



Torreyana

*A bimonthly newsletter for
Torrey Pines State Reserve*

Issue 253

September 1998

Message from the President

— Diana Wenman

Fourteen San Diego County “Natural History” docent groups have been invited to join together for monthly enrichment meetings. Barbara Moore of the Chula Vista Nature Center (CVNC) has agreed to spearhead the start of this exciting project and together we composed a letter outlining the aims and purpose of such an endeavor.

In a nutshell, once a month one of the participating docent groups will host an approximate two-hour tour of their nature center, garden, or museum to be followed by a light refreshment period where all docents can get to know one another and find out what is working and what isn't at their respective venues.

Since the CVNC is planning a big Native American day on Saturday, October 17th we decided to begin there. Our monthly meeting is that day but for this month only we won't have a speaker. I promise to keep the meeting short so that those who are interested will be able to go. The CVNC program runs from 11:00 AM to 4:00 PM. Full details of the program, location and any fees will be given at the September meeting so please plan to attend. Also, Barbara is coming to our Docent/Ranger Appreciation Party on September 9th so we can ask her for details then.

Next Docent Society Meeting

Saturday, September 19th 9:00 am

A speaker from the San Dieguito River Park Headquarters will give a progress report on the Park and the walks.

Docent - Ranger Appreciation Party

**Wednesday, September 9th at 5:30 pm
Torrey Pines Lodge**

The Annual Docent – Ranger Appreciation Party will be held on Wednesday, September 9th at 5:30 pm at the Torrey Pines Lodge. Just bring yourself and a significant other, and any beverage you might prefer to decaf coffee, lemonade and water. Docent President Diana Wenman and Ranger Allyn Kaye have organized a buffet of hors d'oeuvres, salad, and Pasta Pronto pastas. It's a great opportunity to make new friends and learn more about old friends. Joan Nimick (456-0217) suggests that you share your special talents or projects and bring some examples to display. Also, Ron Lyons will give a “star walk,” weather permitting. Reserve now at the Lodge docent desk.

The Docent/TPA/Ranger Holiday Party is planned for Saturday, December 12th in the afternoon. Details will follow, but mark your calendar.

Tidings from the TPA

— Freda Reid



In past issues of the Torreyana we have discussed the environmental interests of the Torrey Pines Association (TPA) as they relate to maintaining the integrity of the Reserve. This time we shall answer a question we are often asked “**What is the Torrey Pines Association?**”

The TPA was founded in 1950 on the recommendation of the Ellen Browning Scripps Foundation as a “watch-dog” for the Reserve. Currently there is a membership in various categories in excess of 450. The fifteen elected members of the Board of Counselors meet bimonthly; however, the work of the Association continues throughout the year.

The treasurer usually reports a healthy balance with income from several sources: collection of dues, interest on savings accounts, occasional large donations from individuals and from the Ellen Browning Scripps Foundation. The publication of *Torrey Pines: Landscape and Legacy* was aided by a donation so that it now produces a small profit, though its original concept was purely educational. Other smaller publications are sold at the docent store in the Lodge.

There is an ongoing expenditure to assist the Torrey Pines Docent Society with the bimonthly publication of this newsletter. The TPA contributes, when requested, to State Park operations such as the *Discovery Trail*, the maintenance of the Fleming Residence, purchase of pheromones to fight the beetles, installation of a “nursery” for starting plants, as well as to larger efforts such as the acquisition of the Torrey Pines State Reserve Extension. We also give financial support to environmental groups which have programs which impact the Reserve. Recently we funded the application for Historic Landmark status for the Lodge and the Fleming residence and we are helping with the docent plan to provide child-affordable items in the bookstores.

We are currently starting on a project to computerize our membership data base as the job of membership chairman has become very time consuming. It was done willingly and graciously for many years by Elizabeth Nicoloff and recently

by John and Mary Ann Shelton. Docent Jeannie Smith generously updates and produces our mailing lists.

