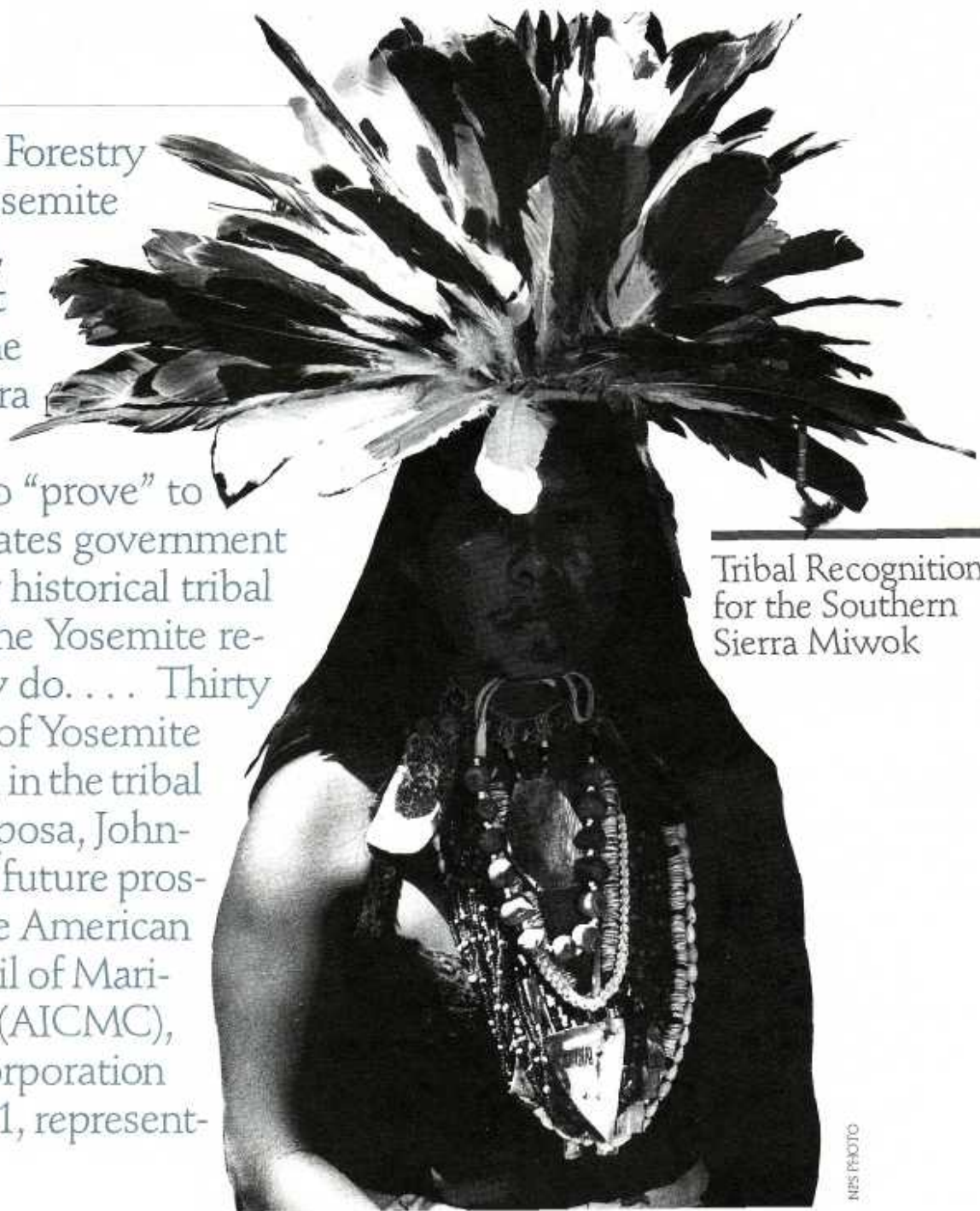


Includes a
preview of
the Yosemite
Photographic
Survey

“We Are Still Here”

Kat Anderson

Jay Johnson, Forestry Foreman in Yosemite National Park, never thought his tribe — the Southern Sierra Miwok — would have to “prove” to the United States government their 800 year historical tribal existence in the Yosemite region. But they do. . . . Thirty miles outside of Yosemite National Park, in the tribal office in Mariposa, Johnson discusses future prospects with the American Indian Council of Mariposa County (AICMC), a nonprofit corporation formed in 1971, represent-



Tribal Recognition
for the Southern
Sierra Miwok

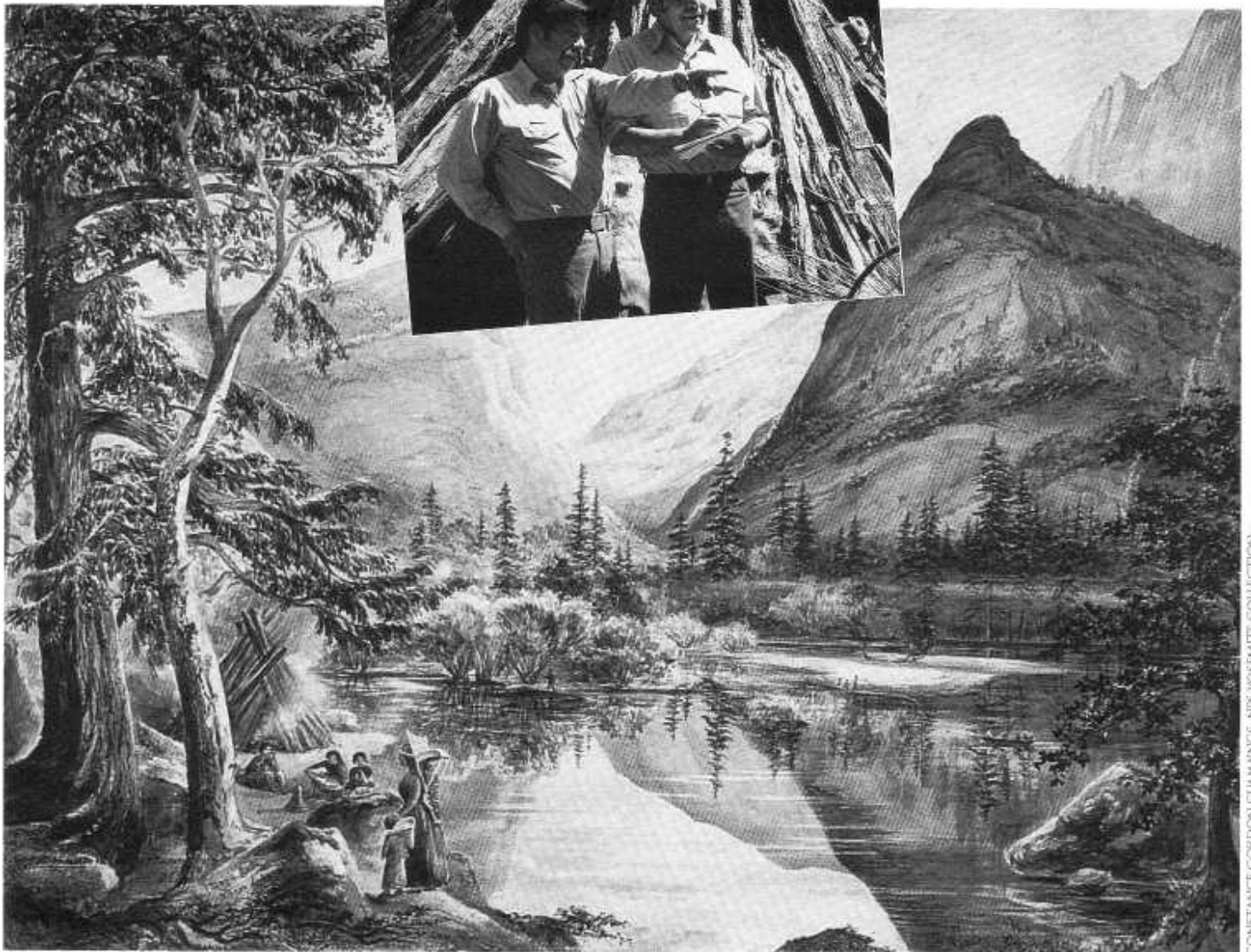
What they are literally asking us to do is prove

that we are Indians. No other race of people has to prove

they are what they are!



NPS PHOTO



CONSTANCE CORDON LUMBURGE, NPS, YOSEMITE COLLECTION

ing more than 2,000 Southern Sierra Miwok. He and the Council are planning the next steps in the process of federal recognition.

Federal recognition means: a determination by the Secretary of the Interior that a group of Indians constitutes an Indian tribe entitled to participate in a government-to-government relationship with the United States and that it is eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States.

What distinguishes federally unrecognized tribes from recognized tribes? Unacknowledged

Indian groups are tribes that have no formal treaties or trust land status with the federal government. Of over one hundred tribes in California, thirty-five are applicants for clarification or reinstatement of their federal recognition status as autonomous tribal entities. These tribes encompass two-thirds of the State's indigenous population of approximately 70,000.

"These unrecognized tribes make up the majority of California Indians," said Hector Franco, Council Representative, Wukchumni Tribal Council.

Indian groups interested in receiving recognition must file a petition with the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior. Federal regulation 25 CFR 83.7 currently defines strict criteria that each petition must contain. For example, the petitioner must provide evidence that the majority of the group inhabits a specific area or lives as a community viewed as American Indians distinct from other ethnic groups. Also a statement of facts must be submitted which establishes that the petitioning group has maintained

"Indian Life at Mirror Lake," depicting the Ahwahnechees (Southern Sierra Miwok) in 1878.

tribal political influence or other authority over its members.

Additionally, the process requires copious documentation of tribal existence by tribes. A statement of facts must be submitted, establishing that the petitioner has been identified as an Indian group from historical times until the present on a continuous basis. Acceptable evidence includes documentation of long-standing relationships with federal agen-



CONJUNIAN (1851-1860)



DISJUNIAN (1861-1870)

cies, state or county governments; records in court houses, churches or schools of the Indian group; identification of the entity by anthropologists or historians; repeated identification in newspapers or other public media.

"What they're literally asking us to do is to prove that we're Indians. No other race of people has to prove they are what they are. There were tribes in California that were displaced by non-Indians and haven't had any kind of social structure or tribal government for 50 or 75 years, and yet the Bureau is saying they have to show continuing, on-going tribal activities since 1850 with no more than ten year gaps," commented Franco.

The burden of proof lies with the tribes — record-keeping of unacknowledged tribes must be impeccable — the responsibility for missing or incomplete files (even those in federal custody) rests entirely on the tribes.

These standards are ironic, given the history of government/tribal relations. For a century or more, the federal government has worked to dissolve the cohesiveness, consistency and self-determination of California Indian tribal groups by activities such as termination policies ending federal/Indian relationships, shipping Indian children off to white-run schools (i.e., Carlisle School, Peris School, or Sherman Institute), and forbidding that Indian languages be spoken in school.

The Southern Sierra Miwok remember well their own history of Indian/non-Indian relations. In 1851, the Miwok were pursued by a large scale Anglo militia campaign, expelled from their traditional home — Yosemite — and forced to reside at an Indian reservation on the Fresno River. They gradually returned to their homeland — occupying an old Indian village on Indian Creek where the Yosemite medical clinic and employee housing stands today. The Park Service built a "new" Indian village near what is now Sunnyside Campground,

relocating the Indians from the old village during 1930 and 1931. The Miwok resided there until 1969.

Johnson, in Park uniform, is standing in (what was once) the new Indian village reminiscing about the old days. He bends over and picks some sour dot, rolls it up into a little ball and chews it. He looks up and smiles.

"We've eaten this plant as long as I can remember. My mother gathered that plant here years ago . . . and I still gather it?"

There is a long pause.

"Most people think the Miwok are extinct as a tribe," Johnson said. "Yet Miwok culture is very much alive."

Johnson's concerns are echoed by many unrecognized tribes

throughout the state — summed up by the statement — "we are still here."

Ron Goode, Chairman of the Northfork Mono Council reminds us, "Our people are still living in our ancestral lands, still culturally oriented, maintaining, preserving, respecting, and teaching values and traditions of the Old Ways, while living in a mod-



TABEL, NPS COLLECTION



NPS PHOTO



NPS PHOTO

ern society. We are descendants of parties to treaties, and successful litigants for claims, still seeking federal acknowledgement denied our ancestors, because the United States government did not ratify the 1851 treaties and secretly tabled them until 1905, never once informing the tribal representatives of this ruthless maneuver.

In 1851-52 the United States Government negotiated 18 treaties involving about twenty-five thousand California Indians. In each of the treaties the tribes were acknowledged as sovereign

Top, Lena Brown and Mary, 1886; Left, Lucy Telles, master weaver, 1939; and resident Julia Parker, 1968.

In June 1852, the United States Senate, meeting in secret

session, rejected the California treaties and

the vast reservations proposed were never created.

nations and the Indians were promised provisions, cattle, and extensive tracts of valuable land to be set apart for reservations. In June 1852, the United States Senate, meeting in secret session, rejected the California treaties and the vast reservations proposed were never created.

What would federal recognition give the Southern Sierra Miwok as well as other tribes? Although the process requires jumping through many hoops, recognition comes with many advantages.

"It would enable us (The Southern Sierra Miwok) to seek a land base for housing, economic development or cultural purposes," said Johnson.

