canyon in New Mexico, "Well, what good are they? Can You eat 'em?"

That's a frightening attitude, and I think it's one that we have to change. We have to do it subtly, without hitting people over the head with it. We have to try and get the hawk, or the sand dune to teach the person.

I don't know how many of you have been to Shenandoah National park in Virginia, but when I worked for the Wilderness Society in Washington, D.C., Shenandoah N.P. preserved my sanity. I was 90 minutes from my door to Shenandoah Park, and I went there on the weekends, and I got away. I saw the biggest black bear I've ever seen in the Shenandoah. It was a great wilderness. But when Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes, set aside Shenandoah Park in the late 1930's, everybody laughed at him. It was ridiculous: a bunch of cut-over fields of hillbillies! That's where my family came from, back in the 1700's, the Shenandoah area. It was all of these abandoned farms... there were still cabins there, there were the fields, there were the old orchards going to seed.

"(It's) a frightening attitude, and I think it's one we have to change. We have to do it subtly, without hitting people over the head with it. We have to try and get the hawk, or the sand dune to teach the person."

But today, you can hike in Shenandoah, and every now and then you see a stone wall, or you can see a chimney, but it's coming back. The land is resilient; it's becoming a wilderness again. And it's all because Harold Ickes, who long-since dead, could look at those cut-over fields and those stone walls and see the wilderness hiding beneath them.

A friend of mine, John Seed, in Australia, who is one of the leading rain-forest defenders in the world today, was drinking beer with some aborigines in Melbourne at a meeting, once. They stepped outside and saw this great city of 3 million people: freeways, opera houses, skyscrapers. The Aborigines could still see. They know where the meadows were, they knew where the forest were. They knew where the streams ran and where the kangaroos had been. They knew where the platypuses had been. They still had the vision; they could still dream it. My friend, Nancy in San Francisco, with the Wild in the City program can still dream San Francisco the way it was.

San Francisco was the richest grizzly bear habitat in all of North America 200 years ago! There were salmon streams in San Francisco! And Nancy and her friends have gone back and found the salmon streams. They dress up in salmon costumes and run up and down these concrete streams. They paint tule elk hoofprints and grizzly bear footprints in the financial district on the sidewalks, because they can still see them there. We need vision. We're told that there will never be another grizzly bear in California. I think we have to have the vision to see. The only grizzly bear in California shouldn't just be on the state flag. All we have to do is dream it. All we have to do is ask it, propose it: to say, "California is not California without the grizzly." LET'S DREAM let's have vision. We can have the grizzly back in the Marble Mountains, back in Sinkyone, back in the Siskiyou, back in Ishl. We'll be reasonable, we won't put them back in San Francisco.

"The only grizzly bear in California shouldn't just be on the state flag"

But it's that kind of vision, the kind of vision that the bio-regionalists on the North Coast have. They see their damaged salmon streams and their cut-over lands, and they say, "We can restore the salmon to the Mattole and to the other rivers there." And they go in and, with the sweat of their brow, and dirt under their fingers and with their dream, they are doing it! They're doing work on their own land and on public lands, trying to restore those streams. It's the kind of vision that few people up there have about the Sally Bell Grove. Everybody said there's not a chance in hell to save the Sally Bell. But that didn't stop them. They had a dream. They thought that there was no reason why the last grove had to be cut in Sinkyone. AND THEY'RE GONNA WIN! The Sally Bell is going to live! The biggest tree in the Sally Bell is nearly cut 3/4 of the way through before the cutting was stopped. But they healed the tree AND IT'S GROWING! And I think a thousand years from now it's still going to be there. It's that kind of vision: not just thinking in terms of our lifetime, but to think like a mountain in geological time, to see it all going on.

Then if you have that kind of vision, you need passion too. I remember when I lived back in Washington, D.C. I was told to put my heart in a safe-deposit box, to replace my brain with a pocket calculator, to only use facts and figures to quote economists, lawyers and scientists and that sort of thing,

and never talk from the heart and never to use emotion, because then you lose credibility....they'll laugh at you. When I see a 2000-year old redwood tree cut down, I feel something. That chainsaw's cutting into my gut. When I see a bulldozer ripping into a virgin hillside, it's ripping into me and it's tearing my heart out. Why shouldn't we feel passion? Why shouldn't we feel emotion? Why shouldn't we cry when we think about the last passenger pigeon, the last California grizzly killed in 1922? They're our relatives; they're part of us. The same blood that flows in them flows in us. Damn it, we're alive! We aren't dead... we aren't machines! There's a world out there and it's going on and we are a part of it. We've got to feel it.