We would like to keep members informed about our activities. As well as this column, we have a web site (www.torreypines.org) which is updated bimonthly after Board meetings. Members are welcome to attend the meetings and our address is in this newsletter.

Docent Doings

Talented docents win honors at the Del Mar Fair: Millie Horger received 3rd place in the Loom Weaving, Household Accessory Category; Judy Schulman won 2nd place in Holiday Decorations for a Christmas basket and 3rd place in the Basket Division for a gourd basket. Congratulations!

Docents on the mend: Don Grine appreciates all the support from docents after an operation to replace his shoulder. But hug him gently. Karen Griebe continues to recover at home from a thyroid problem, but hopes to return to the bookstore soon. She thanks all those concerned docents who called and sent cards.

Sad Docent News: Carol Schroeder died on Monday, August 17th of cancer, two days after she celebrated her 74th birthday. Carol, a docent since 1992, was active in the School Field Trip Program and worked on the celebration of the Lodge 75th Anniversary. She was also responsible for introducing Elaine Sacks to the TPDS. She will be missed.

The 75th Lodge Anniversary Scrapbook: thanks to John Carson, principal photographer, along with John Huber, Jeannie Heller, Judy Schulman, Betty Vale, Diana Gordon and Theo Tanalski, photographs of this historic event are preserved for the future.

Periodical Information

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Docent Bio – Vice President Ken Baer

— Del Roberts

It's surprising that Ken Baer did not become a docent until two years ago. Raised in Carlsbad, he is probably one of the few docents who has tramped the narrow canyon, *Fat Man's Misery*, which later became a public hazard and is now closed. At the tender age of eleven, his family visited Torrey Pines State Reserve (TPSR), and he fell in love and kept coming back. For the past 15 years he has jogged the trails at TPSR and surfed the ocean. He even takes lunch breaks from his job in the automotive loan division at nearby Chase Manhattan Bank for a quick romp in the ocean. You may find him walking these days since he broke his ankle on the Broken Hills Trail in June. But that didn't discourage him from enjoying the outdoor life. He's planning a camping trip in September to Big Sur, Yosemite primitive camp and Nevada City, which retains an intact life style of the gold country in the beautiful Sierra Nevada.

Camping has always been a favorite family vacation, visiting beauty spots in California, Oregon and Washington. "Mom" devoted her life to raising five sons. The most often question asked at the grocery store was, "What are you going to do with all that milk?" Ken's father, now retired, was a youth authority parole agent for the California Department of Corrections. His role was to try to guide delinquent youths on the road to a better life. This also worked out well at home. When Ken attended UCSD, he spent more time surfing than studying. His family firmly suggested a change of scenery and enrolled him in Steubenville College in Ohio, an industrial town producing coal, steel, and pottery, but without an ocean. There he received his baptism by fire, became a good student, and graduated with a BA in English and Journalism.

Ken joined the Docent Society two years ago. Recalling the training in Joan Nimick's class he says, "She was my mentor and really motivated me to get involved." He's certainly involved now. In July the board approved the nominating committee's recommendation of Ken to replace vice president Jeannie Smith, who became a TPSR park aide. Although he feels that you should put in time as a docent before you sit on the board, his love and knowledge of the Reserve and his concern to protect

its future, more than makes up for his recent experience as a docent. He already has some thoughts about expanding our outreach program to untapped sources such as the corporations on the Torrey Pines Mesa, whose employees enjoy TPSR. (Chase Manhattan Bank Foundation, donated \$500 to the TPDS educational program.) He feels money should be invested in ways to educate our children to respect nature. "That's our future," says Ken. Grateful for his own outdoor experience, he believes that "One small mind, open to nature, can make a difference down the road."