"We would be eligible for federal money. As it is now, most of the federal agencies do not fund unrecognized tribes. It would give the Southern Sierra Miwok access to economic, educational and cultural grants," said Bill Leonard, Chairman of AIMIC.

Without federal acknowledgment, Gladys McKinney and her sister Julie Dick of the Dunlap Band of Monos in Fresno County watched their higher education grant funds from the Bureau of Indian Affairs dry up, while many tribes were no longer eligible for housing, health, or other federal government services.

According to Goode, "It would mean the return of our sovereign rights and the freedom to practice our traditional and religious ways that must be handed down to our children to secure the future of all Indian people."

From the Chumash Indians in Southern California to the Tolowa Nation in northern part of the state, 35 tribes are vigorously pursuing the arduous and expensive process of federal recognition. Some tribes started the research for their petitions in the early 1980's — and are still waiting for an answer.

"It's costing between \$60,000 and \$75,000 dollars for each petition. That's a bare minimum. Where are all these tribes going



to get that kind of money?" wondered Goode.

The lengthy federal recognition process has kept California Indian morale low and uninspired. Members of the Southern Sierra Miwok tribe know the realities all too well. The Council filed for federal recognition in 1984 after receiving a grant from the Administration for Native Americans of the Department of Health and Human Services. They assembled a 332 page document filled with a series of correspondence, official records, internal memos, manuscripts, diary entries, and various public documents that made reference to their historical existence. The result: a request by the federal government for hundreds of pages of additional documentation to correct deficiencies and omissions in the group's petition.

"We already have more than enough documentation to prove our status as a legitimate tribe," said Johnson. "It's the bureaucracy — the way they do things is preventing us from being federally recognized today. They're dragging their feet."

In response to the delays the Southern Sierra Miwok joined with 29 other unacknowledged

tribes in 1988 to form a group called the "Association of Non-federally Recognized Tribes" of which Jay Johnson is President and Ron Goode is Legislative Chairman.

"We are one people and by uniting, we will be stronger in controlling our destiny," said Goode.

Recently the Association has come together in support of a new bill before Congress. Congressman George Miller's new California Tribal Status Bill, H.R. 2144, would "provide restoration of the Federal trust relationship with and assistance to the terminated tribes of California Indians and the individual members thereof; to extend Federal recognition to certain Indian tribes in California; to establish administrative procedures and guidelines to clarify the status of certain Indians tribes in California; to establish a Federal Commission on policies and programs affecting California Indians, and for other purposes." (See Bill H.R. 2144 summary this issue.)

"The Bill is pretty important to us. After all these years, finally we got the ear of Congressional people — Senator Inouye first,



and Congressman Miller coming on with the present Bill for the California Tribal Recognition," stated Johnson.

"We're pushing for a Bill that's going to give us recognition in a timely manner. At the rate that the Bureau is going, I'm going to be an old man by the time they get around to recognizing us," said Franco.

Field hearings have been conducted on the legislation for the hundred and first Congress and the draft legislation is currently undergoing staff review and revision. The Bill is resting in Committee and it's unclear whether or not it

will be moved to the floor for passage this session of Congress.

This important Bill is going to engender quite a bit of Congressional and special-interest debate. For further information or to let your direct views be known on the Bill write or call:

Senator Dan Inouye
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-3934

Congressman George Miller
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-5131

A Summary of the Tribal Recognition Bill

This is a very brief and simplified explanation of the bill. Copies of the complete legislation can be obtained by sending \$2.00 for photocopying and postage to News from Native California, P.O. Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.

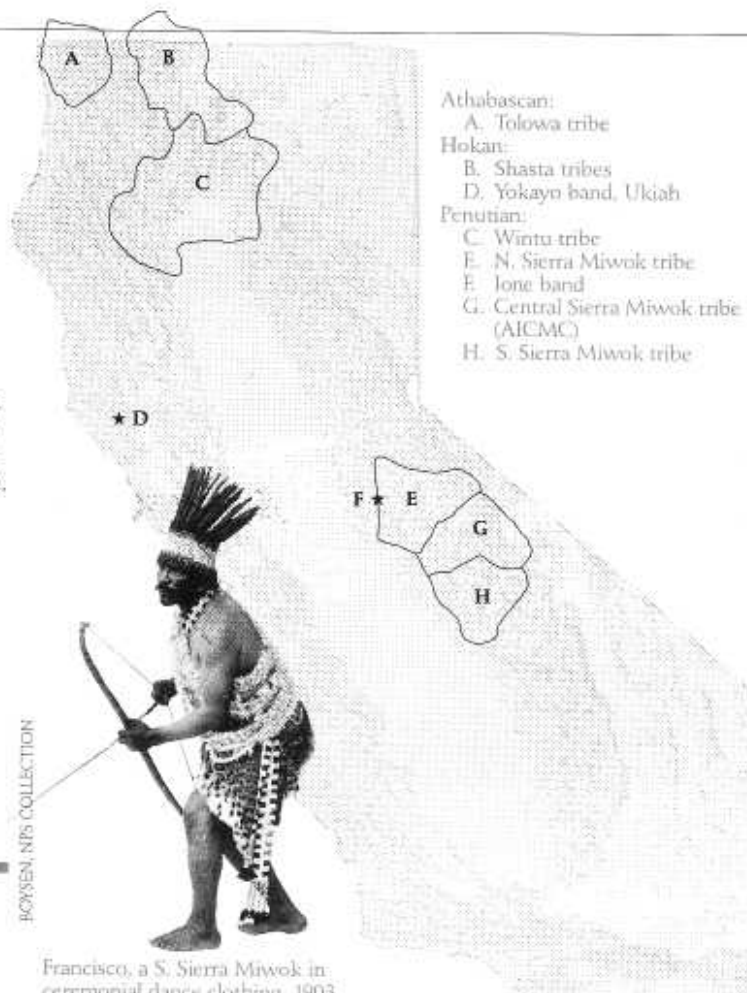
Purpose:

To provide restoration of the federal trust relationship with and assistance to the terminated tribes of California Indians and the individual members thereof; to extend federal recognition to certain Indian tribes in California; to establish administrative procedures and guidelines to clarify the status of certain Indian tribes in California; to establish a federal commission on policies and programs affecting California Indians; and for other purposes.

Tribes Recognized in the Bill:

The United States would extend federal recognition with all the rights and responsibilities attendant to that status to the following California Indian groups:

American Indian Council of
Mariposa County
Hayfork Band of Norelmuk
Wintu Indians



BOYSEN, NPS COLLECTION

Francisco, a S. Sierra Miwok in ceremonial dance clothing, 1903.

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Shasta Nation
Tolowa Nation
Yokayo Tribe

The government would also "un-terminate" and restore recognition to 9 other tribal groups.

The Tribal Recognition Process:

A petition for tribal recognition would be required containing the following:

1. A statement of facts establishing that the petitioner has been identified from historical times until the present, on a substantially continual basis, as Indian or aboriginal.
2. Evidence that a substantial portion of the membership forms a present community and that members are descendants of an Indian group which historically inhabited a specific area.
3. A statement of facts establishing that the petitioner has maintained tribal political influence over its members and has been essentially distinct from any other Indian tribe.
4. A copy of the present governing document describing in full the membership criteria and the procedures through which

the petitioner currently governs its affairs and members.

5. A list of all current members of the petitioner and their addresses.

Effect on Other California Indian Tribes:

The act shall not have the effect of depriving or diminishing the right of any other California Indian tribe to govern its reservation as the reservation existed prior to the recognition of any other tribal group, and it shall not have the effect of depriving or diminishing any right in the land held in trust by the United States for such other Indian tribe prior to new recognition of a tribal group.

New Commission on Policies and Programs:

A new commission will be created to undertake the following tasks:

1. Conduct a study of the social and economic status of California Indians and evaluate the effectiveness of those policies and programs.
2. Conduct public hearings on the subjects of such study.
3. Recommend specific action to Congress which a) helps to assure that California Indians have life opportunities compara-

ble to other American Indians, while respecting their unique traditions, cultures and special status, b) addresses the needs of California Indians for economic self-sufficiency, improved levels of educational achievement, improved health status, and reduced incidence of social problems, and c) respects the important cultural differences which characterize California Indians and their tribal groups.

Qualifications for Membership:

The qualifications for inclusion on the membership roll shall be determined by the council or governing body of the recognized tribal group, except that:

1. Until a tribal constitution is adopted, a person accepted as a member shall be placed on the membership roll only if the individual is living and is not enrolled as a member of another federally recognized tribe; and
2. After adoption of a tribal constitution, the constitution and by-laws adopted under it shall govern membership in the recognized tribal group.

Economic Development Plans:

The Secretary of the Interior shall a) upon written request, enter into negotiations and consultation with a recognized tribal group to develop a plan for economic development for the group, b) develop such a plan, and c) upon approval of the plan by the tribal group, submit such plan to the Congress within three years of the enactment of the bill.

Kat Anderson has spent five years conducting ethnographic and ethnohistoric work with the Southern Sierra Miwok. She holds a master's degree in Wildland Resource Science from UC Berkeley, and is enrolled in a PhD program there in the same field. Her article on Indian uses of Yosemite's native plants appeared last summer in this journal.

Foresta in Flames Part II

Annie Boucher

Editor's note: This is the second and final installment in Annie Boucher's chronicle of the Foresta fires of August, 1990. It focuses on Foresta during the months following the devastation.

August 20, 1990. El Portal

I have been working with the Foresta Information Office which has been set up to help Forestans find places to stay, give information, take phone calls, and provide the van service for Forestans to see their properties. As I am President of the Foresta Preservation Association (for more than two years), I feel I have an obligation to help during this crisis. Jim cannot tolerate my involvement in the Foresta Information Office as he seems to be presently (and understandably) in some internal struggle with the NPS. He resents that he is still not allowed into Foresta, to his house on his own property. I think that the NPS just does not know how to handle all of the problems in Foresta with fires still burning, many people wanting to go in, all of the liability problems. . . . It really is a terrible mess.

I attend a meeting this afternoon called by the Mariposa County Board of Supervisors. The meeting is emotional: Forestans are angry at the NPS for a variety of reasons. Some people think that the NPS "let" Foresta burn purposefully so as to be able to condemn and obtain private inholding lands within Yosemite National Park. Others still suffer from their losses, and have concerns about the future of Foresta and other Forestans. I am interviewed by Channel 3 TV. It is an intense afternoon.

August 21. Big Oak Flat Road

I park on the Big Oak Flat Road on my way to moving camp to the Hodgdon apartment that Jim is setting up for us. The road is closed to traffic except for administrative use. The NPS For-

estry crew is felling the hazardous trees and I will be allowed to go through in 30 minutes or so. Jim was able to get special permission from the NPS to go home and get a few things. His anger is subsiding some, but he is still disturbed.

Big Meadow is below me, an ebony expanse save for a circle of unburnt meadow including two barns. Trees are completely dead and black as far as I can see west. The fire got so hot when it raged over the road that the yellow line is burned off and the road buckled in some places! The distant whine of a chain saw cuts through the hot silence. BOOM! Another tree down.



NPS PHOTO/DENISE G. WIEGAND

August 25. Hodgdon Meadows

We have not been back into Foresta since getting things from our cabin to set up our apartment. It is still so unsafe there. We are just content to live as a family again.

August 29. Sequoia National Park

Tired of fire stuff, Jim, Orion and I visit friends at Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Parks. It is a wonderful change to be out of Yosemite and with some

friends. We are long over-due for a light-hearted adventure.

I am the first to visit the Grant Grove today on my early morning run. The way the sun hits the massive red branches of the Sequoias is something I wish to remember. There are other places to live in the world besides Yosemite, aren't there?

September 5. Hodgdon Meadows

I am slowly putting the Foresta house back in order, wiping down the smoky walls with mild soapy water, washing curtains and bedding. A feeling of tension invades my body when I turn onto the Foresta Road. The big Canyon

tion Association, the talk of lawsuits, the loss of our fine neighbors . . . practically everything. We argue, and Jim takes a long walk out in the devastated area to look at the remains of the destroyed homes. I cry some. It's very cathartic.

When Jim comes back we share a few kinder words. I suppose this is all part of accepting things. Starting with this night of argument and resolution, we are working as a team again. During such a period as this fire has been for us and for many others, it cannot help but be a time of growth.

September 19. Hodgdon Meadows

It is pouring now, the first rain since the fire of August 9th. Big winds full of water. Wet down the earth. Bring forth the life that waits in the ash and dust. Make the mud ooze. Make the mud slide and close park roads. Just keep coming, sweet water. Pour and thunder and puddle and swell the streams. Wash away the soot and grime. And smells . . . such smells of clean wet pine needle. Water run. Find the sea.

October 17. Hodgdon Meadows

There is relief in our household. I resigned as President of the Foresta Preservation Association. The job had become a burden of dimensions I never imagined with lawsuit threats, cleanup issues, logging activities, and the wild dynamics of the rebuilding process. And I find myself in a philosophical quandary. I believe in the purchase of private lands for inclusion in public parks — we donate to organizations that set aside endangered habitat, for example.

Foresta is not a diminishing habitat like wetlands or rain forests, but Big Meadow is the home of the endangered Great Gray Owl. And we are inholders in Yosemite. We bought our residence in Foresta because we needed housing and because Foresta was a short commute from our jobs.

The fire got so hot that road signs melted, the yellow lines were burned off and even the road buckled in places.

Live Oak tree that marked the turn around point on my jogging route is dead and cut down. Once beautiful pines are fire casualties, fallen in piles like huge pick-up-sticks.

