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-
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!

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 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 agencies.
ties, 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, Perris 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 modern 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...
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 acknowledgement, Gladyes 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 Indians 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 532 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
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 94708.

**Purpose:**
To provide for the restoration of the federal trust relationship with and assistance to 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 Nenlemuk Wintu Indians
- Wintu Indians
- Tulelake, Ione Band of Miwok Indians
- Shasta Nation
- Tolowa Nation
- Yokaya Tribe

The government would also “unterminate” 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 comparable 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:

- 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
- After adoption of a tribal constitution, the constitution and bylaws 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 ethnohistorical work with the Southern Sierra Miwok. She holds a master's degree in Natural 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

Anne Boucher

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


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 purposely so as to be able to condemn and obtain private inhaling 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 forestry crew is falling 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.

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 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 inhobers in Yosemite. We bought our residence in Foresta because we needed housing and because Foresta was a short commute from our jobs.
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 fire the apartment. No one is hurt, but the Big Oak Flat Road suffers a rock slide. Silence. Jim and Orion light off the snow from a few minutes ago. Death. Jim and I agree that Christmas is no longer straight; it's strangely different. Will we like being in this forest of black? And 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 snowstorm 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 ash gray 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 exciting 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!

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 funky 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-
pelled 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 sur-
rounding timber stands now burned and open for easy exploring.
We find an Indian site and rest for a while as we look across
the burned orchard of the pion-
ners of this area. We're simply
continuing the homesteading of
the area. We feel part of the con-
tinuity of time and of this land.

**March 2. Foresta**

Aerial logging has been going
going on for a few days now. It is horri-
ble 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 For-
esta 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 pion-
ers of this area. We're simply
continuing the homesteading of
the area. We feel part of the con-
tinuity 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 Foresta
it is "determined." We are de-
termined 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 wa-
ter 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 not-
ified by the NPS that they will
ger their permits when all of the
rors are worked out. At least this is
some sort of progress.

**April 17. Foresta, early morning**

There is just enough light sift-
ing 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 run-
off. 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 Ad-
ministration Site, and existing
and rebuilt private cabins will re-
main) 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 pick-
ing 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 hun-
dreds 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 vil-
lage across the meadow, a horse
drawn wagon packed with meat
and vegetables coming down the
dusty road on its way to Yose-
mite 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 reas-
suring to know that I have
played a part in the his-
tory 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, in-
structed for the Yosemite
Institute, and supervised
revegetation projects. Her
present job is as an assis-
tant in the Yosemite
Research Library.
A Prospects

The Yosemite Photographic Survey
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 untamed 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 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 Cregan, 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.
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 parks 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 environment, 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 photographed 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.
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.
The Yosemite Photographic Survey is funded through donations of financial support, materials, equipment and services. Acknowledgement is hereby given with heartiest 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 Supporters
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A special thanks goes to Eelco Wolf, formerly of the Agfa Corporation, for helping to get us started.

Project Photographers
Brian Grogan, Yosemite, Project Director
Dave Bohn, Berkeley
Linda Connor, San Anselmo
Robert Dawson, San Francisco
Steve Dzerigian, Fresno
Jon Goodman, Chesterfield, MA
Kim Herrington, Emeryville
Philip Hyde, Taylorsville
Mark Klett, Tempe, AZ
Norman Locks, Santa Cruz
David Mussina, Medford, MA
Ted Orland, Santa Cruz
Willie Osterman, Rochester, NY
Philipp Scholz Ritterman, San Diego
Michael A. Smith, Otsville, PA
Catherine Wagner, San Francisco
Howard Weamer, Yosemite, CA

Project Interns
Eytan Salinger, Tel Avw, Israel
Jeff Conley, Monroe, NY
Rochester Institute of Photography Students for Yosemite Photographic Survey Workshop: Jeff Conley, Oscar Frasser, Bryn Gladding, Claire Harper, Derek Johnston, Ben Keeler, Steven Lew and Eytan Salinger.

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

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.

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.
A Fair Comparison?

Suntrain vs. BART

The following letter to Christopher Swan from long-term Yosemite-pole, Jeffrey Schaffer raises interesting questions about the practicabilities of using a BART-like transportation system in Yosemite. Mr. Swan's response to Schaffer's writings made 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 Suntrain 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 Valley 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 enjoyloop trips starting along Highway 395 (Bishop, Mammoth Lakes, June Lake) and then continuing through Yosemite, such a vacation would be impossible.

Traffic is another problem. Given the typical cost overruns of new projects, the government would have to spend several billions of 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.

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 — 5:60 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
leaves 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 30-50 miles per hour to Merced, 70 to Snelling, and 45-55 to El Portal (25-55 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 moving buses at the return (most tour buses 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 (45-55 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. The true cost would range between $.45 cents to over $1.50 per mile — $155-$60!

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 institutionized lie of low cost automobile use. As it is we are only deluding ourselves by hiding the true costs of transportation that is not always necessary.

Why is spending $3.5 billion once 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, 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 rockslides: 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 landside problems, while being considerably less vulnerable to floods, because the native plants would tend to diminish drainage problems and stabilize soil.

Christopher Swan
TRADITION and INNOVATION
A Basket History of the Indians of the Yosemite-Mono Lake Area

The Complete Guidebook to Yosemite National Park

SIERRA
By Diane Siebert
Paintings by Wendell Minor

The Complete Guidebook to Yosemite National Park by Steven R. 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.

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 hook 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 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.

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.

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. HarperCollins, 1991.

#21400 (clothbound): $14.95.
Yosemite As We Saw It — A Collection of Early Writings and Art by David Robertson. This is YA'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.

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. #182110 (cloth), was $29.95, now $19.95.

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 by Clint Hatchett. 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.

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.

Californias 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 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 3/4 x 2" size. #03380, $11.95.

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 ½ inches. #03370, $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.

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 decal. Patch #03315, $1.50; Decal #03317, $1.00.
New Members

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

Regular Members

New Members

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New Members

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\[\text{Seminarian Coordinator} \]

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Give a YA Membership for the Holidays!

A membership in the Yosemite Association is a thoughtful gift and a year-long reminder of the park and its beauty.

Along with the membership, we will send a handsome 1992 Yosemite calendar as a free gift. The calendar features 13 full color 9" x 12" photographs and sells at the bookstore for $9.95. (If you prefer, we can send the calendar to you for your enjoyment.)

Every membership counts in contributing to the care, well-being, and protection of America’s foremost park — Yosemite!

Membership Levels: Regular $20, Supporting $35, Contributing $50, Centennial $100, Life $500, Participating Life $1,000 (with spouse add $5).

For last minute gift-giving, call (209) 379-2646.