**"I was told to put my heart in a
safe-deposit box, and to replace
my brain with a pocket calculator -
to never use emotion or talk from the
heart, because you'll lose credibility...
they'll laugh at you."**

We've got to smell it and we've got to taste it. We've got to grab, it hug it and love it, because it's us. I feel sorry for people who don't have passion, who don't feel emotion. They can't get choked up over a sunset or cry about over-grazing. Feel something! All our lives we're taught not to be emotional, to not stick our hearts out too far. You don't get involved in a relationship if you don't want to get hurt. You don't love something too much because it's going to be destroyed. We go through life trying to protect ourselves from these emotional hurts, but you put that concrete shell over you and not only aren't you going to get any of the hurts, but you aren't going to get any of the pleasures, either. You aren't going to be able to feel things. And if you don't feel things, you aren't alive.

So there's an ethic, and there's a vision, and there's passion. But there's something else: there's courage. There's a lot of different kinds of courage. I think the most impressive display of courage I've known about is Valerie Wayne [?], 20 years old last summer, who climbed a thousand-year old, 250-foot tall Douglas Fir in Oregon that was slated to be logged and turned into brown paper sacks.

It was in the oldest grove of trees in Oregon. She climbed up 80 feet into the tree and hung a 3'x6' platform from it and stayed in it for several weeks to keep that tree from being cut down. When other trees in the grove were going to be cut down she threw grappling hooks with lines on them into the other trees and then tied them to her neck so that if any tree in the grove went down it would kill her. Twenty years old!! There were loggers and law enforcement people and forest rangers below telling her to get out of the tree. Loggers, cops and rangers, all threatening her. One night they got a big log and began banging it against the tree with one of the log loaders. She stayed there. She had courage, because she was committed. Because she was the forest.

"It's courage to stand up for what's right... to have the courage to stand up and fight for what should be done because it's right... You have something more important to you than just your job or career. You have a sacred task, a sacred charge..."

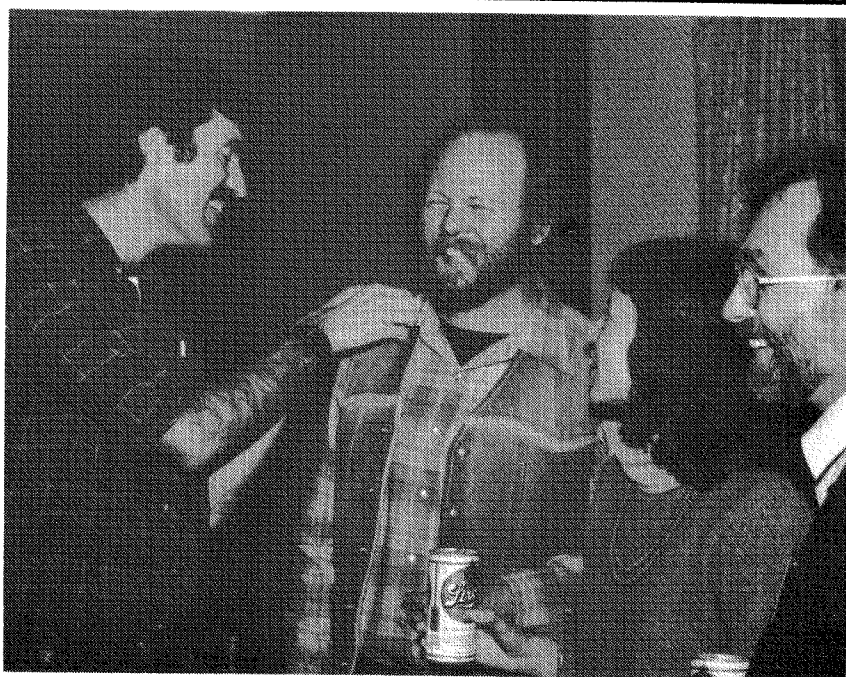
There's a lot of other kinds of courage. Maybe not so dramatic but just as important. There's the courage to stand up in your job and say that it is wrong to put that development here, that it is wrong to encourage overuse, that it's wrong to back down from a project because of political pressure. It's that kind of courage, to stand up for what's right, to recognize all the beaurocratic and political pressures that are going to flood in and yet to have the courage to stand up and fight for what should be done because it's right. Not because it's politically wise, not because it's pragmatic, not because it's inevitable, but because it's right. You have something more important to you than just your job or career. You have a sacred task, a sacred charge.