Vice President Ken Baer on the Mend

Wanted: Docents to lead Children's Walks

Reward: A chance to help save our future

Last year the School Field Trip Program introduced TPSR to 3240 students, some of whom had never seen an ocean or been to a park. A new season begins in September. Docents are needed to give walks and trainees are invited to assist with large groups. This enriching program will also enrich you when you experience the joy you bring to these children by opening their eyes to the wonders of nature. Here is one unedited excerpt from a "thank you" letter. (See page 8)

Thank you very much for helping us and showing us around. When I gowe up I'm going to live in the natuer. (Erica)

Book Corner — Bird Brains by Candace Savage

— Kathy Estey

Do ravens seem to you to have more fun than other birds? When walking the Guy Fleming Trail, there is usually a group of ravens, maybe four to eight, who seem to spend their time chasing each other and doing aerial acrobatics. I have often wondered if these birds fly for the joy of it. *Bird Brains* by Candace Savage answers some of my questions and more: young ravens are the most playful of birds. I am probably observing a group of young teenagers who use play as a way of testing and extending their physical limits, and maybe showing off to attract a mate.

Bird Brains is about corvids, which include, among others, crows, ravens, magpies and jays. And though most birds are considered not too bright, traditionally corvids are considered more clever than other birds. Corvids have been the stuff of myth and legend, and many stories are included in the book. Even such somber men as the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher commented that “If men had wings and wore black feathers, few of them would be clever enough to be crows.”

Recent studies have shown that the bird’s brain is built differently from mammals, and that the part of the brain used by birds for intelligence is largest in the corvids. Many kinds of corvids have a talent for mimicry. They may imitate a hawk, or a cricket, or other non-animal sounds. Corvids in captivity have even copied human speech. Each bird has its own “song” – a series of caws, coos, rattles, etc. And each member of a social group has a similar routine. Ravens have the largest number of sounds which they use to express various things. However, there has been little research to determine what the sounds mean, and why the same kind of bird has a slightly different language in different parts of the country.

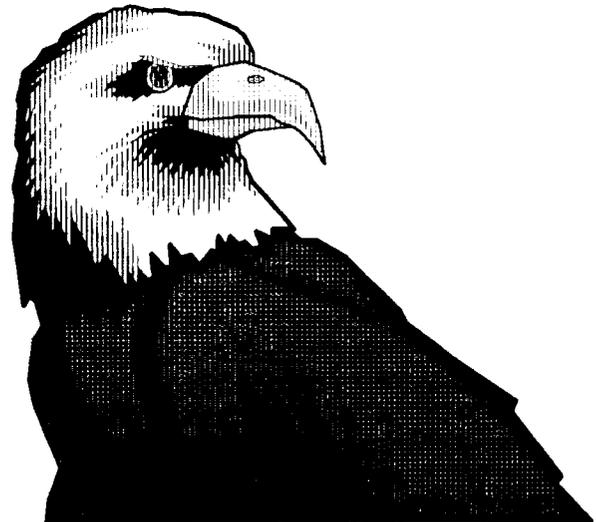
Bird Brains has magnificent color photographs. Not to be missed is my favorite: a picture of a squawking raven sitting near a noble bald eagle. The look on the face of the eagle seems to say, “Who allowed this noisy bird in the neighborhood?”

There are many examples of the corvid’s intelligence. Corvids often have “helpers” in the raising of their young, usually the yearlings of the breeding couple. The yearlings help feed the fledglings and help defend the nest. This insures that more of the babies will survive, and allows the yearlings a chance to learn how to provide for their own babies in the future.

Corvids are also shrewd in choosing their food. They choose the most nutritious seeds and nuts by inspecting and shaking them. I know in our backyard we put out peanuts for the scrub jays, and each jay inspects and shakes each peanut before flying off with usually two in their beak. In our yard they seem to go for the biggest peanuts. A peanut with three nuts inside is usually the first chosen.

Another example of the corvid brain at work is their ability to hide food away during times of abundance and then locate it months later during times of need. It is believed the birds hide the food near a conspicuous object, and then make a mental picture of the spot, which they are able to remember for up to 11 months.

This book encourages you look more closely at these birds. It is a book for the most general reader, but with enough information to make you stop and wonder when you see these bird geniuses fly by.