Many things have been bothering Jim and me and causing friction between us. It's understandable with the loss of Foresta, the trees, the stress, my involvement with the Foresta Preserva-

It's also a lovely place to live. We love Foresta, even pride ourselves as caretakers of this area. I wonder now if Forestans are the endangered species of this area.

I don't agree with the folks who think that the NPS "let" Foresta burn so that the lands could be bought up by the government. I do, however, understand the threat that they feel. The policy of the NPS is to buy up all of the private lands within Park boundaries.

Foresta was a community BEFORE the boundaries of Yosemite were drawn to include this area. It's all very complicated, and I've been feeling uncomfortable and unable to clearly reconcile the actions others expect me to take, with my morals and beliefs. So, I quit.

October 23. Hodgdon Meadows

As if the fires have not been traumatic enough, I awake at 11:15 p.m. to the sound of a deep groaning in the earth. Earthquake! The 30 second or so ride on the bed is breathless for me as I hold on to Jim and ready myself to wake Orion and flee the apartment. No one is hurt, but the Big Oak Flat Road suffers a rock slide that closes the road for a week. What will be next?

November 9. Foresta

I visit Foresta to do some cleaning as we ready the house for re-occupation. Bobbi, one of our neighbors whose cabin burned, comes by and shows me a metal rake that has come through the fire. The rake handle is no longer straight; it's strangely curved. How we laugh as we imagine trying to use it! Bobbi's attitude is grand; the fires certainly did not sour her love for Yosemite. Though her cabin burned, she is planning a trip with some friends to stay in tent cabins at Curry Village.

As I unlock the gate at the

top of the Foresta Road, I see a loaded logging truck coming out. It occurs to me with a jolt that Foresta is being hauled away piece by piece. The bodies are already dead, the corpses are being moved to lumber mills to make lumber for homes. Will any homes be rebuilt in Foresta? Piece by burned piece Foresta is gone . . . three hundred years or more in the making.

November 23. Foresta

We spend our FIRST night back in Foresta on this eve of Thanksgiving. It is a very special time. Never before have I felt so thankful.

I can not help but wonder what life will be like here. Foresta is so different. Will we like being in the remains of this black forest? Something will grow someday — it must. Perhaps it's an incredible opportunity to watch the beginning stages of forest renewal. Not many people get such a chance to experience nature healing the landscape.

We enjoy Foresta's first snow-storm of the season. The contrast between the bleak landscape of Foresta's charred timber and the clean virgin snow nestled onto every twig, fallen log, and rutted soil is dramatic.

November 30. Foresta dawn

It is the last day in November. A gray dawn slowly sifts into a cold dry morning. No light yet on

the trees, just the flat ashen green air that dawn brings to the living forest around our home. Beyond the trees I glimpse a dry haze of brown and black. At 6:30 a.m. I hear the first drones of chainsaws cutting through thick heavy logs — whining, complaining, cutting up Foresta. The counterpoint is the rumbling of the heavy logging trucks, log loaders, and caterpillars which are dragging the logs into piles. The land is rutted and churned to reap the dead giants. I hurt for the earth.

Boom! The windows shake. A brief silence. Another tree down.

December 6. Foresta

We are decorating the house for Christmas — lights, a few ornaments, a count-down calendar with surprises in it for Orion. We do not have a Christmas tree this year; it would be too surreal here in this forest of black. And why kill another tree? What's more, we see Christmas everywhere, especially in Orion's excitement. Jim and I agree that Christmas has transcended a single day for us. Every day is Christmas lately. It is excitement and sharing and being thankful for so much.

December 31, New Year's Eve, Foresta

It is 9:15 p.m. on the last night of the year. A big moon reflects light off the snow from a few weeks ago. Silence. Jim and Orion asleep. Well, Happy New Year, then, to myself and the moon!

Will any homes be rebuilt in Foresta? Piece by burnt piece. Foresta is hauled away.

Happy New Year to Foresta and those who lost their homes in the fire. May next year bring us all health and safety. I hope and pray for a Happy New Year for all.

January 2, 1991. Foresta, dawn

The sky is now the color of the snow-covered land — the glowing bright light blue that happens at the magic time just before dawn. That special glow seems to last forever while it is happening, especially as the full moon is setting and the sun is beginning to think about rising. And then, abruptly, morning is here in its usual light, the sun not yet showing itself above the hill but offering its light to the world.

I am shocked to realize that I have finally come to terms with the burned forest, our chancy survival, the losses of others, our forsaken community. I am accepting of all that has happened. Orion and I watch a pocket of kinglets down by the creek. The birds hop from little twig to twig in this yet green spot near the water in their search for food. They don't dwell on the burn, they get on with their lives. They have to. "We are here!" they seem to say. Well, I say, "So am I!"

January 26. Foresta, evening

I love living in Foresta now. The kitchen remodeling is com-



NPS PHOTOGRAPHER C. WIEGAND



Finally it is spring, the time for renewal of the desolately charred landscape.

pletely done. The new carpet is laid. Our beautiful house is warm and safe and happy tonight. It's my birthday and Jim and Orion have given me the wonderful gift of a long walk along Foresta's back ridge and home along the meadow. The snow has melted but the air is fresh and cold. We scamper on newly exposed rocks, the surrounding timber stands now burned and open for easy exploring. We find an Indian site and rest for a while as we look across the Merced Canyon. It is a lovely family day, a very happy way to turn 30. Foresta is still Home.

March 2. Foresta

Aerial logging has been going on for a few days now. It is horribly noisy but impressive. Huge helicopters carry log loads in the air from the logged areas on the other sides of the bridges to easier loading areas near the meadow. Really, it's a clean operation leaving no rut marks or excessive slash on the ground. Today is the last day of such logging. Most of Foresta has been logged along the primary and secondary roads. Only the smaller logging jobs are left, the ones around tertiary roads and houses. As kind as the loggers have been, it will be wonderful to have all the noise and activity of their work gone.

The burned trees away from the roads or structures will be left to nature. The National Park Service does not plan to plant or reseed

the area; nature will take her course in the area's renewal. We planted two apple trees a few days ago in honor of the burned orchard of the pioneers of this area. We're simply continuing the homesteading of the area. We feel part of the continuity of time and of this land.

March 6. Foresta

While so much has been done — the clean up, the logging, the political involvement, the law suits — so many questions about Foresta are unanswered. Those who have lost their homes still do not know if they can rebuild. Mariposa County has approved a set of building permits, yet the final permits must come from the NPS and no permits have been issued so far. Forestans have lived in limbo for seven months; the waiting aspect of all of this has been extremely difficult.

March 10. Foresta

If there is one word for Forestans it is "determined." We are determined to rebuild, and it looks as if those owning double lots will receive building permits as their lands are large enough to accommodate the present day water and septic codes. Single lot owners who are adjacent to other single lot owners who wish to share water and septic may also be receiving their permits to build soon. While nothing is in hand, these folks have been notified by the NPS that they will get their permits when all of the

codes and details are worked out. At least this is some sort of progress.

April 17. Foresta, early morning

There is just enough light sifting through the trees to write by as I sit at the desk at the window and think about Foresta. The birds are back for spring, singing now in full dawn chorus. The snow is almost completely melted, the creek is high and swift and cold. Big Meadow is becoming lush and green once more and frogs sing and mate in the snow's runoff. Finally it is spring, the time I have been waiting for since I first saw Foresta charred. Daffodils bloom in what is left of the gardens of the burned homes. A few plants along the creeks and in the woods push aside the blackened soil and emerge in full strength.

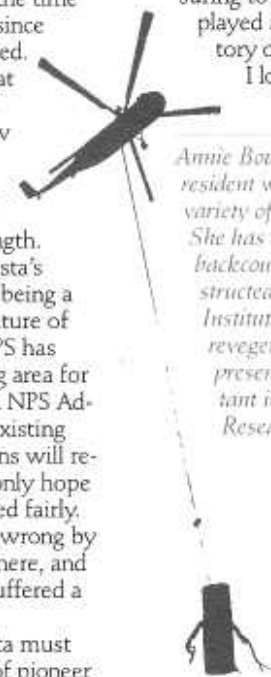
When I think of Foresta's future I see people still being a part of the area. The nature of that population (the NPS has plans for a new housing area for 650-1000 people and an NPS Administration Site, and existing and rebuilt private cabins will remain) is not known. I only hope that Forestans are treated fairly. We have done nothing wrong by owning land or cabins here, and many Forestans have suffered a great deal.

I imagine how Foresta must have been at the time of pioneer

ranchers James McCauley and George Meyer. I think of Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer picking apples and making pies at her ranch home on Big Meadow as her boys play outside the window. I dream of the Miwok Indians who populated this area for hundreds of years. Countless acorns were gathered and pounded, baskets woven, cook fires tended, babies born. Foresta has a history so rich that I almost see it — an Indian village across the meadow, a horse drawn wagon packed with meat and vegetables coming down the dusty road on its way to Yosemite Valley. . . .

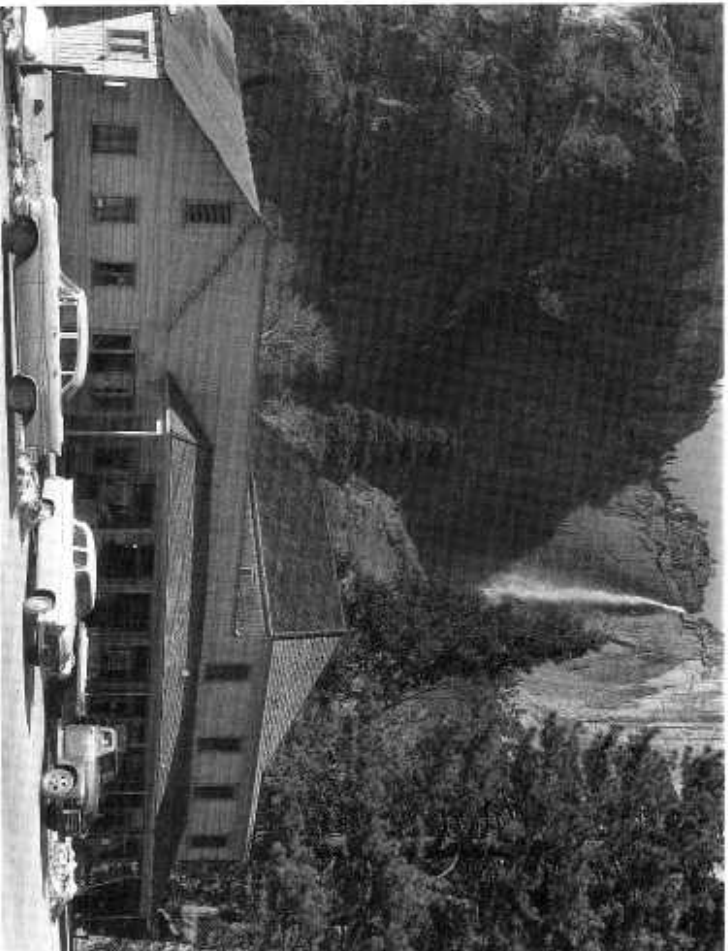
Now I sit at the window of my home that did not burn. The sun first touches the top branches of the live cedar outside, a fluffed-up robin finds some food. Another day arrives in its fullness. That endless cycle of life continues.

I wish that Foresta had never burned, but fire has been an agent of change in these mountains for thousands of years. Somehow I feel comforted recognizing that I am an insignificant bit of time, of the past. It is enlivening and reassuring to know that I have played a part in the history of the Foresta that I love so dearly.



Annie Boucher is a Foresta resident who has worked a variety of jobs in Yosemite. She has been a member of backcountry trail crews, instructed for the Yosemite Institute, and supervised revegetation projects. Her present job is as an assistant in the Yosemite Research Library.

The Yosemite Photographic Survey: A Prospectus



YOSEMITE RESEARCH LIBRARY/PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN



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Yosemite Falls, 1953 and 1991

The Yosemite Photographic Survey

Brian Grogan, Project Director

The Yosemite Photographic Survey is a multi-year project to visually document the natural and cultural landscape of Yosemite National Park. It is jointly sponsored by the Yosemite Association and Ansel Adams Gallery.

The primary objective of the survey is to produce a photographic record of the park which can be used for historic comparisons both past and future to broaden our understanding of Yosemite. Besides revealing the obvious changes in the landscape, such comparisons should afford useful insight into our society's evolving perceptions of and attitudes towards the National Parks. By heightening our awareness of the vital question of balance between use and preservation of natural areas, the survey will also be a reflection upon the broader environmental questions of our age.

History

Yosemite Valley was first visited by Euro-Americans after the invention of photography, thus an extensive visual record chronicles to the mid-20th century the human and natural interaction here. The first photograph of Yosemite was taken in 1859 by Charles Weed, a mere twenty years after the existence of the first photographic images was announced in Paris. In 1861 Carleton Watkins made a series of photographs of Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees. Those photographs were instrumental in persuading the United States Congress to pass legislation in 1864 which set aside the valley and the big tree grove as the first publicly protected lands in the world. The link between photography and Yosemite was thus firmly established.

Eadweard Muybridge followed Watkins' footsteps and produced equally impressive views of the valley, the native Indian people and the high country. Photographers Gustav Fagersteen, George Fiske and Julius Boysen carried this legacy of documentation into the 20th century; each operated a photographic studio in Yosemite Valley.