Over seventy years ago a young man graduated from the Yale school of forestry. It was 1909. He caught the train out to New Mexico and Arizona which were still territories in that day. Aldo Leopold was his name; Some of you may have read the books he later wrote. But in 1909 he went to work for the Forestry Service in the White Mountains of Arizona, which at that time was a huge wilderness complex. It was still the wild west there. There were no roads in the White Mountains. You rode horseback and you carried a gun. Leopold at that time was in charge of a timber survey crew. There would be a time when there would be roads and developments up in the White Mountains and the Forest Service was inventorying the timber. One day, Leopold and his crew were stopped for lunch on a rise above a stream. As they were eating their lunch they looked down and saw a large animal

" Just as a deer herd lives in fear of its wolves, so does a mountain live in fear of its deer herd. - ' That tells us that we have to learn to think like a mountain' -"

crossing the stream. They thought it was a doe at first but when they looked closer they saw it was a wolf. She crossed the stream: she evidently had a den on the other side because a half a dozen pups came tumbling out of the rocks and licked her and jumped up, and she played with them. At that time, Leopold believed the only good wolf was a dead wolf and never passed up a chance to shoot a wolf. So he and his men pulled their 30-30's out of their scabbards, aimed downslope (and it's always difficult to get a good shot downslope) and began sending lead into the pack of wolves. One of the cubs, crippled, crawled off into the rocks, and the old wolf went down before she could get away. They mounted up and rode down the slope. Years later, Leopold wrote, "We reached the old wolf in time to watch a fierce green fire die in her eyes. I knew then, and I've known ever since that there was something new to me in those eyes, something only known to the wolf and the mountains. I was young then, and full of trigger itch. Because fewer wolves meant more deer I thought that no wolves would mean a hunter's paradise. But after seeing the green fire die I realized that neither the wolf nor the mountain could agree with such a view." I think we need to get that green fire back. It's that green fire that makes the world go round. Leopold also wrote, " Just as a deer herd lives in fear of its wolves, so does a mountain live in fear of its deer herd."

That tell us that we have to learn to think like a mountain. We have to learn to think in geological time. He also wrote, 'The deep chesty howl echoes from rimrock to rimrock, rolls down the mountainside and fades into the far blackness of the night. The cry of the wild, defiant sorrow, the contempt for every adversity in the world.' Have you ever heard a wolf howl? They used to be everywhere in the United States. I don't know when the last wolf howl in California was, but there are a few wolves coming back to southern Arizona where I live. I think we need that wolf howl. We need it in our lives and we need to be able to give it to other people. [A long, beautiful howl is heard] It feels good. Be a wolf. [A chorus of wolves are heard] That is your job: to keep the green fire alive. Teach the world how to howl again.