Notes from the Archives: Cordero Beach

— Maryruth Cox

A few weeks ago I stood at the north outlook of the Guy Fleming trail. The sea was bathed in the clear morning light; waves battered the bluffs of Del Mar; and in the distance, a blue-purple line of mountains marked the horizon. Already, on the beach below, there were joggers, surfers, and fishermen.

What, I wondered, did Torrey Pines beach look like 500 years ago, before Europeans came to San Diego? Or, for that matter, 150 years ago, before the railroad, roads and bridges re-shaped the opening of Soledad Valley to the sea? Before 1500 AD only small groups of Indians came to Torrey Pines beach, perhaps to dig for clams or to fish. By 1800, Spanish soldiers from the Presidio in San Diego came to Soledad to work their allotted fields, to supplement their meager rations with fresh vegetables. In the late 1800s the hard sands of what is now Torrey Pines State Beach were used as a road from north county to San Diego. Farmers hauled wagons of produce to city markets. Some energetic person widened the gap between Flat Rock and the cliff to allow a horse and wagon to pass through easily.

The beach in 1874 was part of the Cordero Rancho, which stretched from the sea to inland mesas. On September 16th of that year there was a fiesta, as the Serrano family, owners of the ranch, celebrated the Mexican Independence Day. There was horse racing on the beach, and undoubtedly lots of food and drink for the guests. One of them, Uama, was a reporter for the *San Diego Union*, and he described the scene: "At the mouth of Soledad Creek, the beautiful level beach abounding with handsome shells—large, delicious clams embedded in the sand, oysters dragged from the creek, genuine, superior to San Francisco—." Uama also mentioned that "—a high wall composed of small rocks extending the whole length of the beach across the mouth of the valley through which now the sea can pass only at the northern side, in the spring tides and storms, to mingle with the fresh waters of the creek."

Eight years later, in 1882, Cordero Beach changed dramatically, when the California Southern R.R.

(Surfline) was built from San Diego to Colton. The rail line crossed Soledad Valley at the upper end of the lagoon. It then climbed to Del Mar through what we now call Del Mar Terrace, Sea Village, and Sea Point. At the west end of the valley the tracks passed through a narrow defile cut through Del Mar hill. When the railroad tracks were shifted to their present location in 1909, a high embankment was built diagonally across the lagoon. Two gaps in the fill allowed the lagoon waters to circulate, and an underpass let McGonigle Rd. through – now the entrance to North Beach. The slough still emptied to the sea at the north end of Cordero Beach.

Del Mar became a popular resort, and in 1915 E.W. Scripps and Ed Fletcher built a road that connected La Jolla directly with Del Mar. The new road – now a historic landmark leading to TPSR – wound down the steep Torrey Pines hill, then crossed the sand dunes on Cordero Beach to Soledad Creek. Fletcher and Scripps built an \$8000 wooden bridge across the creek. On the north side, the new road joined McGonigle Rd., which passed under the tracks and joined the road to Del Mar. Unfortunately, the very next year there were torrential rains in San Diego county – forty inches in one month. Soledad Valley was flooded, and the new bridge was destroyed. By 1917 the bridge had been replaced.

As San Diego grew, more and more people came to Cordero Beach. In the 1920s thousands of cars per day struggled up the notorious Torrey Pines grade famous for stalling cars. It was thought that the steep incline which tilted the car also emptied the fuel line, which brought the car to a halt. According to Floyd McCracken, who wrote in the *San Diego Union* in 1970 about his trip up the Torrey Pines hill back in 1925, there were two solutions to the problem: fill up the gas tank at the station located conveniently at the bottom of the hill, or turn the car around and go up in reverse.

In 1932 the city of San Diego extended Torrey Pines road directly north to Del Mar over a new concrete bridge. A second bridge was finished in 1933 and carried the new road connection over the railroad tracks – as it does today. (cont. page. 6)

Cordero Beach cont.