With the introduction of the first Kodak snapshot camera, however, the demand for professional photographic services in Yosemite gradually faded away as did the continuing document of Yosemite life. Official photography by the National Park Service filled this void for several decades, most notably during the tenure of Ralph Anderson, park

photographer from 1932 to 1951. With his departure this era of visual documentation in Yosemite came to a close.

The landscape photographers of the 20th century increasingly turned their camera toward the majesty of untrammelled wilderness, and developed an aesthetic best realized in the work of Ansel Adams. He produced a profound body of work that stirred a new environmental consciousness among his contemporaries and that still awes and inspires us.

Overview

Regrettably, there has been little effort in the past forty years to continue the Yosemite chronicle in photographs. While many photographers have worked in the park, their work is neither systematic nor necessarily available to the public for analysis or research. For this reason the Yosemite Photographic Survey has been organized. By creating a comprehensive contemporary visual document of Yosemite and of the National Park experience, the Yosemite Photographic Survey will establish a unique historic resource. The scope of the project's documentation is without precedent in the history of the National Parks. It will set a photographic standard and become a resource for park management not otherwise available to the National Park Service for lack of funding.

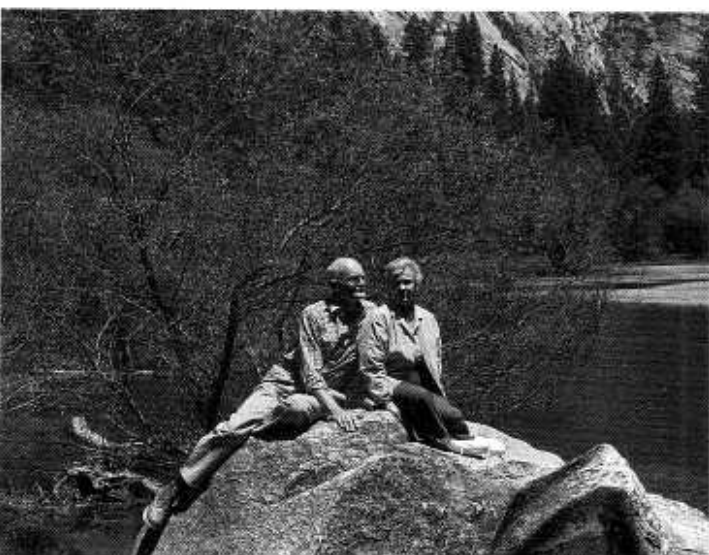
The survey is much more than a utilitarian exercise. The vision and expertise of some of the best contemporary photographers of the American landscape have been sought to contribute to the project. Calling upon the breadth of experience represented by the survey photographers, the project will also be the catalyst for an aesthetic expression that may prove, one hundred years hence, as important to the history of Yosemite National Park as are the photographs of Carleton Watkins from 1861.



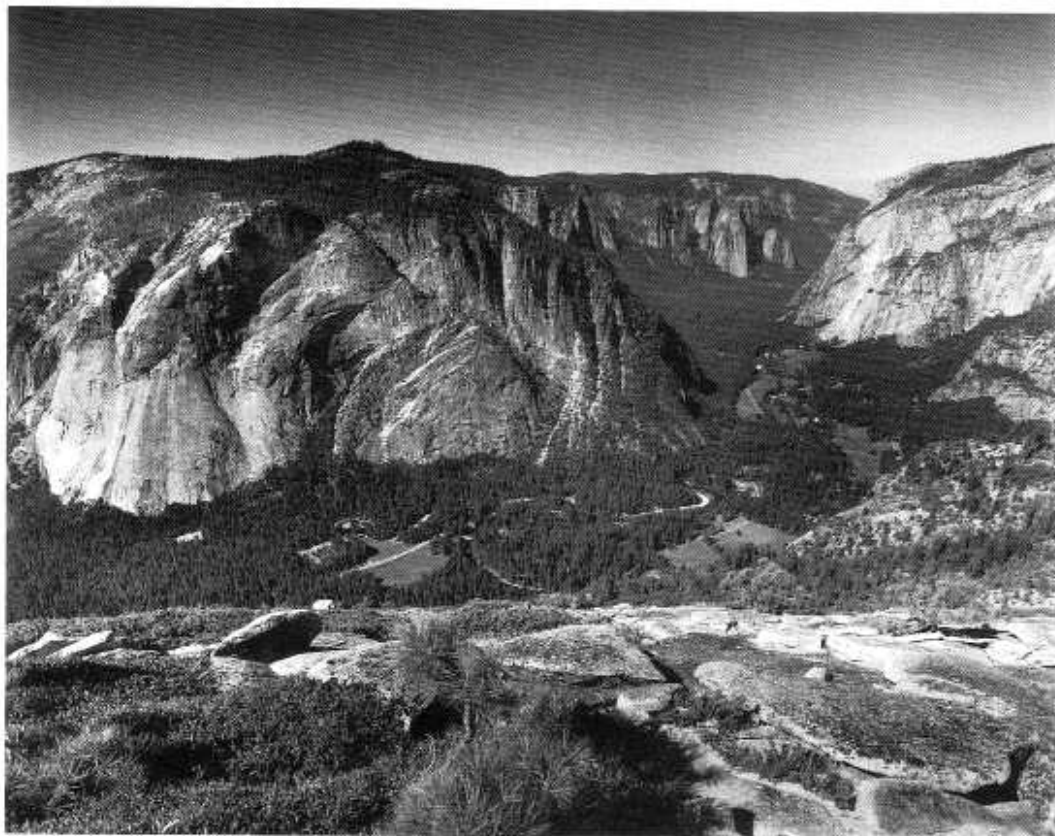
The Murphy's at Wawona Tunnel



Bob and Doris Lockhardt at Mirror Lake, 1941 and 1991



© 1991 WILLIE OSTERMANN/YOSEMITE PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY



The Archive

The photographs made by the survey will be entered in a computer data base and stored, using CD-ROM technology which will allow highly sophisticated indexing and cross referencing for optimal utilization of the archive.

The photographs, negatives and records resulting from the survey will be archived by the Yosemite Association. The catalog data base for the survey will be developed by MOOV Design of San Diego, a computer imaging firm strongly involved in environmental issues and education. Once the photographs are digitized on a master disc, additional copies can be made for use in government offices, libraries and educational institutions.

Survey photography began in the fall of 1990 at the centennial celebration and will continue through the summer of 1993. To date the survey has produced over four thousand images of contemporary Yosemite. A sampling of those photographs are reproduced here. Early efforts have focused on the aftermath of the devastating fires of 1990, the physical infrastructure of the park, and park residents and visitors.

Noted Yosemite scholars Roderick Nash, David Robertson and Alfred Runte will participate in the survey, providing academic discipline and oversight, and helping to anticipate the needs of future historians.

Project Director Brian Grogan, former staff photographer for the NPS, has lived for twelve years in Yosemite and conceived the survey, in part, from his experience working with the Yosemite Research Library photographic archive.



© 1994 SCHEER, EDWARDS & YOSEMITE PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Ranger residence and Yosemite Lodge cabins

History and Photographs

Alfred Runte, *Yosemite Photographic Survey Scholar*

There is an old Chinese

proverb: "One picture is worth more than ten thousand words." Historians of the National Parks, myself among them, know the wisdom of this saying, having turned repeatedly over the years to the photographic record.

It is fortuitous that the National Park idea emerged in the United States just as photography was coming of age. Carleton E. Watkins and William Henry Jackson, to cite but two famous names, were among the small but significant group of photographers who crisscrossed future national park lands in the latter nineteenth century, recording natural wonders, native cultural, archeological ruins and early development.

Historically, Yosemite was among the best-photographed National Parks; today, however, a contemporary photographic record is lacking. There is a distinct need for a complete reexamination of the Yosemite environ-

ment, both human and natural in origin. A hundred years from now, historians, geographers, ecologists and park planners will look in vain for something comparable to the photographic histories and studies of the past.

In Yosemite Valley, for example, photographers left a long and important record of vegetative change. In large part, to be sure, that record was unintentional; more likely the subject of the moment was the valley's dramatic scenery. The end result, nonetheless, was a permanent record of Yosemite's appearance from the 1860's onward. Thus today, historians and ecologists can examine these photographs, compare them to the written record, and, consequently, draw more exacting conclusions about vegetation types and transitions across the valley floor.

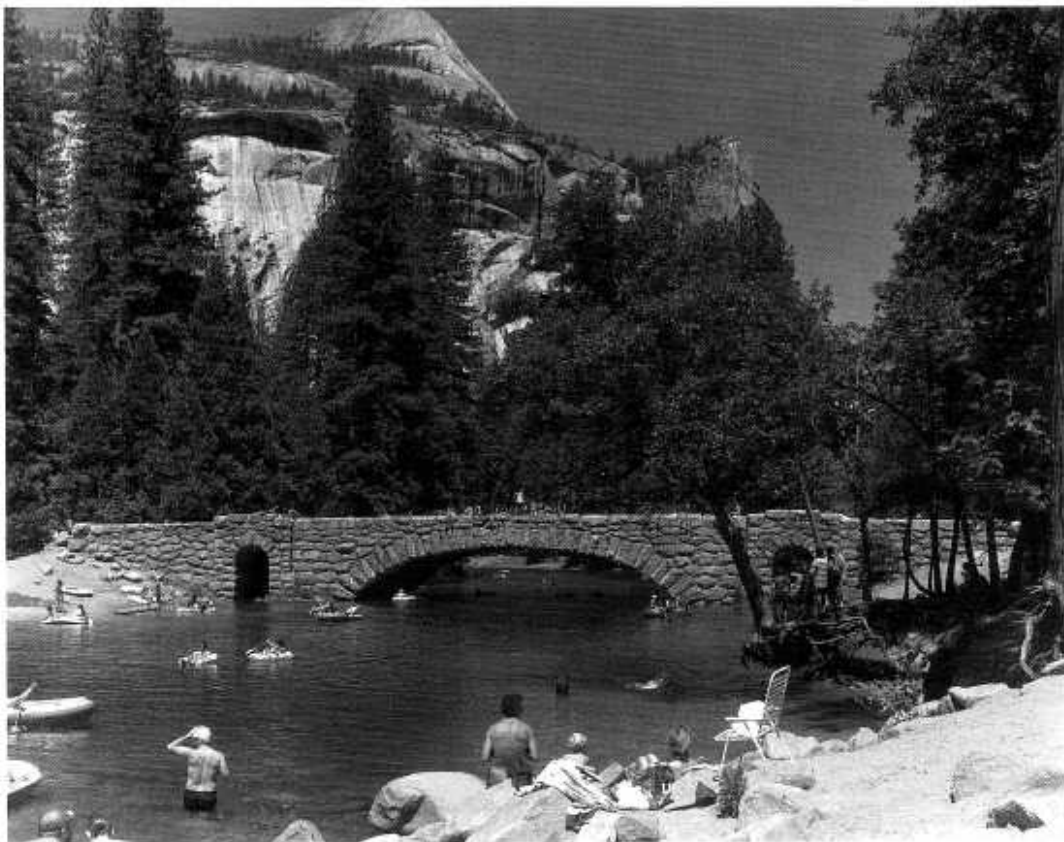
Regrettably, following the original government surveys of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, few systematic photographic records of the National Parks were compiled. Ansel Adams photo-

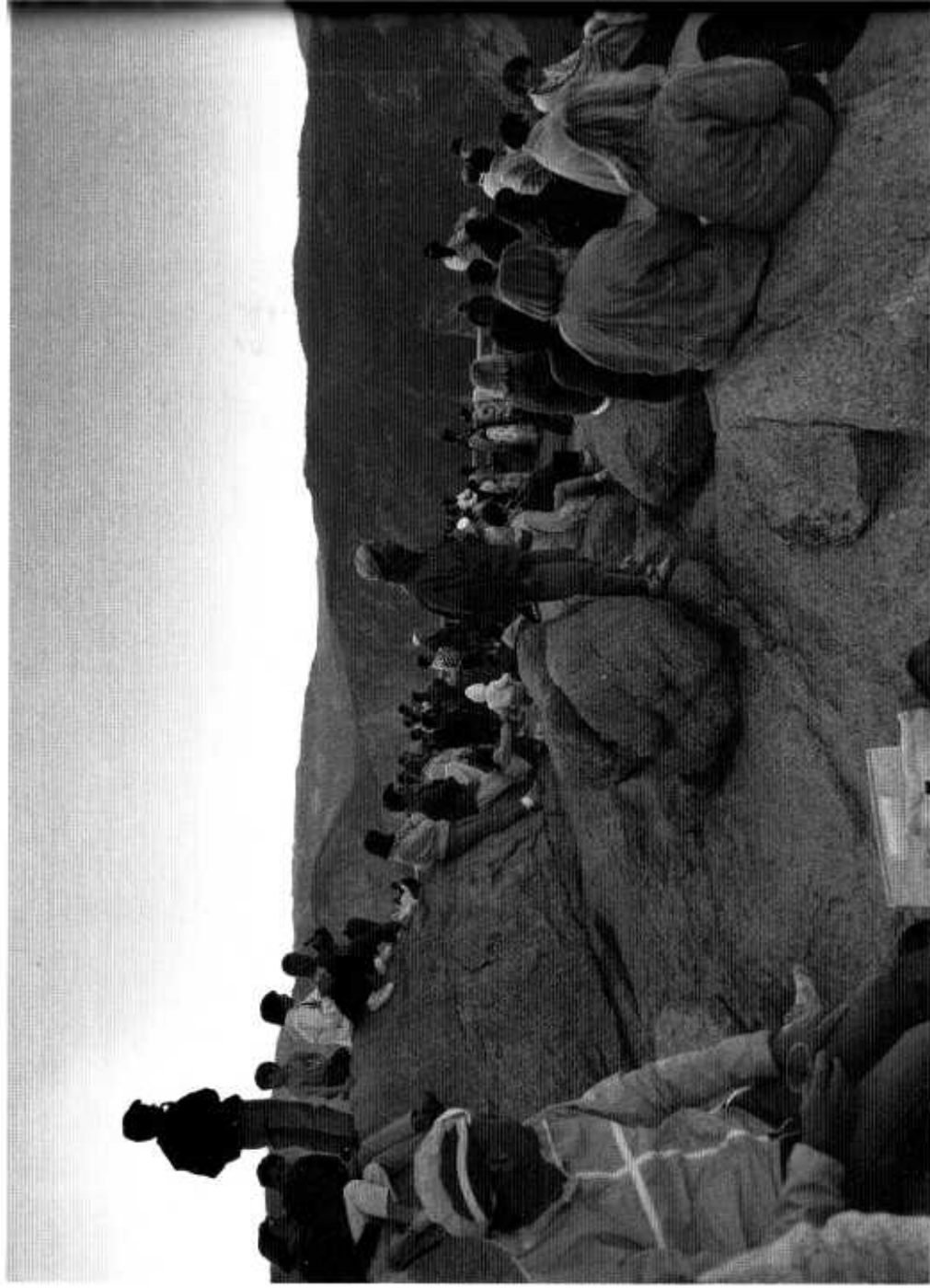
graphed many of the national parks, but with the eye of an artist rather than the detail of a surveyor. George A. Grant and Ralph H. Anderson, among other Park Service photographers, left thousands of outstanding images, and yet, the breadth of their assignment - to serve as official photographers for the park system as a whole - restricted the time and attention they could give to any single park. And although important, amateur photography itself has rarely filled in the gaps; here again the glaring omission has been the absence of the systematic scholarly approach.