President Rick Parmer gives Earth First founder Dave Foreman a CSPRA pin
~~~~~

Dave Foreman is the editor and publisher of *Earth First! : The Radical Environmental Journal*. In more conventional times, he worked in Washington, D.C. for the Wilderness Society. He now lives in southern Arizona, and edited the recently-published book, *Eco-defense*, a field guide to monkeywrenching. Dave travels extensively to speak to a wide variety of environmental groups, and practices what he preaches as often as possible.

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**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
DIRECTORS ADDRESS\*  
WILLIAM S. BRINER, DIRECTOR  
CSPRA CONFERENCE  
MARCH 16, 1986**

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It has been my pleasure to attend this conference with all of you. It is indeed refreshing to see the dedication that has been exhibited to the preservation of our states resources.

I appreciated Bill Mott's comments yesterday. I remember very well that when Bill was Director of State Parks here in California, the department was continually challenged by threats to our finite resources. As his position was then, today we retain a common goal.

As the stewards of California's natural and cultural resources, we will preserve these resources. We will continue and improve our efforts to insure that these resources remain intact and available for future generations. We will continue our efforts to interpret the resources so that all visitors will have a greater appreciation of this irreplaceable heritage and the continuing need for their protection and preservation.

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**" It has never been easy to protect  
our resources... it is an ongoing  
and continuing effort to which  
I am dedicated. "**

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It has never been easy to protect our resources. The loss of our coastal wetlands is an example. It is an ongoing and continuing effort to which I am dedicated.

We recognize that we serve many different constituencies, each with their own and different goals, ideas and objectives.

Our legislative mandate calls upon this department to provide recreation for the people of California, to protect and preserve our state's resources. the laws we operate under place equal weight on all these responsibilities.

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\*Note: Guideline for presentation -- presentation not given exactly as written - *ed.*

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The law says "do it", but it does not say "how?" This responsibility falls upon all of us - "The Professionals". We must make the day-to-day decisions that keep our State Park System running. We find ourselves at times making a decision that is supported by some of our constituents and opposed by others.

Most recently the Department has determined that we must develop more of our lands to provide recreation for the tremendous demand that presently exists. The 1984 Park Bond, passed overwhelmingly by the people of California, directed 80% of the money to development. Development will come, but not at the expense of the resources. While we are emphasizing recreation and development, we will protect our resources.

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**"People sometimes are only looking at part of the picture; they are focusing on their own concerns and refuse to take an objective view. The Department must consider the entire picture, the whole state, the needs of all Californians. We must balance the pressures to insure our mission and goals are met and protected"**

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People sometimes are only looking at part of the picture; they are focusing on their own concerns and refuse to take an objective view. The Department must consider the entire picture, the whole state, the needs of all Californians. We must balance the pressures to insure our mission and goals are met and protected. We will continue to balance the pressures. There are times when a pressure (legislative/environmental) may force the Department into an action that has a short-range benefit or goal. However, be assured we will continue to protect the state's resources.

The State park System we all enjoy has been under State stewardship since 1927. This system will be here long after all of us are gone.

None of us can predict the future. But we can predict that decisions to develop our parks at the expense of the resources -- or decisions to keep all resources pristine in spite of the demand for recreation -- will result in a State Park System that is out of balance.

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That's why the Department has always tried to employ people who are both talented and professional in what they do. We've found over the years that a professional approach to management and operation of the State Park System pays the biggest dividends. Our professionals -- in both resource protection and park development -- tend to take the long view. They tend to look at our day-to-day problems in terms of years, rather than days or weeks. They know what's been created since the origin of State Parks in 1927, and they also know that it can be badly damaged by improper decisions.

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**" None of us can predict the future.  
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This professional staff of ours, of course, includes you, our Rangers -- and you're probably the most important part of the staff. We in Sacramento can sometimes lose our perspective because of our offices, the legislature, the press, and all the other things that we deal with. But you, our Rangers, out there in our 277 State park units, are the people who have to deal with these problems all the time. You're the first people park visitors see -- more than 64 million visitors last year. You're also the professionals who deal with resource protection -- on the ground -- actually doing the work. You're the people who work with our development staff to insure that our park construction is good for visitors. Our Rangers are the "front line" in the Department -- and you, too, see the whole picture. You know that you are part of a State Park System born many years ago -- a system that will be here from now on -- and you are proud of the efforts to keep our California State Parks the finest in the Nation.