A large fill had to be made between the two bridges; it blocked the old opening of the slough to the sea on the north side of Soledad Valley. The slough waters now emptied into the ocean under the low highway bridge tracks. Because the slough opening was shifted to the south, a dry triangle of land was left between the highway on the west, the tracks on the northeast and the slough on the south. Squatters moved houses onto this desirable beach property and by 1938 there were 15 dwellings in *Sunken City*. When the State of California took over Torrey Pines from the City of San Diego in 1956, the houses in *Sunken City* were moved away – a few to nearby Del Mar Terrace. One still stands today, near the intersection of Via Grimaldi and Carmel Valley Road.

In the 1970s volunteer guardians of the Lagoon, Jessie and Lee La Grange and Chip Cox, removed the old wooden pilings that were remnants of the 1917 bridge. This facilitated the free movement of water in and out of the slough entrance. To accommodate the increasing numbers of visitors to Torrey Pines State Beach two parking lots were improved, complete with restrooms and showers. The North Beach lot was built in 1968, the South Beach in 1991.

Fortunately, some proposed changes to Torrey Pines beach did not happen. In 1960 the State Park System presented plans for a 400-site campground with an artificial lake, to be built just east of the highway on the south side of the valley. John Comstock, prominent lepidopterist and president of the Torrey Pines Association (TPA), was horrified. He marshaled his friends in the academic, museum and business worlds to write letters of opposition to the campground. Eventually, the plans for the campground and lake were shelved.

Today, although more than one and a half million people visit Torrey Pines State Beach every year, the marsh lands still abound with wildlife with mollusks, fish, birds and unique salt-tolerant plants. When we look today from the north point of the Guy Fleming trail, we see man's influence on Soledad Valley: the roads, bridges, railroad and other structures. But also, we still have an unparalleled view of natural beauty.

Book Review – *The Ants*

By Holidobler and Wilson

— John Burton

The Ants, a Pulitzer Prize winning book is now in our Docent Library. If you have ever wondered about ant behavior, this is the place to look.

Although it would be nice to have a background in entomology, organic chemistry and statistics in order to comprehend some portions of this book, most of the material does not require it. The charts, tables, figures and photos have excellent captions that are generally understandable independent of the text.

Things of interest include:

1. The biomass of all ants is approximately equal to that of all humans.
2. Ants are extremely important for soil aeration.
3. Much of ant communication is through pheromones and other glandular chemicals.
4. Trails can be from two to two hundred meters long, and the marking can last from two minutes to two weeks.
5. Total behavior of individual ants consists of 20 to 25 acts including simple rules of thumb such as: continue hunting for a certain food-stuff if nestmates continue to accept the foraging load, and follow the trail as long as there is sufficient pheromone.
6. The colony behavior as a whole is generally vastly more complex than that of individuals.
7. There is still a great deal yet to be learned about ants.

Aside from the general information on ants, the sections on army, weaver and harvester ants are especially interesting.



Can Wildlife Diversity Survive in TPSR?

Reported by John Carson

At their July meeting, docents welcomed back Resource Ecologist Mike Wells for what has become his annual report to members on research projects in the Reserve. Mike prefaced his talk by saying that the large number of current projects precluded describing all of them. So he decided to discuss just the recently completed wildlife corridor study because of its relevance to upcoming decisions by the City of San Diego on Carmel Mountain development and the future of the currently closed Sorrento Valley Road.

Mike began with slides of aerial photographs of the Reserve taken from 1929 to 1993, which showed how the Reserve has become a small island surrounded by commercial and residential developments. Especially striking was the change in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon from a salt water environment of mud flats and salt pan to a predominantly fresh water one. A consequence of the land development, construction of Carmel Mountain Road, and the construction of the 5-56 freeway interchange is the loss of wildlife corridors between the Reserve and Los Peñasquitos Canyon. Only recently have biologists begun investigating the effects of isolation on animal diversity in small areas such as the Reserve (docents may recall Prof. Ted Case's talk on this subject at the May 97 docent meeting). In order to determine the status of animal diversity in the Reserve and the possible impact of permanent loss of wildlife corridors, a three-year study was begun in 1994, with the main efforts by staff members of UC San Diego, San Diego State University, and UC Santa Cruz. Most of Mike's discussion concerned the predator study supervised by Prof. Michael Soulé of UC Santa Cruz (see the July 98 *Torreyana* for a summary of the UCSD reptile study).