I am delighted accordingly, that the Yosemite Association and the Ansel Adams Gallery are sponsoring the Yosemite Photographic Survey. Few of us can anticipate the concerns and ideals of the future; we can, however - indeed, we must - strive to leave coming generations with a comprehensive record of our own successes and failures as stewards of Yosemite National Park. In that regard, photography is every bit as important as the written record in alerting future historians to our values of park management.

While writing *Yosemite: The Embattled Wilderness*, I drew repeatedly on historical photographs to corroborate my sources. Five photographic essays in the book further testify to the importance of the visual record in complementing the official letters and correspondence from National Park Service archives and other primary sources. In a word, I would have been "lost" without those images to give credence to my interpretations. The Yosemite Photographic Survey will restore breadth and system to the visual history of the park, allowing future historians to say the same. It is a momentous undertaking and a major contribution, and I am proud to support it.

Dr. Alfred Runte is a leading authority on National Park history and management. Author of Yosemite: The Embattled Wilderness and a former interpreter for the National Park Service in Yosemite, Dr. Runte serves as one of the project scholars for the Yosemite Photographic Survey.

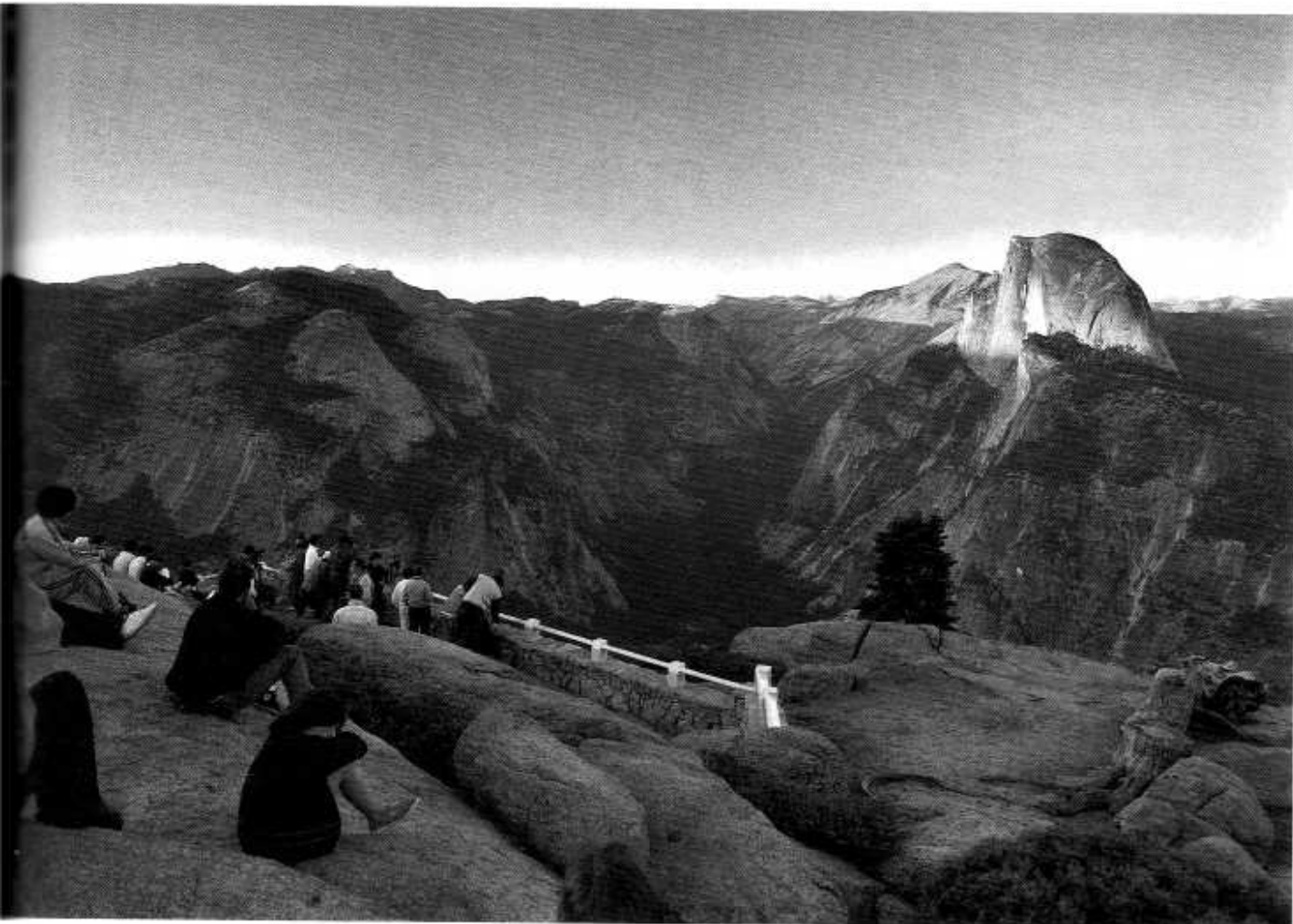




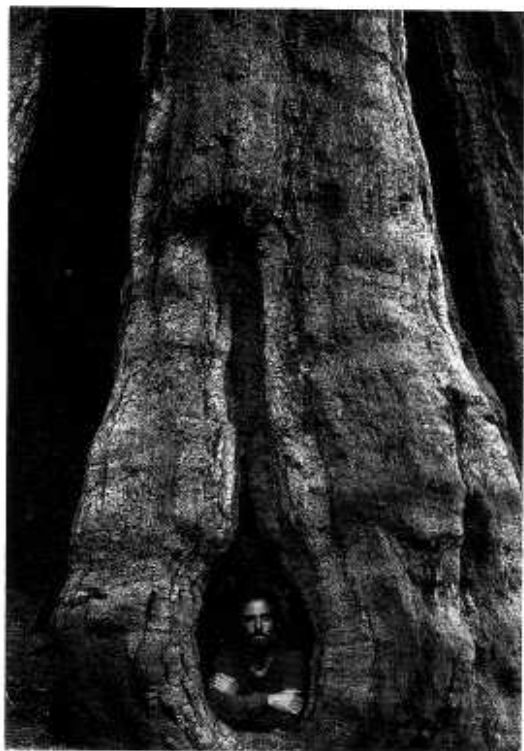
Sunset at Glacier Point



National Park Service rangers



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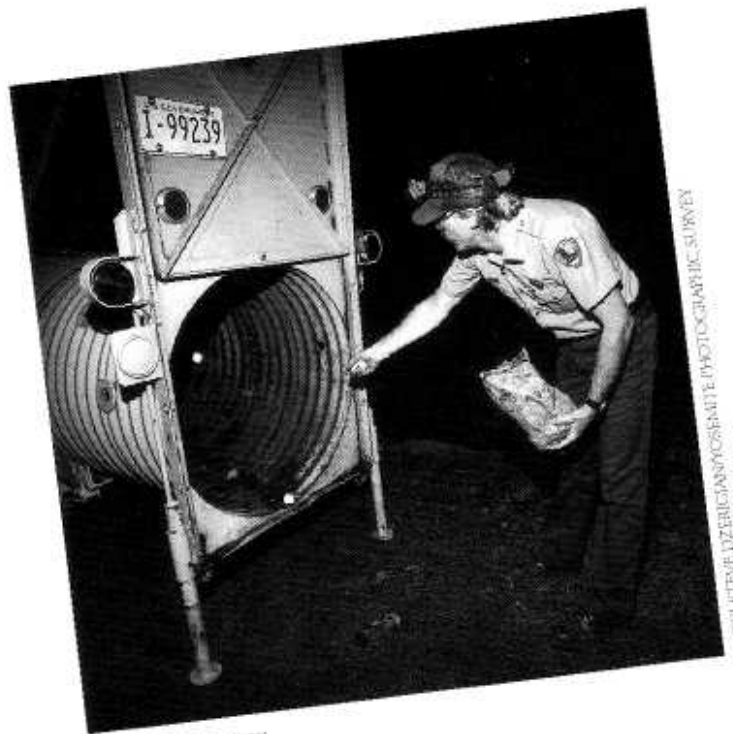
Paul Sassone, Mariposa Grove

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Prof. Maurice B. Stewart

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Baiting the bear trap



PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Glacier Point

History as Change

*Roderick Nash, Yosemite
Photographic Survey Scholar*

Historians are concerned with change, and environmental historians focus on changes in nature. Some of these are "natural," in the sense that they are not caused by technological civilization. Other changes are the work of human beings.

Any time and any where it is made, a landscape photograph is a valuable historical document. The image creates forever a standard against which to measure what came before and what came after. A complete photographic record of Yosemite is needed now, and at regular intervals in the future. Such a collection of images will help the National Park Service evaluate its success

in managing change. And isn't this what parks are about? They are intended to resist some of the human caused changes that alter non-park landscapes. Of course, there is change in parks, but it is to the greatest extent possible, consistent with natural rhythms.

Neither historians nor National Park officials can work effectively without the photographic documentation being produced by the Yosemite Photographic Survey.

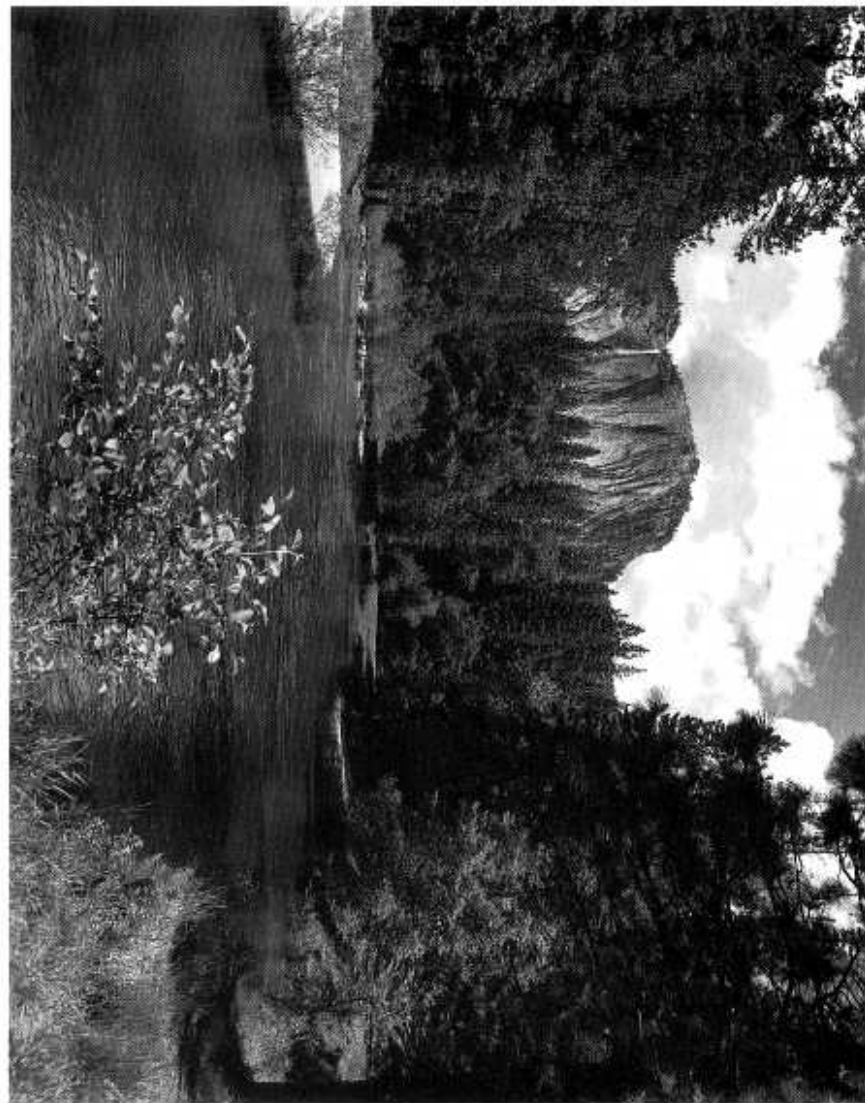
Dr. Roderick F. Nash is a Professor of History and Environmental Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He is the author of Wilderness and the American Mind, a landmark work in environmental history. Dr. Nash serves as one of the project scholars for the Yosemite Photographic Survey.