I want you to know that Governor Deukmejian agrees with what we're trying to do for the State Park System. This year, for the first time, the State budget may be limited by the provisions of proposition 4 --



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which cuts off State spending above the inflation rate. In spite of this limitation, the Governors budget calls for an increase in State Park personnel that will give us additional staff we need to do our job. These new people will allow us to increase our staff in the field -- in the parks -- and they'll also help us maintain the professional approach we need to improve the State Park System. Many will say this is not enough -- we can always use more. I guarantee you we did very well this year.

I want you to know that we in Sacramento are here to help all of you in the field. We know that the "bottom line" in State parks is what happens in the parks themselves. The things we do in headquarters are oriented to making the parks better -- but the work you do is the most important of all!

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**" I'm asking you to keep in mind the difference between short-term political gains and long-term goals of our State Park System -- protecting our resources and, providing recreation for people. I also ask you to continue your professional approach to our efforts. With your help, we will insure that our State Park System is the Crown Jewel in California's Crown and the best System throughout the world. "**

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I'm asking you to keep in mind the difference between short-term political gains and the long-term goals of our State Park System -- Protecting the resources, and providing recreation for our people. I ask you to continue your professional approach to our efforts. With your help, we will insure that our State Park System is the Crown Jewel in the California Crown and the best System throughout the world. We will continue to expand and grow with California. The generation to come will utilize, learn and understand, and we will interpret for them the California State Park System.

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A word of thanks to Director Briner for providing the Cal Ranger staff with a copy of his presentation - *ed.*

POINT - COUNTERPOINT: Grazing within The California State Park System.

Dr. Heady and Bud Getty were both panel members on a discussion on live stock grazing within California State Parks. The panel discussion took place on March 15, 1986 at Concord and was hosted by Mr. Bill Beat of Mt. Diablo. Needless to say, both Dr. Heady's and Mr. Getty's viewpoints represent opposite ends on this subject matter. It is hoped that this pro and con approach to an issue that is facing our park system will provide the reader with the needed information to make a reasonable decision on this subject. - *ed.*



Bonnie Porter, Doreen Clement, "Bud" Getty and Ken Leigh enjoying happy hour at the "Hospitality Room"

Photo - John Mott

- Grazing on Public Lands -

Dr. Harold F. Hoody

**Professor Emeritus
UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY**

The short time allowed (limits) full development of points (we will) make in this discussion.

1. Grazing is a natural process: The plants, vegetation and soil on all lands with vegetation evolved under pressure of defoliation and other impacts from animals in the consumer trophic level. Elimination of grazing is unnatural and results in vegetational changes unlike those that occurred in pristine times.

" Elimination of grazing is unnatural and results in vegetational changes unlike those that occurred in pristine times."

2. Defoliation by grazing, fire and other factors stimulates most plants and results in rapid reproduction and rejuvenation of vegetation.

3. The effects of defoliation are related to the degree and time of defoliation within the plant growth cycle.

4. No defoliation for lengthy periods is an unnatural situation. So is complete destruction of vegetation and soil. However, both situations have and still occur without human influence on a short time basis, without permanent damage to the landscape.

5. Grazing is a useful tool in vegetative management. Grazing and other tools must be used in accordance to the demands of the management objectives. The tools available for management of the natural resources are grazing, fire, machines and chemicals. But of course, much controversy exists over the use of any of these. Chemical herbicides are bad for the environment; machines make ugly scars and cause erosion, fire destroys landscape, soil and property, and grazing by domestic animals, but not wild animals, seems to be overgrazing and bad.

Without grazing and fire some undesirable changes occur in the vegetation. Here are some examples:

1. An area of Indian middens in Colorado was set aside but lack of grazing and fire resulted in a brush cover that prevented viewing and research.

2. Grazing, wood cutting, cultivation, indiscriminate camping, etc. before the time of the automobile resulted in succeeding displays of beautiful flowers in Yosemite Valley. When animals were removed, meadow grasses became dominant and the flowers disappeared. Causes were aired in the San Francisco Chronicle. Several attempts to plant wild flowers were of no avail. Today grasses are abundant, few wild flowers are to be seen, and seedling trees are periodically removed from the meadows to prevent their becoming view-eliminating forest.

**"Without grazing and fire
some undesirable changes
occur in the vegetation"**

3. Within exclosures in western South Dakota, that has had no grazing by large herbivores in recent years, vegetation changed from short and medium height grassland to stands of tall herbaceous plants. In the California annual vegetation where the precipitation is above 12 inches per year, my studies indicate that no grazing results in a build-up of mulch, dominance by a few grasses and a much reduced diversity of the vegetation - an undesirable change according to many. These areas have higher fire hazard than grazed areas.