Prof. Soulé has been a leading figure in developing the understanding of the role of predators in maintaining animal diversity in habitat fragments, and while he was at UCSD he investigated animal diversity in these habitats in San Diego before going to UC Santa Cruz. (David Quammen's 1996 book titled *The Song of the Dodo* has fascinating accounts of the contributions of Soulé and Case to the new field of conservation biology.) According to his studies for these areas, mammal predators can be divided into two groups: a) the keystone predators such as mountain lions, coyotes, and bobcats; and b) the mesopredators, such as raccoons, skunks, and especially domestic and feral cats. Without the presence of keystone predators to keep the

mesopredators under control, the latter will reduce or even eliminate the small animal populations. The predator study consisted of spreading powdered gypsum in selected small areas along animal paths, marking these areas with canine and feline scent, and monitoring these spots for 10 days each quarter for animal tracks and scat. During the three years of the study, over 500 animal passages were found.

The survey found that coyotes were active in the Extension, the Lagoon, and the south end of the Reserve, while the bobcats were mainly in the north end of the Reserve. There were no signs of mountain lion activity within the Reserve. The Extension had a surprising diversity of herptofauna, which may be explained by the presence there of two active groups of coyotes that kept the surrounding area's cats from becoming a problem in the Extension. Coyotes and bobcats in the Extension used a corridor along Portofino Rd. into the Lagoon, and these species and raccoons also made limited use of a Sorrento Valley corridor. During the study period, construction was underway on a 315-foot-wide underpass just south of the Park and Ride lot off Carmel Valley Road. Since its completion, prints there indicate use by coyotes, deer, and raccoons.

Mike emphasized the need — indeed, necessity — to maintain a wildlife corridor to Los Peñasquitos Canyon. While recognizing the preference of local commuters to have Sorrento Valley Rd. reopened to vehicles, he said he believed this corridor would be seriously compromised by such traffic. He also pointed out that Carmel Mountain is the first area along the corridor into Los Peñasquitos Canyon where the animals can stop. The more the area is developed here, the less likely wildlife is to try to travel into the Reserve.

The title of this report asks: "Can wildlife diversity survive in TPSR?" There is a chance it can if the wildlife corridors to Los Peñasquitos Canyon and the Canyon itself are maintained for wildlife survival. This will depend on how important the people believe this is and on how effectively they communicate their views to the City of San Diego.

A Note of Thanks: I am sure I speak for all the docents in thanking Mike Wells and the Reserve staff for their commitment and continuing strong efforts to preserve TPSR for future generations to enjoy as we do now.

The TPDS School Field Trip Program

Co-chairs Joan Nimick and Barbara Wallach are looking for docents to join the School Field Trip Program and lead children's walks. "Learning from touching, hearing, smelling and seeing has a much greater impact on children when actually experienced out in the natural world," says Barbara. When you read letters, excerpted below, you realize the importance of this program. Last year 3240 students and 350 chaperones visited TPSR to experience, perhaps for the first time, the natural beauty of the ocean, forests and mountains. Eight buses were funded by the TPDS for those schools in need of transportation for the socially deprived— an investment that could benefit a child for life. So join this program!

Here are a few unedited excerpts from "thank you" letters to the dedicated docents of the School Field Trip Program. There are many more in the docent library, and one on the bulletin board from Yve Laris Cohen to Joan Nemick saying, "From what I have learned, I am motivated to do further research, and visit again, this time with the rest of my family." He then listed all the facts he found interesting – one full page of total recall.



Barbara Wallach bringing Kumeyaay culture to life

Boy you know a lot about the Kumeyaay Native Americans. You made learning fun! You sure do know how to work with us kids. (Ms. Friedemann's Class.)