Foresta after the fire

© 1991 STEVE LIZERICI/ANNOVERBRITE PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

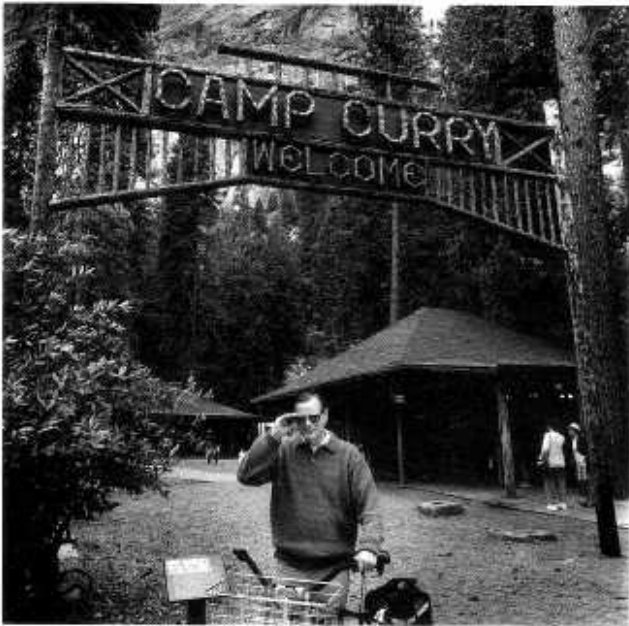
Presented here by the Merced River



*Carl Stevens, gardener
Ahwahnee Hotel*



*Michael Finley, Superintendent
Yosemite National Park*



*Edward C. Hardy, President
Yosemite Park & Curry Co.*



*Bill Johnson, Vice-President
Yosemite Park & Curry Co., with
J. R. Gehrens & Sharon Leighton*

The Yosemite Photographic Survey is funded through donations of financial support, materials, equipment and services. Acknowledgement is hereby given with heartfelt thanks to the companies and individuals who have helped to get the project underway. Additional funding is still being sought from corporations, private foundations and individuals to see the project to its scheduled conclusion in 1993.

Project Donors

Yosemite Association
Ansel Adams Gallery
Yosemite Park & Curry Co.
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MOOV Design
Michael Osborne Design
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Project Supporters

Jeanne Adams,
Ansel Adams Gallery

National Park Service:
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A special thanks goes to Eelco Wolf, formerly of the Agfa Corporation, for helping to get us started.

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Project Director

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Philip Hyde, Taylorsville
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Willie Osterman, Rochester, NY
Philipp Scholz Ritterman,
San Diego

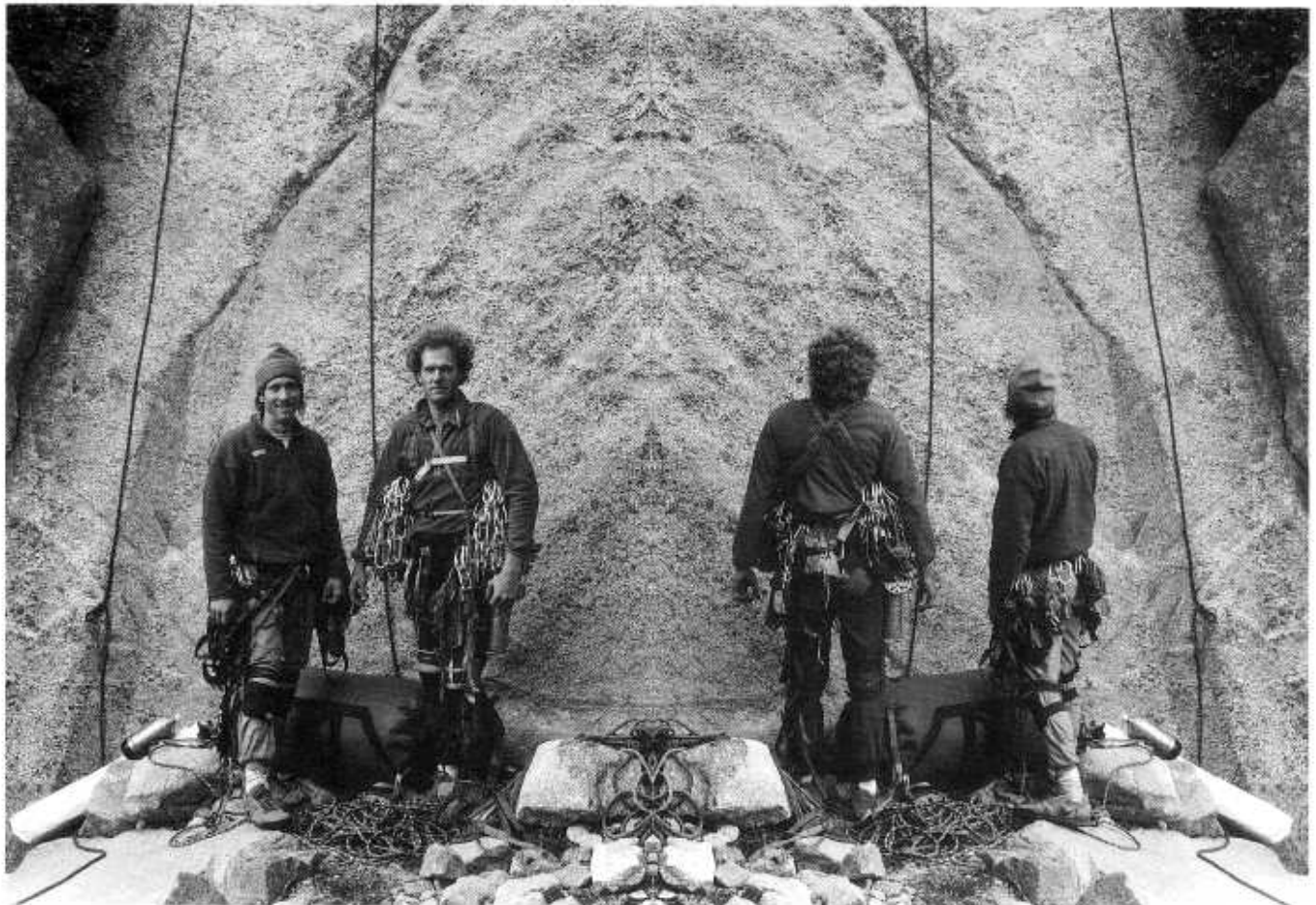
Michael A. Smith, Ottsville, PA
Catherine Wagner, San Francisco
Howard Weamer, Yosemite, CA

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Eytan Salinger, Tel Aviv, Israel
Jeff Conley, Monroe, NY

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Jeff Conley, Oscar Frasser, Bryn Gladding, Claire Harper, Derek Johnston, Ben Keeler, Steven Lew and Eytan Salinger.

Yosemite Photographic
Survey
Box 545
Yosemite, CA 95389
209 379 2646



Victor Goldman & Michael Ray preparing to climb El Capitan

Yosemite Field Seminars for 1992

The new seminar brochure for the entire year of 1992 will be mailed to members during the latter part of November. Please save this brochure, as field courses from January through October are included. If you need to know about dates and fees of a seminar, give Penny Otwell a call at (209) 379-2321.

How about giving a YA seminar as a Christmas gift to a Yosemite enthusiast? Call us with your credit card number, and we'll help you pick out an appropriate seminar for a friend or relative and charge the fee to you. We'll send the gift card to you or the seminar recipient. Let us make your holiday, birthday or anniversary shopping easier!

Members Meet at Filoli

A large contingent of Yosemite Association members from the San Francisco Bay Area was treated to beautiful gardens, a delicious picnic and an Indian summer day at the first Northern California YA members' event held October 12 at Filoli. Located in Woodside, Filoli is the former estate of Mr. and Mrs. William Bourn now operated by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

After touring the grounds and mansion, members enjoyed lunch on the tennis courts followed with a talk by Martin Rosen of the Trust for Public Land. Rosen's speech concerned the obligation of all Yosemite lovers to take part in the process of shaping the park's future. At the conclusion of his presentation, questions were answered by Rosen, YA Board Chair Lennie Roberts and President Steve Medley.



CLAIRE DALEY



CLAIRE DALEY

The event was the second in the ongoing series of "out-of-park" meetings that alternate between Southern and Northern California. In September, 1990, YA members met at the Huntington Library in San Marino. Plans are already underway to schedule the 1992 meeting somewhere in the South State. Members with suggestions for locations or activities are encouraged to contact the YA office.



LENESE G. WIEGAND/IN'S PHOTO

Research Grant Deadline December 1

Individuals seeking grant funding from the Yosemite Association for the 1992 calendar year should submit their proposals to YA by December 1, 1991. This year the Association's grants program provided over \$30,000 to a number of researchers for a variety of projects.

An information sheet and grant request form for the 1992 program are available from the Association at P.O. Box 230, El Portal, CA 95318, or call Anne at (209) 379-2646. Applications must be received by December 1, 1991, to be considered.

209-379-2317

If you're planning a trip to Yosemite and have questions, give our Members' phone line a call between the hours of 9:00 am and 4:30 pm Monday through Friday. We don't make reservations, but we can give the appropriate phone numbers and usually lots of helpful advice.

Association Dates

December 1, 1991: Deadline for 1992 Grant Applications

March 28, 1992: Spring Forum in Yosemite Valley

September 12, 1992: Annual Members' Meeting in Wawona.

Damage to Highway 120 caused by the October 24th earthquake and rockslide.

A Fair Comparison?

Suntrain vs. BART

The following letter to Christopher Swan from long-term Yosemite-ophile, Jeffrey Schaffer, raises interesting questions about the practicalities of using a BART-like transportation system in Yosemite. Mr. Swan's responses to Schaffer's warnings make good thought food. — Editor

Most enlightened visitors to the Park realize that we must ban autos from Yosemite Valley. The question then is how do we transport visitors? In his "Yosemite Anew" article, Christopher Swan proposes trains to the Park, through the Park, and of course through Yosemite Valley. Although in the San Francisco Bay Area I use BART trains as much as possible — even though by doing so my commute time is almost doubled — I do not think trains are the solution to Yosemite's traffic problems. I'd like to criticize the railroad system envisioned by Swan.

First, BART is not the success story Swan makes it out to be. Its construction had great cost overruns and it now is expensive to maintain (.5% sales tax required in all the counties BART serves). During rush hour the trains have standing room only, since the system was never able to meet its original schedule of a train arriving at a station every 1.5 minutes. If it had, it could carry 3 to 4 times as many passengers. During much of the day the trains are running quite empty.

The Suntrain System doesn't consider park visitors' time schedules or trip plans. Thousands of visitors flock to the Park on Friday evenings. Even more so than BART during rush hour, the Suntrains would be overwhelmed. And what about those who get up at 5 a.m. Saturday morning to avoid the Friday evening rush — would there be train service? In my car I can arrive at the valley by 9 a.m. In a Suntrain, as I understand Swan, this trip, 3.5 hours by car, would take 6 to 8 hours. Once in the Park, how long would you have to wait for a train, and how long would it take you to get, say, from Yosemite Val-

ley to Tuolumne Meadows? It appears that your commute time, like that to the Park, would be doubled. This is fine if you are staying a week, but is unacceptable if you are only up for the weekend. And for perhaps well over 100,000 visitors who enjoy loop trips starting along Highway 395 (Bishop, Mammoth Lakes, June Lake) and then continuing through Yosemite, such a vacation would be impossible.

Economics is another problem. Given the typical cost overruns of new projects, the government would have to spend several billion dollars. This is totally unrealistic in our decade of fiscal crises. If the private sector picks up the tab, the cost of a train ride will be shocking. (All public transportation systems have low fares because of massive subsidies; in our town of Hercules, for every 75 cents contributed by a passenger, the government pays five dollars.)

Rockslides seem to close at least one road to or within the Park annually. During 1990, for example, in March a rockslide temporarily closed Highway 140 for five hours, then in October, earthquake-generated rockslides temporarily closed several park roads. In previous years rockslides of greater magnitude have closed roads for up to a month. It is one matter pushing debris off a road, another matter replacing ruined track. And then, lest we forget in our current drought, the Merced River occasionally has rampaging floods. I do acknowledge that proposed rail routes from Fish Camp and Hardin Flat likely would not have these problems, however, it is the Highway 140 route up along the Merced River that will carry most of the visitors.

Jeffrey Schaffer

Hercules, CA

BART was mentioned to point out that rail services are popular and vital, and that people are quite willing to "get out of their cars." I regard BART as a white elephant, not a "success story" as you suggest.

You cite BART's problems, but virtually none of these problems are applicable to the rail

system we are proposing.