4. Vegetation in exclosures in Zimbabwe changed from grassland to woodland with much bare soil after grazing and fire were eliminated. Perennial mountain vegetation in eastern Oregon became less dense with more erosion within exclosures than immediately outside where grazing occurred.

5. There are many long-term exclosures; by Clements in central Texas, by Oregon State University in central Oregon, by workers in the desert regions and by others; where the vegetation hasn't changed much by the elimination of grazing.

There are other exclosures where perennial grasses have replaced annual grasses, for example in the Agropyron bunchgrass area of southeastern Oregon and a few, but not all of my exclosures on the Hopland Field Station in Mendocino County.

This panel is set-up to examine grazing on public lands, which in the context of this audience is the system of state parks in California. Many pros and cons have been listed and described. Here is my stand on the subject.

" studies indicate that no grazing results in a build-up of mulch, dominance by a few grasses and a much reduced diversity of the vegetation - an undesirable change according to many .."

1. Grazing, perhaps better stated as defoliation, is a natural process that has been a shaper of plants and vegetation through evolution for as long as there have animals to graze and herbage to be grazed. Grazing should not be eliminated but used moderately in furtherance of these natural processes.

2. Grazing, including overgrazing is a useful tool in maintaining some kinds of vegetation and landscape appearance.

3. Decisions on the use of grazing should be made only in terms of the management objectives for a certain landscape of concern. I believe there is no place for a policy of eliminating or permitting grazing on all public lands nor for a belief that all grazing is overgrazing and harmful.

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## **Cattle Grazing in the California State Park System**

**Red Gettle**

Normally I would be pleased to speak at a conference of park professionals, but today I'm disturbed. I don't think the topic of cattle grazing in the California Park System should even be on the agenda of a CSPRA Conference.

Long-term, large scale, commercial grazing has no business being considered in units operated by the California Department of Parks and recreation.

I get a signal from some of what I have heard today, and previously, that there is a feeling that we are the new kids on the block, that we don't know anything about the subject of livestock grazing in parks. We still had large-scale, long-term, commercial cattle grazing in (our) parks in 1971! It took 35 years to get the damn cows out of parks- and now 15 years later we're being told how great it would be to have them back! We do know the economic benefits of grazing in parks, and we sure as hell know the social and environmental consequences of grazing in parks!

Let's look quickly at the excuses for grazing in parks:

1. Other agencies do it. - I don't have a great deal of concern if East Bay M.U.D. and East Bay Regional Parks do it, or even if the U.S. Forest service does it- that's somebody else's fight. But we do have a different mission, if our purpose were to provide watershed protection and regional recreation then it might be easier to justify grazing. But the national Park Service and the California State Park System have a different purpose. Our missions are to provide recreational opportunities, AND to protect the cultural heritage of California, AND to preserve the natural landscapes of California.

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**"It took 35 years to get the damn  
cows out of (state) parks"**

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One of the most important elements of the landscape is it's vegetation. Cattle and sheep have altered the natural vegetation as much as the chain saw and bulldozer.

Long-term, large scale, commercial grazing is not compatible with our mission.

2. Money.- Certainly you can make some money leasing park land for grazing. It doesn't take a brilliant business mind to figure that out.

We could make lots of money if we were to sell sand and gravel, downed timber, and oak fire wood too.

Anyone can make money if they are willing to sell out park resources.

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**"We could make lots of money if we were to sell sand and gravel, downed timber, and oak fire wood too... Anyone can make money if they are willing to sell out park resources"**

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3. Resource Management - A colleague of Dr. Heady, Jim Bartoleme teaches resource management for Asilomar. His message is provocative. He feels that by using prescription burning AND grazing he can restore native grasslands quicker than by burning alone. That's exciting! The livestock industry should be supporting this research. But it doesn't need to be done in state parks. There are 36 million acres of grazing land in California so there is plenty of available land for research areas.

If its impossible to do it anywhere but on State Park System lands then we should get involved in small test areas. It isn't necessary to have long-term, large scale, commercial grazing to conduct scientific research.

4. Fire Prevention - Grazing is only effective as a fire prevention method if the land is overgrazed.

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5. Interpretation - Cattle have grazed in California for over 200 years. But who do we think we are kidding when we put a bunch of herefords behind a barbed wire fence and claim we're interpreting Spanish or Mexican California? That's like saying Jack London patrolled San Francisco Bay in a Boston Whaler.

If we need to interpret modern ranching in the State Park System then we should do it with a few cattle on a few acres.

We don't need long-term, large scale commercial grazing to interpret this industry.

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**" Putting a bunch of herefords  