We hope to be able to take advantage of your program in the years to come. You are giving a wonderful gift to the children of San Diego (Capri Elementary School)

Thank you for showing the whale and the dolphins and the spider and the dusky footed wood rat. Mérci. (Celine)

My favorite animal is a scrub jay. I saw a skunk when we were walking. The thing I liked was seeing all the lizards. You are the best guide. (Heather)

The museum was the best part. I liked the fur on the fox. I might come back in the Spring with my family and see all the blooming flowers. (Alexis)

When I grow up I want to be all kinds of docents. (Christine)

What I think was interesting was the lemanberrys because you could lick the slime and it tasted good. (Dianna)

I like hiking on the moutains because I get to see the ocean and people surfing. I think you are smart enough to tell me all about Torrey Pines. (Chris)

Thank you for teaching us about plants and what the indians use to do with the plants and thank you for showing us parts of the food chain and habitats! (Sara)

Thank you for your time at Torrey Pine State Park it was fantastic. Also thank you for your money for the buses. You're very kind. (Rebecca)

I really like the way that you took your time to teach us something that may help us in the future. (Daniel)

Thank you so much for showing us everything at torry pines especially the green forest, the barrel catus, the steep sand wall, and especially the tall rock. I was a little scaird but I got out of it. Now I know alot more about nature. Because of you! (Frances)

Quiera decirle que me gusta el tigre, las serpientes y los pajaros. Me gusta la pelicula que vimos. (Kendy)

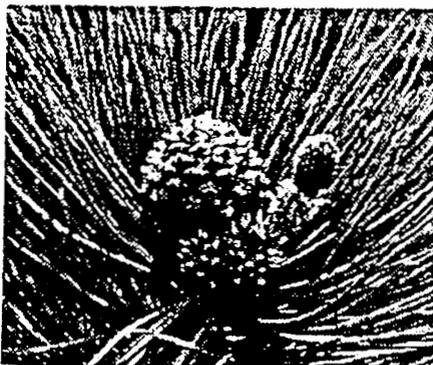
At first I didn't really know about plants and trees. Then when you told us about them. I relly enjoyed the trip. It was nice that you let us go in free. My favorite plant was Herba Santa plant. (Lupe)



Joan Nimick and the favorite Yerba Santa plant

TORREY PINES

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DOCENT SOCIETY

September 1998

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 L MARGULIES L HUBER	2 L KATZ L COOPER	3 L DAVIS L RANDOLPH	4 L FILLIUS L GITTELSON	5 L CAMPORINI W BRAV L GANELESS W STIEGLER
6 L GRAIN W CASSELL L ROBERTSON W KAMEN	7 LABOR DAY L JACOBSON W CAMPORINI L SHAW W TANALSKI	8 L TALBERTS L CAMPBELL	9 L RUDOLPH L FREDERICKS	10 L DAVIS L COOPER	11 L MUSSER L HANSEN	12 L SCHULMAN W BRESSLER L SCHULMAN W BRESSLER
13 L CHAFFEE9-12 W CARSON L CAMPBELL12-3 W ROBERTS L ANASIS 3-6	14 L R. MILLER L HUBER	15 L MARGULIES L AMANNS	16 L BURNS L DeWITT	17 L KATZ L HAUER	18 L BEYER L GITTELSON	19 MEETING L D. SACHS W BRAV L PARNELL W BRESSLER
20 L PARNELL W CASSELL L DIXON W KAMEN	21 L R. MILLER L DeWITT	22 L TALBERTS L RANDOLPH	23 L BURNS L FREDERICKS	24 L D.E.MILLER L HAUER	25 L RUDOLPH L GAARDER	26 L GRAIN W D.E.MILLER L PHILLIPS W ROBERTS
27 L WEIR W TANALSKI L SACKS W STIEGLER	28 L BEYER L SHAW	29 L D.E.MILLER L DIXON	30 L GAARDER L FREDERICKS	Duty Coordinator: Ann Campbell 755-1934 Hours: Lodge Daily 10 - 1, 1 - 4 Walks: Sat/Sun/Holidays 11 and 1 If you cannot do your duty, please arrange your own substitute.		