BART, and virtually all rail transit and bus transit systems, are designed solely around commuting and that is the single biggest reason why they require the subsidies they require. No airline would let \$10 million airplanes sit idle any more than absolutely necessary, yet rail transit systems let millions of dollars in equipment sit idle during "off-peak" hours. These are social, not technological problems.

Suntrain equipment would be capable of traveling from major cities directly to the Park, and most coaches would then become local transportation for visitors and Park employees, augmenting the local fleet. During the off season the same equipment would be used in other areas; e.g., railcars used in Yosemite in summer might carry skiers to Squaw Valley in winter.

In this context you need to know that we are proposing Suntrain Service over many routes in Central California — Yosemite is part of a larger system.

In regard to your comments about transit systems having "low fares because of massive subsidies." Aren't high subsidies the result of low fares? It's not true that all such systems have high subsidies.

The portion of operating costs covered by fare revenue on rail is usually much higher than on bus systems; e.g., San Diego's trolley borders on making an operating profit (covers virtually all operating costs, but not capital costs of equipment and track), as do many other similar systems. If such equipment is used for all markets trains can usually cover operating costs, most/all equipment ownership costs, plus a portion of track capital costs.

Use of the term "massive subsidies" in relation to rail is curious when one considers massive automobile subsidies. The total cost of most rail systems — light rail and most intercity trains — ranges between .20 and .40 cents per passenger mile — while the total financial cost of using cars begins at .45 cents per mile (Hertz studies) and goes up depending on how you include all the other costs; e.g. tax-free

roads; "free" parking that's never free; garages that consume 5-20% of one's home; 50% of city police budgets going to traffic work; 15-25% of hospital space devoted to car accident victims; the incomprehensible cost of 40,000 deaths and innumerable injuries per year (more than all U.S. wars combined), and the uncountable billions of hours of working time lost in congested traffic. And then there's the "cost" of air, noise and water pollution.

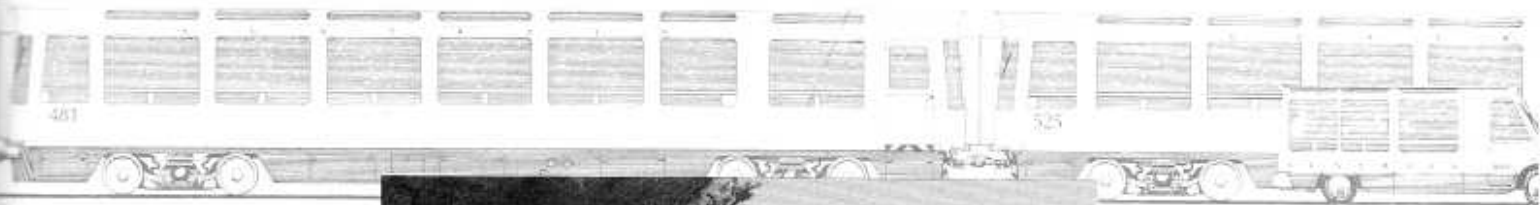
You suggest the Suntrain System would be "overwhelmed" by the Friday rush hour traffic. According to NPS figures the maximum visitors into the Park on one day is 20,000. Assuming about 5,000 leave the Bay Area by train on Friday, with most, say 3,500, leaving within one hour — 5-6:00 PM. That translates to five trains, each with 10 coaches, plus a dining, baggage and lounge car — 13 cars each — leaving at 12 minute intervals from Oakland (or three longer trains at 20 minute intervals). Since Bay Area and Los Angeles trains would arrive in Merced at different times train frequency from Merced to El Portal would be roughly every 10-20 minutes — peak hours on peak weekends in peak seasons.

In order to cope with an emergency scenario (e.g., wildfire in the Valley on the busiest weekend) I've calculated passenger volumes at 10,000 per hour. Hopefully such a scenario never happens, but the railroad could handle it.

On peak weekends the highest level of volume during the peak hour might involve seven 10-car trains entering/leaving the Valley, or one 700 foot train every 8.5 minutes at 20 mph in the Valley — 4900 passengers. Since the trains would be uncommonly quiet, disturbance to visitors and the surrounding environment would be extremely minimal. Between trains there would be zero vehicle noise, compared to almost constant vehicle noise now.

However, in actual operation the schedule would be structured to distribute visitors more evenly, so the above scenario is highly unlikely.

You mentioned that you often



leave the Bay Area early on Saturday morning to beat the Friday rush. With rail service you wouldn't need to do this, since you wouldn't confront any heavy traffic. Nevertheless the system would have morning departures (e.g., 6 a.m.) from Oakland/S.F.

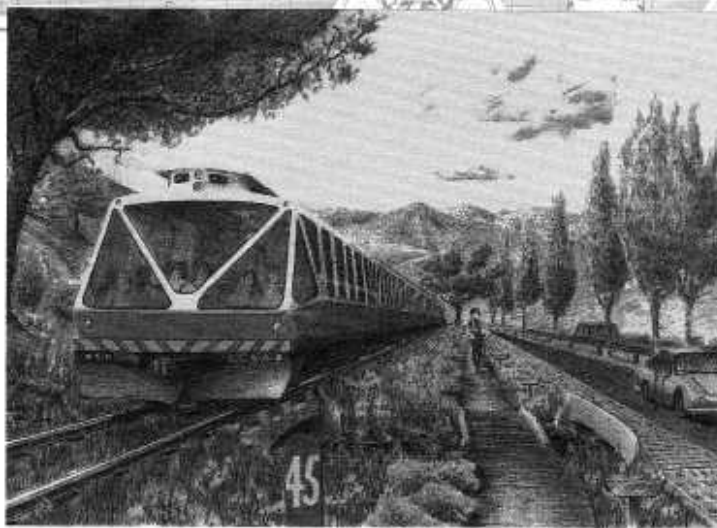
Trains would not take 6-8 hours from the Bay Area, compared to 3.5 by car. From Oakland, at speeds between 80-90 miles per hour to Merced, 70 to Snelling, and 45-55 to El Portal (25-35 within the Park), the typical train trip would be about three hours — longer if you were going to points beyond the Valley. From L.A. trains would eventually utilize new track from Bakersfield north at 110-150 mph (now under study by San Joaquin Valley political bodies), faster than cars.

Consider that the train would change your experience of the trip and how you plan it. Not only would you be able to eat and catch some sleep, you could leave late in the evening (to/from Park) without concern for driving while you were tired.

The "loop" trip up 395, over Tioga Pass and south on 99 wouldn't be possible. But one could drive north on 395 (or 99) take a rail tour throughout the Park and continue north and west or east over Sonora Pass. Tour buses could go from two directions — 99 and 395 — dropping passengers off at Lee Vining or Merced for a rail tour, and trading buses at the other end for the return (most tour bus operators have more than one bus).

Transportation in the Park: A typical 10 car train arriving in the Valley on Saturday morning would become three short trains for service in the Park. On Sunday night the same coaches would be reconfigured for the return trip to the City. In addition the Yosemite Railway fleet would include "gravity cars" for local trips/tours throughout, and double-decked railcars for Valley local service; the latter replacing existing shuttle buses and stopping at the same points.

From the Valley to Tuolumne Meadows, 55 miles, currently takes about 70-90 minutes (45-35 mph



average speeds) to drive. The train would be restricted to slower speeds, so it would take about 90-110 minutes (35-30 mph average).

I would like people to slow down, particularly on the Tioga road, and I can't imagine why anyone would urge faster rail service over such a spectacular route.

Slower and much quieter rail vehicles on landscaped track would result in visitors being able to walk or ride bikes along existing routes, paralleling track, without the constant noise and danger of cars, thus allowing visitors to explore areas now off-limits because of car noise.

On economics: The budget is estimated at \$3.5 billion; about \$2.0 billion for track (includes environmental restoration of highway corridors); \$250 million for equipment; \$500 million for the new town of El Portal; and remaining funds going to restoration, a new visitor center in El Portal and dozens of smaller projects. This isn't a great deal of money when one considers that it's a once-in-a-century investment that will be phased over a period of years; and that 25-40% of the funds will be private. In addition the new infrastructure will reduce Park maintenance costs, and 10-15% will include expenditures now deferred.

The fares are a subject of great concern and can only be arrived at by consensus of all parties — visitors included. The railroad would represent value not available now — it's not just transportation.

A typical round trip to the Park from the Bay Area could be priced between \$45 and \$60 (300 miles, \$.15-.20/cents per mile). Your car gas

A six-car Suntrain parallels Highway 41 on the way to Yosemite from Fresno, traveling at speeds between 45-55 mph.

cost only would be about \$10. (35 mpg, \$1.20 per gallon). From the standpoint of someone who owns a car the car trip cost appears low, but if costed as a business trip it would cost about \$60 (\$.20/mile). If we were honest about the cost of cars, and added in all the hidden costs, the true cost would range between \$.45 cents to over \$1.50 per mile — \$135-\$450!

From the standpoint of visitors who rent a car (notably Europeans) a \$60 train fare might seem like a bargain, but to many Americans, accustomed to distorted automobile costs, it might seem high.

The issue can only be resolved by a major public debate, with an honest representation of all costs. I believe we must end the institutionalized lie of low cost automobile use. As it is we are only deluding ourselves by hiding the true costs of an extraordinarily costly mode of transportation that is not always necessary.

Why is spending \$3.5 billion once to totally revitalize Yosemite National Park "unrealistic"? Sure this country is in a fiscal bind, but consider the ripple effect of \$3.5 billion on the regional and state economy; in terms of jobs, retail income and lower costs. Consider the value to the nation, not to mention the world, of a project that demonstrates a whole infrastructure that allows a high quality of life with a fraction of the environmental impact, and with

a massive increase in restored native plants producing oxygen.

We were broke in the 1930s, yet we found the money to build a staggering number of public works projects. We did it then, and we can do it now, because the value is there. Indeed, many of the global issues we are faced with center around transportation, energy and land use, and are of staggering importance. While I don't believe we should suspend our critical judgement in the name of crisis and spend money unwisely, I do believe the issue is our survival as a civilization.

In regard to rock slides: Railroads are inherently more stable than highways, so they don't contribute as much to landslides. When a slide occurs less material needs to be moved because the railroad requires only a 10-12 foot right-of-way, and moving that material is considerably easier since rails can carry heavier loads in railcars, and heavier equipment can be moved on rail. As soon as debris is cleared temporary track can be laid; railroads regularly lay hundreds of yards of track in a day.

In relation to floods, snow and ice: Railroads have continued operating, albeit slowly, through shallow floodwaters up to a foot deep. Snow has relatively little impact until it's 18" to 36" deep, and then a rotary plow need only cut a 10 foot wide path on single track and 24 on double track. Compared to highways ice on railroads is virtually no problem.

The landscaped track proposed for Yosemite would probably contribute less to water damage and landslide problems, while being considerably less vulnerable to floods, because the native plants would tend to diminish drainage problems and stabilize soil.

Christopher Swan



Yosemite

Christmas

CATALOG

TRADITION and INNOVATION

A BASKET HISTORY OF THE INDIANS OF THE YOSEMITE-MONO LAKE AREA



B *Tradition and Innovation: A Basket History of the Indians of the Yosemite-Mono Lake Area* by Craig D. Bates and Martha J. Lee. This beautiful new book is an authoritative study of the history and basketry of the Miwok and Paiute people of the greater Yosemite region. It is a work that is the product of years of research and study on the part of the authors who are both employed as curators in the Yosemite Museum. The text is richly complemented by 363 duotone reproductions of historic images of the Indian people and of a variety of their baskets. The result is a deep, thorough and detailed coverage of a much-neglected topic of Yosemite history. The book is elegantly printed and case bound in a first edition of 2,000 copies. It is 252 pages long and 10 1/2" x 11 1/8" in size. Yosemite Association, 1991.

#01980 (clothbound): \$49.95.

THE COMPLETE Guidebook to Yosemite

NATIONAL PARK



Steven P. Medley

A *The Complete Guidebook to Yosemite National Park* by Steven P. Medley, Yosemite Association President, Steve Medley, has written a new guidebook which covers almost every aspect of the park. Not only is there standard coverage of things to see and do, reservation information, etc., but the offbeat and humorous are included, too. There's a list of works of fiction with Yosemite as a setting, "The Ten Best Named Climbing Routes on an Animal Theme," "best bets" for every area of the park, and trivia questions sprinkled throughout. For newcomers to Yosemite and for veterans as well, this guidebook is both informative and entertaining. It may even provoke a laugh or two. The 112 page volume is filled with maps and illustrations. Yosemite Association, 1991.

#360 (paper): #10.95.

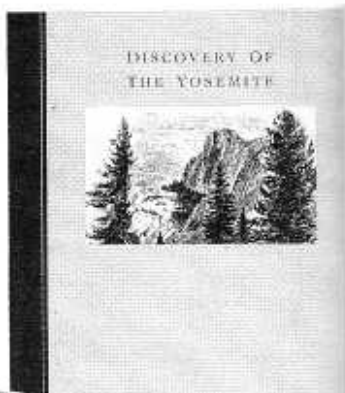
SIERRA

By Diane Siebert • Paintings by Wendell Minor



C *Discovery of the Yosemite* by Lafayette H. Bunnell. Here is the long-awaited Yosemite Association reprint of one of the masterpieces in Yosemite literature. The first title in the "High Sierra Classics Series," the book provides valuable references on early park history, particularly to the Mariposa Battalion and the Native Americans they encountered. Bunnell's writing is thorough, reliable and entertaining, and his deep feelings and appreciation for Yosemite are both apparent and inspiring. Excerpts from the book served as the narration for the award-winning film, *Yosemite — The Fate of Heaven*. Out of print in an unabridged version for tens of years, this 316 page volume will be a welcome addition to the libraries of Yosemite-philes everywhere. Yosemite Association, 1991.