behind a barbed wire fence and  
saying we are interpreting Spanish  
or Mexican California... is like  
saying Jack London patrolled  
San Francisco Bay in a Boston Whaler "**

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This conference isn't dedicated to Walt Garrison or Louis L'Amour, it is dedicated to Jim Whitehead. And he was dedicated to the quality of the park environment and the quality of the park visitor's experience.

Let's talk about some quality park experiences:

Come out to Anza Borrego with me this summer when it's 115° F. and go along on the annual sheep count. Watch a cow come into a water hole to drink, and then watch a bighorn ram come to drink. You tell me which is the quality experience.

Go up to Patrick's Point and watch the cows graze in the pasture where we allow permanent grazing and then drive on up to Prairie Creek Redwoods and watch the Roosevelt Elk graze in Boyle's Prairie. You tell me which is the quality experience.



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Right here, close at hand at Sunol Regional Park, go on a picnic with your kids to a natural spring area where grazing occurs. Then go up to Mt. Diablo and picnic at a spring where no grazing occurs. You tell me which is the quality experience.

Go to an area in the late spring or early summer where exotic, alien grasses are dominant. Walk through the pastures that are already dry and see the Cheat Grass, Medusa head and Rip Gut!

Then visit an area where natural grasses are still green and dominant. Stroll through the Purple Needle Grass and the Giant Creeping Rye. You tell me which is the quality experience.

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**" State Parks are not here just  
to entertain people...they are  
here to educate them too! "**

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We should be giving people meadows not pastures - if our pastures are just like those outside the park boundary - what have we accomplished?

State Parks are not here just to entertain people - they are here to educate them too!

We're not here just to indulge people, we're here to inspire people.

The California State Park System doesn't exist to give people hamburgers, the California State Park System exists to give people HOPE!

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# **STATUS OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE CALIFORNIA STATE PARK SYSTEM**

**GARTH TANNER  
CSPRA CONFERENCE  
MARCH 15, 1986**

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As you know, one of the Department of Parks and Recreation's major responsibilities is the protection and careful management of the outstanding cultural, natural and scenic resources of the California State Park System. It is our responsibility to provide active and enlightened stewardship of our over one million acres of beach, forest, and desert lands to assure their continued availability for the recreational and inspirational enjoyment of current and future generations.

Sound resource management is the cornerstone for achieving this goal!

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## **Resource Management - Past**

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In the not so distant past (20 years or so ago), primary emphasis was on the "status quo" or static protection. Primary efforts were devoted to minimizing human (and sometimes even natural) disturbances.

Most management activities were controlled by headquarters staff - largely because of the perception that technical expertise was very limited in the field; and/or, it varied widely from unit to unit.

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**" As we look to the future, we will build on the past and present to strengthen the philosophy and methodology needed to provide for continuing improvement of our natural resource planning... and programming efforts."**

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Employees of the department at all levels did an excellent job at meeting the threats of their day, particularly when considering contemporary knowledge of the ecological principles and systems that were understood at that time.

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### Resource Management - Present

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More recently, increasing visitor pressures and threats to California State Park System resources have caused us to reexamine a wide variety of problems which today threaten the integrity and perpetuation of many of the State Park System's natural features and values.

In 1983, the Department of Parks and Recreation produced a comprehensive stewardship study which provided a broad information base on the number, nature and severity of problems faced by the system. The study provided recommendations to improve the Department of Parks and Recreation's stewardship.

As a direct result of the study, Director William Briner appointed a high level stewardship task force to direct and implement specific recommendations, such as:

- Including natural resource needs as a major factor in establishing priorities for preparation of general plans.
- Developing additional funding sources for resource management projects (which became reality with the 1984 park bond act).
- Developing a resource "maintenance" program to provide for ongoing funding to maintain natural systems once corrective action has been taken to solve a particular problem. This program is still in the embryonic stage.

In addition to internal efforts to study solutions to our problems, the scientific community at large has provided all of us with a better understanding of the ecological processes. This has led to greater public awareness and appreciation of resource values.

DPR has responded to this increasing awareness by developing greater expertise and a more active resource management program, particularly at the field level.

- 
- We have increased the number of resource specialist positions.
  - Provided better training for field managers.
  - Developed specific resource management funding programs; such as:
    - \* Continuation of the resource management program which was started in 1980. It is coordinated by the resource management and protection division, with projects planned and implemented by field staff;