#00470 (paper): \$9.95.



DISCOVERY OF
THE YOSEMITE

D *Sierra* by Diane Siebert. Paintings by Wendell Minor. Rarely do Yosemite-related children's books get us excited, but this wonderful, illustrated story-poem is an extraordinary work. Written from the perspective of both the animate and inanimate beings that make up the mountain world, the poem makes clear the agelessness and permanence of nature while exploring man's role in it. The paintings which accompany the text are of familiar and unfamiliar Yosemite scenes, and are beautiful expressions of the park's magnificent qualities. Highly recommended for all ages. *Sierra* is 32 pages long and illustrated in full color. Harper Collins, 1991.

#21400 (clothbound): \$14.95.

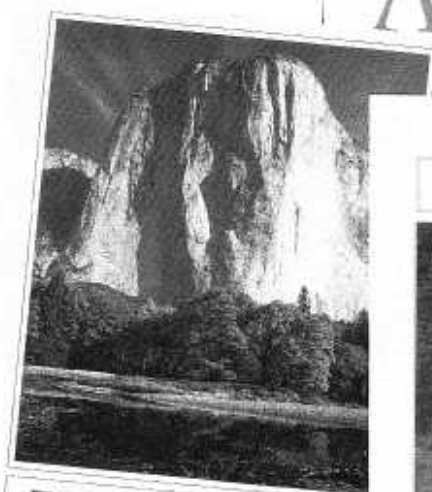
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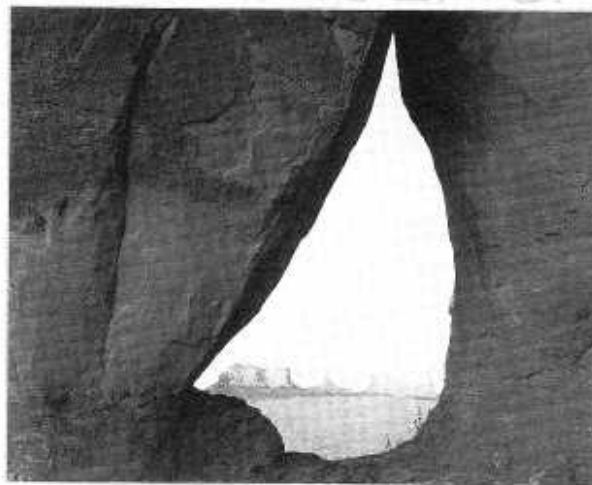


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YOSEMITE
1992 CALENDAR

DAVID MUENCH



NATURE'S AMERICA

E 1992 *Yosemite Calendar* by Dream Garden Calendars. This perennial favorite is as beautiful as ever for the new year with stunning color photographs of Yosemite in all seasons. Monthly spotlights for 1992 are on the geologic formation of Yosemite Valley, with excerpts from "Granite, Water & Light" by Michael Osborne. Plus there are the usual notations of the birth dates of notable environmentalists and Yosemite-philis AND moon phases. Sized in a 10" x 13" format (opening to 10" x 26") with 14 large color photographs. #04930, \$9.95.

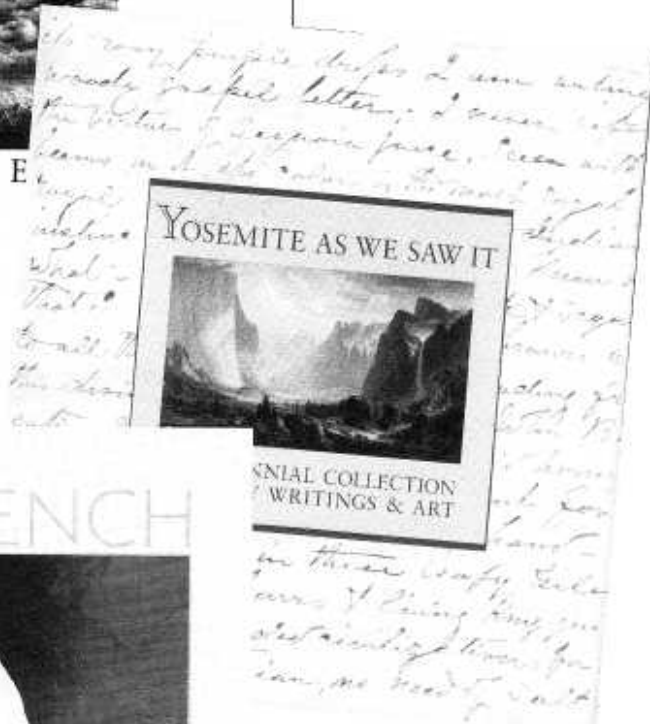
F *The American Wilderness* by Ansel Adams. This beautiful large format book was a project envisioned by Ansel Adams before his death. It includes some of his best photographic images, some published for the first time, of subjects ranging from the coast of Maine to the remotest peaks of Alaska. The photographs are matched with eloquent selections from Adams' writings; his words were particularly passionate when he came to the defense of the land he loved. This volume is unquestionably a monument to his life and art. Bullfinch Press, 1990.

#06627 (clothbound), \$100.00.

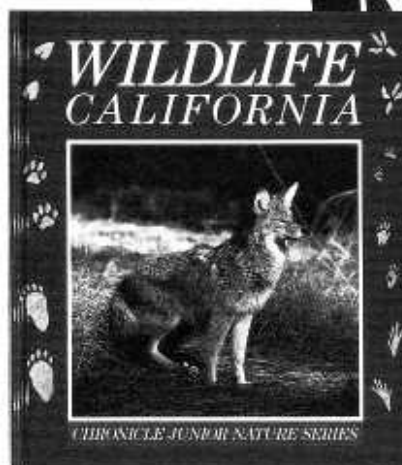
G *Nature's America* by David Muench. Here's a great gift idea at a special price. Muench, America's master nature photographer, has collected his best work in one impressive volume which captures the magic of light and form in American scenery. The book is about one man's search for the essence of the American experience presented through 132 splendid color photographs. Arpel Graphics, 1984. #18210 (cloth), was \$29.95, now \$19.95.

H *Yosemite As We Saw It — A Collection of Early Writings and Art* by David Robertson. This is Y.A.'s elegant, award-winning book published for the park's centennial. Representative excerpts from the early literature of Yosemite have been paired with beautiful four-color reproductions of art primarily from the Yosemite Museum. Gary Snyder calls the book "a splendid compact gathering of passionate views." The volume handsomely celebrates more than 130 years of American encounter with the Yosemite. 104 pages with 24 color plates. Yosemite Association, 1990. #800 (clothbound), \$34.95.

I *My First Nature Book* by Angela Wilkes. Children will love this life-size guide to discovering the world around them. It's full of fascinating nature projects to do in and around the house. Every colorful page reveals something new to try, from making bird feeders to watching a caterpillar grow into a butterfly. Instructions are simple and easy to follow, and life-size photographs are included for all the finished projects. 10" x 13" and 48 pages long. Alfred A. Knopf, 1990. #17920, \$11.95.



THE GLOW-IN-THE-DARK NIGHT SKY BOOK



Wildlife California by Chronicle Books. This title in the Chronicle Junior Nature Series was written especially for children between the ages of 4 and 12, and highlights 26 animals that they can actually see when they visit national parks and other wilderness areas. Full color photographs, maps, field data, and a glossary make this guide easy to use and informative. Chronicle Books, 1991. #24593, \$9.95.

California's Wild Heritage — Threatened and Endangered Animals in the Golden State by Peter Steinhart. This is a book about wildlife in trouble. It makes available, for the first time, the individual natural histories and the entire range of impacts affecting all of California's threatened and endangered animal life. The author divides the state into regions and details the troubled species in each. Color photographs and

CALIFORNIA'S WILD HERITAGE

Threatened and Endangered Animals in the Golden State



maps. California Department of Fish and Game, California Academy of Sciences, and Sierra Club Books, 1990. #08195, \$12.95.

Yosemite Enamel Pin. Designed especially for the Association, our enameled metal pin is a work of art. Each of the 10 different glazes is hand placed and separately fired. The result, from William Spear Design, is an eye-catching and colorful piece. The metal enamel pins are relief engraved in a 1/2" x 2" size. #03380, \$11.95.

YOSEMITE ASSOCIATION, FALL 1991

KThe Glow-in-the-Dark Night Sky Book by Clint Hanchett. This book of star maps for kids has been printed with non-toxic ink that will glow in the dark after brief exposure to light. It will help locate more than thirty constellations in the night sky. It's fun for all ages — all year round. Random House, 1988. #12550, \$11.95.



Yosemite Association Mug. This distinctive and functional heavy ceramic mug feels good with your hand wrapped around it. Available in two colors (green and maroon), it's imprinted with our logo and name in black and white. Holds 12 ounces of your favorite beverage. #03310, \$6.50.

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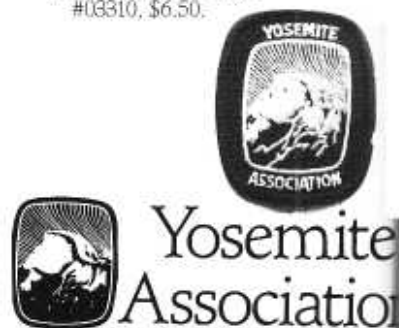
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Pelican Pouch, Wilderness Belt Bag. The Pelican Pouch is not only perfect for carrying field guides, but also offers instant access to all the small items that are usually buried in your pack — pocket camera, lenses, maps, or your favorite trail mix! The pouch is designed with front snap fasteners on the straps. This allows comfortable positioning on your belt — even between belt loops; no need to take your belt off first. The material is high quality Cordura pack cloth with a waterproof coating on one side. Beige with the dark brown and white Yosemite Association patch, the Pelican Pouch measures 8 x 5 x 1/2 inches. #03370, \$11.95.



Yosemite Association Decals and Patches. Our Association logo depicting Half Dome is offered to our members in these two useful forms. Help announce your affiliation with our organization to others by purchasing and using Yosemite Association patches and decals. Patch #03315, \$1.50; Decal #03317, \$1.00.



New Members

We would like to welcome to the Yosemite Association the following fine persons who became members within the past three months. Your support is greatly appreciated.

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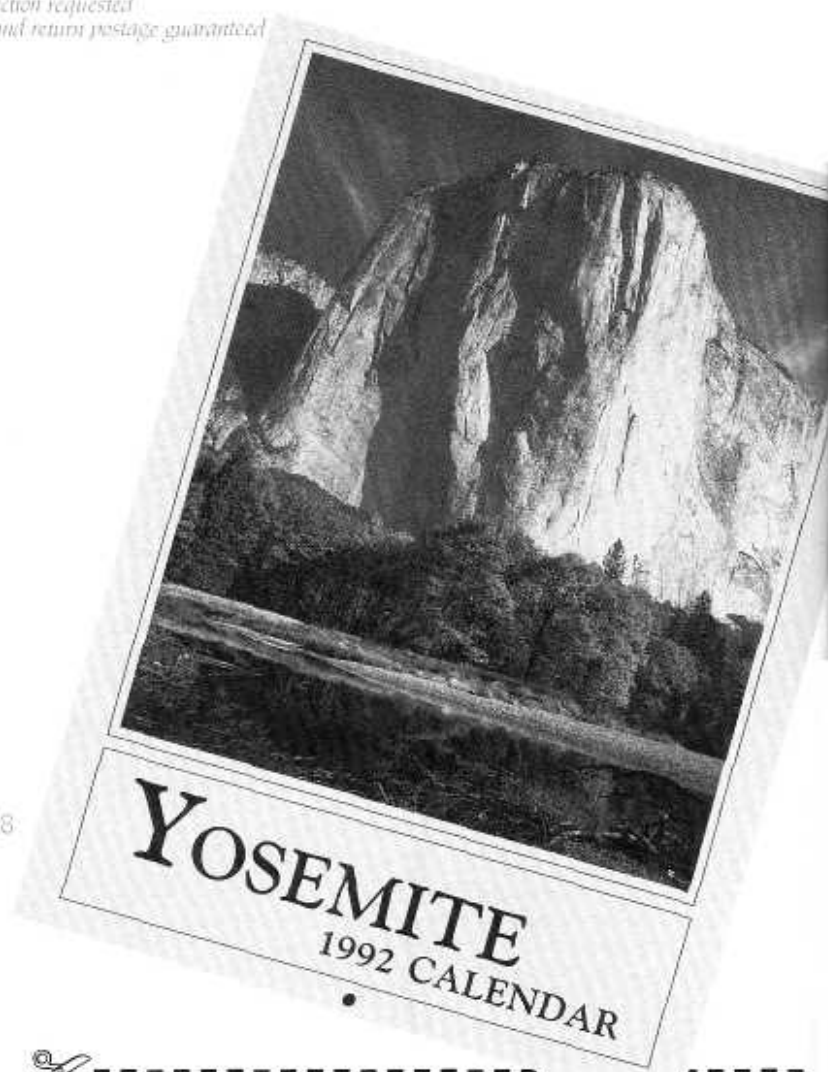
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