    - \* Natural system rehabilitation program, started in 1984, capital outlay funded by the state account for capital outlay (SAFCO);
    - \* Natural heritage stewardship program, started in 1985, funded by the 1984 park bond act at five million dollars.
- 

Examples of some of our currently funded major efforts include:

- The prescribed fire management program, with significant projects at;
  - \* Calaveras Big Trees State Park
  - \* Big Basin Redwoods State Park
  - \* Cuyamaca Rancho State Park
  - \* Point Lobos State Reserve
- The exotic plant control program, with projects at:
  - \* Anadel State Park, dealing with eucalyptus
  - \* Jughandle State Reserve, dealing with gorse
  - \* Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, dealing with tamarisk
- Revegetation programs, at:
  - \* Red Rock Canyon State Park - Desert Scrub
  - \* Dune revegetation at Montana De Oro State Park, Mockerricher State Park, and Marina State Beach

- 
- Wetlands Restoration, at:
    - \* Pescadero Marsh Natural Preserve
  - Animal Management, at:
    - \* Tule Elk Preserve
  - Landform Management Projects, like:
    - \* Stream bank control at Bull Creek in Humboldt Redwoods State Park;
    - \* Dam removal at Morro Canyon at Crystal Cove State Park
  - Archeological Resource Management, with midden stabilization projects at:
    - \* Ahjumawi Lava Springs State Park
    - \* Anza-Borrego Desert State Park
    - \* Ano Nuevo State Reserve
- 

**"We are committed to...continued support for high quality and comprehensive general plans, which document the department's chosen purpose in acquisition, development and management of units of the State Park System."**

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In addition, I am very proud of the resource management projects **"Status and completion report"**, which contains documentation of all projects for systemwide distribution. It provides an accumulation of knowledge and helps us to achieve more cost effective management.

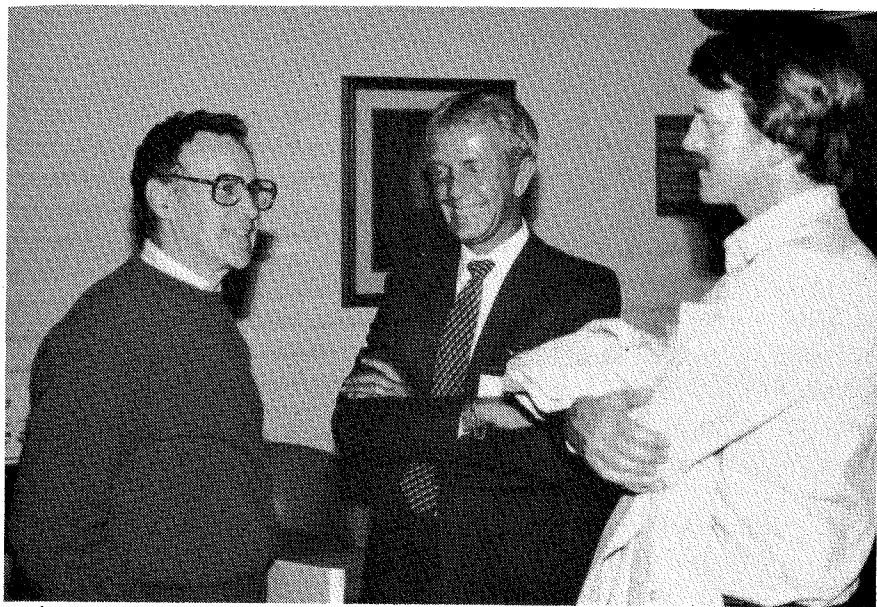
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#### **Resource Management - Future**

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As we look to the future, we will build on the past and the present to strengthen the philosophy and methodology needed to provide for continuing improvement of our natural resource planning, programming, and administration efforts.





**DPR Deputy Director Les Mc Cargo, California State Park Foundation President Wayne Guthry and DPR Resource Ecologist Dave Schaub enjoy a break between Conference sessions -**  
**Photos John Mott**



**"Bud" Getty presents CSPRA's Honorary Member Plaque to the Poland's -**

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## **CSPRA-PRAC BANQUET**

The 1986 CSPRA-PRAC Convention banquet evening on Sunday proved to be as much of a success as the rest of the conference. MC'd by past-president Denzil Yerardo, the evening began with a moment of silence in honor of Jim Whitehead, to whom the conference was dedicated.

The banquet started with addresses by Presidents Parmer (CSPRA) and Ramirez (PRAC). New officers of both organizations were installed before the members in attendance. As the banquet was served, Bill Beut and Jeff Price conducted the raffle which had dozens of prizes. Bud Getty presented Roscoe and Wilma Poland with CSPRA's highest honor, honorary membership for significant conservation work.

The banquet ended with a presentation of the past president's plaque to outgoing president Jeff Price.

The enjoyable evening was capped by dancing after the banquet.

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## **1986 CSPRA HONORARY MEMBERS**

### **Roscoe and Wilma Poland**

Roscoe and Wilma Poland are citizen conservation activists of the highest caliber. As leaders and lobbyists for the Sierra Club, Audubon Society, and Wilderness Society for over thirty years, they have actively supported numerous environmental legislation issues and park acquisitions. Point Reyes National Seashore, Agua Tibia Wilderness, the Sawtooth Mountain National Recreation Area, and the Wilderness Act of 1975 are but a few of the environmental projects in which the Polands played key roles.

Their work towards maintaining the integrity of the California State Park System cannot be overestimated. Consider how parks may have changed if the Polands had not:

- Successfully opposed major roads through Coyote Canyon at Anza-Borrego Desert State Park (1955, 1969 & 1970)

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-Successfully opposed proposals to channelize the lower Colorado River near Picacho SRS (1967 & 1969 ).

-Successfully helped to acquire inholdings within Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.

Mr. Jame Whitehead said of the Polands: as Superintendent, I frequently called upon them for support in opposing proposals that were threats to the State Parks Systems aims and philosophies. They were quick and prestant in their response. . . With the appropriate politicians and others, they were agressive and effective in the defense of the park values and philosophies involved."

The California State Park Rangers Association is proud to have granted Roscoe and Wilma Poland HONDRARY MEMBERSHIP, our highest award. Our Association looks forward to the Poland's continued success in promoting the conservation and protection of our outstanding natural areas.

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"We need a new conservation ethic if we are to have sanctuaries of wilderness left commensurate with the need. This ethic was described by Leopold in A Sand County Almanac: 'A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise.' This means education which introduces reverence, wonder, and awe of nature, not the power of the bulldozer, as symbols of virtue."

**William O. Douglas**  
**A Wilderness Bill of Rights**

A special thanks to Rosco and Wilma Poland for being wonderful teachers of the virtues of living in awe and wonder of nature. *ed.*



President Rick Parmer presents CSPRA's  
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